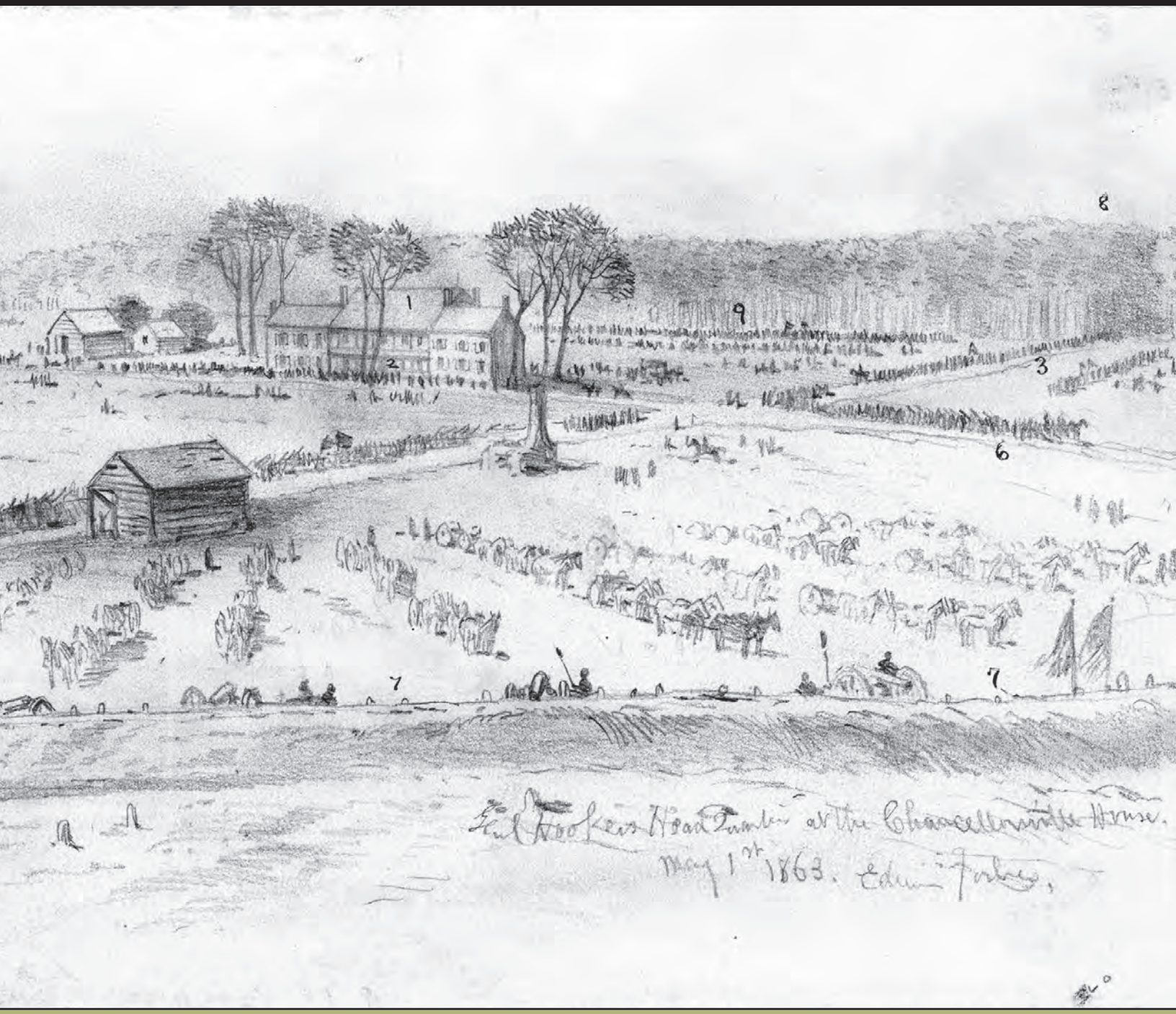
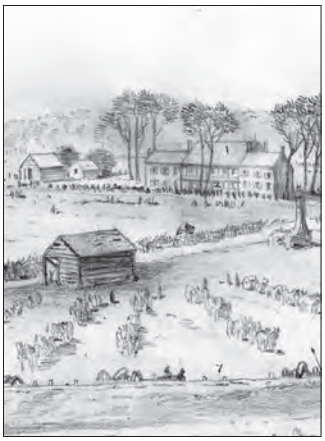
National Park Service
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Olmsted Center
for Landscape Preservation

Cultural Landscape Report for Chancellorsville Battlefield

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park



A FAMOUS PLACE OF ONE HOUSE

Chancellorsville is a desolate clearing on the southern edge of the Wilderness...sweet hollyhocks growing near the porch remain as sentinels of garden beauties long since gone.

"Virginia Battle-Fields… Chancellorsville as it Now Looks," Cleveland *Plain-Dealer*, August 12, 1881

Cultural Landscape Report for Chancellorsville Battlefield

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

Spotsylvania County, Virginia

Site History

Existing Conditions

Analysis and Evaluation

Treatment Recommendations

By John Auwaerter
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Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
National Park Service, Boston, Massachusetts 2018

This report was developed by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation in partnership with the Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation in the Department of Landscape Architecture, State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, New York. The Olmsted Center promotes the stewardship of significa t landscapes through research, planning, and sustainable preservation maintenance. The Olmsted Center accomplishes its mission in collaboration with a network of partners including national parks, universities, government agencies, and private nonprofit rganizations. Techniques and principles of preservation practice are made available through training and publications. The Olmsted Center perpetuates the tradition of the Olmsted firms a d Frederick Law Olmsted's lifelong commitment to people, parks, and public spaces.

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Cover Image: Edwin Forbes, "Gen. Hooker's Headquarters at the Chancellorsville House, May 1, 1863" (looking northwest across the Orange Turnpike/Route 3 and Elys Ford Road intersection), Library of Congress, Digital Id ppmsca 20534.

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FOREWORD

The 1863 Battle of Chancellorsville was fought by massive armies in a confusing landscape of tangled woods dotted by clearings of small farms and plantations. Destruction, not only to human life, but also to property, left a lasting mark upon the local community that had been transformed into a battlefi ld. The confused nature of the combat was in part due to the confusing nature of the environment in which it occurred. The Cultural Landscape Report for the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld is the result of tremendous research that helps us to untangle this landscape and better understand not only what happened, but where it happened and how this site has evolved and changed.

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park will celebrate its centenary in 2027. Land incorporated into the park has grown to over 2,000 acres within the authorized boundary of the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld. As increased commercial and residential development brings additional traffic o the battlefi ld, planning for the future becomes ever more important for park managers. The guidance provided by this Cultural Landscape Report will benefit us as e make decisions regarding management of the battlefi ld's significa t historic and commemorative resources. It is a welcomed addition to the park's planning and management library. We, and those who come after us, are grateful for the exceptional work of John Auwaerter and George Curry from the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry, with the support of the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, for tackling this project, bringing it to fruition, and developing an exceptional report.



Kirsten Talken-Spaulding
Park Superintendent
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

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The authors would like to acknowledge that the report owes much to prior historical research on the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld and the larger national military park, especially Noel Harrison's research on battlefi ld properties ("Gazetteer," 1986, and *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s*, 1990); Joan Zenzen's research on park records in the National Archives for the park's administrative history ("At the Crossroads of Preservation and Development," 2011); Pat Sullivan's research on the Chancellors in his blog, "Spotsylvania Memory;" Donald Pfanz's research on park monuments ("History Through Eyes of Stone," 2006); and park historians Noel Harrison, John Hennessy, Eric Mink, and Donald Pfanz for their entries in the park blog, "Mysteries and Conundrums."

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Introduction

Chancellorsville Battlefield is a landscape of fields and woods with subtle traces of war, commemorative markers, park drives, and trails. At the time of the battle in May 1863, Chancellorsville was a remote, rural community of scattered farms and small plantations named after its most prominent residents, the Chancellor family. One of the three Chancellor plantations included a large brick house known as the Chancellorsville Inn that was the physical and social heart of the community (fig. 0.).

The national military park at Chancellorsville Battlefi ld, established in 1927 and constructed between ca. 1931 and 1943 with the last major park additions dedicated on the centennial of the battle in 1963, commemorates and preserves a battle that is

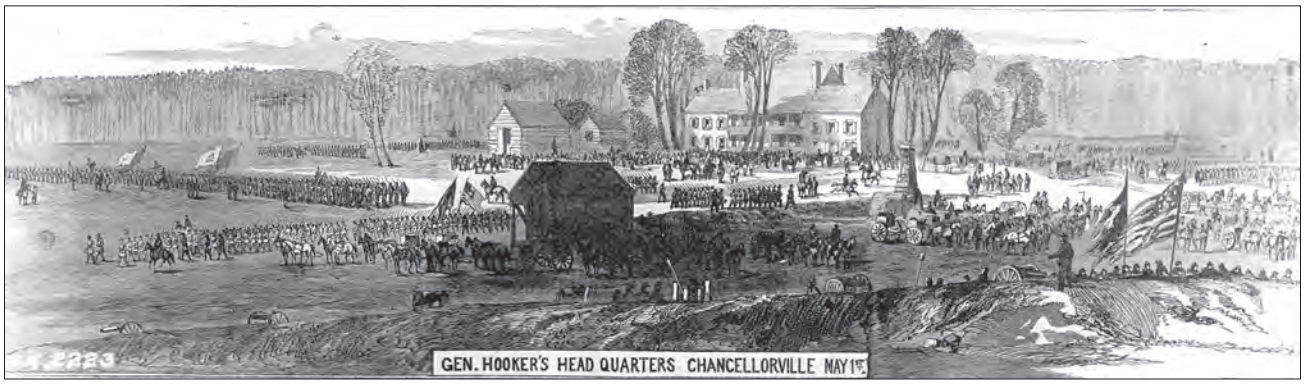


Figure 0.1. The Chancellorsville Inn, looking northwest across the intersection of the Orange Plank Road and Orange Turnpike, May 1, 1863. (Lithograph of Edwin Forbes sketch, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 983)

On April 30, 1863, federal forces began to wrest control of Fredericksburg from the Confederates, leading to fighting that stretched across a ten-mile corridor south of the Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers and west to Chancellorsville. Here, the US Army of the Potomac under General Joseph Hooker clashed during three days of fighting on May 1, 2, and 3 against the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia under General Robert E. Lee. The Union's most notorious defeat of the battle resulted from General "Stonewall" Jackson's surprise attack on the US right flank on May 2, 1863. Heavy fighting ruined the landscape and left the Chancellorsville Inn a burned-out shell. Casualties numbered more than 30,000, among whom was General Jackson, who was mortally wounded in the woods west of the inn. The Confederate victory at Chancellorsville emboldened General Lee to invade the North, leading to the Battle of Gettysburg two months later.

widely considered General Lee's greatest victory.[1] Chancellorsville's fate in the Civil War was due in large part to its strategic location halfway between the warring capitals of Washington, D.C. and Richmond, Virginia (fig. 0.2).

This location, today just one hour from both metropolises along Interstate 95, has made Spotsylvania County a prime market for suburban development. Within this setting that has changed considerably since 1863, Chancellorsville Battlefi ld does not have a defini g image, due not only the way it intermingles with residential subdivisions and busy roads, but also to the few number of commemorative works and the visually subtle character of the battlefi ld. The



Figure 0.2. Map showing location of Chancellorsville between Washington and Richmond, and the general extent of the Chancellorsville Campaign (green shaded area). (SUNY ESF)

landscape requires careful study not only to understand its history, but also to navigate across its far-flu g parts. The National Park Service and its partners are working to preserve unprotected battlefi ld lands and enhance the landscape's historic character and contemporary use. This Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) provides the park with the fir t comprehensive documentation and planning for Chancellorsville Battlefi ld. Its fi dings are intended to inform stewardship and interpretation of the historic landscape, and aid public appreciation of the hallowed ground where so many gave their lives in service.

LANDSCAPE OVERVIEW

Chancellorsville Battlefi ld is one of four units of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, and includes the remote Salem Church Battlefi ld where fi hting continued on May 4, 1863 (fig. 0.3).[2] To the west is the Wilderness Battlefi ld unit of the park. Route 3, the historic spine of the battlefi ld, is today a busy divided four-lane highway that extends through the core of the park. It and other heavily-travelled public roads and suburban housing subdivisions provide a prosaic backdrop to the park's hallowed ground.

The Chancellorsville Battlefi ld unit consists of over 2,000 acres within the authorized boundary, with additional battlefi ld land outside of park boundaries conserved through easements and ownership by park partners (fig. 0.4). esidential subdivisions are adjacent to large parts of the park. Originally laid out as narrow strips of park land along key military positions and routes, most of the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld unit is organized along a network of scenic park drives that tie into the surrounding public highways (fig. 0.5).

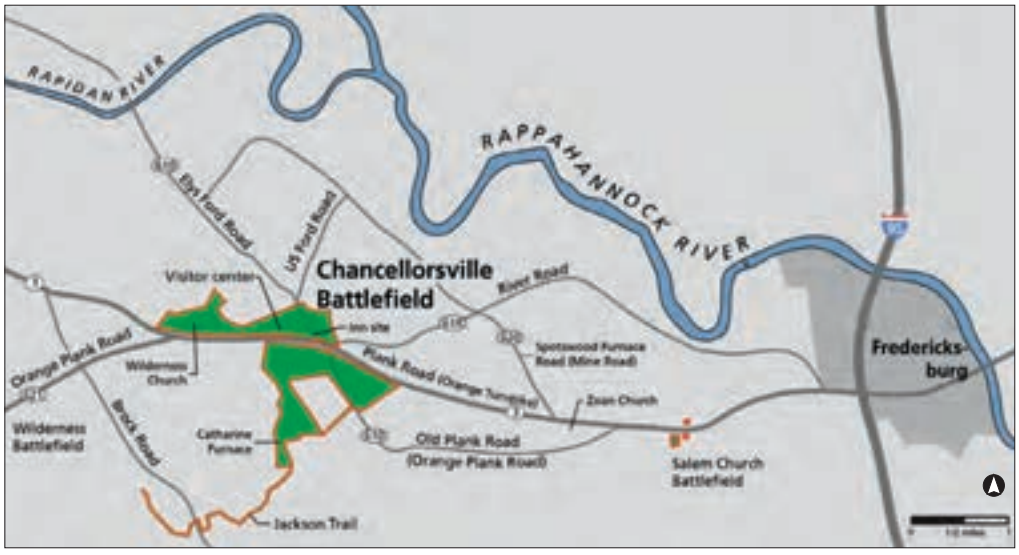


Figure 0.3. Context of Chancellorsville Battlefield, showing relationship to Fredericksburg and Interstate 95, and location of Route 3 through the core of the park. Park lands that comprise the Chancellorsville Battlefield unit are shown in green with red outline. (SUNY ESF)

The core battlefi ld area consists the largest contiguous acreage of park land, centered on the visitor center along Route 3 at the site of Jackson's wounding, marked by a monument dedicated in 1888 (fig. 0.6). The core battlefi ld also includes the Bullock House



Figure 0.4. Map of the Chancellorsville Battlefield unit showing park and partner property, and the four main areas used to organize this report. Park-owned lands are outlined in red; park authorized boundaries for Chancellorsville are outlined in orange, Wilderness in blue. The blue dashed lines are boundaries of partner-owned battlefield. Yellow lines indicate lands on which NPS owns an easement. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 0.5. Stuart Drive, one of a network of park drives that provide access through the Chancellorsville Battlefield park, looking north, 2015. The drive commemorates Confederate General J. E. B. Stuart. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 0.6. The monument to General "Stonewall" Jackson, dedicated in 1888 near the site of his mortal wounding (visitor center area), looking east with Route 3 at right, 2013. (SUNY ESF)

site, Fairview and Hazel Grove artillery positions, and Chancellorsville Inn site. To the south of the core are the park lands within the historic 4,648-acre Catharine Furnace property, including the site where Generals Lee and Jackson bivouacked on the night before the march to the flank attack, and the site of the Catharine Furnace—the only visible antebellum building ruin (fig. 0.7). Extending south from the furnace ruins is the Jackson Trail, a five-mile-long rustic park road built between 1939 and 1943 to evoke the character of the mine and woods roads through which Jackson led his troops to attack the U.S. right (fig. 0.8). The trail continues along Brock Road and Route 3 to the Flank Attack Battlefield, site of "Stonewall" Jackson's famous surprise attack on the US left flank (fig. 0.9) This area, incorporated into the park in 1998, consists of both federal property and private inholdings.



Figure 0.7. The Catharine Furnace site, looking southwest at the furnace stack ruins, 2015. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 0.8. Jackson Trail (East), looking east from Brock Road, 2015. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 0.9. The Flank Attack Battlefield, looking east toward Wilderness Church, 2015. (SUNY ESF)

PROJECT SCOPE AND METHODS

The cultural landscape of Chancellorsville Battlefield represents a number of challenges in historic preservation, interpretation, and contemporary park operations. Although a large amount of historical and cultural data has been collected over the decades since the park was created, it has never been synthesized and analyzed for the purposes of managing the park's cultural landscape. In addition to intrusion of highway traffic and suburban development in the park's historic setting, key parts of the battlefield remain outside of park boundaries or have been lost to suburban development, such as the Dowdall's Tavern and Hazel Grove. Existing fields and woods do not accurately reflect the historic patterns that influenced lines of battle and troop movement in 1863. Defensive earthworks are hidden beneath vegetation and are slowly eroding. Signage and wayfinding do not adequately reinforce the battlefield's historic sense of place or the identity of the national military park.

This Cultural Landscape Report has been developed to address these issues. It provides a comprehensive history of the Chancellorsville Battlefield landscape, inventories and evaluates all landscape characteristics

and features according to National Park Service methods, and provides treatment recommendations to preserve and enhance the historic character of the battlefi ld and its setting, in keeping with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.

A Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) is the primary document for management of historically significa t landscapes in the National Park System. This report for Chancellorsville Battlefi ld has been developed according to the G*uide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques* (National Park Service, 1998), and contains CLR Part I (site history, existing conditions, analysis and evaluation), and CLR Part II (treatment). The project area is the land within the authorized park boundary (see fig. 0.7). Surrounding properties in which there is federal interest or which are owned by park partners are addressed to the extent they inform the history or existing use and character of the landscape. Remote properties associated with the Chancellorsville Campaign, notably Salem Church that is owned by the park and the First Day at Chancellorsville site owned by the Civil War Trust, are also outside the project area, but are referenced as part of the larger setting of the park.

Overall, research for this Cultural Landscape Report has been undertaken at a thorough level of investigation.[3] Historical research focused on holdings in the park archives and park reports, consultation with park staff, and historical documentation available online. A comprehensive history of land ownership is beyond the scope of this project. Where historical information on land ownership and boundaries was available, it was included in the text and plans.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Site History

The site history chapter is a narrative of the physical development of the battlefi ld landscape and related contexts from pre-history to present, with an emphasis on the antebellum, Civil War, and park periods that inform understanding of the existing landscape. It is organized into six periods, each defi ed by changes in land-use, landscape character, and ownership: Landscape Origins, including Native American history and the earliest European settlement, to 1800; the Antebellum Period, covering development of the rural Chancellorsville community between 1800 and 1861; the Civil War Period, 1861–65; the Post-War Period, addressing the reconstruction of the Chancellorsville community and early commemorative efforts between 1865 and 1927; the Early Park Period, covering the initial development of the national military park between 1927 and 1945; and the Late Park Period, covering development of the park from 1945 to the present. Each period ends with a summary of landscape changes during the period, organized by landscape characteristics and illustrated on one or more period plans(Drawings 1.1–1.7).

The site history narrative is organized into sections that address the larger setting of the Chancellorsville; the Chancellorsville community that addresses the Civil War-era plantations and farms presented by location along roads except for the 4,000-acre Catharine Furnace property; and the commemorative landscape and national military park landscape for the post-Civil War periods.

Existing Conditions

The Existing Conditions chapter provides a concise description of the cultural landscape illustrated with maps and photographs. Most of the existing conditions documentation was undertaken between 2014 and 2016, with some updates to 2018. The chapter begins with overviews of park management and use,

property ownership, the drive and trail systems, natural resources, and facilities maintenance. The description of the cultural landscape documents the setting, partner-conserved battlefi ld land, and park-wide features. The park-owned landscape is organized by four geographic areas of the park (see fig. 0.7): C re Battlefi ld, Furnace Lands, Jackson Trail, and the Flank Attack Battlefi ld (fig. 0.14). The visitor center area (Jackson Wounding site) and Chancellorsville Inn site are documented as detail areas of the Core Battlefi ld. Existing conditions of the landscape are documented on Drawings 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3.

Analysis and Evaluation

The Analysis and Evaluation chapter, which documents the historical significa ce of the landscape and evaluates its historic characteristics and features, is organized into two parts. The fir t evaluates the historical significa ce of the landscape according to the criteria established by the National Register of Historic Places. Most of this significa ce is documented on recently completed National Register documentation for the park. The second part, based on National Park Service cultural landscape methods, inventories and evaluates the cultural landscape to assess changes in landscape character since the Battle of Chancellorsville in 1863, and the historic period of park development between 1927 and 1963. Landscape features are inventoried in Tables 3.1–3.6, which correspond to the four geographic areas of the park and two detail areas (see fig. 0.7). This inventory address all landscape features within the park boundary, including those on private inholdings as well as those on partner-owned battlefi ld property outside the park boundary. Each feature is keyed to Drawings 3.1–3.6, which graphically document non-contributing features and features removed since the end of the historic periods in 1863 and 1963.

Treatment Recommendations

The Treatment Recommendations chapter, which is based on the fi dings of the Analysis and Evaluation, begins with a framework to guide decisions about the future management of the Chancellorsville landscape based the park's enabling legislation, National Park Service policies, current park planning, and related external planning. The framework concludes with a treatment philosophy intended as a guiding vision for landscape management, which prioritizes preservation of the battlefi ld landscape but also addresses stewardship of resources related to historic park development. The second section identifies andscape treatment issues and provides general guidance on potential solutions. The issues range from the visual identity of the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld park unit and park drive/trail systems, to loss of fi ld and forest patterns as they relate to the 1863 battlefi ld landscape. The recommendations are presented as general guidance in part because specific asks cannot be determined at present due to unknowns related to the future of Route 3 and development of adjoining private property, and the need to coordinate treatment with the other three units of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park. A list of preliminary treatment tasks generated through research for this Cultural Landscape Report and workshops with park staff is in Appendix B.

ENDNOTES, INTRODUCTION

1. American Battlefi ld Trust, "Chancellorsville," https://www.battlefi lds.org/learn/civil-war/battles/chancellorsville (accessed June 20, 2018).

2. The Chancellorsville park unit also includes the remote Jackson Shrine, where General Stonewall Jackson died following his mortal wounding at Chancellorsville.

3. As defi ed in the *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (DO-28, 1998), "thorough" means research in selected published and documentary sources of known or presumed relevance that are readily accessible without extensive travel and that promise expeditious extraction of relevant data; interviewing all knowledgeable persons who are readily available, non-destructive investigation, and presenting fi dings in no greater detail than required by the task directive. National Park Service, *NPS-28*: *Cultural Resource Management Guideline*, web edition, June 11, 1998, http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books / nps28/28contents.htm, 17-19.



FRSP .3110R (ca.1867)

Site History

LANDSCAPE ORIGINS, TO 1800

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD, 1800–1861

CIVIL WAR PERIOD, 1861–1865

POST-WAR PERIOD, 1865–1927

EARLY PARK PERIOD, 1927–1945

LATE PARK PERIOD, 1945–2015

The Battle of Chancellorsville was inextricably tied to the landscape in which it took place—a rural community within a heavily wooded and sparsely-settled region known as The Wilderness, once a frontier of European colonial settlement. To a late nineteenth century writer, Chancellorsville was "a famous place of one house"—a reference to the community's namesake and most prominent building, the Chancellorsville Inn.[1] The battle that raged at and around the inn between May 1 and 3, 1863 greatly scarred the landscape. After the end of the war, the community rebuilt and interest slowly developed in commemorating the battle and preserving the battlefield. In 1927, six decades after the end of the war, this interest culminated in establishment of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park. Begun by the War Department and completed by the National Park Service in the 1930s with the help of federal work-relief programs, the park preserved mostly narrow tracts along the key defensive lines. During the second half of the 20th century, as the park preserved more of the battlefield to interpret the significant events of 1863, the once remote and sparsely settled character of the Wilderness began to give way to suburban housing developments and heavy automobile traffic

Despite the intrusion of modern life, many of the open fields and woods that saw the battle's destruction and heavy toll on both US and Confederate forces still evoke their scarred history. The landscape remains a witness to the great tragedy that swept through rural Chancellorsville in the spring of 1863.

LANDSCAPE ORIGINS, TO 1800

The forests, clearings, rolling topography, and numerous rivers and creeks that influenced troop movements during the Battle of Chancellorsville originated long before the Civil War. Native-American land use and early European settlement activity before 1800 also established patterns in the landscape that would influence not only the battlefield, but also the character of the later commemorative park.

NATURAL HISTORY

The Battle of Chancellorsville was fought on the eastern edge of the Piedmont plateau, a physiographic region across central Virginia between the Tidewater on the east and the Blue Ridge Mountains (part of the Appalachian Mountain Range) on the west (fig. 1.1). The Piedmont was formed millions of years ago during the tectonic collisions that created the Appalachians. The force of these geologic processes resulted in a rippled expanse of metamorphic bedrock angled slightly toward the coast. Primarily composed of gneiss, schist and quartzite, this terrain eroded into low rounded hills and shallow valleys. The metamorphic bedrock around Chancellorsville contained schist and slates associated with deposits of gold and iron ore (fig. 1.2). The presence of these valued metals gave rise to numerous mining ventures throughout the region. The soils above the bedrock in this area were characterized by low fertility and acidity, conditions that would contribute to the area's low agricultural productivity.[2]

The eastern field of the Chancellorsville campaign extended to the Fall Line, the transitional zone separating the Piedmont from the Coastal Plain (see fig. 1.1). The term Fall Line (or Fall Zone) came from the numerous waterfalls and rapids that occurred along rivers at the elevation change between the harder metamorphic



Figure 1.1. Geologic formations of eastern Virginia showing location of Chancellorsville within the Piedmont region south of the Rappahannock River, and Fredericksburg's location on the Fall Line. (SUNY ESF)

rocks of the Piedmont and the softer and more quickly eroding sedimentary rocks of the coastal plain. The bedrock of the Coastal Plan was covered with sand and gravel deposited from the eroding uplands that would prove more agriculturally productive than the soils of the Piedmont lands to the west.[3]

Drainage in the Blue Ridge Mountains coursed down almost 1,000 feet toward the Coastal Plain through several watersheds, two of which covered the battlefield. The Rappahannock River and its main tributary, the Rapidan River, drained the northern part of the battlefield (fig. 1.3). After the rocky pass of the Fall Line west of Fredericksburg, the river widened across the flat coastal plain with its numerous tidal marshes until it reached the Chesapeake Bay. The second watershed draining the southern part of the battlefield flowed southeast into the Mattaponi River before joining the York River. These watersheds were drained by a vast network of small rivers and creeks, locally known as runs, which eroded the ground into ravines

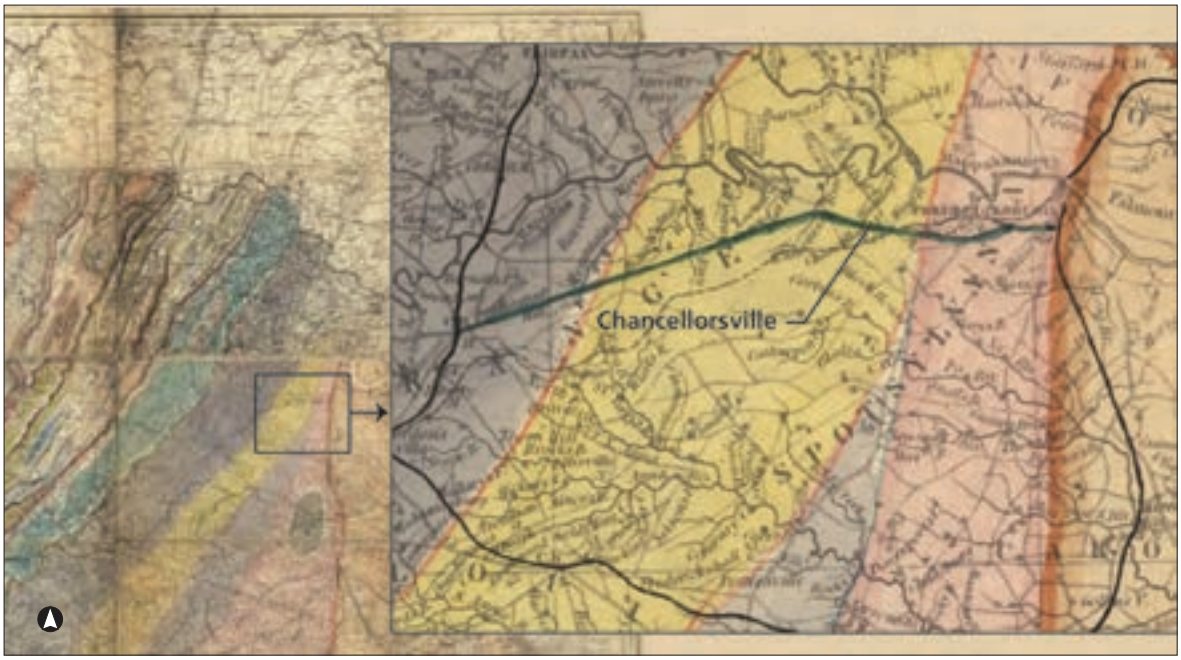


Figure 1.2. Map of rock and mineral deposits in the Piedmont bedrock of the Chancellorsville battlefield. The yellow band indicates the iron and gold region associated with talcose slates, and pink indicates granite and gneiss. The dark lines are major roads (Orange Plank Road highlighted in green). (Detail, Thomas Ridgeway, Geologic Map of the State of Virginia, 1862, Library of Congress, map g3881c. cw0465850, annotated by SUNY ESF)



Figure 1.3. A mid-18th century map showing the twisting course of the Rappahannock River and its southern tributary, the Rapidan River (originally, Rapid Anne River), outlined in red. The York River is the next major system to the south, outlined in green. The minor tributaries near Chancellorsville are not shown. This map also illustrates the extent of European settlement by 1755, including the location of Germanna and the Tubal furnace. (Detail, Fry and Jefferson, "A Map of the Most Inhabited Part of Virginia," 1755, Library of Congress, map G3880 1755 F72, annotated by SUNY ESF)



Figure 1.4. Map showing watersheds of the battlefield area, with tributaries of the Rappahannock River in red, those of the York River to the south in yellow, and the divide shown by different ground shades. This watershed divide provided a natural high ground that may have served as a route of Native American trails and the first European roads. Current Chancellorsville park boundaries the orange lines. (SUNY ESF)

and gullies. The major Rappahannock tributaries draining the battlefi ld area included Mineral Springs Run (Mine Run), Mott's Run, Little Hunting Run, and Big Hunting Run (fig. 1.4). To the south, the major tributaries of the York River system in the battlefi ld included the Ni River (also spelled Ny), Lewis Run, and Poplar Run. These waterways contributed to a water-rich landscape that long supported forest ecosystems, and also influe ced later patterns of roads and farms.[4]

The Piedmont region was south of the glaciers of the last Ice Age that reached as far as Pennsylvania. At



Figure 1.5. Present-day oak-hickory forest in northern Virginia illustrating the character of old-growth woods that most likely covered the Chancellorsville battlefield prior to European settlement in the 18th century. (Gary P. Fleming, photograph of Great Falls Park, Fairfax County, Virginia Natural Heritage Program)



Figure 1.6. Present-day oak savanna created by prescribed burns, illustrating character of clearings created or managed by Native Americans and recorded by 17th century European explorers in the Piedmont. (Gary P. Fleming, photograph of Quantico Marine Base, Prince William County, Virginia Natural Heritage Program)



Figure 1.7. General location of the Manahoac Confederacy in relation to Chancellorsville and other Native American peoples in the Virginia Piedmont (dark shaded area). (SUNY ESF, based on Egloff and Woodward, *First People: The Early Indians of Virginia*, 1992)

that time, Virginia was covered by a coniferous boreal forest dominated by spruce. Midway between the colder glaciated regions to the north and the warmer coastal areas to the southeast, the Virginia landscape developed a highly diverse ecology that encompassed the southern and northern distribution limits of many species. As the glaciers retreated about 12,000 years ago, the warming climate enabled broadleaf hardwood species to dominate the Piedmont's forest system.[5] Oak and hickory species, in particular, thrived in the area's acidic soils and dominated upland plant communities (fig. 1.5). eneath the forest cover was lush understory of small trees and shrubs that included fl wering dogwood, sassafras, mountain laurel, and hazelnut.[6] This abundance of plants supported wide varieties of wildlife such as deer, bear, and turkeys.[7]

Humans were also an integral part of this ecosystem, having lived in the area for thousands of years prior to the arrival of Europeans. They influe ced the plant and animal communities found in the region by creating or using clearings in the forests for cultivating crops and attracting animals for hunting.[8] Intentional woodland clearing techniques, along with natural fi es, created savanna-like forest systems throughout the Piedmont (fig. 1.6). These landscapes were recorded in the vicinity of the Chancellorsville battlefi ld as late as the 1670s, although their exact location and extent is unknown.[9]

MANAHOAC CONFEDERACY

The Chancellorsville battlefi ld was once within the homeland of the Siouan-speaking Manahoac Confederacy (fig. 1.7). These people, who lived primarily near the banks of the Rappahannock River, were allied with the Monacan nation that lived along the James River as well as other linguistically related tribes in the Piedmont region. These closely allied nations developed long-standing tool making, hunting, and agricultural traditions. They established the practice of burying their dead in large mounds which distinguished them from other groups outside of the Piedmont.[10]

The rivers of the Piedmont supported long distance trade between Siouan speaking nations such as the

Manahoac and neighboring nations, including the powerful Powatan Confederacy on the Atlantic coast. Trading was carried out in dugout canoes and on foot through networks of overland trails.[11] Goods traded by the Siouan-speaking nations included copper mined from the western edge of the Piedmont and high quality locally abundant quartz stone. At the time of contact with Europeans in 1608, there was a thriving Siouan-speaking population of about 10,000 people that was actively engaged in complex trade and political relationships with other nations on lands that would one day be known as Virginia.[12]

During the 17th century, numerous Manahoac villages existed along the banks of the Rapidan and Rappahannock rivers upstream of the Fall Line. These villages were protected by wooden palisades and contained dome-shaped buildings constructed of bark and reed.[13] In his 1935 study of the Manahoac people, archaeologist David Bushnell described the location of one village on the banks of the Rappahannock River near present day US Ford, northeast of the Chancellorsville (fig. 1.8). An agricultural people, Manahoac villages often took advantage of the higher fertility of alluvial soil for growing traditional symbiotic crops such as corn, bean, squash, and tobacco. Manahoac villagers used axes quarried from local stone and fi e to clear patches of forest for their farms. The forest edge created by these clearings also facilitated the domestication of wild grapes, sun fl wers, and fruit trees. The abundance of edible plants and game animals refle ted how the Manahoac people directly benefi ed from the ecological conditions that resulted from their traditional land management techniques.[14]

Hunting animals such as deer and turkey, as well as fi hing, expanded the dietary options of Manahoac, who engaged in seasonal hunting and fi hing expeditions, utilizing temporary camps along the Rappahannock River and its reaches. The camp "Mahaskahod"

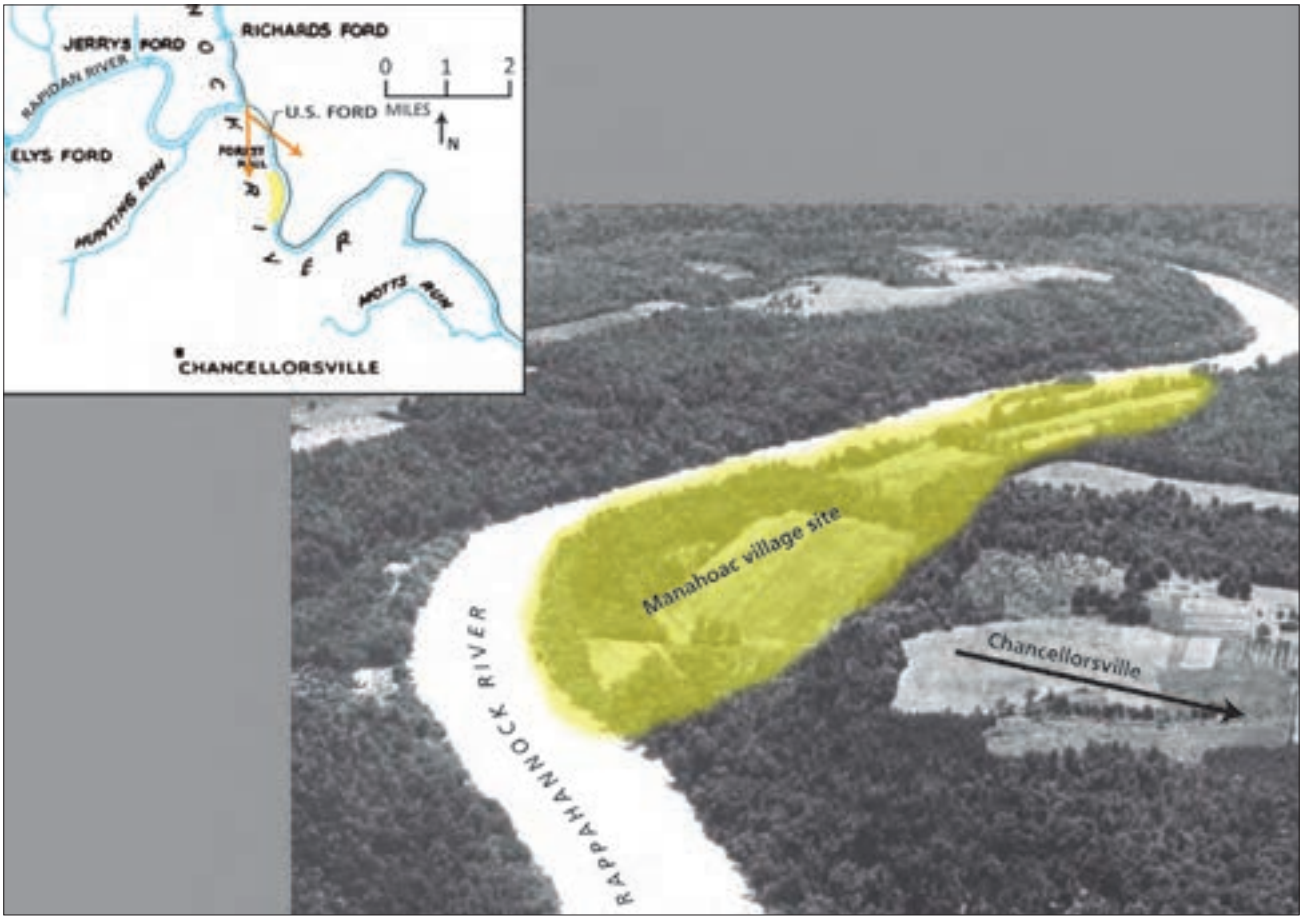


Figure 1.8. Photograph looking southeast across the site of a Manahoac village along the Rappahannock River north of Chancellorsville, ca. 1935. (David I. Bushnell Jr., "The Manahoac Tribes in Virginia, 1608," *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections,* vol. 94, no. 8, 1935, annotated by SUNY ESF)



Figure 1.9. Native people fishing on a Virginia river using dugout canoes, stone fish traps, spears and nets, a practice followed by the Manahoac people, from a sixteenth-century engraving. (Detail, engraving by Theodor de Bry after drawings of John White, in Thomas Harriot, *A Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia*, 1590)

was located near present-day Fredericksburg at a location that enabled Manahoac hunters to capitalize on prime fi hing spots near the falls and the rapids. Stone fi h traps were utilized here and at other at strategic points along the river to ease catching fi h with woven nets and spears (fig. 1.9). ahaskahod was one of the Manahoac settlements recorded in the documents of noted European explorer John Smith, who identified the area around Chancellorsville as the center of the Manahoac homeland (fig 1.10) [15] Another camp may have been located along streams and wetlands at the head of the Ni River, where the Chancellor family later developed the Fairview plantation.[16]

Following arrival of Europeans during the 17th century, the people of the Manahoac Confederacy appeared to have relocated. Conditions such as war and disease may have inspired them to join their dwindling numbers with other Siouan speaking nations living farther south.[17] By the time European explorer John Lederer traveled up the Rappahannock River in the late 17th century, he recorded no villages or encounters with members of the Manahoac Confederacy. Instead, he noted only savanna-like meadows punctuating the forest, suggesting sites where the Manahoac people had recently lived and farmed.[18]

ENGLISH COLONIZATION AND SETTLEMENT

John Smith's 1608 river expeditions were the beginning of Europeans exploration into the Virginia Piedmont following waterways and Native American trails. Despite these ventures during the fir t half of the 17th century, permanent settlements in Britain's Virginia Colony remained concentrated in the Tidewater east of



Figure 1.10. Detail of a 1624 map of the landscape recorded by John Smith on his expedition through Virginia showing the homeland of the Manahoac people near the Chancellorsville battlefield (highlighted in green). Also shown are four documented Manahoac villages or camps along the Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers. (Detail, John Smith, "Map of Virginia" from *The Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer Isles*, 1624, Library of Congress, Digital Id gdc/lhbcb.0262b, annotated by SUNY ESF)

the Fall Line, near the coast (see fig. 1.1). The success of tobacco as an export commodity, however, gradually encouraged territorial expansion since farmers were compelled to seek out new fertile soils to grow this nutrient-depleting and labor-intensive crop. Port towns such as Petersburg, Richmond, and Fredericksburg were established along the Fall Line, at the farthest point inland where the rivers could accommodate large European ships that plied the tobacco export trade.[19]

Through the 18th century, the majority of European settlers in the Piedmont region remained near the Fall Line, close to roads that provided access to ports. Lack of good roads, isolation, and the threat of attack by Native Americans discouraged European colonists from settling and cultivating the interior areas of the Piedmont. The remoteness and sparsely-settled character of the portion of this frontier region south of the Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers probably gave rise to its identity as the Wilderness.[20]

EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT IN THE WILDERNESS

The earliest European settlement in the Wilderness was organized by Alexander Spotswood (ca. 1676–1740), a military veteran with an entrepreneurial spirit. Shortly after being appointed as Lieutenant Governor of Virginia in 1710, Spotswood led an expedition of land speculators to look at the development potential of the colonial frontier in the Virginia Piedmont and beyond. Capitalizing on the discovery of bog iron near the Rapidan River, Spotswood invited investors to partner with him on purchasing land that could be mined as well as farmed. He used frontier defense as an excuse to acquire thousands of acres of this resource-rich land and to settle a community of German miners in 1714 at his new frontier town, Germanna, located along the Rapidan River northwest of Chancellorsville (fig. 1.11, see also fig. 1.3) [21]

Spotswood's iron industry required extensive timber resources. Large tracts of forest south of the Rapidan and Rappahannock rivers were cleared for surface

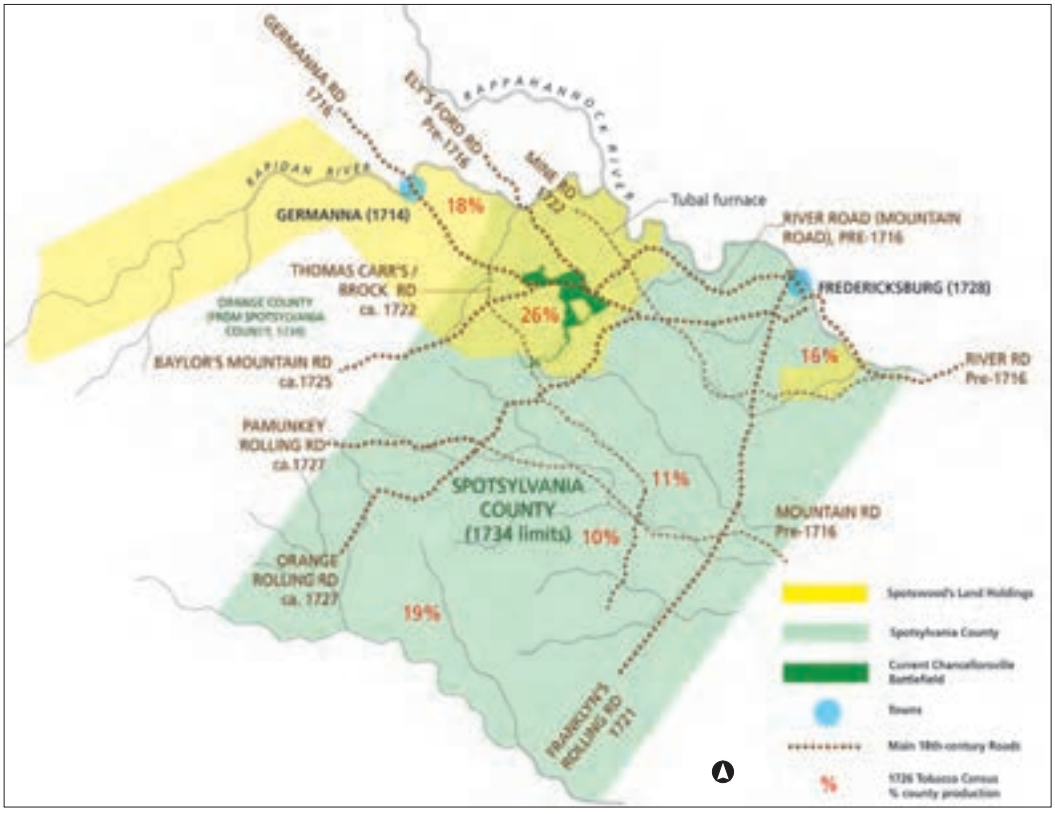


Figure 1.11. Map showing 18th century Spotsylvania land holdings, tobacco production, and early roads in relation to the Chancellorsville battlefield. (SUNY ESF based on Paula Felder, F*orgotten Companions: The First Settlers of Spotsylvania County and Fredericksburg Town*, 1982, and James R. Mansfield, *A History of Early Spotsylvania*, 1977)

pit iron ore mines and to produce the vast amount of charcoal necessary to fuel a blast furnace. The Tubal Furnace, Virginia's first blast furnace for smelting iron, may have been constructed as early as 1716 near what would later be called US Ford on the Rappahannock River, just east of the confluence with the Rapidan River. By 1720, Spotswood formally established the Iron Mine Company, which controlled 22,000 acres known as the Iron Mine Tract. This tract extended south of the Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers across the area that would later be settled as Chancellorsville.[22]

To encourage his iron industry and settlement at Germanna, Spotswood ordered construction of the Germanna Road to provide a more direct connection to the Tidewater than the river and mountain roads that probably followed Native American trails. Built in 1716, the new road extended west from the Rappahannock River at the Fall Line through the future site of Chancellorsville to Germanna, following the general alignment of present-day Route 3 (see fig. 1.11). The road may have followed sections of earlier roads that headed west toward the Blue Ridge Mountains, which were generally referred to as "mountain roads." The Germanna Road was one of the first well-traveled east-west thoroughfares in the region, facilitating the export of Spotswood iron while also encouraging more settlement.[23] Spotswood organized his growing settlement into a county that was established in 1721, named Spotsylvania—Latin for Spotswood (Spots forest)—with its seat at Germanna. As Spotswood's personal land holdings and wealth increased, however, people began to question his authority, and he lost his position as lieutenant governor in 1722.[24]

After his political misfortune, Spotswood continued to live in Germanna directing the Iron Mining Company and other business ventures. He remained the largest single landowner in the region, with title to 80,000 acres, including the Iron Mine Tract. While he established agricultural plantations and grain mills, his primary product remained iron. Spotswood lost his German workers over disputes about inadequate living conditions and broken contracts, and began staffing his mines and plantations with enslaved Africans, who had little legal recourse to object to their treatment.[25]

In addition to populating the landscape with his workers, Spotswood also leased his lands to tobacco farmers, who cleared large areas of the forested landscape. According to English law, property had to be settled in order for landowners to retain title, so Spotswood and other colonial landholders offered many incentives for farmers to settle. Between 1723 and 1726, the number of households in Spotsylvania County increased from 150 to 230. Much of the growth took place in the eastern part of the county and included the establishment of Fredericksburg near the Fall Line in 1728.[26]

The agricultural economy of the county was initially driven by tobacco. Tobacco production grew significantly during the 1720s; by 1726, tobacco cultivation was taking place as far west as the Rapidan River in the western part of the county that was separated as Orange County in 1734. Spotswood's lands where much of the Battle of Chancellorsville took place were some of the most heavily farmed during this period (see fig. 1.11). Census records from this time document that 1,347,459 tobacco plants were cultivated in the area, amounting to approximately 26% of the county's productivity. This agricultural boom as well as the success of Spotswood's iron company brought increased wealth to county residents, but at the cost of major deforestation and depletion of soil fertility.[27]

The agricultural productivity of the Wilderness did not last long, most likely due to the low fertility of the soils that could not support successive tobacco crops. This impact was recorded as early as the 1730s by William Byrd II, a prominent Virginia plantation owner and member of Virginia's Governor's Council. In 1732, he visited Spotswood's Tubal Furnace northeast of Chancellorsville, starting from the bustling port town of Fredericksburg. Traveling west through the Wilderness and future Chancellorsville battlefield, Byrd noted seeing very few plantations and long stretches of old fields covered in saplings, which were most likely abandoned tobacco fields or cut-over forests harvested to fuel iron furnaces.[28]

The growth of Fredericksburg and decline of tobacco farming in the Wilderness corresponded with Germanna losing its status as county seat to Fredericksburg in 1738. The economic demise of the area was also due to decline of Spotswood's iron industry following his death in 1740. Such depressed conditions probably reinforced notions of the region as a wilderness. Despite this, settlers continued to stake out relatively small farms and plantations in the region amid successional old fi lds and second-growth woods, where they grew grain, corn, and smaller amounts of tobacco.[29]

EARLY SETTLEMENT AT CHANCELLORSVILLE

Settlement in the eastern part of the Wilderness was supported by several regional roads that converged there with the Germanna Road. One of these was Baylor's Mountain Road (current Orange Plank Road, Route 621), which ran to the southwest (see fig. 1.11). This road was built by prominent landowner Robert Taliaferro in ca. 1730 to provide passage from Baylor's Mountain in the Blue Ridge, north and east toward the newly established town of Fredericksburg. To the west, another road extended southwest from the Germanna Road, initially called Thomas Carr's Road (present Brock Road) after the person who petitioned for its construction in 1722.[30] To the east, Elys (originally Elley's) Ford Road, an old road that probably predated construction of the Germanna Road in 1716, extended northwest to the Rapidan River. Built and maintained by local landowners, these early roads ranged in size from small bridle paths following the most direct routes to wider roads that wound along hilly uplands for the driest passage.[31]

Settlers in the Chancellorsville area prior to 1781 were most likely tenants of Spotswood heirs, who established small farms and taverns. By 1777, a tavern known as Raines' Ordinary had been established at or near the later site of the Fairview house, south of the Germanna Road (Route 3) (fig. 1.12) [32] This was the second tavern along the Germanna Road within the Wilderness, following the Wilderness Tavern that opened in ca. 1775 about three miles to the west. The

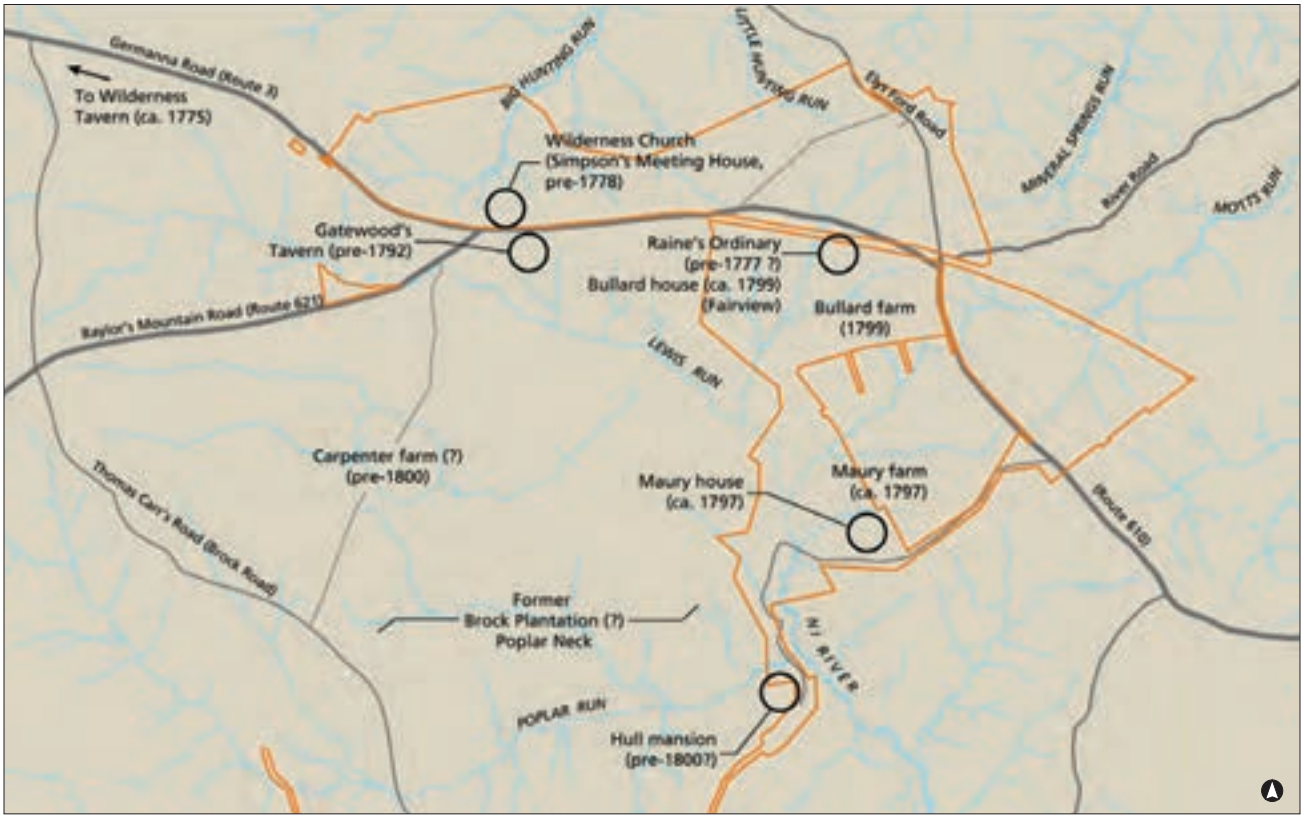


Figure 1.12. Map showing general location of settlement and development at Chancellorsville by 1800. Property boundaries are not shown due to lack of documentation. The orange lines indicate the existing Chancellorsville battlefield park boundaries. (SUNY ESF

only major landowner aside from the Spotswoods may have been the Brock family, who established a plantation at the headwaters of the Mattaponi River by the middle of the 18th century, probably on land acquired from the Spotswoods. The plantation, known as Poplar Neck, extended along the vicinity of present-day Brock Road and Herndon Road through the Catharine Furnace property and north across Route 3, including the future site of Wilderness Church. The plantation was subdivided among the heirs by the 1770s.[33] The mansion house may have been the house that was later owned by the Hull family during the early 19th century, located at the conflue ce of the Ni River and Poplar Run, where the Wellford family built their house in 1838 (see fig. 1.12). Another tract may have been sold to the Gatewood family, who built a house along the south side of the Germanna Road (Route 3) near its intersection with Baylor's Mountain Road (Route 621) by the late 18th century. Taking advantage of traffic n these two important roads, the Gatewoods opened a tavern in the house as early as 1792, a business that was taken over in the fir t half of the 19th century by the Dowdall family.[34]

By 1778, John Simpson, a ward of the Brock family, sold a one-acre parcel of his inherited land along the Germanna Road (Route 3) that included a building known as Simpson's Meeting House (see fig. 1.12). e sold the property to a Baptist congregation organized by Joseph Bledsoe, Lewis Craig, and A. Dudley. Baptist churches had taken hold in Virginia starting in the 1760s as an alternative to the established Anglican Church, and had grown quickly in popularity. The congregation renamed the building the Wilderness Baptist Church, using the name of the area prior to its association with the Chancellor family. Built before 1778, this was a rectangular white-painted gable-front frame building, set 500 feet back from the intersection of Germanna Road (fig. 1.13). A large grove of pine trees, probably Virginia pine that was a common successional species on old fi lds, was either planted or maintained around the building. Ten years later, this small remote church had 130 members under the ministries of Aaron Bledsoe and Edward Elly.[35]



Figure 1.13. The building initially constructed as Simpson's Meeting House and home of Wilderness Church beginning in 1778, showing it as reconstructed in 1853, photographed 1866. The surrounding grove of pines sheltered the original building. No image of the 18th-century building survives. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 1520)

Soon after the end of the Revolution in 1781, Alexander Spotswood's grandson, John Spotswood, sold and leased additional property within the Iron Mine Tract to pay off accumulated debts. In October 1794, he wrote James Madison of the attributes of this property: "My Iron mine tract of 22,000 Acres, 10 Miles above [west of] Fredericksburg; fronting many Miles on the river, where there Are Situations for every kind of water Works—exclusive of the river, fi e Inland never failing Streams, with An Inexhaustable [sic] fund of Iron ore the best in America for casting. . ."[36] Spotswood sold all of this untenanted land, which included the later sites of the Catharine Furnace, Fairview, and Chancellorsville Inn, to Henry Lee, the father of Civil War General Robert E. Lee.[37]

Henry Lee soon faced serious debt of his own and began disposing of his Iron Mine Tract property. In 1797, he sold 103 acres and leased another 323 acres along the Ni River about a mile south of the Germanna Road to the Maury family, who built a house on the property, north of present-day Furnace Road (see fig. 1.12). Here, they grew tobacco.[38] In 1799, Lee sold a tract west and south of the intersection of Elys Ford Road and the Germanna Road to Charles Bullard. This



Figure 1.14. A Civil War-period drawing of an unidentified farmhouse and barns at Chancellorsville illustrating the general character and layout of first-generation buildings erected in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park archives, FRSP 1701)

tract may have been the site of Raines Ordinary that had been built by 1777. Bullard maintained a house on the property, located about 2,000 feet southwest of the intersection. This may have been the old ordinary, or possibly a new log house that he built soon after his purchase of the property. The house, later known as Fairview, was on an high ground that sloped down toward headwaters of the Ni River, near a spring where the Manahoac people may have once maintained a seasonal camp. The Carpenter family may have established another farm by 1800 along present-day Herndon Road within or near the old Brock plantation.[39]

These early houses were typically one or two rooms in size, with a gable roof, small windows, and exterior end chimneys (fig. 1.14). They were typically built of large squared timbers or logs, and had small frame sheds and barns to the side. Wood fences, initially of stripped stacked logs, enclosed the buildings and accompanying gardens and pastures.[40]

The Bullards, Maurys, Carpenters, Gatewoods, and Brocks were just some of the families that had settled in the Wilderness during the late 18th century. By 1800, Spotsylvania County had a population of approximately 11,000, but more than half were enslaved African-Americans who powered the plantation economy. This tally did not include Fredericksburg, which had emerged as a prosperous town.[41] Farming and commerce throughout the region and beyond were supported by an improving network of earthen roads, which included the first turnpike or toll roads built at the end of the 18th century. A combination of existing roads from Fredericksburg to Orange County would become a turnpike soon after the turn of the century, encouraging new settlement, farms, churches, and taverns that would form the Chancellorsville community of the antebellum period.

LANDSCAPE OVERVIEW, 1800 [42]

While little is known about the details of the landscape that today comprises Chancellorsville Battlefield at the end of the 18th century, it was certainly within a sparsely settled area with a patchwork of open fields dominated by expanses of second-growth woods. Travelers heading west on the Germanna Road (Route 3) around 1800 would have journeyed from a largely open and agricultural landscape near Fredericksburg toward a far less developed and more wild appearing landscape as they approached the future Chancellorsville battlefield. From here west, in the region known as the Wilderness, were dense woodlands, abandoned fields thick with young trees and scrub, some abandoned iron mines, and occasional small farms and plantations. The Gatewood family's tavern along the Germanna Road (Route 3) across from the Wilderness Baptist Church, would have been a welcome stop for the often arduous drive, which became notorious for sticky clay mud that coated wagon wheels and horse hooves.[43] About five miles west of Chancellorsville travelers encountered a large clearing with the Wilderness Tavern and Ellwood plantation, where the Wilderness Run crossed the Germanna Road. Northeast of the future battlefield near the Rappahannock River was the site of Spotswood's Tubal iron works, which were established around 1716 and closed in the 1740s. Traces of the Manahoac people's villages and hunting camps had probably long disappeared by 1800, but European roads still followed their trails.

Natural Systems and Features

In 1800, the Chancellorsville battlefield landscape was most likely dense, second-growth woods that had grown back over the previous four decades follow-

ing abandonment of large-scale tobacco farming in the 1730s and iron mining in the 1740s. These woods may have been dominated by pioneer species such as Virginia pine (*Pinus virginiana*) and Eastern red-cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) that were undergoing succession to mature forest of oak and hickory. Wetland meadows or swamps characterized shallow valleys with meandering rivers, such as along the Ni River near the present site of Catharine Furnace.

Spatial Organization

The Chancellorsville battlefi ld landscape in 1800 was characterized by road corridors and scattered farm clearings, which included the Bullard farm south and west of the Route 3 and Elys Ford Road intersection, the Maury farm to the south near the Catharine Furnace site, and the Gatewood farm and tavern along the south side of Route 3 east of the intersection of the Orange Plank Road. Another farm clearing may have been maintained by the Carpenter family along Herndon Road, and by the Brocks near the Ni River (Wellford House site). The wooded and enclosed landscape was a marked change from the earlier open character that resulted from widespread tobacco growing and timber harvesting to fuel iron furnaces.

Land Use

Chancellorsville battlefi ld in 1800 was used for agriculture, dwelling places and a tavern, and roads, but most of the land was undeveloped. Wilderness Church, built prior to 1778 as Simpson's Meeting House, and Gatewood's Tavern across the Germanna Road, were the only community gathering places. Although still rich in iron ore, mining operations had ceased decades earlier, leaving abandoned open pits, some of which may have existed around the later site of the Catharine Furnace and along the Mine Run east of Elys Ford Road. Little is known about agricultural crops in the Wilderness prior to 1800, but would have included gardens close to the houses, pastures, and perhaps market crops.

Circulation

In 1800, the main east-west roads through the Chancellorsville battlefi ld were the Germanna Road (following present Route 3), which had been laid out in 1716 and extended from Germanna on the west to Fredericksburg on the east; River Road, which paralleled the Rappahannock River and existed by 1716, probably following an old Indian trail; and Baylor's Mountain Road, which may have followed portions of the River Road, joined the Germanna Road through Chancellorsville, and then veered southwest toward the Shenandoah Mountains along present Orange Plank Road (Route 621). Apparently because of the overlap with other roads heading west toward the Blue Ridge, the Germanna Road through Chancellorsville was also known as the Mountain Road.

North-south roads included Elys Ford Road, an early route dating before 1716 that extended from the river south along present Old Plank Road (Route 610); and Brock Road, originally Thomas Carr's Road, built in ca. 1722 and later named after the Brock family that had a plantation nearby. This road was also known as Herndon Road, for the Herndon family that lived south of the battlefi ld along the Ni River, near Catharpin Road. The northern part of this road branched as it approached the Germanna Road (present Herndon Road forming the east leg, Brock Road the west leg).

Topography

Built changes in the natural landform of the Chancellorsville battlefi ld landscape by 1800 included graded roadbeds and depressions created through open-pit mining. These iron pits, in use between ca. 1710 and 1740, were long abandoned by 1800.

Vegetation

The primary managed vegetation in the Chancellorsville battlefi ld landscape in 1800 was composed of agricultural crops. The specific arieties and extent of these crops are unknown. Agricultural fi lds were most likely along fertile and level uplands. Most farms probably had orchards and kitchen gardens for domestic crops. A large grove of pines, probably Virginia pine

(*Pinus virginiana*) may have been planted or maintained around Wilderness Church for religious symbolism and or to provide a windbreak. A dominant pioneer species, Virginia pine would have been a familiar tree on old tobacco fi lds that had been abandoned beginning in the 1730s.

Buildings and Structures

There were six known buildings in the Chancellorsville battlefi ld landscape in 1800: Gatewood's Tavern (later called Dowdall's Tavern) built prior to 1792, probably a one and one-half story frame house with a tall gable roof and side chimneys; the Wilderness Baptist Church, built prior to 1778 as Simpson's Meeting House, a simple gable-roof frame building north of the Germanna Road; the Maury house, built in ca. 1797, a house of undetermined type and size north of present-day Furnace Road; and the Hull mansion, a presumably large building which may have been the Brock plantation house at the later site of the Wellford house near the conflue ce of the Poplar Run and Ni River. By 1800, Charles Bullard had probably built a log house, later known as Fairview, southwest of the intersection of Route 3 and Elys Ford Road, soon after he purchased the property in 1799. The Carpenter family may have built another farmhouse by 1800 along Herndon Road at the western side of the battlefi ld. Each of these properties would have had one or more frame or log barns and sheds.

Views and Vistas

With extensive woodlands and relatively level topography, the Chancellorsville battlefi ld landscape in 1800 had few expansive views or vistas, except along straight sections of road. Minor views were across farm fi lds and open wetland meadows along the Ni River and other meandering streams.

Small-Scale Features

There is little documentation on small-scale features in the Chancellorsville battlefi ld landscape in 1800. The Dowdall, Bullard, Maury, and Carpenter farms, and the Brock/Hull mansion had fences around their fi lds and houses to protect gardens and livestock. Wilderness Church most likely was also enclosed by a fence. These were probably worm fences, built of unmilled and split stacked logs.

Archeological Sites

There is no record of archeological sites within the Chancellorsville battlefi ld landscape in 1800. Traces of Native American life in the area had probably long vanished by 1800, with the exception of roads that followed trails. In the larger region, there were abandoned mine pits from the Tubal furnace.

ENDNOTES, PRE-1800

1 The Chancellorsville Inn was historically part of the 800-acre Chancellor plantation named Fairview; that name is today associated with the land south of Route 3. There is no historical record of the inn being called Fairview.

2 J. Lonsdale, "Geology of the Gold-Pyrite Belt of the Northeastern Piedmont Virginia" (PhD diss., University of Virginia, 1927); John Milner Associates, Inc. and HNTB, "Draft Cultural Landscape Assessments: Sunken Road, Salem Church, and Chancellorsville Inn of Fredericksburg Spotsylvania National Military Park" (Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service, 2004), 27, 36-37.

3 Milner, 27.

4 Ralph Happel, "A History of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefi lds Memorial National Military Park" (Unpublished National Park Service report, 1955), 1-2; Milner, 27, 37. The name of the Ni River was derived from the primary river, the Mattaponi. It fl ws into the Po River to become the Poni River. The Mat, Ta, and Matta are other tributaries, all named from parts of the name Mattaponi.

5 Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation "The Natural Communities of Virginia, Classific tion of Ecological Community Groups, Second Approximation (Version 2.5)," section "The Piedmont Plateau," http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural_heritage/ncoverview.html (accessed June 21, 2013).

6 Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation "The Natural Communities of Virginia, Classific tion of Ecological Community Groups, Second Approximation

(Version 2.5)," section "The Piedmont Plateau," http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural_heritage/ncoverview.html (accessed June 21, 2013).

6 Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation "The Natural Communities of Virginia, Classific tion of Ecological Community Groups, Second Approximation (Version 2.5)," section "Acidic Oak-Hickory Forests," http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural_heritage/natural_communities/ncTIIIc.shtml (accessed June 21, 2013).

7 National Park Service "Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Nature and Science," section "Plants," http://www.nps.gov/frsp/naturescience/plants.htm (accessed June 15, 2013); Virginia Department of Education/Prince William Network, "Virginia's First People: Past and Present, History," section "1600s," http://virginiaindians.pwnet.org/history/1600s.php (accessed June 21, 2013).

8 Virginia Department of Education/Prince William Network "Virginia's First People: Past and Present, Geography," section "Climate & Vegetation," http://virginiaindians.pwnet.org/geography/climate_vegetation.php (accessed June 21, 2013)

9 John Lederer, *The Discoveries of John Lederer, In three several marches from Virginia, to the West of Carolina, and other parts of the Continent: Begun in March 1669, and ended in September 1670* (London, 1672), 21, online transcript, http://rla.unc.edu/Archives/accounts/Lederer/LedererText.html (accessed June 21, 2013).

10 "Virginia's First People: Past and Present, History," section "1600s."

11 David I. Bushnell Jr., "The Manahoac Tribes in Virginia, 1608," Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, 94 (1935), 12.

12 "Virginia's First People: Past and Present, History," section "1600s."

13 Ibid.

14 Virginia Department of Education/Prince William Network "Virginia's First People: Past and Present, Geography (2013)," section "Climate & Vegetation," http://virginiaindians.pwnet.org/geography/climate_vegetation.php (accessed June 21, 2013).

15 Happel, 2.

16 Noel G. Harrison, "Gazetteer of Historic Sites Related to the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Volume 1" (Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service, 1986), 184.

17 "Virginia's First People: Past and Present, History," section "1600s."

18 Bushnell, 9.

19 Paula Felder, *Forgotten Companions: The First Settlers of Spotsylvania County and Fredericksburg Town (with notes on early land use)* (Fredericksburg: Historic Publications of Fredericksburg, 1982), 4-5; Virginia Department of Transportation (DOT), "History of Virginia Roads," http://www.virginiadot.org/about/resources/historyofrds.pdf (accessed July 15, 2013).

20 History of Virginia Roads. The name Wilderness was in use by 1751, when the "Wilderness Run" was documented on Fry and Jefferson, "A Map of the Most Inhabited Part of Virginia," published 1755, Library of Congress, digital ID g3880xt00370.

21 Felder, 10-13. Colonial governors did not often reside in the colonies and left most of the day-to-day governance to the lieutenant governors who represented them on colonial soil.

22 Felder, 10-13.

23 James R. Mansfi ld, *A History of Early Spotsylvania* (Orange, Virginia: Green Publishers, Inc., 1977), 131-135.

24 Felder, 13.

25 Felder, 25; Mansfi ld, 31.

26 Felder, 20.

27 Felder, 30-31.

28 Mansfi ld, 13, 48; Felder, 228-229. A drop in tobacco prices beginning in 1728 may also have encouraged large-scale plantations to take more land out of cultivation in order to help regulate the export commodity's value. It was not until the Virginia Inspection Acts of 1730 that European buyers gained enough confi ence in the quality of Virginia tobacco for the commodity price to again rise and production to be profi able again on a large scale.

29 Avery O. Craven, *Soil Exhaustion as a Factor in the Agricultural History of Virginia and Maryland, 1606-1860* (Columbia, South Carolina: University of Southern Carolina Press, 2006), 25-72.

30 Mansfi ld, 134.

31 Felder, 18; Mansfi ld, 131.

32 Noel G. Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s* (Lynchburg, Virginia: H. E. Howard, 1990), 99. The exact location and dates of operation of Raines Ordinary are not known.

33 Mansfi ld, 134; Virginia County Records, Spotsylvania County, 1721-1800, http://brittlebooks.library.illinois.edu/brittlebooks_open/Books2009-09/virghi0001vircou/virghi0001vircou_ocr.txt (accessed march 27, 2014). No additional information was found on the Brock plantation at Chancellorsville.

34 Harrison, 62, 83-84; Pat Sullivan blog, "Spotsylvania Memory," "The Chancellors, Part 1," March 24, 2012, http://spotsylvaniamemory.blogspot.com/2012/03/chancellors-part-1.html (accessed March 20, 2014). Sullivan cites 1745 as the construction date of the tavern/

house later owned by the Dowdalls, but Harrison does not; the attribution to the Dowdall family constructing the house is inaccurate based on Harrison's documentation that they bought the property in 1849.

35 Photograph of Wilderness Church, ca. 1861–65, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park archives, FRSP 1000R; Robert B. Semple, *A History of the Rise and Progress of Baptists in Virginia* (Richmond, Virginia: Pitt & Dickinson Publishers, 1892), 202-204; "Wilderness Church, Rebuilt and Rededicated 121 Years after Organization," Fredericksburg *Daily Star*, September 10, 1899; "History of the Wilderness Baptist Church, Spotsylvania County, Virginia (1778-2009), http://www.wildernessbaptistchurch.org/history/History %20of%20the%20Wilderness%20Baptist%20Church.pdf (accessed March 19, 2014).

36 Alexander Spotswood to James Madison, October 30, 1794, National Archives, "Founders Online," http://founders.archives.gov/documents/Madison/01-15-02-0279 (accessed June 3, 2014).

37 Felder, 213.

38 Mansfi ld, 183; Harrison, 55.

39 Spotsylvania County Deed Book "R", page 518, August 31, 1809; Harrison, 184-185. The possibility that the Fairview house was built by Bullard is supported by reference in this deed to a house on the property acquired by Richard and Ann (later Chancellor) Pound: Charles Bullard sold to Richard Pound for $500.00, "a tract of land on the west side of 'Elly's Road, now corner to Ludwell Lee, south side of Mountain Road [Route 3/Germanna Road] to Lee's, 230 acres with all house, fences, woods, ways, waters, watercourses, etc."

40 "Innovation in Early Settlers' Houses in Virginia and Maryland," http://www.milaminvirginia.com/Links/HOUSES/colonial_virginia_and_maryland_houses.html (accessed March 14, 2014).

41 Traceries, "Historic Architectural Survey of Spotsylvania County Virginia" (Unpublished report, 1996), 19, on Virginia Department of Historic Resources and Spotsylvania County, Virginia Department of Planning, http://planninglab2008.files. ordpress.com/2008/01/hictoric-architectural-suvey-of-spotsy-co-va.pdf, 1996) (accessed July 21, 2013).

42 No period plan is included due to lack of documentation on the appearance of the landscape in 1800.

43 Mansfi ld, 131.

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD, 1800–1861

The beginning of the 19th century was a time of optimism in the Wilderness and the growing rural community that became known as Chancellorsville. Investors experimented with improved roads, a canal on the Rappahannock River, and a railroad heading west from Fredericksburg, and iron mining made a resurgence in the large tracts of woodland. Despite these developments, the Wilderness remained sparsely settled and heavily forested—a remote and obscure place in the decades before the Civil War.

ROADS AND RURAL SETTLEMENT

Western expansion during the early 19th century encouraged many in the former colonies to abandon marginal farms in search of larger and more productive lands. Many Spotsylvania farmers sought their fortune west of the Appalachians, such as the Maury family that left their house and farm off Furnace Road for Tennessee in 1810.[1] These new settlements and heavier wagons created a demand for improved roads, which maintained trade and social ties with earlier populations in Virginia's long-settled Tidewater.

One of the earliest improved roads through the Wilderness was the Orange Turnpike (current Routes 3 and 20), a private toll road developed by the Swift Run Gap Turnpike Company beginning in 1810 to connect Fredericksburg to the Swift Run Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains, via Orange Court House (Orange). The turnpike was designed to replace earlier east-west roads referred to as "mountain roads," and followed the old Germanna Road between Fredericksburg and the Wilderness Run (fig. 1.15). The turnpike was completed through the eastern Wilderness by ca. 1813 and to Orange Court House by 1822, but was never extended to Swift Run Gap, and thus became known as the Orange Turnpike. The company was authorized to condemn private property for construction of the turnpike, which straightened earlier road alignments by filli g lowlands and bridging streams. A portion of the Germanna Road between Elys Ford Road and Bullock Road may have been bypassed for the new turnpike, which was built on fill ac oss the lowlands of the Ni River headwaters. This abandoned alignment was later known as the old mountain road. The company also condemned one acre south of the turnpike near Elys Ford Road for a toll gate, but never built it. It apparently chose a different location to the east, at the crest of a hill just before the intersection with Furnace Road (present McLaws Drive). By placing the tollgate here, the company could charge tolls on traffic eading to Fredericksburg from the Catharine Furnace lands. South of the tollgate was a small dwelling for the toll keeper.[2]

Roads such as the Orange Turnpike served to unite rural settlement in the Wilderness and throughout Spotsylvania County. The low population density, self-suffi ent nature of farms and plantations, and limited industry did not foster towns or even small cross-road hamlets. Instead, development was widely dispersed



Figure 1.15. Route of the Orange Turnpike showing relationship to the older Baylor's Mountain Road and Germanna Road as documented on an 1828 map of Virginia. The current park lands are shown in green. (Detail, Herman Boye, "A Map of the State of Virginia," 1828, corrected in 1859, Library of Congress, digital ID g3880ct001508, annotated by SUNY ESF)

along the main roads, with the most prominent places at road intersections. As evident on a map of the county made around 1820, the countryside outside of Fredericksburg was characterized by scattered taverns, mills, and churches, such as Proctor's Tavern near the site of Salem Church, Todd's Tavern along Brock Road south of Chancellorsville, numerous mills along creeks and rivers, and residences that also functioned as inns and post offices, such as Gatewood's (later Dowdall's) Tavern (fig. 1.16)

Rural agricultural properties in Spotsylvania County generally included large farms known as plantations, and smaller market or subsistence farms (fig. 1.17). The plantations, which often had romantic names such as Hazel Grove and Forest Hall, were characterized by extensive agricultural operations based on slave labor. By 1850, 554 plantation owners in Spotsylvania County owned nearly 7,500 slaves, with an average of eleven slaves per owner. In comparison to the great plantations of the Tidewater and even the eastern parts of Spotsylvania County, those in and near the Wilderness were modest in size.[3]

Farm buildings were clustered either close to the public road, or set back in the middle of farm fi lds and accessed by a private road. The typical Wilderness farmhouse of the early 19th century was constructed of logs, wood framing, and sometimes brick, with exterior end chimneys, a gable roof, and clapboard siding. Outbuildings were often grouped to the side or rear of the house, and typically included a kitchen, barn, smoke house, dairy, sheds, and in the case of larger farms and plantations, slave cabins. Livestock barns were not common as farmers generally favored open log stables. Trees, which provided shade and blocked winds, were planted near buildings, and most farms had an orchard, which was often a requirement placed in deeds of sale.

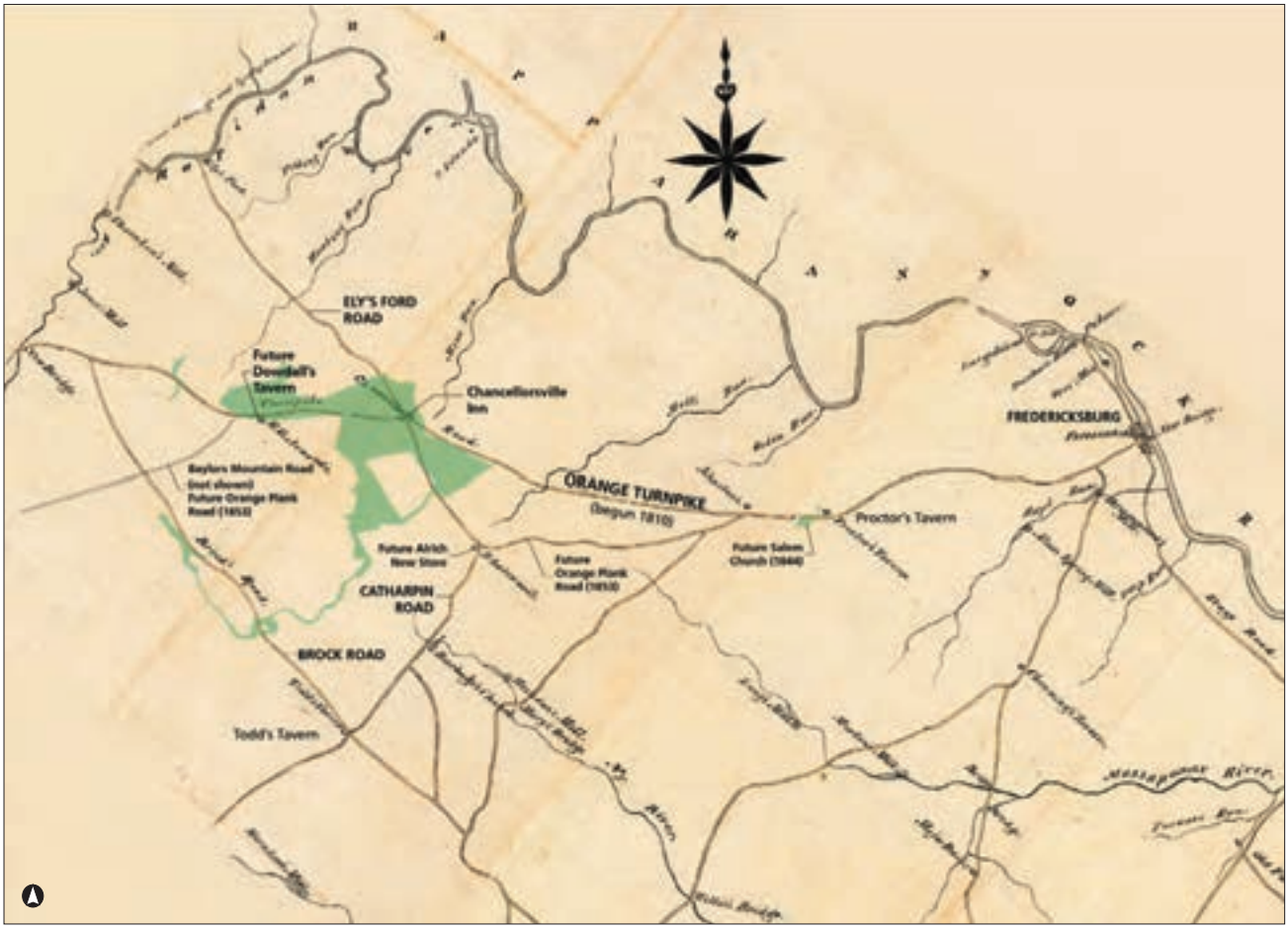


Figure 1.16. A ca. 1820 map of Spotsylvania County showing major roads and development outside of Fredericksburg, annotated to show later antebellum development and current park lands (green areas). (Detail, John Wood and Herman Boye, *Map of Spotsylvania County*, ca. 1820, Library of Virginia, digital image 18_0041_002, annotated by SUNY ESF)



Figure 1.17. Sketch of a typical antebellum rural scene in the Wilderness showing a small farm along Ely's Ford Road, above the banks of the Rapidan River. (Detail, W. A. Waud, "8th Penn Cavalry, crossing at Ely's Ford," Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 980)

These core areas of a farm were enclosed by fences with an ornamental character, such as whitewashed picket fences. Utilitarian wood fences often enclosed the surrounding fi lds. These may have included cross-and-rail, Virginia stake and rail, or Virginia snake types. Most antebellum agriculture in the area involved grain and livestock production, with some tobacco. Mainstay crops included corn, oats, potatoes, and hay.[4]

Plantation owners and farmers relied on the Orange Turnpike to get their products to markets in Fredericksburg, Culpeper, and other larger towns in the region. The turnpike company, however, was not able to maintain its road in good condition in the often poorly drained and muddy conditions of Spotsylvania County. In 1832, the Swift Run Turnpike Company reported, "The road extends to Orange court-house (36 1/8 miles), about 30 of which are in very good order—the remaining portion is only tolerable."[5]

A common practice for travelers on such poorly maintained roads was to bring along a wooden plank to give traction to wheels that got stuck in the mud. Such use of planks may have led to the idea of covering an entire roadbed with wood planks, a practice that began in the late 1840s. An improvement on the 18th century method of corduroy roads built of unmilled logs, plank roads used thick, abutted timbers milled with a fl t top surface, and were set on sleepers to keep the timbers above wet ground (fig. 1.18). To save costs, the road companies often covered only half of the roadbed in planks, leaving half in earth and gravel for use as a passing lane.[6]

The condition of the Orange Turnpike apparently continued to worsen through the 1840s, because by the end of the decade, a new company was formed to build a plank road in its place. Incorporated in 1850, the Fredericksburg and Valley Plank Road Company was chartered by the state to build a plank road from Fredericksburg west to the Shenandoah Valley town of Harrisonburg. The company was also authorized to build a spur to Culpeper. According to the company's state charter, these roads were to be constructed with planks at least eight feet wide, on a grade not to exceed three degrees, and with toll gates every fi e miles. An unpaved way was also maintained next to the planked portion of the road.[7] Construction of the new roads, completed in 1852, required an enormous quantity of timber cut from nearby forests. The cutting of the forests for these roads was another chapter in the story of clear-cutting that had begun once again with revival of the iron industry in the area in the 1830s. By



Figure 1.18. Well-preserved remains of a mid-19th century plank road in Illinois similar in character to the Orange Plank Road, showing plank roadbed at right and earth bed at left, photographed ca. 1913. (Illinois Transportation System Report, 1913, Illinois State Museum)

the 1850s, large tracts of the Wilderness were young successional woods characterized by shrub thickets, young pine trees, brambles, and vines.

The main plank road, which became known as the Orange Plank Road (probably because like its turnpike predecessor, it was not completed beyond Orange Court House) followed the Orange Turnpike from Fredericksburg and turned south a mile and a half past Salem Church onto a pre-existing road (current Route 610) before rejoining the turnpike at the intersection with Elys Ford Road at Chancellorsville (fig. 1.19). The company may have left the straighter alignment of the turnpike at this point to keep the plank road at the less-than-three percent grade that was stipulated in its state charter. At Elys Ford Road in Chancellorsville, the plank road rejoined the Orange Turnpike alignment for about a mile before turning south at Wilderness Church onto the old Baylor's Mountain Road to Orange Court House (current Route 621). A mile and a half beyond Wilderness Church on the new plank road was the intersection of the company's Germanna Plank Road, which extended north on an entirely new alignment, and crossed the Orange Turnpike near Wilderness Run, where it continued northwest on the old Germanna Road (present Route 3) toward Culpepper across the Rapidan River. The Fredericksburg and Valley Plank Road Company maintained the Orange Plank Road and Germanna Plank Road for at least a decade.[8]

While the plank roads remained important for local traffic, hey were facing increasing competition for long-haul traffic om railroads. This competitionalso doomed a canal on the Rappahannock River built in the 1840s to extend navigation above the Fall Line.[9] Having focused on plank road and canal construction, Spotsylvanians invested in railroads too late to reap the benefits bei g experienced by neighboring counties. By the time the east-west Fredericksburg & Gordonsville Railroad Company was incorporated in 1853, other nearby lines were well established and the demand was not enough to make the new enterprise viable. On the eve of the Civil War, there was only the unfini hed grade (see fig. 1.19) [10]

IRON MINING

Mining became a major part of the Chancellorsville community during the antebellum period, a revival of the industry that traced back to Alexander Spotswood in the early 18th century. Deposits of iron ore and gold remained along the gold-pyrite belt, which extended southwest to northeast across the Wilderness and north of the Rappahannock River. Gold had always been



Figure 1.19. An 1866 map showing alignment of the Orange Plank Road (highlighted in green) and Germanna Plank Road (highlighted in red) in relation to the earlier Orange Turnpike (highlighted in orange). The map also shows the route of the incomplete Fredericksburg & Gordonsville Railroad, begun in 1853. (Detail, J. Hotchkiss, "The Battlefields of Virginia, No. 2," 1866, Library of Congress, digital ID cw0481000, annotated by SUNY ESF)

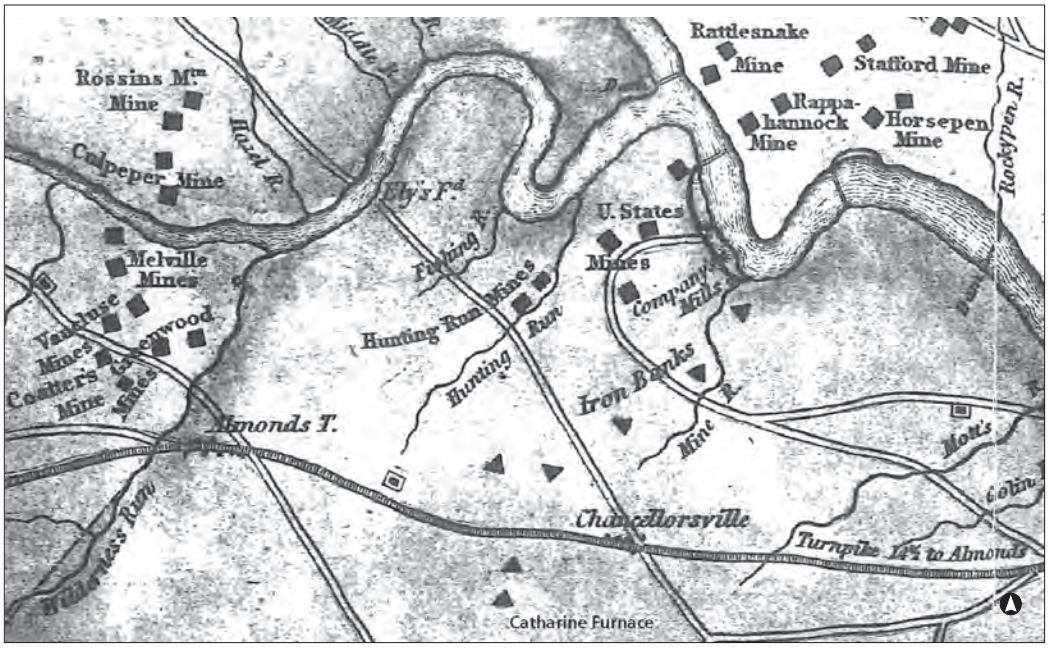


Figure 1.20. Map of iron (triangle) and gold (square) mines in Spotsylvania and Orange counties, 1836. This map may have been drawn prior to establishment of Catharine Furnace in 1836. (Detail, W. A. Jackson, "Fredericksburg and Philadelphia Mining District Map," 1836, Virginia Historical Society, F221 1836:1, annotated by SUNY ESF)

in demand, but iron ore experienced a large increase in demand during the early 19th century for railroads, buildings, and domestic goods such as pans and stoves. The location of Chancellorsville near to East Coast ports, its improved turnpike, and the availability of cheap slave labor made mining in the region economically viable by the 1830s. Mining operations involved digging surface pits and required timber and water—both in ample supply in the area—to power the mills and furnaces used to process the raw iron ore and gold-laden rock. Iron deposits were visible on the surface at ore outcroppings known as gossans that were common along ravines and eroded hillsides. The exposed raw iron of these gossans oxidized, giving the rock a distinctive deep brown or red gloss appearance.[11]

By the mid-1830s, there were numerous active iron and gold mines in the gold-pyrite belt through the Wilderness (fig. 1.20). ortheast of Chancellorsville near the Rappahannock River was the U.S. Mine, a gold mine founded in part by Sanford Chancellor, the brother of George Chancellor. A ford across the river, as well as a road leading north from Chancellorsville, took on the name of the mine. Small gold mines or prospects were near Dowdall's Tavern, south of Hazel Grove, off Brock Road, and on the Trigg farm. South of Fairview and Hazel Grove and northeast of the Chancellorsville Inn were iron mines that were operated by the Fredericksburg Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company (Catharine Furnace), which was founded by John Wellford in 1836. Gold mining slowed in the region in 1848, when prospectors headed west during the California Gold Rush, and iron mining ceased around the same time due to changes in the market.[12]

THE CHANCELLORSVILLE COMMUNITY

After the turn of the century, settlement on the old Spotswood Iron Mine Tract in the eastern Wilderness continued following sale of land to former tenants and newcomers such as the Lees, Maurys, and Bullards. Soon, the Chancellors, who arrived during the fir t decade of the century, would lend their name to the community and its most prominent landmark, known as the Chancellorsville Inn, or simply, Chancellorsville.[13] In addition to being large property owners, family members held prominent positions in the community, such as inn keeper, post master, school board member, and minister, in addition to owning mines and mills. George Chancellor and his wife, Ann Pound,

developed the 800-acre Fairview plantation that included the Chancellorsville Inn. George and Ann's son Melzi established the adjoining plantations of Hazel Grove and Locust Grove, the latter of which included Dowdall's Tavern. A fourth Chancellor plantation, Forest Hall, was founded by Sanford Chancellor, the brother of George Chancellor. The 650-acre plantation was located off U.S. Ford Road, northwest of Fairview and south of the Rappahannock River.[14]

While the Chancellors were the dominant landowners along the Orange Turnpike, there were other families and features that lent their names to place during the antebellum period. Along Brock Road was Cooktown, Lewis Mill was along Catharpin Road, and Todd's Tavern was along Brock Road south of Chancellorsville. Fredericksburg remained the regional urban center where courts and most businesses, schools, and churches were located.[15]

The plantations, farms, and buildings in Chancellorsville were mostly along the main roads, which formed the structure of the rural community, along with the Catharine Furnace property. This was the largest tract in the area, and sprawled across more than 4,000 acres south of the Orange Turnpike, from the Orange Plank Road (Route 610) on the east to Herndon Road on the west, and south to near Catharpin Road. Unlike the plantations and farms, its landscape was not structured along the public roads, but rather at sites of iron ore, water, timber, and other resources necessary for iron production.[16]



Figure 1.21. Map of the Chancellorsville community in the late antebellum period, showing major properties (upper case), smaller farms, prominent buildings, main roads, and patterns of fields and fo est. Current park boundaries are shown in orange. (SUNY ESF)

Orange Turnpike

The Orange Turnpike, built through Chancellorsville in ca. 1813, was rebuilt in 1852 between the Chancellorsville Inn and Wilderness Church as the Orange Plank Road. This improvement left sections of the turnpike to the west and east, subsequently known as the Old Turnpike, unimproved. The entire corridor was the most developed part of Chancellorsville, although significa t stretches were wooded. Properties along the turnpike included the Chancellor family plantations of Fairview, Hazel Grove, and Locust Grove, along with a number of other farms belonging to the Luckett, Hawkins, Talley, and McGee families (fig. 1.21). ilderness Church was one of three Baptist churches along the turnpike within Spotsylvania County, along with Zoan Church near Old Mine Road and Salem Church closer to Fredericksburg (fig. 1.22). These churches were located to serve local communities, rather than at set twenty-mile distances as had been the colonial practice of the Church of England.[17]

Eastern Turnpike Farms

The turnpike's eastern approach to Chancellorsville transitioned from the relative open countryside toward the more wooded character of the Wilderness (see fig. 1.22). The turnpike here was lined by several small farms that created an open corridor that stretched for more than a mile west from Zoan Church and Old Mine Road. The farms closest to Chancellorsville occupied a crest known as McGee's Hill, named after the farm owned by the McGee family. East of the hill along the north side of the turnpike, in the vicinity of the present First Day battlefi ld, was the 275-acre farm of Reuben McGee, who lived there with fi e family members and a laborer. On the eve of the Civil War, McGee managed 100 improved acres, where he raised corn, oats, potatoes, and kept two horses, two dairy cos, four cattle, and eleven hogs. The house was located 300 yards east of Lick Run, surrounded by a wattle fence.[18]

Two of Reuben McGee's sons established farms nearby, probably on the family land. Absalom McGee settled with his family on the north side of the turnpike west of the main homestead around 1860. Just beyond the crest of the hill and close to the road, he built a white-painted two and one-half story frame house with a cellar, with a barn toward the rear side. Little is known about A. McGee's property or his farm operation. Minor roads extended into the pine woods to the north, one of which led to the house of his brother, Ebenezer McGee, who owned a sixty-acre tract within the woods south of River Road and north of Mott's Run. Ebenezer McGee probably settled with his wife and seven children on the property in the mid-1850s, when he built a small frame house with a brick chimney. By 1860, E. McGee's sixty-acre property had twenty improved acres, and he owned a horse, three dairy cows, three cattle and fif een hogs. A lane extended north to River Road. [19]

Across the turnpike and east from the Absalom McGee house was a small clearing with a little frame house on property that was part of the 593-acre Alrich farm,

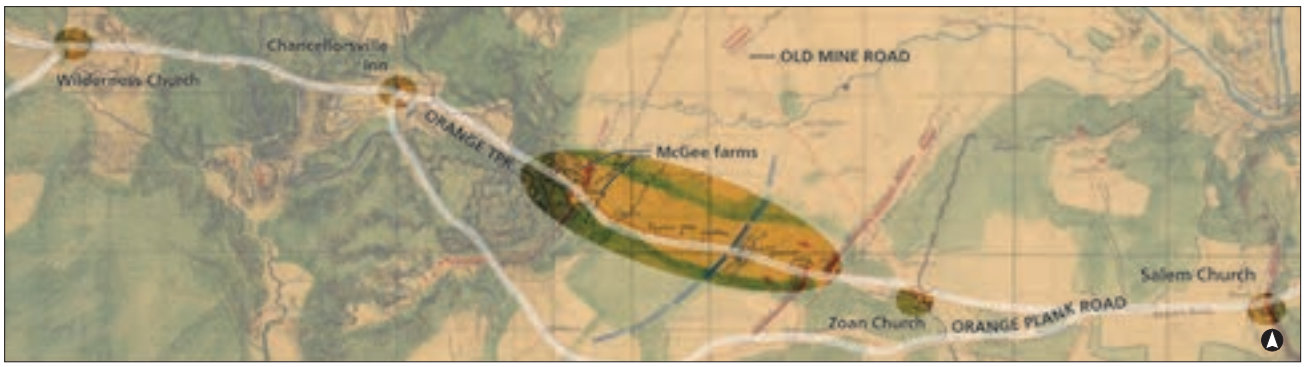


Figure 1.22. A Civil War-era map showing location of three Baptist churches along the Orange Turnpike, including Wilderness (1744), Salem (1844), and Zoan (1854), and the corridor of small farms on the eastern approach to Chancellorsville. The green areas indicate forest cover, and the blue and red dashed lines are US and Confederate lines of defense. (Detail, J. Hotchkiss, "Sketch of the battles of Chancellorsville, Salem Church, and Fredericksburg, May 2, 3, and 4, 1863," Library of Congress, g3884c, annotated by SUNY ESF)

which extended south to the Orange Plank Road. The house may have been quarters for Alrich farmhands. The house was probably constructed around 1815 as a dwelling for the keeper of the Orange Turnpike toll-gate that most likely operated at the crest of McGee's Hill until the turnpike ceased business in ca. 1850. Just to the west of the clearing was the road to Catharine Furnace, and beyond was an extensive tract of woods known as the Great Meadow Swamp, at the headwaters of the Mott Run (present Nine Mile Run). This swamp may have developed from failure of a culvert that carried the creek beneath the turnpike. Judging from its name, the area was probably once open, but by 1860 had become forested.[20]

Chancellorsville (Fairview Plantation)

West of the McGee farms and the Great Meadow Swamp was the fir t plantation of the Chancellor family in the Wilderness, known as Fairview and later called Chancellorsville.[21] The property had been settled by Charles Bullard as a 230-acre farm in 1799. Bullard sold the farm to Richard Pound and his wife Nancy (Ann) in 1809. The farm had a log house, later known as Fairview, south of Germanna Road (Orange Turnpike) near headwaters of the Ni River and a spring. The house may have dated back to Raines' Ordinary that was in operation by 1777, or it may have been a newer structure built by Bullard soon after he purchased the property in 1799. Here, the Pounds raised four children.[22]

In 1811, Richard Pound died, and he was buried to the rear (east) of the log house on a small parcel that would become the Chancellor family cemetery. He left Ann with four young daughters and unpaid obligations from his purchase of the property. William Lorman, the half-brother of Ann and a wealthy merchant from Baltimore, paid off these debts and acquired title to the 230-acre farm in 1813, providing Ann with a right to life estate. That same year, Ann was granted a license for an ordinary—an inn or tavern that would take advantage of traffic n the new Orange Turnpike, which was just being built through the area along the alignment of the Germanna Road. Ann may have operated this ordinary, the second on the property after Raine's, from her log house.[23]

Soon after acquiring the 230-acre farm, William Lorman began to purchase surrounding property, which would bring the total extent of the family's holdings to 854 acres. According to period deeds, the plantation extended from an eastern point at the turnpike bordering the McGee farm, north across River Road, west along the border of the Bullock plantation, southwest along Bullock Road (Old Mine Road), south and east along what would later be the Catharine Furnace lands, and then east to Mott's Run and the Great Meadow Swamp back to the McGee farm (see fig. 1.21) [24] In addition to acquiring this land, Lorman also paid for construction of a new brick house (Chancellorsville Inn) at the northwest corner of Elys Ford Road and the new turnpike as a wedding present to Ann upon her marriage in 1814 to George Chancellor. The building, completed by the spring of 1816, was a two-story, symmetrical fi e-bay center-hall house with center entrances on the front and rear (fig. 1.23). t was the largest and grandest house in the area. Here, the couple raised fi e children of their own, in addition to the four from Ann's fir t marriage.[25]

This house served not only as the Chancellors' home, but also as a new location for the ordinary. In March 1816, George Chancellor paid for an advertisement in the Virginia Herald welcoming visitors to his "new



Figure 1.23. A Civil War-era drawing of the rear (north) side of the Chancellorsville Inn annotated to highlight original two-story five bay center section built by 1816 as a wedding gift from William Lorman. At right is an outbuilding. (Detail of Alfred Waud sketch, "Scene at Chancellorsville," Library of Congress, digital Id ppmsca 19397, annotated by SUNY ESF)

Brick building, which is large and commodious for the entertainment of travellors [sic]…it is directly in the forks of Eley's [sic] road and the Turnpike…"[26] The business fl urished, allowing the Chancellors to enlarge the house with flan ing two-story wings and a two-story porch inset across the front of the original building, facing the turnpike (fig. 1.24). This enlargement, completed around 1825, was followed by a two-story kitchen wing built off the rear of the east wing, and a small one-story shed-roof wing between the kitchen wing and original section. The entire house was set on a raised whitewashed brick foundation.



Figure 1.24. A painting of the Chancellorsville Inn made by Sue Vespasian Chancellor, who grew up in the house, looking northwest across the turnpike, ca. 1860. The painting shows the flanking wings and front porch built in ca. 1825, and fenced grounds. The rear right wing is the kitchen added in ca. 1825. The tall center section is the original house. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 976-7-35)

With these last additions, the large house measured approximately 106 feet long across the front and sixty-two feet front to back, and contained twenty-eight rooms. Off the right side of the main entrance and center entrance hall was the gentleman's parlor, and across the hall was the ladies' parlor. The west wing addition contained a post office d a family sitting room, and the east wing contained the dining room, off of which was the kitchen. The inn also included a bar.[27]

The building's prominence, both in scale and style, refle ted an aesthetic of wealth and comfort associated with Southern plantations during the antebellum period.[28] In contrast to grander plantations that often had their houses set back from public roads and on promontories, the location of the Chancellor house close to the road was determined by its intended use for turnpike-related commerce, as well as by the relatively modest means of its owners. Its surrounding formal grounds, enclosed by a white-washed picket fence, were not expansive and suggested more of a vernacular farmhouse yard or even a village lot, rather than a plantation house. These grounds included a line of elm and poplar trees across the front facing the turnpike, and a central entrance walk.[29] The front two-story porch of the inn allowed visitors to gaze across the broad open fi lds of the plantation, which extended southwest toward the family's old log house (fig. 1.25). The Chancellors named their plantation Fairview, presumably a reference to this view with its serene bucolic landscape that contrasted with the surrounding forests and mining operations of the Wilderness.

Outbuildings associated with the Chancellor house were sited outside of the ornamental picket fence, on the west side of the house and at the rear in an area in Virginia plantations typically referred to as the yard. Here, they were inconspicuous to approaching visitors.



Figure 1.25. A later photograph of the view across Fairview from the site of the Chancellorsville Inn, looking southwest toward the Fairview cemetery and Hazel Grove, ca. 1880. This view was probably little changed from the antebellum years, except for different fences around the fields. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 1816)

There were at least three gable-roof frame outbuildings to the west of the house, and another at the rear (fig. 1.26). These buildings and others most likely were used as a smoke house, storage shed, dairy, blacksmith shop, privies, and barns. The yard was enclosed by a white-washed fi e-plank fence that extended to Elys Ford Road. Cabins for the Chancellors' roughly twenty slaves were probably located within or just outside the yard, at the rear or west side of the house.[30]

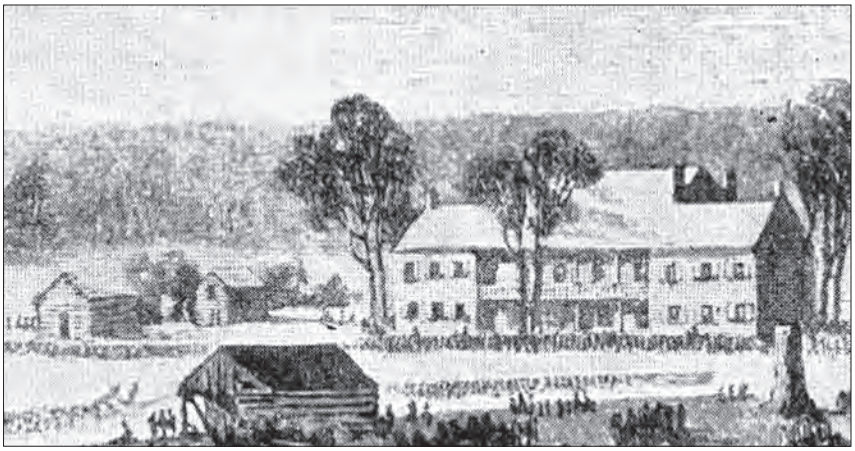


Figure 1.26. The Chancellorsville Inn looking northwest from near the Orange Plank Road showing outbuildings in the yard to the west, and another along the Orange Plank Road in the fields to the south, 1863. (Detail of sketch by Edwin Forbes, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 984)

George Chancellor's death in 1836 left the running of the tavern and plantation to his wife Ann and their children. Three years later, Ann's half-brother William Lorman, who still held legal title to the 854-acre Fairview plantation, died and the property passed to Ann and her children. In the deed transferring the property, Lorman reserved the right of his heirs to extract iron ore from the property, although there is no record that mining took place after this time.[31] The inn and tavern remained open throughout these changes, and its management was taken up by the husbands of two Chancellor daughters, beginning with James Chartters who took over the business in 1836 following George Chancellor's death. The heyday of the inn continued into the 1840s, when a traveler who lodged there described Chancellorsville as "one of the most celebrated houses in Virginia."[32] Chartters remained in charge until Jacob Appler took over in ca. 1852. That year, Appler advertised in the local paper,

> ….this well-known Tavern is prepared to accommodate all whom business or pleasure may induce to patronize him. His table will at all times be provided with the best the market affords, and if polite attention to the comfort of his guests will avail anything, he pledges himself that the house shall not at least lose any of its former reputation.[33]

Appler ran the inn only for a short while. By ca. 1854, he left to pursue business opportunities elsewhere, beginning a decade of changing ownership at the Chancellorsville Inn and rest of the Fairview plantation. Without an adult male heir to claim legal title, the family decided to sell the 854-acre plantation to John C. Pettus, a postmaster, "excepting one acre of the said land lying around the graveyard with the free right of way to the same."[34] This was the fence-enclosed Chancellor family cemetery at the rear of the old Fairview house. Pettus allowed the Chancellor family to remain in residence and operate the inn and plantation. For an unknown reason, Pettus sold the property fi e years later in 1859 to Dr. Samuel S. Guy, a homeopathic physician and resident of Brooklyn, New York who intended to keep the inn open. As of the 1860 census, Guy lived in the house with his wife Eliza and four children who were between the ages of two and eleven. Soon after this time, Frances Pound Chancellor, who had grown up at Chancellorsville and lived at Forest Hall near U.S. Ford, moved with her seven children to the Chancellorsville Inn following the death of her husband Sanford Chancellor in 1860. Ann Chancellor also presumably continued to live at the inn, where she operated the tavern until her death in 1861.[35]

Outside of the Chancellorsville Inn complex, much of the Fairview plantation was devoted to agriculture. The 300 acres of improved farmland were worked by the Chancellor family's slaves, who in 1860 included twenty people overseen in the years prior to the battle by James Moxley, who lived with his wife Roberta and children at the old Fairview log house. The small, one-story house was approximately thirty feet long and

twenty feet wide, with three or four rooms and a stone chimney. It was within a rectangular fenced yard that included a well thirty-five yards from the house, an outbuilding, and peach orchard in the back. The surrounding fields were used in 1860 as pasture for horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, and for growing crops of hay, potatoes, wheat, oats, and corn. Small sheds or barns were located in the fields, including two along the east side of the Orange Plank Road, south of the turnpike. The fields were enclosed by stacked rail fences and bordered by woods that separated the plantation from the Bullock plantation to the north and the iron company lands to the south. Amounting to nearly 500 acres, forested land constituted the largest part of the Fairview plantation.[36]

Hazel Grove

As the first generation of Chancellor children matured, some moved from Fairview to establish plantations of their own. Melzi Chancellor, the eldest son of Ann and George Chancellor, stayed the closest to home. In 1837, he married and established a plantation adjoining the west side of Fairview and south of the Orange Turnpike, a 292-acre property named Hazel Grove, perhaps after the thickets of hazel alder that grew along the banks of the Ni River and Lewis Run. To the south, the property bordered the Catharine Furnace company lands, and to the west was Locust Grove with Dowdall's Tavern. Little is known about agricultural operations at Hazel Grove, which Chancellor may have managed as part of his adjoining Locust Grove plantation, which included Dowdall's Tavern that he acquired in 1857.[37]

Melzi Chancellor and his wife had a large family of ten children, and in 1860 he owned seven slaves. The family lived in the Hazel Grove house located three-quarters of a mile south of the turnpike on a plain above the confluence of the Ni River and Lewis Run. The house was a frame building, probably constructed when Melzi purchased the property in 1837, with a log stable, a springhouse, and slave quarters. Melzi Chancellor moved from Hazel Grove to Dowdall's Tavern in 1859. After this time, his son George Chancellor probably took over the Hazel Grove plantation.[38]

The entrance lane from the turnpike, Hazel Grove Road (present Wilderness Resorts entry road) had two forks and extended south to the clearing around the house through a narrow corridor in the pine woods—which one observer in the 1860s described as forming a "little canyon." This was probably a forest of Virginia pine, which typically grew on old fields. South of the Hazel Grove house, a minor road connected to the Catharine Furnace. Another road ran northeast from the house to the old Fairview house through a long clearing (present Hazel Grove-Fairview vista clearing) that provided a link between the two family plantations.[39]

At the turnpike entrance to Hazel Grove were three buildings in a small clearing. On the east side of the lane was a log building that was probably constructed by Melzi Chancellor around 1840 as a schoolhouse for his children and other children in the community. Across the lane were one or two other frame structures that may have been built as stables. Around 1860, the schoolhouse was converted to a blacksmith shop operated by Cornelius Guard, who may have lived there or in the buildings across the lane with his wife and six children. They managed ten acres of improved land, where they maintained a horse, three dairy cows, three cattle, and twenty pigs.[40]

Locust Grove, Wilderness Church, Hawkins and Talley Farms

West of Hazel Grove within the present area of the Flank Attack battlefield was a large clearing containing Wilderness Church, the Hawkins and Talley farms, and the plantation Locust Grove, which included Dowdall's Tavern and adjoined the west side of Hazel Grove. Melzi Chancellor acquired this 315-acre property, which he named Locust Grove, from P. Bower Dowdall (also spelled Dowdell), who had purchased the property in 1849, probably from the Gatewood family that had owned the property since the 1790s. The Dowdalls remained on the property until August 1859, when Melzi moved into the house with his family.[41]



Figure 1.27. Dowdall's Tavern, the Melzi Chancellor house most likely built prior to 1790, looking southwest from the turnpike (Orange Plank Road), showing war-torn condition, 1866. Later wings are on the right side of the house. Chancellor named the property Locust Grove, perhaps a reference to locust trees around the house. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 1076)

The Dowdalls had operated a tavern in the house, continuing a business that had been run by the Gatewoods as early as 1792. The Dowdalls also maintained a post office t the tavern between 1856 and 1859. Despite his familiarity with running a tavern from his childhood home at the Chancellorsville Inn, Melzi Chancellor closed the business and used the house only a residence. The building consisted of the original one and one-half story house that existed by 1820 and may have been much older (fig. 1.27). t featured a steep gable roof and end chimneys, with a taller, two-story addition on the west side that was probably added by Bower Dowdall in ca. 1849 to house the tavern. The grounds around the house were enclosed by a whitewashed plank fence, and were shaded by numerous trees, most likely including locust that inspired Melzi's name for the plantation. There were at least four outbuildings within this fenced area.[42]

Locust Grove included 150 acres of improved farmland, most of which was south of the turnpike but also included fi lds to the north, adjoining Wilderness Church. By 1860, the farm counted two horses, two mules, fi e dairy cows, seven cattle, two oxen, sixteen sheep, and thirty-two pigs, and produced corn, oats, tobacco, wool, Irish potatoes, butter, and hay.[43]

Across the Orange Turnpike from Dowdall's Tavern was Wilderness Church, a congregation in which Melzi Chancellor had become active prior to purchasing Locust Grove. Both he and his mother Ann had been longtime members of the Goshen Association, a network of Baptist congregations in Virginia that was establishing new churches in Spotsylvania County during the fir t half of the 19th century. Melzi Chancellor had been ordained around 1835, and in ca. 1853, he became minister of Wilderness Church, six years before moving across the street to Dowdall's Tavern.

During his fir t year of ministry, Melzi Chancellor oversaw construction of a new building to replace the old Wilderness Church that had been constructed prior to 1778 as Simpson's Meeting House. The new building maintained the same site, located on the one-acre tract acquired by the church in 1778. The new building, which faced south toward the turnpike, was a two and one-half story frame building with a gable front containing a fan-light attic window and two entrance doors (fig. 1.28). The interior featured balconies where African American were required to worship. The church property was enclosed by rail fences and a grove of



Figure 1.28. The second Wilderness Church building constructed in ca. 1853, looking northwest from the turnpike (Orange Plank Road) showing the surrounding grove of pines and stacked rail fence that had been rebuilt after the battle, 1866. The buildings in the right distance were constructed after the war by Melzi Chancellor. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 1000R)



Figure 1.29. A later view of the Hawkins Farm, looking northwest from pine-tree enclosed the yard of Wilderness Church, ca. 1880. The farmhouse was beneath the tall trees in the center of the photograph. This landscape was little changed from the antebellum period. (The Albert Kern Collection at Dayton History, K.5.9.337)

tall pine trees sheltered the building. At the rear of the property was a spring.[44]

Comprising part of the same large clearing as Locust Grove and Wilderness Church was a 594-acre farm that was the long-time home of the Hawkins family. During the 18th century, the property may have been owned by the Brock or Simpson family, who in 1774 owned the adjoining one-acre property containing Wilderness Church. In 1860, the head of the household at the Hawkins Farm was Thomas W. Downer, who lived there with his wife, a Hawkins, and several other family members. Downer managed 200 improved acres, where he grew corn, oats, and Irish potatoes. The farm also included four horses, seven dairy cows, fi e cattle, and fif een pigs. The family owned seven slaves.[45]

The farmstead was located in the middle of the fi lds approximately 1,500 feet north of the turnpike and northwest of Wilderness Church (fig. 1.29). The farmhouse was a wood one and one-half story building with a separate kitchen structure, along with a granary, and smokehouse. These buildings were located within a rectangular fenced yard that had shade trees, and north of the house, an orchard and cemetery. Access was by a lane that began as two legs through a small patch of woods at the turnpike, where a slave cabin was located. The expansive fi lds surrounding the house were fenced and irregularly shaped.[46]

Across the turnpike from the Hawkins Farm and west of the Orange Plank Road was the Talley Farm, a 126-acre property that was occupied in 1860 by James M. Talley, his wife, two young children, and another person. The family owned one slave. Probably established early in the 19th century, this farm by 1860 had sixty improved acres used for growing corn, oats, tobacco, and Irish potatoes. The family also kept three horses, two dairy cows, and another cow.[47]

The Talley farmstead was similar in organization to Dowdall's Tavern, but the house was close to the road. It featured a fenced rectangular yard that included at least four outbuildings and some shade trees. The house, probably built at the start of the century, was a one and one-half story building of log construction with clapboard siding, a side-gable roof, and an exterior end chimney on the east side (fig. 1.30). A lower wing extended off the west side.[48]



Figure 1.30. A later photograph of the Talley farmhouse, looking west with the turnpike toward the right, ca. 1900. (Fredericksburg and Spotyslvania National Military Park, Museum Collection)

Luckett Farm

At the far western side of Chancellorsville, about one mile west of the Talley and Hawkins farms near the intersection of the turnpike with Brock Road, was a small farm clearing that was the home in 1860 of John F. Powell, his wife, and four children. They probably rented the property from Mary Anne Jones. John R. Luckett, a farmer and carpenter who was living with his wife in rented quarters near Wilderness Church,

purchased the property from Jones in February 1861. The Powells may have remained as tenants of the Lucketts. In 1860, the farm had two dairy cows, two cattle, and fi e pigs. The Luckett house was located south of the turnpike and a minor road that ran diagonally between Brock Road and the turnpike. It was a frame, one and one-half story building with a chimney on the north side, and at least one outbuilding. The house was toward the middle of an unfenced fi ld of perhaps fift acres, surrounded by extensive tracts of woods.[49]

Elys Ford Road and River Road

Elys Ford Road and River Road led northwest and northeast from the Chancellorsville intersection. Aside from the area around the inn, the roads were sparsely settled during the antebellum period, with the Bullock Plantation on Elys Ford Road and Decker (Grady) Farm along River Road by 1860 (see fig. 1.21).

About a half mile to the north of the turnpike, Elys Ford Road intersected Mineral Springs Road, which was also known as Old Mine Road. It paralleled the Mineral Spring Run, also known as the Mine Run. This name came from the iron mines on the banks north of the creek that probably dated to the 18th-century operations of Tubal Furnace. The road extended southwest to the turnpike through the Bullock Plantation and along the boundary of Chancellorsville Plantation. This western section of Old Mine Road was also known as Bullock Road.

North of Mineral Springs Road, Elys Ford Road branched with the road to U.S. Ford, a crossing on the Rappahannock established in ca. 1835, close to the site of the Tubal Furnace. About three-quarters of a mile to the north of the intersection was Kalbach's Sawmill, a lumber mill built prior to 1859. Farther north, U.S. Ford Road passed through the plantation of George Chancellor's brother, Sanford, known as Forest Hall.[50]

Bullock Plantation (Woodlawn)

North of the Chancellorsville Inn was the plantation owned in 1860 by Oscar Bullock, who lived there with four family members. Known at one time as Woodlawn, the 300-acre plantation may have been previously owned by the Chandler family. It included an eighty-acre oblong clearing along Elys Ford Road extending north beyond the intersection with U.S. Ford Road and south toward the Chancellorsville Inn. A spring, known as Bullock's Spring, was located in a clearing on the east side of the road, south of Mineral Springs Road. Oscar Bullock owned fi e slaves and grew corn, oats, tobacco, and Irish potatoes. His livestock included a horse, two mules, two dairy cows, fi e cattle, two oxen, and twelve pigs.[51]

The Bullock house, described as a "large white house," was built in 1849–50 on a rise in the middle of the farm fi lds, approximately 500 feet southwest of the intersection of Bullock Road and Elys Ford Road, and accessed by a short lane off the latter. It was a two-story building with a side gable roof, clapboard siding, exterior end chimneys, and porches on the front and rear (fig. 1.31). The house was shaded by a grove of trees and probably faced east. Outbuildings were to the rear (west) of the house and included one "slave house," a larger gable-roof barn, and a smaller barn or shed.[52]



Figure 1.31. The Bullock Plantation looking southwest across Ely's Ford Road with the house and surrounding trees in the distance, 1863. (Detail, Alfred R. Waud, "Centre of Our Line of Battle," Library of Congress, digital Id ppmsca 20882)

Decker (Grady) Farm

River Road near Chancellorsville was mostly wooded, except for a small farm along the north side of the road, over a half mile east of the Chancellorsville Inn. By the early 1860s, the property was occupied by the Decker or Grady families, and included a house set close to the road within a small fenced yard that had two outbuild-

ings to the rear. Two small fenced fi lds flan ed the yard, and a larger but narrow fi ld extended north toward Mineral Spring Run. A minor road, known as Horse Pen Road by the early 1860s, extended northeast through the woods toward Mineral Spring Road.[53]

Orange Plank Road and Catharpin Road

The eastern section of the Orange Plank Road (present Old Plank Road, Route 610) south of the turnpike was a continuation of Elys Ford Road. Improved with a plank surface in 1852, it probably followed the alignment of a much earlier road along the natural watershed divide. Two miles south from the turnpike was the intersection with Catharpin Road, which ran to the southwest across the unfini hed railroad and the Ni River toward Brock Road. This road was built prior to 1768 and was initially called Piney Branch Road; the crossing over the Ni River was known as Burbridges Bridge. At the intersection of the Orange Plank Road and Catharpin Road was the Alrich farm, and to the east was the Perry farm (see fig. 1.21). Pi ey Branch Church and a cluster of small farms belonging to the Lewis and Young families were along Catharpin Road near the Ni River.[54]

Alrich and Perry Farms

The Alrich (also spelled Aldrich) Farm was a relatively large property of 593 acres that was probably settled at the beginning of the century. During the 1820s, it was owned by B. Gatewood, who ran a tavern or store there known as "New Store." His relative operated another tavern in the area across from Wilderness Church, later known as Dowdall's Tavern. In 1860, John R. Alrich was head of the farm and lived there with his wife, two children, and a servant. He managed 300 acres of improved land where he grew wheat, corn, oats, and Irish potatoes, and kept seven horses, fif een dairy cows, six cattle, three sheep, and fourteen pigs.[55]

The farmhouse, at the northwest corner of the intersection was a one and one-half story frame building with a steep gable roof, front porch, and an interior chimney (fig. 1.32). To the south was a board-and-batten building that may have been a barn or store. These buildings were within a rectangular yard enclosed by rail and picket fences, with an orchard at the rear. Across the street on the north side of the plank road were stables or barns and a large fenced fi ld.[56]

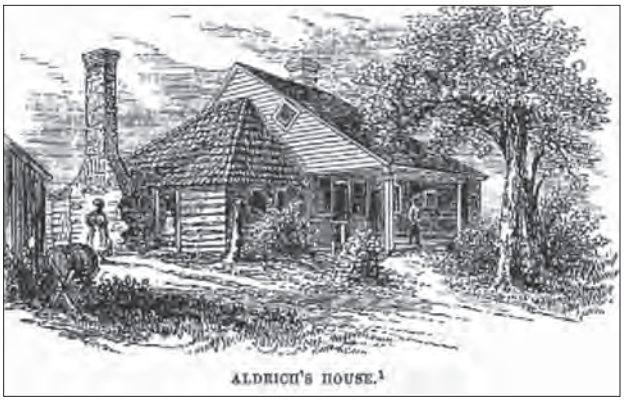


Figure 1.32. The Alrich house looking northwest from the Orange Plank Road, 1866. The outbuilding at left would have been near the corner of Cartharpin Road. (Benjamin J. Lossing, *Pictorial History of the Civil War...*Volume III, 1868)

To the east of the Alrich Farm was the Perry Farm, a 200-acre property that had been settled by 1836. In 1860, Jonathan Perry lived there with his wife Elizabeth and two adult family members or employees who had one young child, along with a teenage laborer. Perry managed sixty acres of improved land, where he kept two horses, four dairy cows, two cattle, and fi e pigs, and raised wheat, corn, oats, white potatoes, and hay. The farm also produced butter and honey. The farmhouse, located on the north side of the road, was purportedly a large building. It was within a fenced yard that included an orchard, surrounded by fi lds.[57]

Young Farm, Piney Branch Church, and Lewis Farms

About a mile south on Catharpin Road from the Alrich Farm was a narrow farm clearing extending east from the road, north of the Ni River. This was the Young Farm, one of two farms owned by free black families in the Chancellorsville area, along with the Cook Farm on Brock Road. By 1860, the farm was occupied by Humphrey and Patsy Young, who had at least seven children, the youngest born in 1841.[58]

About three-quarters of a mile beyond the graded route of the unfini hed railroad, Catharpin Road crossed the Ni River. Here, the woods gave way to clearings and open marshes along the river. On the south side of the

road just beyond the river was Piney Branch Church, initially built as an Anglican church in ca. 1768, and reorganized as a Baptist church in 1789. It was a frame building that was painted yellow, and hence was also known as Yellow Church or Little Yellow Church. The church was in a large clearing with three farms that belonged to R. Lewis, G. Lewis, and Widow Lewis. These were south of the Wellford Plantation and the Catharine Furnace property. The G. Lewis farm included a mill along a dammed section of the Cattail Branch of the Ni River.[59]

Orange Plank Road and Germanna Road

The western section of the Orange Plank Road (present Route 621) in Chancellorsville, which was built in ca. 1725 as Baylor's Mountain Road and improved with a plank surface in 1852, extended through a mostly wooded area. Just south of the turnpike was the intersection with an unnamed eastern leg of Brock Road (present Herndon Road), which ran due south. A mile and half to the south was the terminus of the Germanna Plank Road built in 1852 concurrent with the Orange Plank Road, and about a half mile farther west was the intersection of Brock Road (western leg). Aside from the Talley Farm that fronted on the turnpike, there were just three clearings along the road: at the terminus of the Germanna Plank Road, at the Hickman (Wolfree) house, and at the Burton Farm (see fig. 1.21).

Hickman (Wolfree) House

The house at the intersection of the Germanna Plank Road and the Orange Plank Road was home of Ben Hickman during antebellum period. The house was close to the south side of the Orange Plank Road and included an outbuilding at the rear. Across the street was a larger rectangular fenced clearing at the terminus of the Germanna Plank Road, with no buildings. The house was a toll gate for both plank roads, and thus was probably built in 1852 at the same time as the plank roads.[60]

Burton Farm

The Burton Farm occupied a small clearing on a hill north of the Orange Plank Road and south of the Lewis Run, within a larger 680-acre property that was owned by the estate of James Gordon, formerly a resident of Abermarle County, Virginia. In 1860, the house was home to the Burton and Sorrel families. The rise, known as Burton Hill, allowed for expansive views north across the Talley Farm and Orange Turnpike toward Wilderness Church and the Hawkins Farm. The house and an outbuilding were located on the north side of the plank road, south and west of the Lewis Run. It is unknown whether the property was used for farming by 1860.[61]

Brock Road

Brock Road, laid out in ca. 1722 under Thomas Carr as a route to Germanna, was a minor road during the antebellum years that extended from the Orange Turnpike (Germanna Road) south and east toward Spotsylvania Court House (see fig. 1.21) [62] It also had an east leg of about two miles in length, later known as Herndon Road, that ran north to the plank road and turnpike near Dowdall's Tavern. The name Brock came from the Brock Plantation, "Poplar Neck," and Herndon from the Herndon Plantation farther to the south. Like all other roads in Chancellorsville, Brock Road passed through woods and scattered farm clearings. By 1860s, these belonged to the Cook, Stephens, Trigg, and Fitzhugh families. On the east leg (Herndon Road), there was one farm clearing belonging to the Carpenter family.

Cook Farm

The Cook Farm was a small clearing on the north side of Brock Road between the Orange Plank Road on the north and the east leg of Brock Road (Herndon Road) on the south. The eighty-acre farm was owned during the antebellum years by William Cook and Catherine Acors, who were free blacks. Cook was born around 1800, the son of a black father and an English mother. He and his wife had at least ten children. The surrounding area became known as Cooktown.[63]

By the early 1860s, the Cook Farm consisted of a roughly rectangular fenced clearing with a small fenced yard around the house and barn, set well back from

Brock Road. A minor road ran north from the house into the woods, where it joined two other woods roads that may have been used as mining roads in the adjoining iron company tract.

Stephens, Trigg, and Fitzhugh Farms

The Stephens and Trigg farms were two adjoining properties, probably belonging to the same extended family, that formed a relatively large clearing west of where Brock Road crossed the Poplar (Brock) Run. The unfini hed grade of the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad, built between 1853 and 1857, crossed through the center of the clearing. The woods west and south of the farms were mined for gold prior to 1849.[64]

The Stephen and Trigg fi lds were separated from Brock Road by woods, except at the railroad crossing. Both farmsteads, which were approximately 200 feet apart, consisted of a farmhouse and outbuildings within small rectangular fenced yards, set well back from Brock Road toward the south side of larger fenced fi lds that bordered the railroad bed on the south. The entrance lanes to both farms ran parallel to one another from Brock Road. Other farm roads, which would later be incorporated into Jackson Trail West, led from the Stephens house north through the woods to Brock Road, and another led south from the Trigg farmhouse, across the railbed and Poplar Run. To the south were fi lds or open wetlands along the Poplar Run.[65]

In the woods north of the Stephens Farm and south of Brock Road along one of the farm roads (present Jackson Trail West) was a clearing with a house that belonged at one time to the Hawkins family. This may have been the eighteenth-century homestead of the family that later settled the farm adjacent to Wilderness Church. Across the road was a family cemetery.[66]

South of the Stephens and Trigg farms and west of Brock Road was the Fitzhugh farm. It featured a rectangular fenced clearing surrounded by woods on all sides, except at the road. The farmhouse was set back and accessed by a lane off Brock Road. Pitzer Run coursed through the clearing.[67]

Carpenter Farm

The Carpenter Farm, owned by James and Elizabeth Carpenter, was a clearing to either side of the east leg of Brock Road (Herndon Road), about a mile and a half south of the Orange Turnpike. The farm may have been established around 1800; by the 1860s, the Carpenters were described as elderly.[68]

The Carpenter farmhouse was located close to the road on the west side, and had at least three outbuildings nearby. Unlike most other farms, the buildings were apparently not within a fenced yard. Fences extended along both sides of the road.[69]

Catharine Furnace Property

The largest single property at Chancellorsville during the antebellum period was a tract of over 4,000 acres south of Fairview and Hazel Grove used for mining during the regional revival of the iron industry in the 1830s and 1840s. Mining on this property was reintroduced by John Spotswood Wellford (also spelled Welford), a successful Fredericksburg farmer and merchant named after Alexander Spotswood's grandson, John, a family friend. Wellford had fir t looked into iron mining at Chancellorsville in the 1820s, when he tried to interest an investor in the large tract, which was then up for sale. He wrote in 1823 that the property, which abounded with ore close to the surface, was "about ten miles on a turnpike road [Orange Turnpike] from this place [Fredericksburg] to the land, I understand the tract is a large one and for sale, the land is generally very poor and consequently may be purchased cheap."[70]

Wellford was not successful in attracting interest until more than a decade later, when he partnered with four investors to found the Fredericksburg Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, which was chartered by the state as a joint stock company on March 21, 1836. The state authorized creation of the company "for the manufacture of iron, steel and materials of the like nature," with the right to own real estate not to exceed 5,000 acres—an amount refle ting the size of the subject tract at Chancellorsville. The total stock of the

company to be raised by subscription was authorized up to $150,000.[71]

Within a year, the fi e partners had acquired the entire Chancellorsville property: an expansive forested tract of 4,648 acres along the Ni River south of Fairview, Hazel Grove, and Locust Grove, and probably extending from the Orange Turnpike (Route 3) on the east toward the east leg of Brock Road (Herndon Road) on the west (see fig. 1.21). The property included the site of the Maury house built in ca. 1797, which had been rebuilt in brick by the Pulliam family in 1821. At this date, the Pulliams owned seventy-nine acres and sixteen slaves, twelve cattle, and fi e mules. To the south near the conflue ce of the Ni River and Poplar Run was the Hull mansion and the Maury-Pulliam farm that became known as Furnace Road.

John S. Wellford served as manager of the iron company, and within a few years, he and other Wellford family members owned the majority of the stock. The Wellfords managed a large workforce consisting of paid employees who served managerial and high-skill positions, and at least eighty-six enslaved workers, including some who were "hired" seasonally from local farms. In addition to working at processing and manufacturing iron, company slaves and employees also harvested vast amounts of timber and processed it into charcoal to fuel the iron furnace. Rough roads throughout the forest were built to connect the mines and timber harvesting sites to the blast furnace complex.[73] The company may have built or maintained other buildings on its property, including one near the entrance along Furnace Road west of the Orange Plank Road, and another building north the railroad, between the furnace and Brock (Herndon) Road.[74]



Figure 1.33. A Civil War-era map of the eastern part of the iron company property showing the Wellford Plantation and Catharine Furnace established in ca. 1837 along the Ni River south of Hazel Grove. The uncolored areas east of the Wellford Plantation were probably forested. (Detail, J. Hotchkiss , "Sketch of the battles of Chancellorsville, Salem Church, and Fredericksburg, May 2, 3, and 4, 1863," Library of Congress, digital Id g3884c, annotated by SUNY ESF)

Hull mansion, which may have been part of the 18th-century Brock Plantation known as Poplar Neck.[72] The primary access to the furnace property was from a road that ran southwest from the Orange Turnpike, across the Orange Plank Road, and to the Ni River (fig. 1.33). This was most likely in part a pre-existing road to the

The complex of iron smelting and manufacturing works was sited beneath a bluff on the west side of the Ni River, along Furnace Road one mile from the turnpike and central to the iron mines in the surrounding woods (fig. 1.34). The main part of the complex was a stone blast furnace named after John Wellford's mother, Catharine, that measured 36 feet tall and 30 feet square at the base. In March 1837, the Catharine Furnace began operation. The main buildings surrounding the furnace on the lower level of the complex included a coal (charcoal) house partly built of stone that measured 30 feet wide and 100 feet long; an engine house measuring 20 feet wide and 70 feet long, contain-



Figure 1.34. Conjectured appearance of the Catharine Furnace (structure with stack in center) and other buildings of the iron processing and manufacturing complex, looking west showing relationship to the bluff. This rendering may illustrate changes made during the Civil War after 1861. The furnace stack was originally a truncated pyramid; the rendering shows only the hardened masonry core. (Stuart M. Barnette drawing, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 2539)

ing a 14 horse-power suction engine used to force air into the furnace; a casting house for the manufacture of iron goods, which measured 30 feet wide and 50 feet long with sheds on each side; and a bridge house that connected the lower buildings with the building on top of the bluff. Smaller buildings included a ball house, pattern house, smoke house, and a blacksmith shop. On top of the bluff were an office and large boarding house for workers. Horses, mules, wagons, carts, piles of raw ore, and stacks of pig iron refined from the blast process also characterized the complex.[75]

Iron ore for the Catharine Furnace was extracted from open pit surface mines typically with pick axes, and hauled back on mule-drawn carts to the blast furnace for processing. The early mines, which reached depths upwards of 20 feet, were located primarily within a quarter mile of the furnace. As these pits became depleted, ore was obtained from more distant portions of the 4,648-acre tract, and even from lands of neighboring farmers. Charcoal production occurred at timber harvesting sites throughout the property. Such harvesting required clearing of an estimated 300 to 400 acres of forest per year. Wood was typically stacked near where it was harvested in circular patterns with open space in the middle that created a chimney as the wood was prepared for the slow burning process that produced charcoal. The long-lingering smoke of these fires was most likely familiar to residents throughout Chancellorsville. Within a short time, these forest clearings regenerated with dense successional vegetation that included pioneer tree species such as Virginia pine, poplar, and red-cedar (fig. 1.35) [76]

The Wellfords maintained their primary residence in Fredericksburg, but lived on the mine property when the furnace was in operation. Their Chancellorsville house, located near the confluence of the Poplar Run and Ni River south of the Catharine Furnace, was built in 1838 on or near the site of the Hull mansion, which may have been part of the 18th-century Brock Plantation. The new house, which may have incorporated part of the old mansion, was two stories and built of brick, with eight rooms, a kitchen, and offices (fig. 1.36, see also fig. 1.33). Nearby was another house for servants, along with at least seven other outbuildings, including a spring house and stables that could accom-



Figure 1.35. Second-growth woods along Brock Road at an unidentified location showing dense character typical after a decade and more of successional growth, photographed ca. 1890. These conditions were characteristic of many wooded areas of Chancellorsville that had been harvested for charcoal production during the antebellum period. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 672)



Figure 1.36. Distant view of the Wellford house built in 1838, looking south along the entrance road later known as Jackson's Trail, ca. 1935. The post and wire fence dates to after the Civil War. The gate in the foreground most likely marks the entrance to the plantation just south of the railroad crossing. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 883a)

modate forty to fift horses. The house was part of an agricultural plantation that included approximately 600 improved acres within the furnace company property. Here, John Wellford grew crops and raised livestock that provided food for his family, enslaved workers, and employees. Such provisions were typical of the plantation economy and necessary given the remote location of the furnace.[77]

The Fredericksburg Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company was active for a decade following its fir t successful production in early 1837. The company sold its pig iron to a number of other iron manufacturers in the state, as well as to outlets in New York, Boston, Providence, and South Carolina. Although its trade in pig iron and manufactured goods was steady, the company was not profi able, so John Wellford looked to federal government contracts to bolster the company. In September 1841, he signed a contract with the Navy to deliver 70,000 rounds of 32-pound shot, and another in 1843, thus securing a steady stream of revenue that accounted for nearly all of the company's business by this time. Wellford signed other contracts between 1844 and 1846 to produce artillery shells for the Army. With the outbreak of the Mexican War in 1846, the Navy was negotiating major contracts with the company, but they were never signed due to the sudden death of John Wellford in December 1846. The company completed remaining orders for the Army and Navy by March 1847, and then William Wellford decided to suspend further operations at the furnace.[78]

By June 1847, William Wellford and the other owners of the company put the 4,648-acre property, including the furnace and plantation, up for auction. No buyers bid on the property, nor at a subsequent auction in December 1847. By 1852, efforts were still underway to sell the property, but to no avail. The Wellford family kept its majority interest and maintained the plantation, but the furnace complex stayed shuttered. The Wellford house by this date was occupied by James Diggs and his family, who most likely served as caretakers for the entire property. He managed four horses, six mules, six dairy cows, nine cattle, six oxen, twenty-three sheep, and nineteen hogs on the plantation, and raised wheat, corn, and oats. Despite its idle state, the works were considered significant enough to be included in an 1859 guide to Virginia ironworks, which noted: "Catharine Steam Charcoal Furnace, owned by J. S. Wellford's heirs and others… stands where the Fredericksburg and Valley Plank Road [Orange Plank Road] crosses the Nye [sic] River… was built about 1837 and abandoned in 1846 [sic], the hematite ores used were from three banks within a half-mile of the furnace."[79]

LANDSCAPE OVERVIEW, 1861 (DRAWING 1.1)

By 1861, the landscape in and around the future Chancellorsville battlefi ld park was a patchwork of modest plantations and farms, road corridors, and extensive tracts of woods. Much of these woods was characterized by dense successional growth that grew back in the wake of failed agriculture uses, timber harvesting for fuel and road building, and mining operations.

Although remote and sparsely settled, the Chancellorsville community occupied an important crossroads where the Orange Turnpike (Route 3) and Orange

Plank Road (Routes 610 and 621)converged, roughly halfway between the major cities of Washington to the north and Richmond to the south. The turnpike formed the main corridor and core of the community, along which were the three Chancellor family plantations, Wilderness Church, and two taverns. The name of the church refle ted the original name of the community that still persisted into the mid-19th century.

The area south of the turnpike and plank road was a less developed area than the turnpike corridor, with smaller farm openings in the woods and the expansive acreage of the Catharine Furnace company. A feature that cut across the natural topography and roadside settlement patterns was the unfini hed grade of the Fredericksburg & Gordonsville Railroad, which ran through farm clearings and a corridor within the woods south of Chancellorsville.

Natural Systems and Features

In 1861, natural systems and features within Chancellorsville battlefi ld consisted of natural geology and landforms, streams, and woods. During the antebellum period, there were changes to the geology and landforms through mining that extracted iron and gold deposits, and building of the Orange Turnpike, Orange Plank Road, and Fredericksburg & Gordonsville Railroad. The streams in the area, the largest of which were the Ni River, Poplar Run, Big Hunting Run, Mineral Spring Run, and Mott's Run, remained little changed in course. Just one creek, the Cattail Branch of the Ni River on the Lewis farm off Catharpin Road south of the park, was dammed to create a millpond. Building of the Orange Turnpike in 1813 may have led to creation of the Great Meadow Swamp by restricting the outfl w of a tributary of Mott's Run.

The woods of Chancellorsville underwent the greatest change of any natural systems during this period. Dense pine woods, such as south of the turnpike at the entrance to Hazel Grove, grew on abandoned fi lds and were dominated by Virginia pine, a common successional species. Large swaths of the woods to the south had been logged to produce charcoal to power the Catharine Furnace during its active years between 1837 and 1847, but by 1861, these areas were most likely dense with young pioneer tree species such as Virginia pine, poplar, and Eastern red-cedar. The extent of these areas of second growth is not known, but if the Catharine Furnace was consuming timber across 300 to 400 acres per year, it is likely that an area upwards of 3,500 acres south of Fairview and Hazel Grove had been cleared between 1837 and 1847. Many other acres may have been cleared for construction of the plank roads during the 1850s, and farmers and plantation owners certainly harvested timber on their property for fuel and fence building.

Spatial Organization

In 1861, the spatial character of the Chancellorsville battlefi ld landscape was defi ed by patterns of woods, farm fi lds, and road corridors. Some openings may have also occurred naturally as marshes along larger streams. By 1861, approximately three-quarters of the landscape was forested.

The farm clearings occurred along public roads, either as individual fi lds, or clustered with adjoining farms to form larger clearings. They ranged from approximately 100 acres to 500 acres in extent. In 1861, the largest clearing was created by Locust Grove and the Hawkins and Talley farms at the intersection of the turnpike and plank road surrounding Wilderness Church, followed by the clearings of Fairview and Hazel Grove, and the Stephens and Trigg farms along Brock Road. There was also a large opening along the Ni River containing the Catharine Furnace and Wellford plantation, known as Furnace Hollow. By 1861, forest clearings made as part of mining operations for the Catharine Furnace had probably disappeared through successional growth.

Most of the farms in Chancellorsville contained a yard surrounding the farmhouse that was enclosed by a fence and encompassed outbuildings and an orchard. Surrounding the yards were farm fi lds, defi ed either by fences along the roads or between individual fi lds, or by surrounding woods.

The Chancellorsville Inn had the most developed spatial organization of the domestic yards. It featured an inner rectangular space surrounding the inn that defi ed formal and ornamental grounds. The space was set apart from the turnpike by a row of trees. Surrounding this area was the utilitarian yard with the outbuildings and slave cabins. A row of trees separated this yard from the open fi ld to the west.

Wilderness Church, set amid the open fi lds of the Hawkins farm, was defi ed by a one-acre fence-enclosed church yard. The yard was open, except in the rear and sides of the church building, which were enclosed by a grove of tall pine trees.

Land Use

Throughout the antebellum period, agriculture and residential were the dominant land uses in the Chancellorsville battlefi ld landscape, followed by commerce, industry (iron mining, mills), and religion (Wilderness Church). These all relied in part on access provided by the Orange Turnpike and Orange Plank Road. A railroad planned to connect Fredericksburg and Gordonsville (near Orange Court House) was begun, but never completed, and thus did not spur changes in land use during this period.

Circulation

In 1861, the primary circulation through Chancellorsville was the Orange Plank Road, which featured an eight-foot wide timber-paved surface with an unpaved way parallel to it. The Germanna Plank Road (also known as the Culpeper Plank Road), built by the same company, ran northeast toward Wilderness Tavern. In 1861, the Fredericksburg and Valley Plank Road Company was still in business. It may have maintained a tollgate at or near the Hickman (Wolfree) house at the southern terminus of the Germanna Plank Road on the Orange Plank Road. An earlier tollgate maintained by the turnpike company on McGee's Hill east of the Chancellorsville Inn and new plank road was probably abandoned after the company ceased business in ca. 1850.

By 1861, the unplanked sections of the Orange Turnpike east of the Chancellorsville Inn and west of Wilderness Church were known as the "old turnpike" and were still important transportation routes, but had lost much use when the Catharine Furnace had ceased in the 1840s. The Fredericksburg & Gordonsville Railroad, begun in 1852, probably gave hope for improved transportation of heavy goods such as iron, but it remained just a cleared corridor in 1857, without bridges across the Ni River or other major crossings.

In the woods west of the Chancellorsville Inn and north of the Orange Plank Road (turnpike) was a section of old road that may have been a remnant of the old Germanna Road that was bypassed with construction of the Orange Turnpike across the lowlands at the headwaters of the Ni River in 1813. This road was referred to by local residents as the "old mountain road," apparently a name used for several roads heading west to the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Chancellorsville was crossed by a number of secondary roads heading north and south. These were all narrow, unpaved roads that wound along high ground, with small bridges or fords across streams. Furnace Road used to carry heavy traffic om the Catharine Furnace when it was in operation between 1836 and 1847, but was probably little used by 1861 except to provide access to the Wellford family's plantation. Former mining roads—abandoned for mining purposes for at least fourteen years by 1861—extended from the furnace and plantation into the surrounding woods. The number and extent of these roads is not known.[81]

Topography

Conspicuous built changes to the natural landform of the Chancellorsville battlefi ld landscape in 1861 included the raised embankments of the Orange Turnpike, Orange Plank Road, and unfini hed Fredericksburg & Gordonsville Railroad. Examples of these embankments or causeways included the stretch of the turnpike across the headwaters of Mott's Run east of the Chancellorsville Inn and the headwaters of the Ni River to the west. The railroad grade featured a high causeway—upwards of 10 feet—where the railroad

crossed the lowlands of the Ni River north of the Wellford plantation.

Iron mining resulted in topographic changes to the land, primarily along the sides of ravines and valleys where iron outcroppings occurred. The open pit mines created large depressions in the earth upwards of 20 feet deep. By 1861, these mines had been abandoned for between fourteen and twenty four years. Most were probably concealed by dense successional growth.

Vegetation

Most managed vegetation in the Chancellorsville battlefi ld landscape by 1861 was related to agriculture. Dominant crops included grains such as corn, wheat, and oats, with lesser amounts of potatoes, hay, and tobacco. Pastures were maintained for grazing livestock. A number of farms, such as those belonging to the Hawkins, Alrich, Perry, and McGee families, along with the Chancellors at the Fairview plantation, had orchards, including peach and apple. Each farm also had a garden for production of vegetables for domestic consumption. Given the relatively small extent of farm fi lds, hedgerows were not common. Scattered individual trees were found in some of the fi lds, such as at Fairview, and along roads.

The Chancellorsville Inn featured ornamental grounds in the inner yard surrounding the house, with turf and a row of trees inside the picket fence, and another outside along the turnpike. The inner row consisted of American elms and poplars, which had whitewashed trunks to a height equal to the white-washed brick foundation of the inn.[82] There were no shrubs along the foundation. Around farmhouses, shade trees were common and may have included specimen oak, poplar, elm, and locust. Hazel—perhaps hazel alder, a small shrub often found along stream banks in the area—was presumably Melzi Chancellor's inspiration for naming his plantation Hazel Grove, while locust—black locust or honey locust trees found on old fi lds or near streams—were his inspiration for naming the Dowdall farm Locust Grove.

Wilderness Church featured a grove of mature pine trees, probably Virginia pines, around the sides and rear of the building. These may have dated back to the eighteenth century, perhaps from old-fi ld succession on former tobacco fi lds. They most likely functioned as a windbreak, and perhaps were also valued for religious symbolism of life everlasting.

Buildings and Structures

The majority of buildings within the Chancellorsville battlefi ld landscape by 1861 were associated with agriculture. Most houses had been constructed since 1800, except for Dowdall's Tavern (Locust Grove, rebuilt by 1820), the Hull mansion (site of the Wellford house), the Maury house, and the old Fairview log house, among a few others. The Alrich house on Orange Plank Road and the Talley house on the turnpike also reflet-ed eighteenth-century building traditions.[83]

Farm houses were generally close to the road, one or one-and-one-half stories tall with steep gable roofs, and often with additions and wings. The earliest buildings used log construction that was protected by painted weatherboard (clapboards); only three known houses at Chancellorsville were of brick—the Chancellorsville Inn (ca. 1816), the Pulliam house that replaced the Maury house in 1821, and the Wellford house (1838). Chimneys were brick and located outside of the wall in typical Southern fashion to keep excess heat out of the house. Outbuildings were exposed log or frame construction, and generally located at the rear or sides of the main house. They may have included kitchens, dairies, smoke houses, and storehouses. Plantations and farms with slaves had separate living quarters for them, known as slave cabins or slave houses. Some properties, such as the Wellford plantation also contained a spring house that was used for water supply and refrigeration.

The largest and most prominent building was the Chancellorsville Inn, built in 1816 and expanded with side wings and a rear kitchen wing between ca. 1825 and 1830. The Wellford house, at a full two stories in height, was also relatively large, although it was in a less conspicuous location. Wilderness Church, which

was rebuilt in 1853, was the second most prominent building at Chancellorsville, with its gable front facing the Orange Turnpike, fan-light window, two entrance doors, and a balcony level. There were also large buildings in the Catharine Furnace complex along the Ni River, but these were well out of view from the public roads. This complex included approximately ten buildings, the largest of which was 100 feet long (slightly less than the Chancellorsville Inn, which measured 106 feet across its front), but only one story tall.

Views and Vistas

The primary views and vistas in the antebellum Chancellorsville battlefi ld landscape were along the cleared corridors of the turnpike, plank roads, and unfini hed railroad grade. Secondary roads, such as Brock Road, Elys Ford Road, and Catharpin Road also allowed for vistas, but they were limited due to the winding alignment of the roads that would have lent a sense of mystery and isolation. Where roads passed farm clearings, the narrow vistas opened to broader prospects across the agricultural fi lds. Such views were probably a welcome feature in the heavily wooded region. One of the most notable of these views was from the Chancellorsville Inn looking southwest across the plantation's fi lds toward Hazel Grove. This view took in not only the broad sweep of open fi lds, but also the outline of low hills in the distance. It was this view that probably lent the plantation its name, Fairview. Many of the other farmhouses at Chancellorsville enjoyed similar respite from the enclosure of the forest due to their upland location, which afforded views across the surrounding fi lds. One of these included the top of Burton's Hill along the Orange Plank Road, from where there were views north across the farms surrounding Wilderness Church.

Small-Scale Features

The dominant small-scale features in the Chancellorsville battlefi ld landscape in 1861 were fences that enclosed farm fi lds and house yards. Fences were typically unmilled rails or logs, including stacked cross and rail fences (stacked rails supported by diagonal stakes), Virginia stake and rail (vertical stake supporting stacked rails), Virginia snake fence (stacked rails in a zig-zag pattern), and wattle (interwoven branches). The yards around the farmhouses and outbuildings often had a more ornamental fence, either of planks or pickets that were whitewashed. The Fairview cemetery was enclosed by a white picket fence.

Little record survives of small-scale features within the yards surrounding farmhouses and other buildings at Chancellorsville, but may have included such things as benches, hitching posts, and pumps. The Chancellorsville Inn had a pump well near the entrance gate. Another well may have existed to the north of the inn, and the Fairview house also had a well.

The iron processing and manufacturing complex at the Catharine Furnace had numerous small-scale features during its active years between 1837 and 1847, not limited to stacks of iron pig, piles of raw iron ore, wagons, shovels, etc. Most of these features may have been removed after the iron manufacturing works closed.

Archeological Sites

Archeological sites within the Chancellorsville battlefi ld landscape at the end of the antebellum period were mostly related to mining operations from the Catharine Furnace. Abandoned mine pits were along the iron banks south of the Miner Springs Run, and northwest of the Catharine Furnace, along with many other undetermined locations. There were burials in the Chancellor family cemetery near the old Fairview house dating back to 1812, with the most recent grave for Sanford Chancellor, who died in 1860.

ENDNOTES, 1800–1861

1 Noel G. Harrison, "Gazetteer of Historic Sites Related to the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Volume I" (Unpublished National Park Service report, 1986), 208.

2 Ralph Happel, "A History of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefi lds Memorial National Military Park" (Unpublished National Park Service report, 1955), 15; *Seventeenth Annual Report…of the Board of Public Works to the General Assembly of Virginia, January 17, 1833* (Richmond: Samuel Shepherd & Co., 1833), 68; William Knox (as agent for the Swift Run Gap Turnpike Co.), to William Lorman, "1 acre south of the Turnpike… being the same land that was condemned pursuant to the provisions of the Swift Run Turnpike Company for the purpose of erecting a toll house…" cited in John Milner Associates, Inc. and HNTB, "Draft Cultural Landscape Assessments Sunken Road, Salem Church, Chancellorsville Inn" (Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service, February 26, 2004), Appendix I; Noel Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sites* (Lynchburg, Virginia: H. E. Howard, 1990), "Newton House," 28.

3 Candice Roland, "Agricultural Context for the Rappahannock River Valley, 1860-1900" (unpublished online paper), 3, http://www.candiceroland.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/agricultural-context-corrected.pdf3 (accessed November 4, 2014).

4 Harrison, Gazetteer, description of farm properties; Nathaniel Michler, "Map of Chancellorsville Battlefi ld," 1867, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park archives [hereafter, FRSP archives], showing arrangement of farm buildings, fences, and orchards; Eric Sloan, Our Vanishing Landscape (New York: Ballantine Books, 1955), 30.

5 *Seventeenth Annual Report…of the Board of Public Works, 1833*, 68.

6 Sloan, 84-85; Virginia Department of Transportation http://www.virginiadot.org/about/resources/historyofrds.pdf (accessed July 2013).

7 "An Act to incorporate the Fredericksburg and Valley plank road company," *Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia…1849 & 1850* (Richmond: Ritchie, 1850), 77.

8 "An Act to incorporate the Fredericksburg and Valley plank road company," 77; Happel, 15-16; "Fredericksburg and Valley Plank Road Company Records, 1850-1862," OCLC number 86147512. The company ceased operating in 1862.

9 Ralph Happel, "The Chancellors of Chancellorsville," *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 1963, online version, 150th Wilderness & Spotsylvania Courthouse website, http://www.150spotsylvania.com/assets/chancellors-of-chancellorsville.pdf (accessed July 21, 2013), 1.

10 Happel, "A History," 16.

11 John T. Lonsdale, "Geology of the Gold-Pyrite Belt of the Northeastern Piedmont Virginia" (PhD diss., University of Virginia, 1927).

12 Harrison, Gazetteer, 216-224; "Gold in Virginia," *Virginia Division of Mineral Resources Publication 19* (Charlottesville, 1980), 45; "Henry Ford Buys Vaucluse Gold Mine," Fredericksburg *Free Lance-Star*, August 24, 1929, 1; Sean P. Adams, "Iron from the Wilderness: The History of Virginia's Catharine Furnace" (Unpublished National Park Service report, Northeast Region History Program, 2011), 7. Some Spotsylvania gold mines continued to operate until the late 19th century. John T. Lonsdale, "Geology of the Gold-Pyrite Belt."

13 The use of the name "Chancellorsville" for the house is documented in deeds for the property from the 1850s and early 1860s, reproduced in Daniel Crozier, "Archaeological Investigation and Stabilization of the Chancellorsville Inn" (Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service, Temple University, 1979), 212-224. An 1839 deed, for example, states: "all that certain tract or parcel of land on which the tavern called Chancellorsville stands…"

14 Pat Sullivan, "The Chancellors, Part I," "Spotsylvania Memory" blog, http://spotsylvaniamemory.blogspot.com/2012/03/chancellors-part-1.html (accessed October 31, 2014).

15 The actual antebellum limits of the Chancellorsville community and other places in the area remains unknown, since there was no correlation to political, postal, or school district boundaries.

16 "Draft Cultural Landscape Assessments Sunken Road, Salem Church, Chancellorsville Inn," Appendix A; Harrison, Gazetteer; Michler, Map of Chancellorsville Battlefi ld, 1867.

17 Eric Mink, comments on fir t CLR draft, August 15, 2014.

18 Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sites,* 49.

19 Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s,* 46-50; Michler, Map of Chancellorsville Battlefi ld, 1867.

20 Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s,* 28-29; Michler, Map of Chancellorsville Battlefi ld, 1867; "Map of the Battle of Chancellorsville, Saturday, May 2nd 1863," ca. 1870, Library of Congress, map G3884C36S5.

21 Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s,* 99. The earliest found reference to the 852-acre Chancellor plantation being called "Chancellorsville" is in an 1859 deed from John C. Pettus to Samuel S. Guy, in Cozier, 221.

22 Spotsylvania County Deed Book "R" , page 518-August 31, 1809; Harrison, 184-185. Charles Bullard sold to Richard Pound for $500.00, "a tract of land on the west side of 'Elly's' Road, now corner to Ludwell Lee, south side of Mountain Road [Orange Turnpike] to Lee's,

230 acres with all house, fences, woods, ways, waters, watercourses, etc."

23 Harrison, Gazetteer, 184; Indenture, John M. Herndon and William Lorman, September 27, 1813, in Crozier, 207.

24 Deed, William Lorman to Ann and Frances Chancellor et al, March 9, 1839, in Crozier, 212. This same deed description is found in subsequent property deeds into the early 20th century.

25 Harrison, Gazetteer, 195; Happel, "The Chancellors of Chancellorsville," 2; Crozier, 2-3, figu e 96, 193; recollection of Mrs. Vespasian Chancellor, in Stuart M. Barnette, "The Ruins of Chancellorsville Inn, A Narrative Description of How the Investigation was Conducted in the Year 1935" (Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service, 1975), 2. No documentation of the property additions after 1809 have been found; the earliest documentation of the property being 842 acres is in an 1839 indenture, in Crozier, 212.

26 *Virginia Herald*, March 6, 1816, quoted in Crozier, 2.

27 Recollection of Sue Chancellor Vespasian, July 9, 1935, transcript in Barnette.

28 John Michael Vlach, *Back of the Big House, The Architecture of Plantation Slavery* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1993), 5.

29 Post-war photograph of ruined house showing lines of trees that appear to include elms and poplars, FRSP 3110R.

30 No documentation was found on outbuildings associated with the Chancellorsville Inn aside from those pictured in battle-period sketches and paintings.

31 Deed, William Lorman to Ann Chancellor, Spotsylvania County land records, book KK, page 12, March 9 1839 (reserves Iron ore).

32 Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s,* 16.

33 Fredericksburg *News*, January 9, 1852 (circa), cited in Crozier, 6.

34 Spotsylvania County deed book PP, page 560, September 22, 1854, cited in King to John A. Jamison, May 18,1967, park historian's files, FR P archives; Record for John C Pettus, US Appointments of US Postmasters, 1832-1971, ancestry.com (accessed November 5, 2014).

35 1860 census figu es, in Harrison, Gazetteer, 195; Crozier, 6; "Draft Cultural Landscape Assessments Sunken Road, Salem Church, Chancellorsville Inn," 34; "List of Members of the American Institute of Homeopathy Residing in the State of New York," *Documents of the Senate of the State of New York* (Albany: Argus Company, 1870), 774; Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s,* 99.

36 Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s,* 99; Harrison, Gazetteer, 195-198; Vlach, 33-34; Crozier, 5; Edwin Forbes sketch of Chancellorsville, 1863, FRSP 388.

37 Harrison, Gazetteer, 176; Edward V. Peyton, updated by Church Council, "History of the Wilderness Baptist Church, Spotsylvania County, Virginia (1778-2009)," unpublished paper, 4, http://www.wildernessbaptistchurch.org/history/History% 20of%20the%20Wilderness %20Baptist%20Church.pdf (accessed March 19, 2014). Ann Chancellor was known to read Italian novels, which may have inspired her selection of the name "Melzi."

38 Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s,* 54. Federal burial corps recorded moving 35 US remains from "Geo. Chancellor's Farm" in 1866-68—probably a reference to Hazel Grove.

39 Michler, Map of Chancellorsville Battlefi ld, 1867; Harrison, Gazetteer, 176. There is no known image of the Hazel Grove house.

40 Harrison, Gazetteer, 171-172; Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s,* 87.

41 Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s,* 83-84.

42 1860 census figu es, in Harrison, Gazetteer, 166; Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s,* 83-84. The 1820 Wood-Boye map of Spotsylvania identifies he property as "H. Gatewood's."

43 Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s,* 83-84; Harrison, Gazetteer, 171; A. R. Waud, "Dowdall's Tavern, Howards Hd. Qtrs," May 2, 1863, Library of Congress, 22467u.

44 Peyton, "History of Wilderness Baptist Church," 4; Pat Sullivan blog, "Spotsylvania Memory," "The Chancellors, Part 1," March 24, 2012, http://spotsylvaniamemory.blogspot.com/2012/03/chancellors-part-1.html (accessed March 20, 2014).

45 Harrison, Gazetteer, 157; Robert Krick, "Civilians in the Midst of Battle," Fredericksburg.com, August 17, 2002, http://fredericksburg.com/CivilWar/Battle/chanc_story?dy=08172002&fn=695970 (accessed March 25, 2014).

46 Michler, Map of Chancellorsville Battlefi ld, 1867; Harrison, Gazetteer, 157; Memorandum, Historian Noel Harrison to Chief Historian, March 3, 1991, including sketch map and history of Hawking Farm based on oral interviews, Hawkins farm place file, FR P archives.

47 Harrison, Gazetteer, 152.

48 Krick, "Civilians in the Midst of Battle."

49 Krick, "Civilians in the Midst of Battle;" Michler, Map of Chancellorsville Battlefi ld, 1867; Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s,* 70.

50 Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s,* 155.

51 1860 census figu es, in Harrison, Gazetteer, 201.

52 Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s,* 11; Michler, Map of Chancellorsville Battlefi ld, 1867.

53 Michler, Map of Chancellorsville Battlefi ld, 1867; J. Hotchiss, "Sketch of the Battlefi lds of Chancellorsville, Salem Church, and Fredericksburg, May 2, 3, and 4, 1863" (Part of Report of General R. E. Lee, Series I, Vol. XXV, Part I, page 795), Library of Virginia, map 00054. In the woods south of River Road was a small clearing with two buildings. The use and ownership of the property is unknown; it is marked on the Michler map as "ruins."

54 "History of Piney Branch Baptist Church," undated article, http://www.pineybranchbc.org/documents.html (accessed March 26, 2014). The name Catharpin was probably an elision of ***Cathar***ine Furnace and ***Pin***ey Branch.

55 Harrison, Gazetteer, 212; Wood and Boye, Map of Spotsylvania County, ca. 1820.

56 Michler, Map of Chancellorsville Battlefi ld, 1867.

57 Michler, Map of Chancellorsville Battlefi ld, 1867. The Perry Farm was not inventoried in Harrison, Gazetteer; no information was found on the Perry family, the size of the farm, or the appearance of the house, or the crops grown.

58 Pat Sullivan, "Atwell Young, the Black Confederate," "Spotsylvania Memory" blog, December 30, 2013, http://spotsylvaniamemory.blogspot.com/2013_12_01_archive.html (accessed March 27, 2014). The Young Farm was not inventoried in Harrison, "Gazetteer;" no information was found on the size of the farm, or the appearance of the house, or the crops grown.

59 History of Piney Branch Baptist Church; Map of Spotsylvania County, ca. 1865, Library of Congress, G3883S65S5186-M2. No documentation was found on the Lewis family, the size of the farm, or the appearance of the house, or the crops grown.

60 Michler, Map of Wilderness Battlefi ld, 1867; Interview with B. L. Haney, in Ruth Graham, Historical Assistant, "Report of Field Investigation, August 26–September 2, 1935," National Archives II, RG 79, Central Classified iles, 1933–49, Box 2466, file B anch of Historic Sits, Fredericksburg National Military Park, Reports (research courtesy of Joan Zenzen). No documentation was found on the size of the property or the appearance of the house. Given the small size of the clearings, it appears there was no farming on the property.

61 Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s,* 66-69; Michler, Map of Chancellorsville Battlefi ld, 1867.

62 Gilmer map of Spotsylvania County, 1863, Pat Sullivan, "Atwell Young, the Black Confederate," "Spotsylvania Memory" blog. Brock Road was also known during the early 19th century as Herndon's Road and Brock's Shop Road.

63 Pat Sullivan, "Atwell Young, the Black Confederate," "Spotsylvania Memory" blog.

64 These farms were not inventoried in Harrison, Gazetteer. No documentation was found on the Trigg or Stephens families, the size of the two farms, the appearance of the houses, or what crops were grown on the land.

65 Michler, Map of Wilderness Battlefi ld, 1867.

66 Memorandum, Noel Harrison to Chief Historian, March 10, 1991, FRSP Place Files, Hawkins Farm.

67 Gilmer map of Spotsylvania County, 1863. This farm was not inventoried in Harrison, Gazetteer; no additional information was found. The relationship of the Chatham Fitzhughs to this farm family is not known.

68 John Hennessy, "The Obscure Carpenter Farm and a Soldiers' Grave," "Mysteries and Conundrums" blog, November 1, 2010, http://npsfrsp.wordpress.com/2010/11/01/the-obscure-carpenter-farm-and-a-soldiers-grave/ (accessed March 27, 2014).

69 Michler, Map of Wilderness Battlefi ld, 1867.

70 Wellford to Samuel G. Wright, January 31, 1823, quoted in Adams, Iron from the Wilderness, 17. It is possible that this tract consisted of part of the old Brock p\ Plantation.

71 *Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia, Passed at the Session of 1835-36* (Richmond: Thomas Ritchie, 1836), 43; O. F. Northington, Jr., "The Revival of the Iron Industry in Eastern Virginia as Exemplified y the History of the Catharine Furnace in Spotsylvania County," *William and Mary Quarterly*, vol. 16, no. 1 (January 1936), 73, 74. The four partners were Francis Deane, John Heth, Edward Carmichael, and Alexander Henderson.

72 *Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia, Passed at the Session of 1835-36*, 43; Northington, 73, 74; Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s,* 55.

73 Northington, 74; Adams, "Iron from the Wilderness," 21, 53. See this report for a complete history of Catharine Furnace.

74 Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s,* 62; Michler, Map of Chancellorsville Battlefi ld, 1867; Gilmer map of Spotsylvania County, 1863.

75 1847 inventory of company assets, in Northington, 75-76.

76 Adams, 38-39, 46, 53; photographs of young woods in Chancellorsville vicinity, ca. 1860s, FRSP 672, 825, 2637. 77; 1847 inventory of company assets, in Northington, 76; Michler, Map of Chancellorsville Battlefi ld, 1867; Adams, 60-62; Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s,* 62; J. Hotchkiss, "Sketch of the battles of Chancellorsville, Salem Church, and Fredericksburg, May 2, 3, and 4, 1863," ca. 1866, Library of Congress map g3884c..

78 Adams, 23-24, 28-29.

79 Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s,* 62; Adams, 31.

80 Recollection of Private David Kyle, "Wounding of Stonewall Jackson Trail," http://www.nps.gov/frsp/jacktr.htm (accessed April 21, 2014).

81 The mine road that predated Jackson Trail East to Brock Road was not built until ca. 1862.

82 Photograph of the ruined Chancellorsville Inn showing whitewashed trunks, 1866, photograph FRSP 1534.

83 The exact dates of construction for these houses is not known. There is little detail available on the history or architecture of the buildings at Chancellorsville in 1861, with the exception of the Chancellorsville Inn.

Cultural Landscape Report
Chancellorsville Battlefield

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania
National Military Park
Spotsylvania County, Virginia

Antebellum Period
1800–1861

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

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

SOURCES

1. NPS and Spotsylvania County GIS data
2. Photo/postcard, Chancellorsville Inn, ca. 1860, FRSP 2187
3. Gilmer, Map of Spotsylvania, 1863
4. Michler, Chancellorsville Battlefield map, 1867
5. Hotchkiss, Map of the Battle of Chancellorsville, ca.1870
6. CBA, Map of Chancellorsville, VA, 1891
7. Jeck, Historic Overlay map, ca.1980

DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter, Nathan Powers, Cathy Ponte, SUNY ESF
ArcGIS and Adobe Illustrator, 2014

LEGEND

- Building
- Main Road
- Minor Road
- Notable View
- Fence
- Approximate Iron or Gold Mine
- Field or Open Ground
- Woods
- Specimen Tree, Orchard
- River or Stream, Wetland
- Feature Removed During Period (dashed line)
- Period Property Boundary
- Current Park Boundary

NOTES

1. Plan shows landscape in 1861 prior to outbreak of the Civil War.
2. All features shown at approximate location and scale.
3. All property boundaries not shown due to lack of documentation.
4. All iron mines not shown due to lack of documentation.
5. Sites of removed features labeled in italics (not all features removed during the period are shown due to lack of documentation.

North

0 .50 1.0 Mile

Drawing 1.1

CIVIL WAR PERIOD, 1861–1865

The Civil War deeply scarred the landscape of Spotsylvania County, a fate sealed by its strategic location halfway between the two warring capitols, Richmond and Washington, D.C. Although Chancellorsville was most impacted by its namesake battle that took place between April 30 and May 6, 1863, the community was also the scene of fi hting a year later during the Battle of the Wilderness, May 5–7, 1864. Two other battles also touched the lives of Chancellorsville residents: the Battle of Fredericksburg, December 11–15, 1862, and the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse that immediately followed the Wilderness on May 8–21, 1864.

The Battle of Chancellorsville was the fif h most devastating in the war in terms of number of casualties.[1] The heavily forested conditions factored heavily into the battle as soldiers struggled through dense second-growth woods. Roads and farm clearings thus became highly strategic sites where troops could move through and survey the terrain unencumbered. Houses and churches were taken over as fi ld hospitals, a role that increased as the casualties of the battle mounted. Troops dug long lines of defensive earthworks in the soft ground following clearings and roads, and fi e sparked by artillery fi e destroyed fi lds, woods, and buildings.

By the end of the war, the region had suffered major population loss as many families chose not to return. Familiar landmarks, most notably the Chancellorsville Inn, stood in ruins. These became poignant reminders of the massive loss of life, property, and livelihoods.

Between the outbreak of the Civil War and its namesake battle, the Chancellorsville community underwent a few changes in ownership and new construction. Dr. Samuel S. Guy, who had purchased the 854-acre Fairview plantation two years prior to the outbreak of the war from John C. Pettus, was facing foreclosure due to fi ancial diffi lties, and so Pettus repossessed the plantation in March 1861. The Guy family moved out of the Chancellorsville Inn, and Pettus rented the plantation back to Frances Chancellor, the widow of Sanford Chancellor. Two years later in March 1863, the property changed hands once again, when it was acquired by George Guest and J. Warren Slaughter, who took over operation of the Catharine Furnace during the closing years of the Civil War. They continued the same lease arrangement with the Chancellors. At the other end of the turnpike, John Luckett purchased the small farm near Brock Road that had been the residence of the Powell family.[2]

In the woods of the Fairview Plantation south of the turnpike and northwest of the old Fairview house was a building under construction around the time that the war broke out, subsequently known as the Van Wart house. In late 1860, John Wyckoff, a minister and father of Elizabeth Van Wart, had loaned money to Dr. Samuel Guy, who then still owned Fairview, purportedly to erect a church. It may have been built by Wyckoff's son-in-law, William Van Wart, who was a carpenter. Construction ceased by the outbreak of Civil War.[3]

BEGINNINGS OF WAR

By the spring of 1861, hostilities between the seceded slave-holding states of the new Confederate States of America and the US federal government prompted Virginia to fi ally side with fellow slave-based economies. The state's capital of Richmond, about sixty miles south of Chancellorsville, was selected as the Confederate capital. On April 12, 1861, the fir t fi hting broke out at Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor.[4]

The onset of the war soon brought about a number of changes to the Spotsylvania County economy, notably the departure of slaves for the US lines, which depleted the plantation economy's primary workforce. Other able-bodied men left their farms and industries, including Oscar Bullock, who served in the 30th Virginia

Infantry, John Luckett, who enlisted in the 30th Virginia Infantry, and John Alrich, who served in the 9th Virginia Calvary, as well as William Van Wart, who stopped work on the church he was building northwest of Fairview to enlist.

War brought about a third revival in the region's iron industry through a sudden increase in the demand for artillery, which more than doubled the price of iron between 1860 and 1861. Prior to the war, only fourteen charcoal iron furnaces were operating in the state, while twenty-two stood idle.[5] The wartime demand for iron encouraged Charles C. Wellford of Lynchburg, Virginia—the brother of John Spotswood Wellford—to reopen his family's Fredericksburg Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company plant in Chancellorsville. Since the company's state charter had expired years earlier, Wellford applied for a new one, with the more concise name of "Catharine Furnace Company." A bill to incorporate the company was introduced into the state senate in January 1862, but not signed into law until a year later, when the company received authority for "mining iron ore, and of working and smelting the same into pig iron or otherwise, and also for the purpose of manufacturing iron in all its branches and uses."[6]

Charles C. Wellford and his son, Charles B. Wellford along with three other investors purchased the 4,648-acre Chancellorsville property for $23,243 in December 1861, and the furnace was soon in operation despite not yet having a state charter, to fulfill a contract that the Wellfords secured in January 1862 to supply pig iron for the Confederate Navy. Soon after, workers began repairing the iron furnace complex along the Ni River. By mid or late 1862, the furnace had returned to operation, with mining and timber harvesting resuming in the surrounding woods. A war-time description of the charcoal-producing landscape noted an operation in an undetermined area north of Furnace Road: "The timber in front of the three rifled p eces had been cut away for fuel for the furnace, showing an open fi ld, with occasional stacks of cord-wood..."[7]

Roads were built to access new mines and stands of timber, including one that extended southwest from

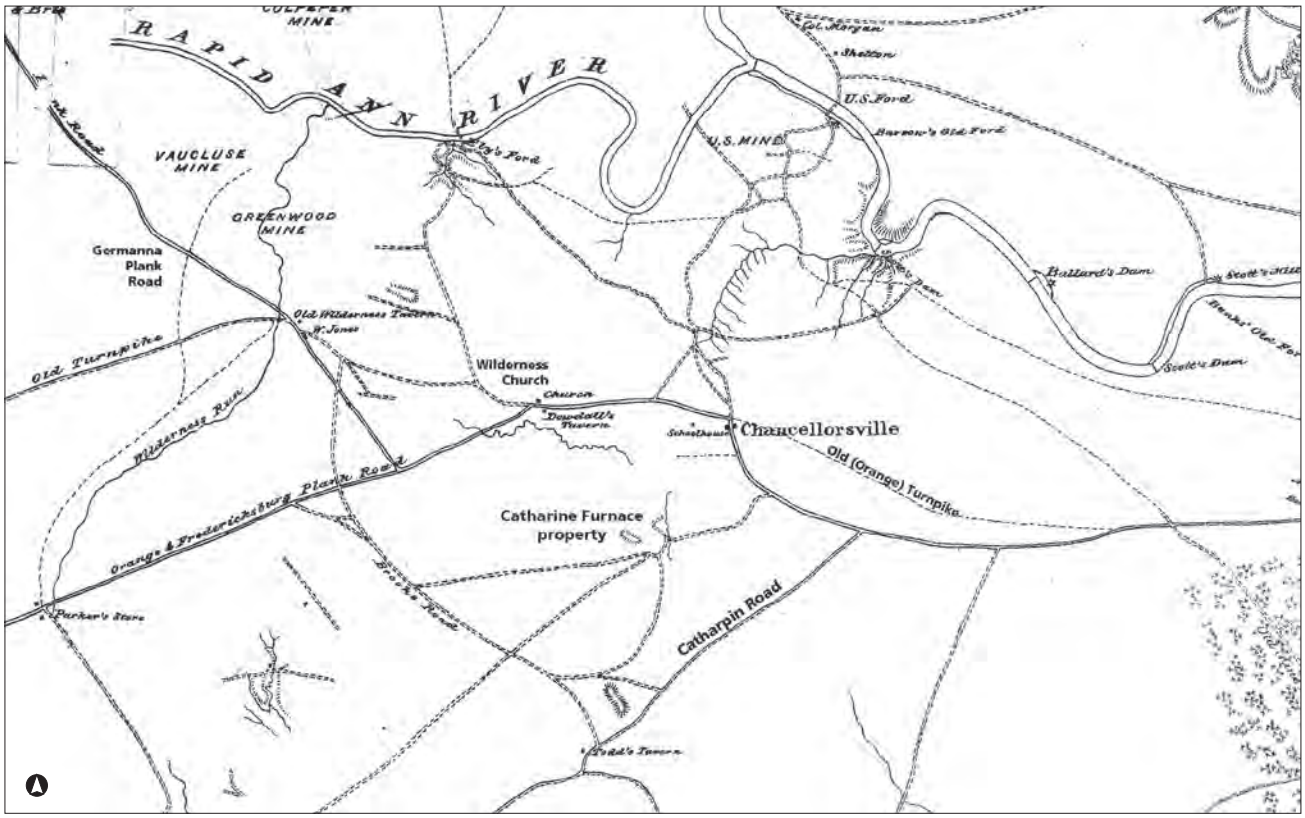


Figure 1.37. Detail of a US Army map showing Chancellorsville on the eve of the Battle of Fredericksburg in November 1862. (Army of the Potomac, "Map of a Part of Eastern Virginia including Portions of Spotsylvania Co.," November 1862, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Historical Map & Chart Collection, image CWEVA, annotated by SUNY ESF)

the Wellford house to Brock Road (Jackson Trail East).[8] The fi lds surrounding the Wellford house, which was occupied by the Diggs family, were returned to full production to provide food for the workers. Since most slaves had fled, he company instead turned to employees and soldiers.[9]

As the Catharine Furnace Company was returning to production in the summer and fall of 1862, US forces were amassing north of the Rappahannock River preparing to head south to capture Richmond. By November, US Army engineers had surveyed Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County. This map showed the new furnace road to Brock Road, fords across the rivers, the Chancellorsville Inn, the schoolhouse near Hazel Grove, Dowdall's Tavern, Wilderness Church, and the Orange Plank Road together with the old turnpike (fig. 1.37).

In anticipation of the arrival of US forces, the Confederates destroyed the main bridge from the north between Fredericksburg and Falmouth. In response, US troops engineered pontoon bridges and proceeded to attack the city in the fir t Battle of Fredericksburg, December 11–15, 1862 (fig. 1.38) [10] Although the battle was a Confederate victory, heavy fi hting within the town caused many residents to flee est, following the Orange Plank Road where they sought shelter in local churches and farms (fig. 1.39). ust a few miles west of the city, Salem Church assisted refugees that were in need of food, medical care, and shelter during the cold



Figure 1.38. Sketch of US army engineers constructing a pontoon bridge during the first Battle of Fredericksburg, looking west, December 11, 1862. (Alfred Waud drawing, Library of Congress, digital Id LCUSZ62-7023)



Figure 1.39. An engraving based on an 1866 painting by Alonso Chappel entitled "Incident in war for the Union" showing displaced civilians fleeing fighting. (Cover, *History of the United States,* 1866, Library of Congress, digital Id LC-USZ62-110974)

winter weather.[11] The Wellfords moved from Fredericksburg to their plantation house south of the Catharine Furnace, joining or displacing the Diggs family caretakers. As more and more people headed west fle ing the confl ct, refugees made their way to the former Chancellorsville Inn where they, along with drafted Confederate soldiers, were welcomed free of charge by the Chancellor family. In fi e months, the front lines of the war would move west to envelop the Chancellorsville community.[12]

BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE [13]

The Chancellorsville Campaign, which included the Battle of Chancellorsville and the associated battles at Salem Church and 2nd Fredericksburg, raged for nearly a week along the corridor of the old Orange Turnpike from Fredericksburg west into to the Wilderness. The US campaign, led by General Joseph Hooker, aimed to attack Confederate forces under General Robert E. Lee positioned at Fredericksburg and points south by approaching on two fronts, from the rear (west) at the Wilderness, and from the east at Fredericksburg. US troops began to push south and east across the Rappahannock River beginning on April 27, 1863, while Confederate forces countered from to the south and east (fig. 1.40). US in antry also approached from Elys

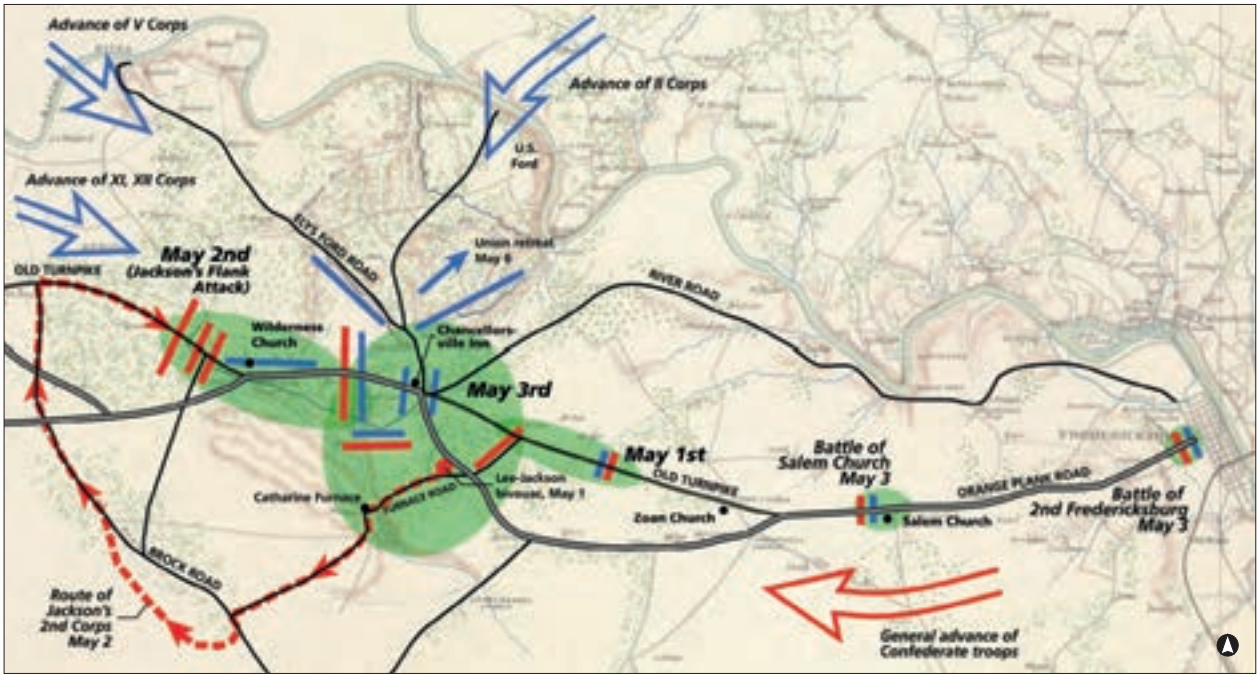


Figure 1.40. Map showing the general advances, positions, and battle areas of the Chancellorsville Campaign, May 1–3, 1863. Blue symbols represent US forces, red symbols Confederate forces. The green shaded areas indicate the general extent of fighting. (SUNY ESF, with background of "Map of the Field Operations of the Army of the Potomac...," *Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, 1861-1865,* US War Department, 1895)

Ford and Germanna Ford west of Chancellorsville. While there were skirmishes throughout the corridor, the main action took place in the farm clearings and dense woods of Chancellorsville on May 1–3, followed by US attacks on the Confederate rear flank t Salem Church and Fredericksburg on May 3. The battle ended in Confederate victory, as did the fi ht at Salem Church. The Chancellorsville Campaign, with over 154,734 forces engaged (97,382 US and 57,352 CS) came at a heavy cost for both sides, resulting in an estimated 30,000 casualties (17,000 US and 13,000 CS). With renewed confi ence in their victory, the Confederate army marched north to engage US forces two months later at Gettysburg.[14]



Figure 1.41. Sketch of US forces advancing west on the old Orange Turnpike toward the Chancellorsville Inn (rise in distance), May 1, 1863. (Alfred Waud sketch, "Victorious Advance of Genl. Sykes (regulars), May 1st," Library of Congress, digital Id ppmsca-20953)

First Day – Friday May 1, 1863

Fighting began with the Confederate interception of US troops pushing south across the Rappahannock River toward the old Orange Turnpike. The fir t skirmishes broke out just west of Old Mine Road and Zoan Church, in the open corridor of small farms along the turnpike east of Chancellorsville, where US troops later withdrew (fig. 1.41). The Confederate army pushed the US forces into a defensive position around the inn, while it took up a position to the south in the wooded Catharine Furnace tract south of the high grounds at Hazel Grove and Fairview.

The US army spread out along the turnpike (Orange Plank Road) between the Chancellorsville Inn and the Wil-



Figure 1.42. Sketch showing US troops amassed at Fairview near the Chancellorsville Inn on May 1st 1863, looking southwest across the intersection of Elys Ford Road and the Orange Plank Road. Visible at right is the rear (north) and east sides of the Chancellorsville Inn. The chimney in the middle distance is the ruin of a building along the east side of the Orange Plank Road. (Alfred Waud sketch, Library of Congress, digital Id ppmsca-19397)

derness Church, occupying most of the large clearings and buildings. Farm fi lds were trampled, livestock was slaughtered to feed the troops, and houses were raided for supplies. Civilians who did not flee he battle, like the Chancellor family, were often forced into cellars as their homes were transformed into military headquarters and hospitals.

The Fairview clearing, with its key location at the intersection of the Orange Plank Road, old turnpike, and Elys Ford Road—the US supply line from the north—became the heart of the US defensive position. Troops set up camp in the fi lds and General Joseph Hooker established US headquarters at the Chancellorsville Inn (fig. 1.42). A large oak tree in the middle of the Fairview clearing may have served as a signal station.[15] Major General Darius Couch, Hooker's second in command, occupied the Bullock house as his headquarters, while on the right (west) flank, Dowdall's Tavern served as the headquarters for the 11th Corps under General Oliver Howard. The Hawkins farmhouse north of the turnpike was occupied by General Carl Schurz, another general of the 11th Corps. Expecting a Confederate attack from the south, US troops under General Slocum felled trees and built a long line of defensive earthworks from the old turnpike just east of the inn, west and south through the woods south of the Fairview clearing, while the 11th Corps built trenches south of Dowdall's Tavern (fi s. 1.43, 1.44). These works were typically ditches with an earthen parapet behind which troops took position, and were reinforced with logs and other debris (fig. 1.45). S me of the earthworks featured a blockade in front, known as an abatis, created from piles of felled trees. Across the strategically important Fairview road leading to

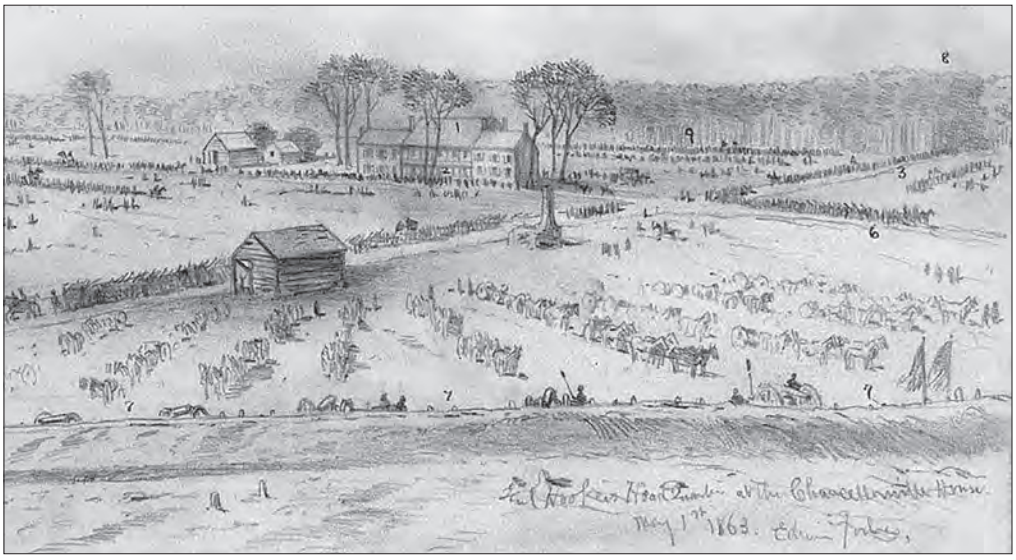


Figure 1.43. The Chancellorsville Inn during US occupation on May 1, 1863, looking northwest from east of the Orange Plank road showing US earthworks built south of the Fairview clearing. (Edwin Forbes, "Hooker's Headquarters at the Chancellorsville House, May 1, 1863," Library of Congress, digital Id ppmsca 20534)

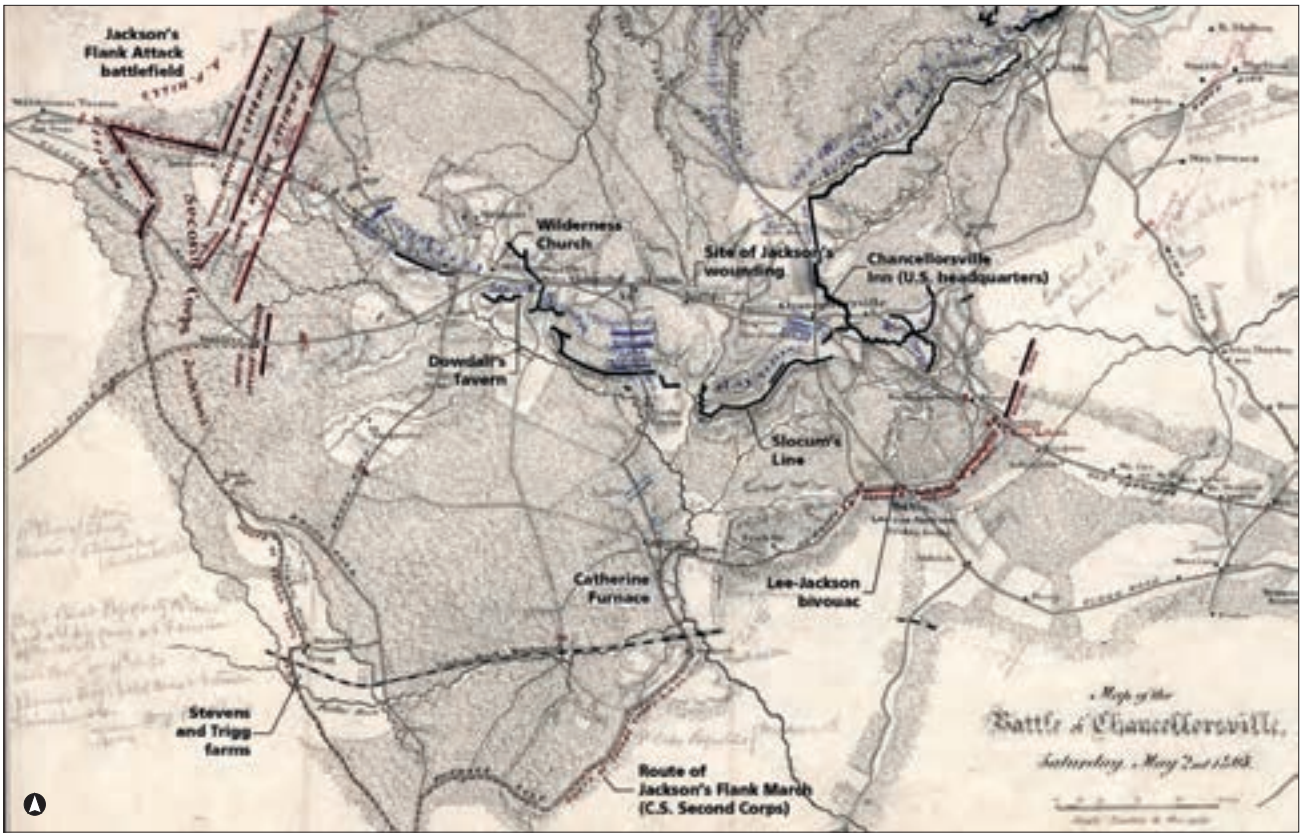


Figure 1.44. Map showing US earthworks (black lines) and troop movements on May 2, 1863 that culminated in Jackson's Flank Attack, showing dispersal of US positions in relation to Jackson's attack. The red double lines and red dashed lines indicate Confederate routes and positions; the blue and black single lines are US positions. The approximate location of current park property is shaded in green. ("Map of the Battle of Chancellorsville, Saturday, May 2nd 1863," ca. 1870, Library of Congress, digital Id g3884c.cwh00131, annotated by SUNY ESF)

Hazel Grove and Catharine Furnace, opposite the old Fairview house, troops put artillery into position behind a south-facing line of semi-circular earthworks known as lunettes.[16]

Confederate forces were indeed amassing in the deep woods south and east of the Chancellorsville Inn along the Orange Plank Road and extending west toward the Catharine Furnace. Trenches were built by a division under Major General McLaws that extended north through the woods along Furnace Road (McLaws Drive) toward the old turnpike. Despite their ready position to attack the US center, General Robert E. Lee reported that at Chancellorsville,

> . . .the enemy [US] had assumed a position of great natural strength, surrounded on all sides by a dense forest, filled w th a tangled undergrowth, in the midst of which breastworks of logs had been constructed, with trees felled in front so as to form an almost impenetrable abattis. . .It was evident that a direct attack upon the enemy would be attended with great diffi lt and loss, in view of the strength of his position and his superiority of numbers.[17]

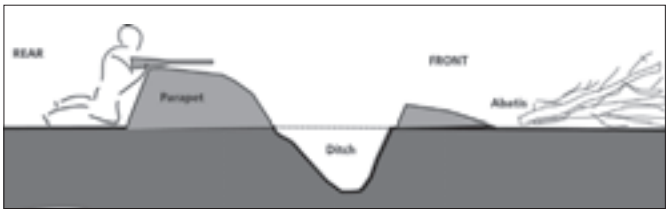


Figure 1.45. Cross-section diagram of a typical Civil War trench earthwork fortification. Most at Chancellorsville were more hastily built and did not have an abatis. Logs were sometimes used to reinforce the parapets. Earthworks around artillery (cannons) known as lunettes featured crescent-shaped earthen parapets. (SUNY ESF, based on National Park Service website, "Earthworks," Civil War Defenses of Washington)

Instead of aggressively pushing the smaller Confederate forces farther south, General Hooker ordered his troops to pause in Chancellorsville on May 1 while awaiting reinforcements. This decision gave Lee and Jackson the opportunity to plot a counter attack from their bivouac in the woods at the intersection of the

Orange Plank Road and Furnace Road (see fig. 1.44). Here at the northwest corner of the wooded intersection, the two men plotted a surprise attack on the US's right flank ear Dowdall's Tavern, according to tradition while seated on crackerboxes in front of a campfi e beneath a tall pine tree. Charles Wellford's son, Charles B. Wellford, was recruited to guide Jackson's troops along the recently constructed road (Jackson Trail East) that connected the Catharine Furnace with Brock Road. Jackson then planned to follow Brock Road and Orange Plank Road to the old turnpike, and from there launch their surprise attack on the US's unprotected right flank.

Jackson's Flank Attack – Saturday May 2, 1863

Believing that the Confederate Army was in retreat, approximately 20,000 troops of the US 3rd Corps under Major General Daniel Sickles marched south early on May 2 from Hazel Grove and Fairview toward the Catharine Furnace, where a small contingent of Confederate troops attempted to delay them while Jackson led three divisions of nearly 30,000 men on their arduous twelve-mile march toward the US right flank [18] Sickles captured a regiment from Georgia near the unfini hed railroad, but his focus on the area around the furnace left the 11th Corps isolated along the turnpike near Dowdall's Tavern.

As Sickles engaged the Georgia regiment, Jackson's troops marched south beyond the Wellford house, east on the mine road toward Brock Road, and then rather than following Brock Road, diverted to private farm roads through the Stephens and Trigg farms, which avoided the intersection of Herndon Road that led directly to the US right flank ear Dowdall's Tavern. Jackson's route then rejoined Brock Road near the Cook farm, and continued north to the Orange Plank Road intersection. He sent scouts to the hilltop clearing of Burton Farm to survey the situation, and discovered that the US forces extended farther west than he had anticipated, beyond the plank road-turnpike intersection at Wilderness Church. Jackson therefore chose to continue northwest along Brock Road and approach from farther west on the old turnpike. Around 4 pm, he reached the old turnpike and turned east past the Luckett farm.

Confederate forces amassed across the old turnpike west of Wilderness Church, and at 5:15 pm, began their attack on the US right flank. Expe ting the Confederate attack from the south and without support of Sickles' 3rd Corps that was near Catharine Furnace, the US 11th Corps was unprepared for the sudden eruption of Confederate soldiers from the west (fig. 1.46). The surprise attack threw the US flank i to chaos, and many of the largely German-born soldiers of the 11th Corps fled east toward the US center at Hazel Grove and Fairview. As Confederate General Colston reported, "Notwithstanding the tangled and very diffi lt character of the woods, and the resistance of the enemy, our troops ad-



Figure 1.46. The Jackson Flank Attack on May 2, 1863, looking southwest toward the Orange Plank Road showing US forces positioned at General Howard's headquarters in Dowdall's Tavern (house in center distance) at the outbreak of fighting. The building in the woods visible in the right distance is Wilderness Church. (A. R. Waud, "Position of the Right of the line of battle May 2nd, 1863–2 miles from Chancellors– and previous to the Germans running away," Library of Congress, digital Id L22467u)



Figure 1.47. Casualties of the US 2nd Corps being treated in makeshift field hospitals at log outbuildings probably on the Bullock Plantation, May 2, 1863. The diamond lozenge sign in between the two buildings is the emblem of the US 3rd Corps. (Edwin Forbes, May 2nd, 1863," Library of Congress, digital Id ppmsca-20538)

vanced with great rapidity, driving the enemy like chaff before them, but not without loss to themselves."[19] Casualties on both sides quickly mounted, requiring treatment of the wounded at fi ld hospitals set up in and around farmhouses, barns, and sheds (fig. 1.47)

Stonewall Jackson's surprise attack from the west caused US troops to dramatically reposition the battle axis ninety degrees. They scrambled to contain this attack by hastily erecting breastworks out of earth, wood, debris, and even dead animals, beginning with a front line through the fi lds just east of Dowdall's Tavern and others to either side of Bullock Road. Jackson's troops quickly overtook the new front line and pushed east, advancing toward the Fairview clearing (fig. 1.48). ere as darkness fell, the Confederate troops, who according to General Lee were "completely blended and in such disorder from their advance though intricate woods and over broken ground," halted.[20] US troops continued their frenzied construction of new west-facing works through the night. According to Confederate Colonel Brockenbrough, "During the night, the enemy was not idle, but worked like beavers in erecting the most formidable barricades and breastworks, thus partially relieving themselves of the panic of the previous evening and determining them to give battle." The artillery lunettes at Fairview constructed in a line facing south were abandoned and new ones built at right angles along the Fairview road, facing west. Other lines were built east of Ely's Ford Road, creating a secure zone behind the US center at the Chancellorsville Inn.

In early evening following the flank ttack, General Jackson embarked on a reconnaissance mission through the dark woods to the extreme front lines east of Bullock Road with the help of Private David Kyle, a soldier who had grown up on the Bullock Plantation. Just after 9 p.m. and accompanied by aides and couriers, Jackson rode his horse through the woods west of the Chancellorsville Inn and across from the Van Wart house (unfini hed church), along the minor road north of the turnpike that may have been a bypassed section of the old mountain road (Germanna Road) (fig. 1.49). This minor road provided concealment from US troops along the turnpike and Fairview fi lds to the southeast. According to Kyle,



Figure 1.48. Sketch of US troops reinforcing in the fields of Fairview during Jackson's surprise flank attack, May 2, 1863. The view is probably looking west in the vicinity of the plank road. (A. R. Waud, "Couch's Corps forming line of battle in the fields at Chancellorsville to cover the retreat of the Eleventh Corps disgracefully running away," Library of Congress, digital Id ppmsca-22527)

> We went down that old Mountain road some four hundred yards when we came in hearing of the Federals....We stayed there I should judge from two to four minutes when the Gen Jackson turned his horse around and started back up the road we had come down.... When we were about halfway back...he turned his horse head toward the south and facing the front of our own line of Battle he started to leave the old Mountain road and just as his horses front feet had cleared the edge of the road while his hind feet was still on the edge of the bank there was a single shot fi ed...in an instant it was taken up and...a volley as if from a regiment was fi ed.[21]

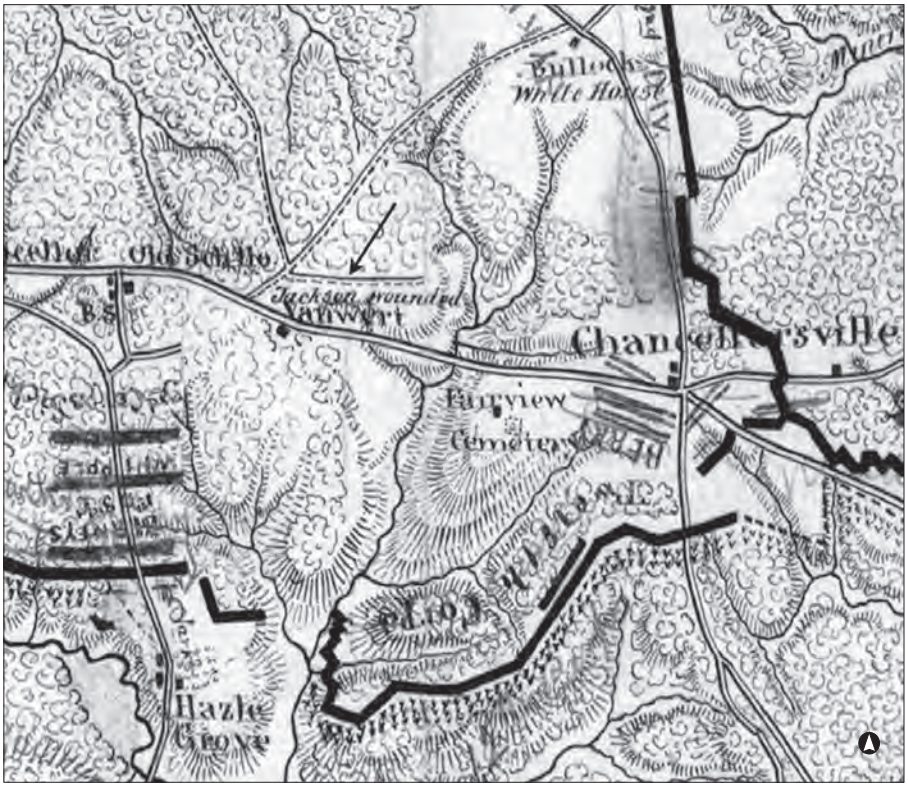


Figure 1.49. Map showing US positions (heavy lines) and approximate location of Jackson's wounding on the evening of May 2, noted by label and arrow above "Vanwert". (Detail, "Map of the Battle of Chancellorsville, Saturday, May 2, 1863," ca. 1870, Library of Congress, digital Id g3884c.cwh00131, annotated by SUNY ESF.)

In the dense and dark woods, Confederate troops had mistaken the party for US forces and seriously wounded Jackson in the shoulder, hand, and arm. The firi g aroused the US troops, and fi hting erupted across the front line. Jackson was rushed to a hospital near the Wilderness Tavern, where his arm was amputated. Reverend Beverley Tucker Lacy, the brother of the owner of nearby Ellwood plantation, buried the arm in the Ellwood family cemetery. Jackson was subsequently brought behind enemy lines to Fairfi ld, the Chandler plantation twenty-seven miles south of Chancellorsville, where he died ten days later.[22]

Siege of US Headquarters, Sunday May 3, 1863

May 3 proved to be the bloodiest day in the Chancellorsville Campaign, with fi hting on multiple fronts. At the heart of the battle, Confederate forces formed an enormous encirclement around the Fairview clearing, while US troops defended from hastily dug west-facing trenches that extended north toward the Bullock Plantation, beyond U.S. Ford Road, and east of Elys Ford Road (fig. 1.50). Ge eral J. E. B. Stuart, who had taken over the 2nd Corps from Jackson, captured Hazel Grove, which General Sickles had abandoned for a position closer to the turnpike, and there amassed artillery on high ground that overlooked the long clearing extending northeast toward Fairview and the newly positioned US artillery. Brigades of Confederate infantry advanced through the dense woods surrounding the clearing, engaging thousands of US troops (fig. 1.51). Confederate Brigadier General Lane reported on his action:

> On Sunday morning, about sunrise, the whole brigade was wheeled a little to the left, that the line might be perpendicular to the plank road [turnpike], and then, in obedience to orders, moved gallantly forward with shouts, driving in the enemy's skirmishers, and handsomely charging and carrying their breastworks. . .The works were on a hill, commanded by the Chancellorsville [Fairview] hill, which was fortified w th a line of earthworks for twenty-eight (28) pieces of artillery [lunette positions], running nearly parallel to our position, and between four hundred and fi e hundred yards distant, with a stream of water intervening. As soon as we had dislodged their infantry, these guns, with others, opened a murderous fi e of shell, grape, and canister upon us, a fresh column of their infantry was thrown against us, and with our right flank ompletely turned, we were forced to fall back, with the loss of about one-third of the command. [23]

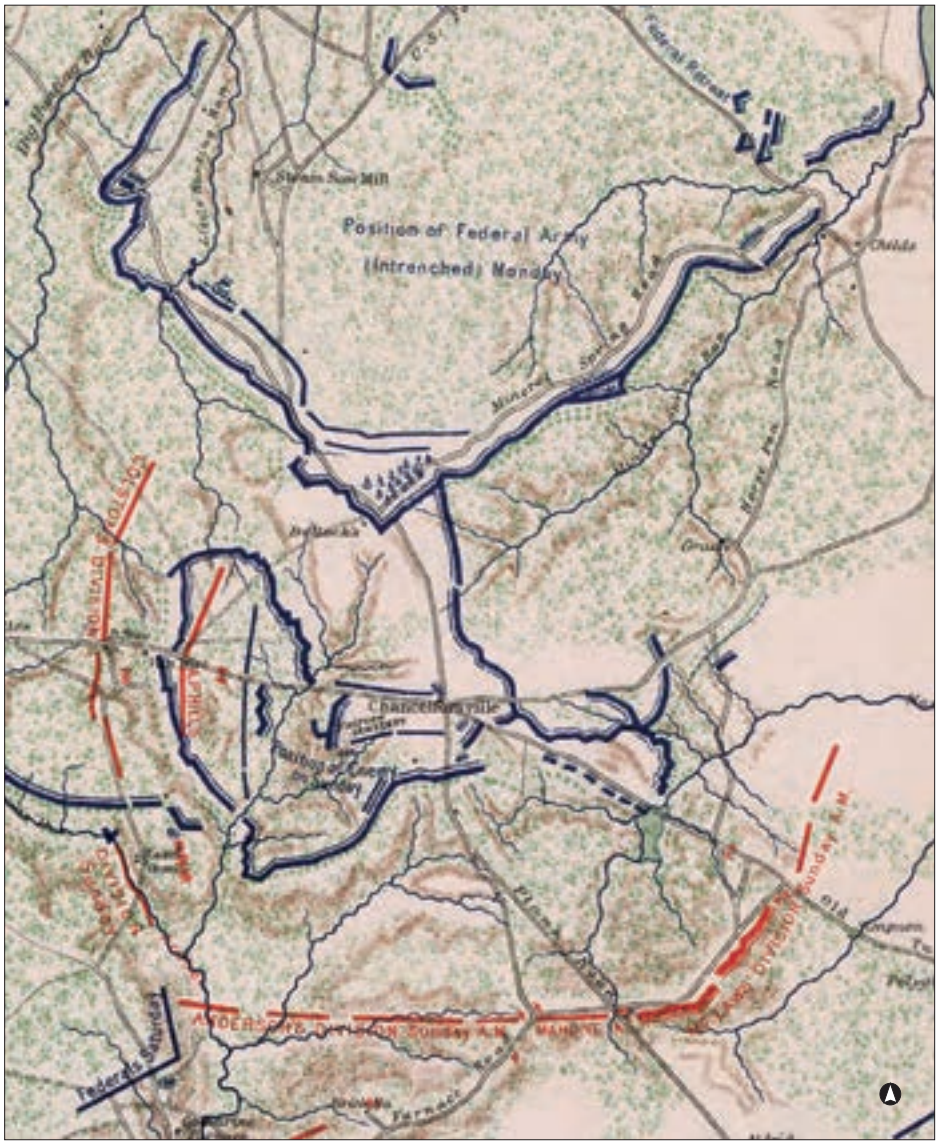


Figure 1.50. Confederate map of US and Confederate forces at dawn on Saturday, May 3, 1863 at the siege of US headquarters at the Chancellorsville Inn, and the US area of entrenchment and retreat (Hooker's apex) north of Elys Ford Road and Mineral Springs Road. The double lines indicate defensive works, the hatched lines are artillery positions. The east-west US defenses generally date to the outbreak of the battle, the north-south defenses were built in response to Jackson's surprise flank attack on May 2nd. (Detail, Jedediah Hotchkiss, "Sketch of the Battles of Chancellorsville, Salem Church and Fredericksburg, May 2, 3 and 4 , 1863," Report of Gen. R. E. Lee, Series I, vol. XXV, Part 1, 1895)



Figure 1.51. War-time lithograph by Currier & Ives illustrating the fighting at Chancellorsville on May 3, 1863, showing Confederates emerging from dense woods against US forces. (Library of Congress, copy in Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 971)

General Elisha F. "Bull" Paxton led another Confederate brigade through the woods, and was shot in the chest in the woods near the Hazel Grove entry road, the only Confederate general killed at Chancellorsville. Meanwhile, US troops positioned in the woods north of the turnpike and in the woods and fi lds of Fairview struggled to maintain their positions. Along the turnpike, US Major General Hiram G. Berry was killed by a Confederate sharp-shooter as he led his brigade against the Confederate assault. The great semi-circle of the Confederate attack continued to close in on the US headquarters, as General Lee reported,

> [Major General Richard H.] Anderson…pressed gallantly forward, directly upon Chancellorsville [Inn], his right resting upon the plank road [turnpike] and his left extending around the furnace, while McLaws made a strong demonstration to the right of the road (see fig 1.50). As the troops advancing upon the enemy's front and right, converged upon his central position, Anderson effected a junction with Jackson's corps [Stuart's corps, from the west], and the whole line pressed irresistibly on.[24]

Soon, the fi lds of Fairview surrounding the Chancellorsville Inn were enveloped by fi hting (fig. 1.52). Artillery fi e hit the Chancellorsville Inn, collapsing the two-story front porch and wounding General Hooker, while the barrage of artillery caused nearby woods to catch fi e. Chancellor family members had been hiding in the cellar since the flank ttack, but were ordered out early that morning of May 3. Sue Chancellor, then eleven years old, remembered coming out of the cellar and seeing:

> …the chairs were riddled with bullets and the shattered columns which had fallen and injured General Hooker… the piles of legs and arms outside the sitting room window and the rows and rows of dead bodies covered with canvas...Cannon were booming and missiles of death were flyi g in every direction. The sight that met our eyes as we came out of the dim light of that basement beggars description. The woods around the house were a sheet of fi e, the air was filled w th shot and shell, horses were running, rearing, and screaming, the men, a mass of confusion, moaning, cursing, and praying.[25]

Fire from continual shelling soon enveloped the Chancellorsville Inn, reducing the once graceful landmark to a charred brick shell, scorching the surrounding shade trees, and destroying some of the wooden outbuildings.

The Confederate advance forced a US retreat north to the Bullock Plantation (fig. 1.53). B 10 am, the Confederates were in full possession of Fairview and the Chancellorsville Inn, amid heavy losses in the numbers



Figure 1.52. Painting of the Battle of Chancellorsville made two years after the battle by Frederick Chapman (1818-1890) , looking northwest across the Fairview clearing depicting the final Confederate assault on the US headquarters at the Chancellorsville Inn, May 3, 1863. (Frederick Chapman, "The Battle of Chancellorsville," 1865, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Museum Collection)



Figure 1.53. War-time sketch of the Bullock Plantation showing rear US line at the time of the siege on the Chancellorsville Inn, May 3, 1863, looking southwest with Elys Ford Road in middle ground. The artillery in the right foreground are part of the final US position. (Alfred Waud sketch, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 2371)

of killed, wounded, and taken prisoner that totaled more than 17,500.[26] General Hooker commanded his forces to a fi al defensive apex beyond the triangular intersection of Ely's Ford Road and Mineral Springs Road, which had earlier been fortified w th trenches paralleling both roads (see fig. 1.50). ere, the 11th Corps remained entrenched overnight into Monday, May 4, while Confederate forces occupied the rest of the battlefi ld.

2nd Fredericksburg and Salem Church, Sunday-Monday, May 3–4, 1863

As the battle was raging at Chancellorsville at dawn on May 3, the Confederates were facing a setback at the eastern front around Fredericksburg. This eastern front had been held since the outbreak of the battle by a Confederate force of 12,000 troops under Major General Early in an effort to block the advance of 25,000 US forces of the US 6th Corps under General Sedgwick. Sedgwick had crossed the river and occupied the town, with the two sides spread out across a two-mile front. On May 3, intense fi hting broke out just west of town along the Sunken Road at Marye's Heights, where fi hting had taken place just six months earlier in the fir t Battle of Fredericksburg. On their third attempt, US forces captured the heights after heavy losses totaling more than 1,100 (fig. 1.54). This victory allowed Sedgwick to continue the US advance west along the turnpike to aid the effort at Chancellorsville.

Confederate forces under General Cadmus Wilcox withdrew ahead of Sedgwick across the fi lds west of Fredericksburg, and amassed behind a wooded ridge at Salem Church, about four miles outside of town (fig. 1.55). ilcox took the ground south of the turnpike (plank road), and Brigadier General Paul Semmes took the fi ld to the north where his troops built trenches. Artillery was positioned along the road between the two lines.[27] Wilcox was met there shortly after noon by brigades under McLaws and Anderson that General Lee had detached following the victory at Chancellorsville, bringing the Confederate forces to about 10,000. Sedgwick led his 23,000 troops across the fi lds east of Fredericksburg and reached a point beyond a former toll house on the plank road. Around 3:30 pm, Sedgwick attacked the Confederate positions along the road, churchyard, and in the tangled understory of the woods that must have recalled conditions at Chancellorsville, while Confederate sharpshooters held the church. Fighting continued until darkness fell, and then resumed at dawn, with the most intense fi hting shifting to the US right near the Rappahannock River before ending in US withdrawal across the river.



Figure 1.54. Aftermath of the Battle of 2nd Fredericksburg, showing Confederate dead on the Sunken Road at Marye's Heights, May 3, 1863. (Matthew Brady photograph, National Archives, College Park, Maryland, 111-B-514)

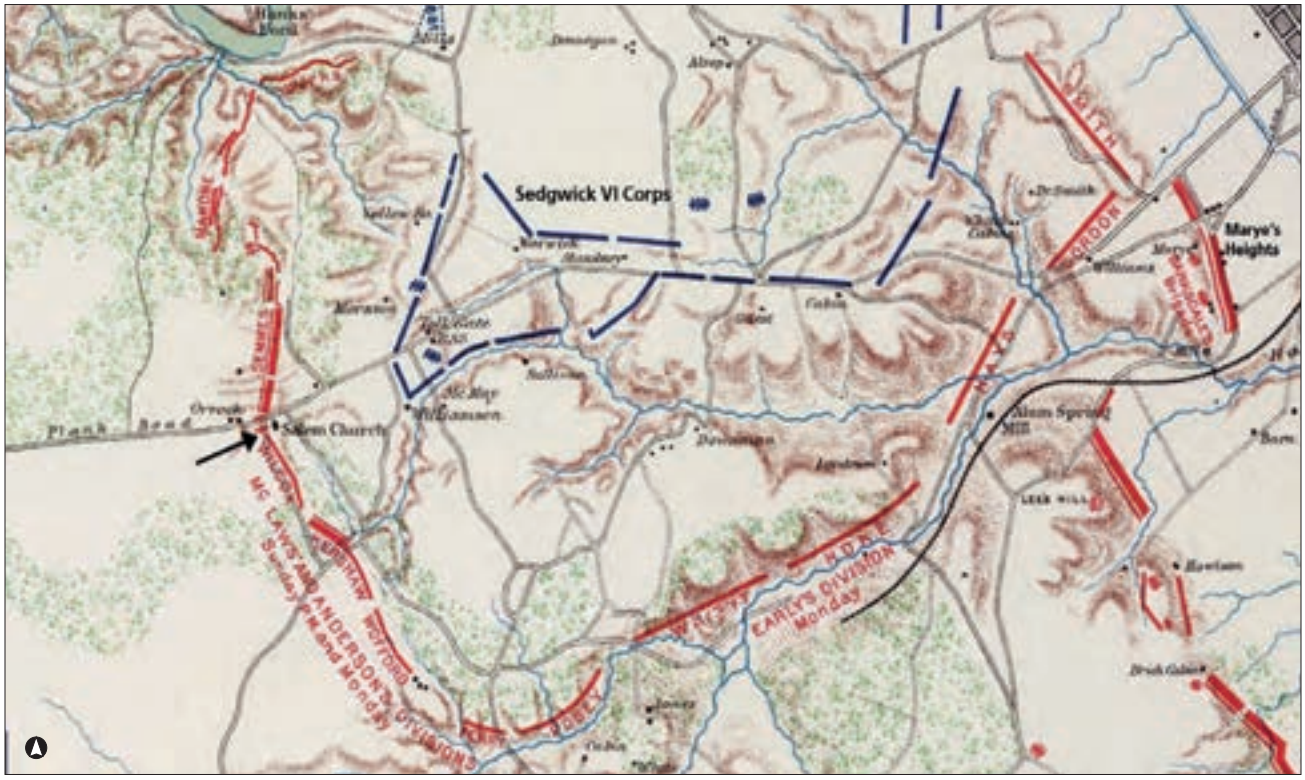


Figure 1.55. A Confederate map of the Battle of Salem Church along the Plank Road (turnpike) west of Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863. The Confederate position at far right is at Marye's Heights, scene of fighting during the Battle of 2nd Fredericksburg (Detail, Jed. Hotchkiss, "Sketch of the Battles of Chancellorsville, Salem Church and Fredericksburg, May 2, 3 and 4 , 1863," Report of Gen. R. E. Lee, Series I, vol. XXV, Part 1, 1895, annotated by SUNY ESF)

US WITHDRAWALS, MAY 4–6, 1863

Despite the disapproval of his subordinates, General Hooker decided to retreat, instead of pressing the aggressive but significa tly weakened Confederate forces. On Monday May 4, the US army held its secure position at Chancellorsville behind Elys Ford Road and Mineral Springs Road, which connected to their supply routes across U.S. Ford. To the south, the Confederate army, joined late in the day by McLaws and Anderson returning from their victory at Salem Church, held the Chancellorsville intersection at Fairview. As a fie ce rainstorm on May 5 drenched smoldering remains of the intense fi e that raged in Chancellorsville on May 3, the US forces began to withdraw across the Rappahannock River. Meanwhile, Confederate troops began to pick up the ravages of the battle. Major General McLaws reported, "By the next morning (May 5), the enemy had retired from this side of the river, and my command was employed in burying the dead, attending to the wounded, and collecting arms and accoutrements."[28] Other regiments assisted in the effort while bivouacked in tents at clearings and farms south to Catharpin Road. By May 6, the last of the US forces had withdrawn across the Rappahannock River, leaving hundreds of their dead and wounded behind.[29]

Following the battle, arrangements were made for the transfer of wounded US soldiers across enemy lines and for the internment of US dead, but many casualties remained on the fi ld, often hidden in the tangled and burned forest.[30] The fi ld hospitals, which included the Fairview house and Wilderness Baptist Church, continued to tend to the massive number of casualties on both sides, often using every available surface for medical purposes. The lack of suffi ent doctors and sanitary conditions resulted in many deaths from infection and exposure. Amputated limbs and dead bodies littered the ground where so many wounded still awaited care, completely transforming once welcoming homes and churches.[31]

While some farmers were able to pick up with their lives after the battle, many others abandoned their farms. Fannie Chancellor and her daughters, who

had been left homeless by the traumatic devastation of the inn during the battle, were some of those who chose not to return.[32] The proximity of US troops and the promise of the Emancipation Proclamation also encouraged any remaining enslaved African Americans in the region to head north with the US troops. At the Catharine Furnace, Charles Wellford had repairs underway by early 1864 to have the furnace back in blast to supply much-needed Confederate ammunition.[33]

While the lives of the Chancellorsville residents were deeply disrupted by the battle, the Confederate victory did much for southern morale. Even after suffering the loss of over twenty percent of their fi hting force and the death of celebrated Lieutenant General Stonewall Jackson, the Confederate troops were emboldened by their victory to pursue the retreating US forces, where they would meet two months later at the fi lds of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.[34]

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS AND WAR'S END

After being defeated at Gettysburg on July 3, 1863, General Lee retreated south, weakened from the massive loss of life from the last few intensely violent battles. A year later, the new head of the US Army, General Ulysses S. Grant, aggressively pursued Lee across Virginia.

Almost a year to the date after the Battle of Chancellorsville, the Army of the Potomac returned across the Rappahannock with no intention of repeating errors from their earlier engagement in the Wilderness. Although the battle resulted in no major tactical gain for either side, the severe loss of life that resulted from fi hting in this forbidding landscape hurt the Confederates far more than the US. While the most intense combat took place to the west and south of Chancellorsville, parts of the old battlefi ld were again scarred by fi hting.

US forces under Generals Grant and Meade crossed the Rappahannock River on May 4, 1864 and established headquarters near the Wilderness Tavern, with plans to move south to more open country (fig. 1.56). General Hancock's troops crossed at Elys Ford and camped at Chancellorsville and the Alrich Farm on the night of May 4, 1864 before advancing southwest on Catharpin Road. Confederate forces under General Lee approached from the south and west, and established headquarters west of Chancellorsville along the Orange Plank Road at Widow Tapp's farm, south of Brock Road and north of the unfini hed railroad.

The US side quickly seized the key intersection of Brock Road and the Orange Plank Road, through which Stonewall Jackson had led his famous march a year earlier. US forces under General George Getty constructed trenches along both sides of Brock Road, extending from the Germanna (Culpeper) Plank Road south to the Stephens and Trigg farms at the terminus of the eastern leg of Brock Road (Herndon Road). This area, outside of the Wellford's mine property, was heavily wooded, although the underbrush was not as thick as elsewhere (fig. 1.57). C nfederate forces under General Henry Heth meanwhile built trenches to the south along a parallel farm road west of the Stephens and Trigg farms. On May 5, intense fi hting broke out between these two lines. Field hospitals were set up at nearby farms to care for the large number of casualties, including four US division hospitals at the Carpenter farm along Herndon Road.[35]

At the Catharine Furnace, which Charles Wellford had been preparing for a new blast since it was damaged in the previous fi hting, US forces set up camp on May 6 and set fi e to the furnace, which was deemed a military target. One of the US cavalrymen recalled,

> In the descent from the upper level [of the furnace complex], a scene long to be remembered was presented to the vision. Fires had been lighted up by the sides of the roads, which revealed, by their glare, long lines of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, filli g up the tortuous ways in all directions, in a wavy motion, like the undulations of some vast serpent.[36]

On May 7, 1864, after two days of heavy fi hting in the Wilderness, General Grant gave orders for the troops to disengage, with neither side claiming a clear advantage. Both sides had suffered heavily: approximately 18,000 dead and wounded on the US side, and more

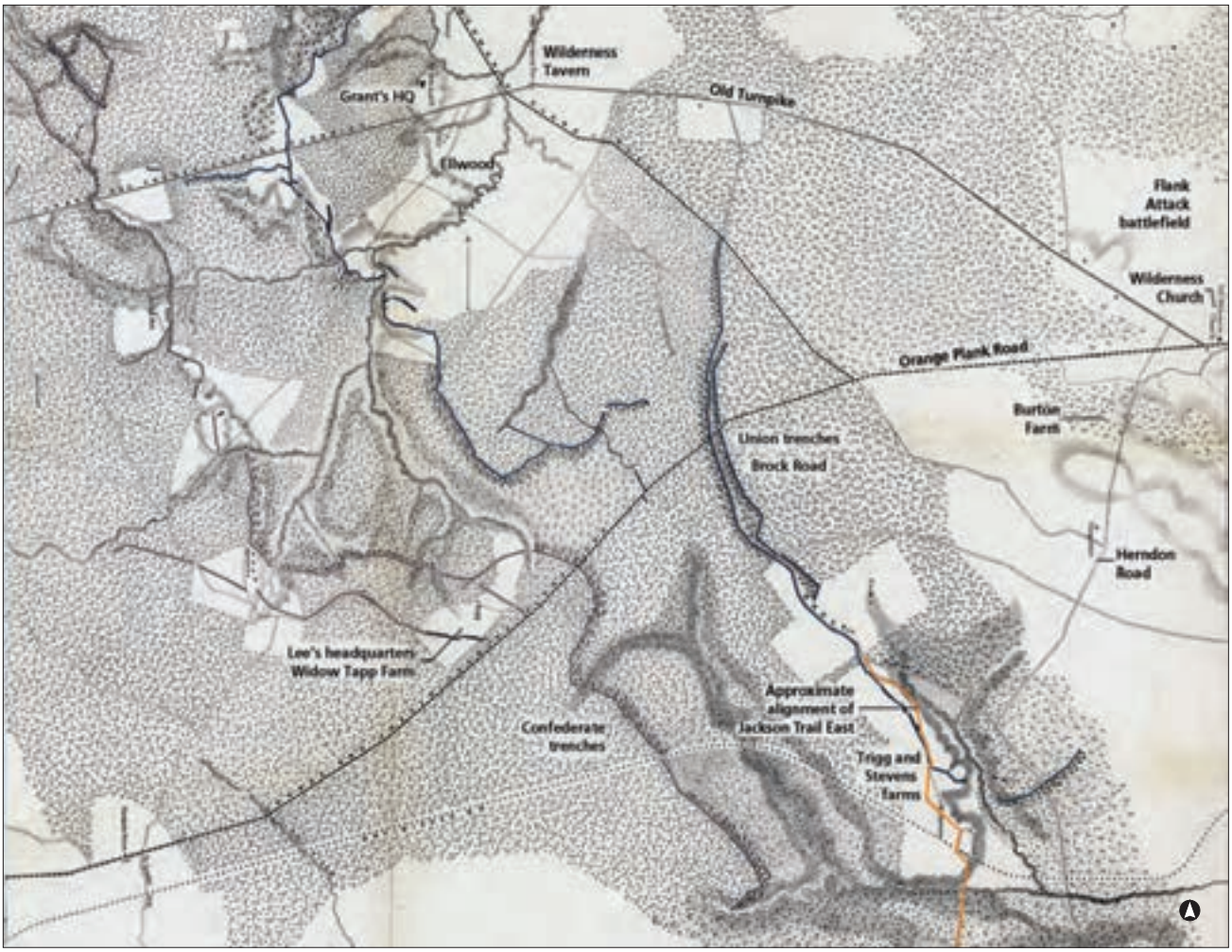


Figure 1.56. Map of the Wilderness battlefield showing eastern part that extended across the earlier Chancellorsville battlefield and the route of Jackson's march through the Trigg and Stevens farms and on Brock Road. (Detail, C. W. Howell, "Map of the battle fields of the Wilderness, May 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1864," 1865, annotated by SUNY ESF)

than 10,000 on the Confederate side. Unlike Chancellorsville, General Grant continued to advance south to take Richmond, but engaged Lee's forces once again in series of combats centered around Spotsylvania Court House that began on May 8. On May 21, 1864, Grant disengaged his forces against the weakened Confederate army, and marched onward toward Richmond. Almost a year later, on April 9, 1865, General Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House.



Figure 1.57. "View in the Woods in the Federal Lines on North Side of Orange Plank Road," ca. May 1864. These woods (exact location not known) were older and had not recently been clearcut for farming or charcoal production. (From Fredericksburg: City of Hospitals, Item #90, Library of Congress, image 2009634199)

WAR EFFECTS ON THE CHANCELLORSVILLE COMMUNITY

By 1865, Chancellorsville and the Wilderness had entered the national consciousness as the backdrop for some of the war's most dramatic battles. Memoirs, newspaper articles, fi tion, and romanticized illustrations brought the gloomy and forbidding woods, the confusing chaos of battles, and the emotional impact of the war into the lives of people far across the country. Although the overall rural and forested character of the landscape remained, little of it was not impacted by the battles that raged in the area between 1862 and 1864.

At war's end, building ruins, torn-up roads, abandoned fi lds, and burned and battle-damaged woods characterized the Chancellorsville landscape (fig. 1.58). e- fensive earthworks crossed fi lds and woods (fig. 1.59). Makeshift graves for nearly 1,500 US casualties, and perhaps a greater number of Confederate casualties, had been dug around the Chancellorsville Inn, Bullock Plantation, Perry Farm, the Wellford Plantation, and Talley Farm, among other sites. Human remains were scattered across the battlefi ld where dense woods and forest fi es had prevented retrieval, leaving only bones remaining amid brush, leaves, and fallen timber (fig. 1.60). E orts to identify and reinter the remains in proper burial grounds did not begin until after the war. While much of the landscape was in ruins, some residents were restoring their farms by repairing buildings and fence lines, leveling defensive earthworks to return fi lds to active use, and removing the detritus of war.[37]

The fi hting and passage of troops through Chancellorsville tore up the roads, including the privately maintained Orange Plank Road. The Fredericksburg and Valley Plank



Figure 1.58. Battle damage to dense second-growth woods in an undetermined location in the Wilderness or Chancellorsville battlefields, illustrating conditions at war's end, photographed 1866. The identity of the person is not known. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 1772)

Road Company had gone out of business around 1862, probably around the time US forces fir t swept through the area, so there was no company to rebuild the road.[38] For years after the battles, trees lay across the roadbed and the planked surface remained impassable, leading to use of the muddy adjoining unplanked lane (fig. 1.61). The old Orange Turnpike was most likely in a



Figure 1.59. US defensive line of earth and timber south of the Orange Plank Road, possibly looking northeast along part of General Slocum's line that cut a swath through the woods south of Fairview, 1866. The person is probably surveying the battlefield (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 2637)



Figure 1.60. Remains of unburied casualties in an unidentified part of the wooded Chancellorsville battlefield reflecting conditions at war's end, photographed 1866. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 1034)

similar condition, along with the minor roads throughout the region. Despite the destruction, the roads continued to serve as the structure of the rural community.

Orange Turnpike

Refle ting its role as the primary transportation corridor in the region, the Orange Turnpike, including the planked section between the Chancellorsville Inn and Wilderness Church, formed the center of the Chancellorsville battlefi ld. The properties along the road, notably Fairview with the Chancellorsville Inn, saw the greatest destruction.

Eastern Turnpike Farms

The farms of Reuben McGee and his sons Absalom and Ebenezer along the north side of the turnpike east of the Chancellorsville Inn witnessed significa t action during the Battle of Chancellorsville. The brothers were some of the most famous unionists in Spotsylvania County, and may have helped the US army develop its plan of attack at Chancellorsville.[39] Little is known of the action at Ebenezer McGee's farm, except that it was left in ruins (fig. 1.62). euben McGee's farm, which was the scene of the fir t major clash on May 1, 1863, was not destroyed. The Absalom McGee house, known as the White House by soldiers, became a hospital on May 1 for US General George Sykes' division, which was engaged to the east. After the US troops evacuated the area that day, Confederate forces under Captain McCarthy set up batteries across the turnpike and east of the house. On the morning of May 3 as the battle raged around the Chancellorsville Inn, Major S. P. Hamilton, a Confederate artillerist, recalled, "Captain McCarthy's position was changed during the morning from the left of the road down to a white house on the right, having, by this change a fuller view of the lines and batteries of the enemy [at Chancellorsville]."[40] The Absalom McGee house survived the war, but the small house (Newton) across the turnpike and east of Furnace Road that may have been a tollgate keeper's house, was left in ruins (see fig. 1.61) [41]

Chancellorsville (Fairview Plantation)

The Chancellor plantation's broad open fi lds, prominent brick house, and location at a key intersection made it a prime defensive position that led to tremendous destruction and loss of life there. At the war's end, the bodies of 1,279 US soldiers had been buried at



Figure 1.61. The Orange Plank Road (turnpike), looking northeast at the intersection with Bullock Road showing post-battle conditions, photographed 1866. Visible at right is the obstructed planked lane; at left is the unplanked lane. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 1516)



Figure 1.62. The battlefield along the old turnpike (Route 3) and River Road east of the Chancellorsville Inn as surveyed in 1867. The upper farm labeled "McGee" is the Absalom McGee farm, and the "R. McGee" farm at the lower right is the Reuben McGee farm. Across from W. Stratton is the site of the Newton house on the Alrich Farm property. The W. Stratton, R. McGee, and J. Jett houses were built after 1865. The dark lines are earthworks; because this was US survey, it did not document the line of Confederate works (McLaws' line) along Furnace Road. (Detail, General Nathaniel Michler, "Chancellorsville," 1867, Library of Congress, digital Id g3884c cw0528300, annotated by SUNY ESF)

Fairview in undetermined locations, probably near the Fairview house that had been used as a hospital, and at the nearby Chancellor family cemetery.[42] The Chancellorsville Inn stood as a poignant ruin, its charred brick walls and gaping window openings a haunting reminder of the intensity of the battle and the great loss infl cted on the community (fi s. 1.63, 1.64). The west wing walls were the most intact, and these were shored up with wood braces, perhaps in anticipation of rebuilding, although the Chancellor family would not return. The whitewashed fences surrounding the inn were gone, and some of the ornamental trees were broken and charred, but several remained relatively unscathed. US trenches lined the front of the house and the fi lds to the west (fig. 1.65). The wood frame barns, slave cabins, and outbuildings apparently burned down along with the house, leaving the brick ruins the only standing structure at the once prominent intersection.[43]

Across the turnpike from the inn, US artillery lunettes lined the Fairview entrance road, with a second perpendicular line that evidenced the shift in strategy following Jackson's surprise attack from the west. There was also a long line of trenches constructed under General Slocum through the woods to the south, from the Orange Plank Road west to Hazel Grove (see fig. 1.65). The old Fairview house had been pressed into use as a Confederate hospital for US prisoners. One of the patients described the state of the house following the battle:

> It was a dilapidated place and during the battle it had been riddled by shot and shell. The ground around this cabin [described as 30 feet long and 20 feet wide



Figure 1.63. The ruins of the Chancellorsville Inn, looking northwest across the intersection of the Orange Plank Road/old turnpike and Elys Ford Road, 1866. (Library of Congress, digital Id ppmsca- 32808)

> with three or four rooms]…had at some previous time been planted…[in] corn or tobacco. The rows and hills left after cultivation were still visible with the hills at least six inches higher than the little valleys…[44]

The house was heavily damaged during the battle, with shell holes and missing windows and doors resulting from its position just behind the line of US artillery. It survived Chancellorsville, but was destroyed by 1864, probably during the second wave of fi hting that swept the region during the Battle of the Wilderness, leaving just the stone chimney.

In the woods northwest of the Fairview house along the south side of the turnpike across from the site of Jackson's wounding was the unfini hed Van Wart house (also spelled Van Wert), which was probably the unfini hed church of Reverend John Wyckoff that was most likely built by his son-in-law, William Van Wart. At the time of the Chancellorsville Battle, William Van Wart may have been living in the building following his release from a Confederate prison in July 1862, and so soldiers identified he building as "Van Wart." The building suffered extensive damage during the battle, including what one observer described as "shell-torn roof." The building was most likely torn down after the battle.[45]



Figure 1.64. The ruins of the Chancellorsville Inn, looking northeast from the Orange Plank Road, 1866. The trees were scarred, but not killed by the battle and building fi e. The overgrown area at left may be US trenches. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 3110R)

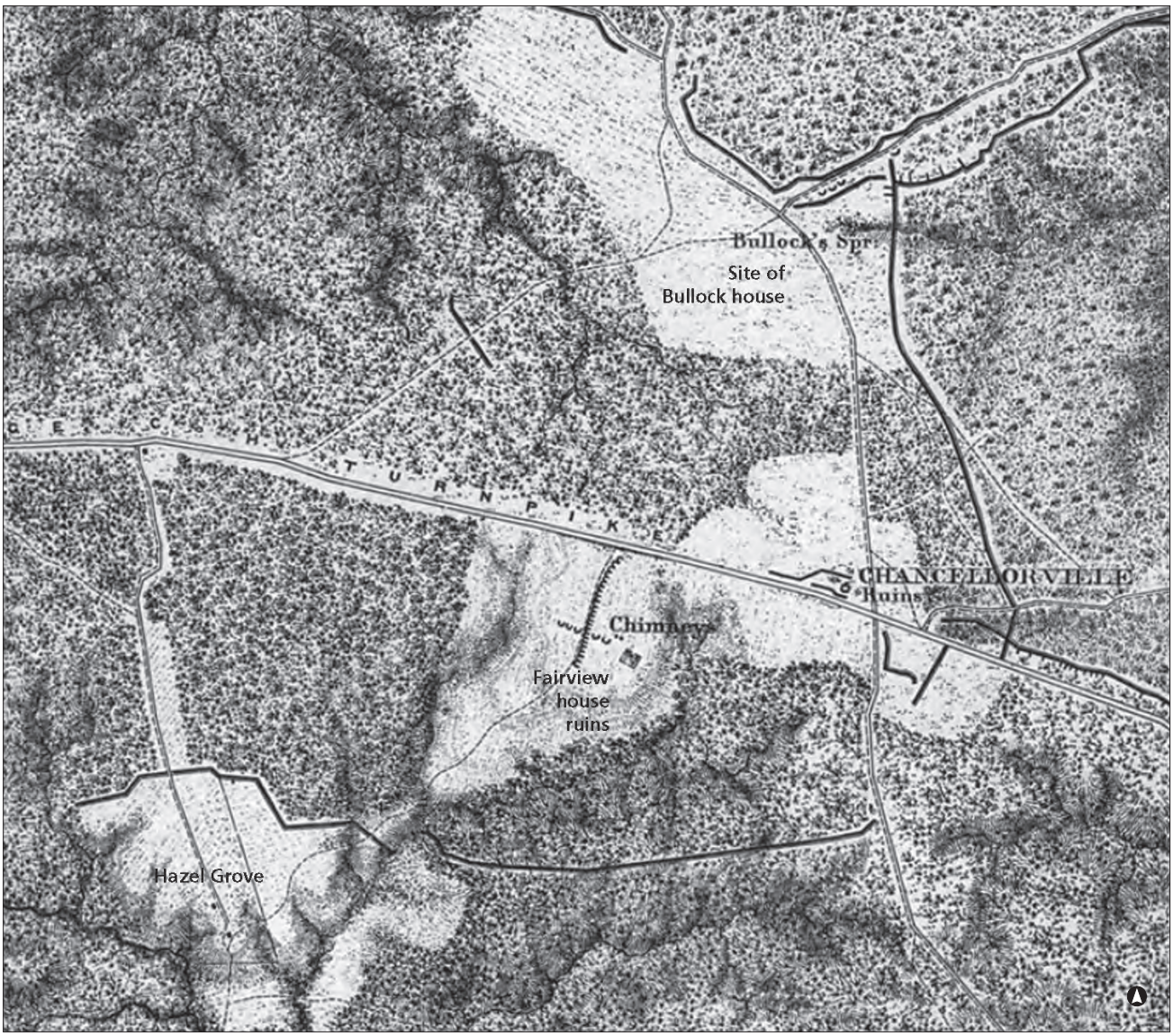


Figure 1.65. The battlefield at Fairview/Chancellorsville Inn, Hazel Grove, and Bullock plantations as surveyed following the war. The dark lines are earthworks; the small curved lines near the Fairview house ruins are artillery lunettes. (Detail, General Nathaniel Michler, "Chancellorsville," 1867, Library of Congress, digital Id g3884c cw0528300, annotated by SUNY ESF)

Hazel Grove

Hazel Grove lay in ruins after the battle, with US earthworks along the fi lds and the roads from Fairview and the turnpike crossed by earthworks (see fig. 1.65). Thirty-fi e US soldiers were buried at the plantation, which the burial corps identified as "Ge . Chancellor's Farm." The house at Hazel Grove, the residence of Melzi Chancellor prior to 1859 and purportedly occupied by a family named Sullivan during the war, was destroyed or damaged during the fir t day of the battle as US troops moved through the area. Any remains may have been further damaged during the intense artillery fi e on May 3 that occurred around the house site, which was behind the Confederate artillery line opposite the US line at Fairview. A barn/stable and springhouse apparently survived. The stable that was part of the group of buildings along the turnpike at the entrance to Hazel Grove was probably destroyed, but the wooden house that had been a schoolhouse and later the Guard family's blacksmith shop survived.[46]

Locust Grove, Wilderness Church, Hawkins and Talley Farms

Locust Grove, the home of Melzi Chancellor since 1859 with its house long known as Dowdall's Tavern, was at the center of Jackson's Flank Attack that raged in

the surrounding fi lds on May 2, 1863. Despite its use as the headquarters for the US 11th Corps and later as a fi ld hospital, the ancient house remained standing, although damaged (fi s. 1.66, 1.67). The surrounding fi lds had been ravaged with the construction of US earthworks to the south, and in a later north-south line to the east. Most of the fi ld fences had been taken down, but some of the whitewashed plank fences around the tavern yard survived the battle.

Across the street, Melzi Chancellor's parish at Wilderness Church sustained damage during Jackson's Flank Attack, but was not destroyed. The author J. T. Trowbridge visited Wilderness Church in 1865 and wrote that it "…showed the marks of such usage as every uninhabited house receives at the hands of a wild soldiery. Red Mars has little respect of the temples of the Prince of Peace."[47] It may have been repaired soon after and resumed its use as a place of worship for the diminished community.



Figure 1.66. Melzi Chancellor's damaged but still standing house at Locust Grove, known as Dowdall's Tavern, looking southwest across the Orange Plank Road showing post-battle condition, 1866. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 1076)

The Hawkins and Talley farms, which were near where Jackson launched his flank ttack, saw significa t action as headquarters and fi ld hospitals, but were not destroyed (see fig. 1.67). After the flank ttack, the Hawkins family remained in their house, which had served as the headquarters of General Carl Schurz of the 11th Corps, and presumably continued farming the property. Across the old turnpike, Lucy Talley recalled that her farmhouse, which was the headquarters of General Devens of the 11th Corps, "….was right in the midst of the fi ht and was hit by a good many bullets…. the war ended fi ally, but the place was stripped of nearly everything."[48] Once the Confederates captured the farm on May 2, it was converted into a hospital. Thirteen US soldiers were buried at the farm. Like the Hawkins, the Talley family returned and repaired their farm.

Luckett Farm

At the far western end of Chancellorsville, the Luckett farmhouse witnessed Jackson's march to the flank ttack, after turning east onto the turnpike from Brock Road. The farm was outside of the battlefi ld and probably saw little if any damage during the Battle of Chancellorsville. During the Battle of the Wilderness, however, it was pressed into service as a hospital for the US 5th Corps.[49]

Elys Ford Road and River Road

Elys Ford Road, which had served together with U.S. Ford Road and Mineral Springs Road as the US lifeline during the battle, was bordered to the east by US trenches and artillery lunettes that in part formed the fi al defensive position on May 3-5. River Road also had US trenches crossing it about a half mile east of the inn, and to the south parallel to the old turnpike. Aside from the lower part of Elys Ford Road at the Chancellorsville Inn, these roads remained largely behind the US front. Kalbach's Sawmill north of the intersection of Elys Ford Road and U.S. Ford Road was a prominent landmark and hospital on the battlefi ld just behind the fi al US lines, where 71 US soldiers were buried. The

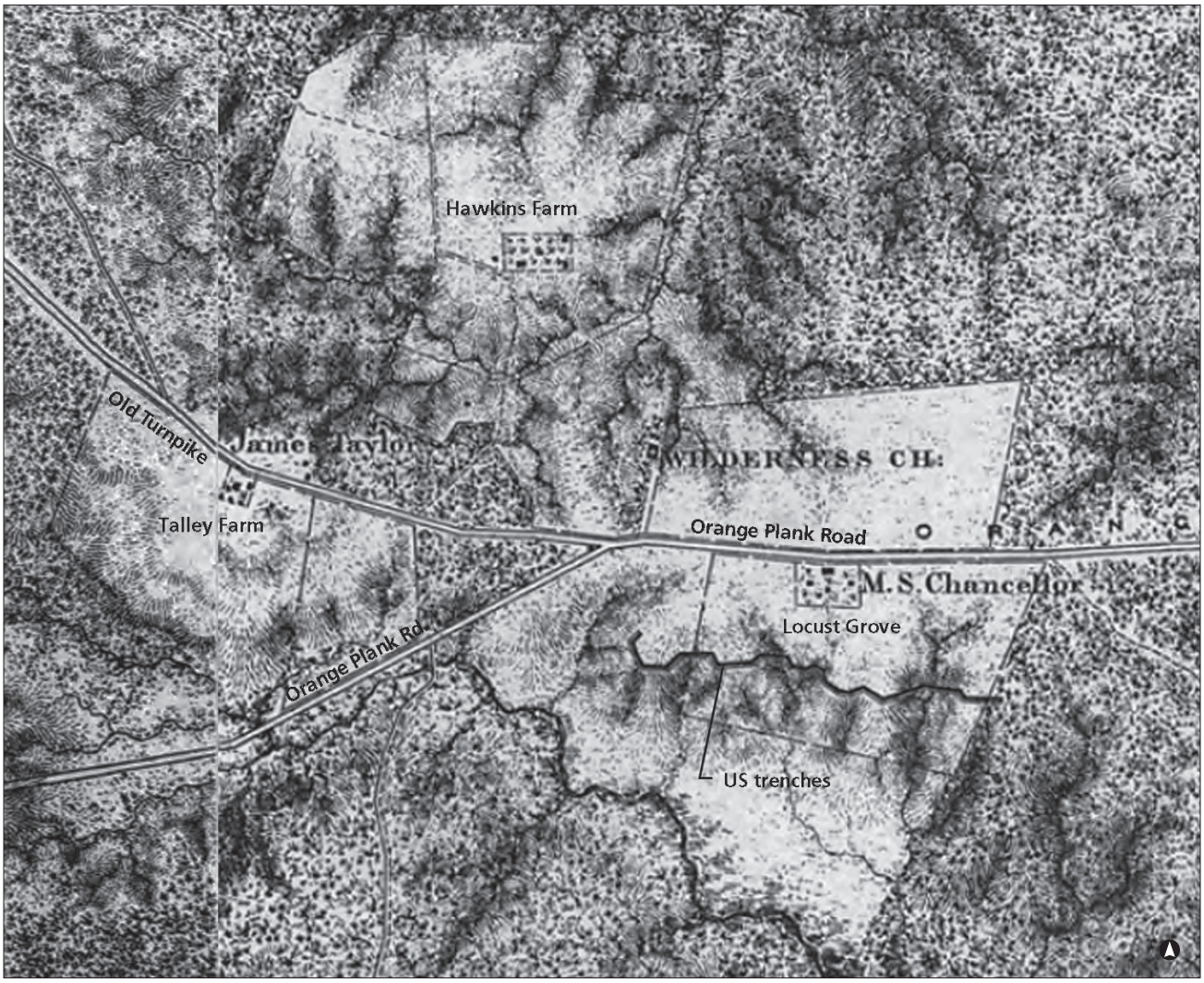


Figure 1.67. The battlefield at Locust Grove, Wilderness Church, and the Hawkins and Talley farms as surveyed following the war. The dark lines are earthworks. (Detail, General Nathaniel Michler, "Chancellorsville," 1867, and "Wilderness," 1867, Library of Congress, digital Id g3884c cw0528300 and g3884w cw0666000, annotated by SUNY ESF)

mill survived the battle, but was burned in late 1863 or 1864.[50]

Bullock Plantation

The Bullock Plantation, at the front of the fi al US defensive line at Chancellorsville, suffered extensive damage. The house, which soldiers described as a "large white house," served as General Couch's headquarters and as a fi ld hospital during May 1 and 2, with its doors taken off their hinges for use as operating tables. At sundown on May 2, Confederate shelling began from the southwest, and the hospital was moved behind the US defensive lines to the north. After the destruction of the Chancellorsville Inn on the morning of May 3, General Hooker removed his headquarters to the Bullock house as fi hting continued a short distance to the south. A US soldier recalled,

> At an angle in the breastworks lately constructed stood the White House…In front and to the left of this house there was excellent opportunity for a view of the active combat. The few points in this thickly-wooded region to designate locality has brought this unpretentious dwelling into distinguished prominence. In its rear a large tent had been pitched for the use of army headquarters. The fl ps open, its occupants and their doings were plainly in view. General Hooker, in reclining posture, still suffering from the blow he received from a falling pillar of the Chancellorsville House, was surrounded by a number of general and staff-officer [51]

Confederate forces advanced as US troops retreated east of Elys Ford Road later in the day, leaving the

house a charred ruin (see fig. 1.65). Thirty-fi e US soldiers were buried on the property.[52]

In the fall of 1863 several months after the battle, Catharine Bullock described its impact on her family:

> I once had a home & contentment but through the will of God & fate I am homeless. When the dreadful battle of Chancellorsville was fought. . .my home was entirely destroyed. The house torn down from necessity. Entrenchments cut all over the place. My servants all gone to the Yankees. I am now left without any support but the labor of my own hand...[53]

Decker (Grady) Farm

Along River Road east of the Bullock Plantation, the wooded route was mostly in the rear of the US front during the battle. The one farm directly on the road, belonging to the Decker or Grady family, survived the war.[54]

Orange Plank Road and Catharpin Road

The eastern leg of the Orange Plank Road south of the Chancellorsville Inn (Route 610), served as the Confederate approach to the battlefi ld from Fredericksburg. The Confederates did not erect defensive works along the road.

Alrich and Perry Farms

The Alrich and Perry farms along the Orange Plank Road near Catharpin Road were taken over by Confederate forces on May 1, 1863. The Alrich house subsequently fell behind US lines and was used as a hospital while the family hid in the cellar. Following the Confederate capture of Chancellorsville on May 3, Confederate troops recaptured the two farms. The Perry house served as a Confederate fi ld hospital, and eighty-four US soldiers, and perhaps many Confederate casualties, were interred at the farm. At the Alrich Farm, Confederate forces camped there for nearly two weeks, as John Alrich recalled:

> During the fi ht and for nearly two weeks after, the wagon trains of the [Confederate] army were on this land and [the accompanying animals] grazed the. . .wheat, rye, and grass. Gen. Lee's reserve ordnance trains camped in the clover fi ld. . .On the clover fi ld there were fift wagons and ambulances. . .the lands were grazed very closely. No wheat, rye, or grass was saved that year.[55]

The Alrich family was disrupted again when US General David Gregg's division camped at the farm during the Battle of the Wilderness. The adjoining Perry farm to the east probably shared a similar experience. Despite their occupation, both farms remained largely intact by the war's end (fig. 1.68) [56]

Piney Branch Church, Young Farm, and Lewis Farms

The farms along Catharpin Road south of the Alrich Farm and the unfini hed railroad corridor saw little action during the Battle of Chancellorsville, although Confederate troops may have bivouacked in their fi lds and taken over the farmhouses. US troops moved through the area again during the Battle of the Wilderness.[57]

Orange Plank Road and Germanna Plank Road

The western part of the Orange Plank Road (Route 621) was Jackson's original planned route for his surprise attack on the US right flank n May 1, 1863, but he changed his route to continue north on Brock Road to the turnpike. Aside from the crossing of Jackson's march and action near Dowdall's Tavern during the Flank Attack, the western leg of the Orange Plank Road saw the most action during the Battle of the Wilderness, when fi hting broke out on May 5, 1864 from the Brock Road intersection west. Both plank roads were probably in poor condition from battle damage and lack of maintenance, since the plank road company had gone out of business in ca. 1862.[58]

Burton Farm and Hickman (Wolfree) House

Around 1861 or 1862, the Hickman house—the tollgate at the intersection of the two plank roads—became the home of the Wolfree (also spelled Wolfrey) family after Ben Hickman died of smallpox at the beginning of the war.

The clearing on Burton Hill provided Stonewall Jackson or his scouts with a prospect to the north of US positions along the turnpike-plank road intersection at Dowdall's Tavern, Wilderness Church, and the Talley



Figure 1.68. The battlefield along the Orange Plank Road around the Alrich and Perry farms southeast of the Chancellorsville Inn, as surveyed following the war. (Detail, General Nathaniel Michler, "Chancellorsville," 1867, Library of Congress, digital Id g3884ccw0528300, annotated by SUNY ESF)

and Hawkins farms on May 2, 1863. According to later accounts of Confederate veterans, "from a covert [on Burton Hill] they looked down directly across the tree tops into the plank road [turnpike]. The entire 11th Corps stretched out before their gaze, facing south."[59] Realizing that the US troops had advanced farther west than expected, Jackson rerouted his march to continue north on Brock Road to reach the turnpike at a more westerly point.

The Burton Farm and the Hickman-Wolfree house presumably saw little direct action during Jackson's Flank Attack on May 2, 1863, since fi hting occurred in the farms along the turnpike to the north. Both the Burton Farm and the Hickman-Wolfree house may have seen action during the Battle of the Wilderness, given intense fi hting a short distance to the west. By the war's end, the Burton house had apparently been destroyed, but the Hickman house remained standing (fig. 1.69) [60]

Brock Road

Much of Brock Road was lined by defensive earthworks thrown up by US forces during the Battle of the Wilderness. A broad swath of woods had been cleared along the earthwork on the west side of the road from the intersection with the Orange Plank Road north to the Germanna Plank Road, perhaps to create an abatis of felled trees as General Slocum had at Fairview (see fig. 1.69). The effect of the battle on the woods around the intersection of Brock Road and the plank road was described by a writer shortly after the war:

> Heavy breastworks thrown up on Brock's cross-road, planks from the plank-road piled up and lashed against trees in the woods, to form a shelter for our [US] pickets, knapsacks, haversacks, pieces of clothing, fragments of harness, tin plates, canteens, some pierced with balls, fragments of shells, with here and there a round-shot, or a shell unexploded, straps, buckles, cartridge-boxes, socks, old shoes, rotting letters, desolate tracts of perforated and broken trees.[61]

Cook Farm

The Cook Farm, in the area along Brock Road known as Cooktown south of the Orange Plank Road, witnessed the passing of Jackson's march on May 2, 1863, and US troops burned much of the farm's fencing for fuel. It was not until the Battle of the Wilderness a year later that the Cook Farm saw more significa t action. US troops built trenches along Brock Road in front of the farm, and the Cook farmhouse was used as a hospital. The house, however, survived the battle or was rebuilt (see fig. 1.69) [62]

Stephens, Trigg, and Fitzhugh Farms

Jackson's forces marched through the Stephens and Trigg farms, and past the old Hawkins house, on their way to the flank ttack on May 2, 1863. Aside from this brief period of activity, the farms probably saw little action. Things changed a year later during the Battle of the Wilderness, when US forces built trenches that extended across the fi lds south from Brock Road, and blocked off the entrance roads to the farms in a line that continued northeast across Brock Road (see fig. 1.69). As at the Cook Farm, battle damage at the Stephens and Trigg farms, aside from the trench building, was apparently not great because both farmhouses survived or were rebuilt soon after the war's end. The old Hawkins house north of the Stephens farm, which stood just behind the US earthworks, was destroyed at this time. To the south, the Fitzhugh Farm was outside the fi ld of battle.[63]

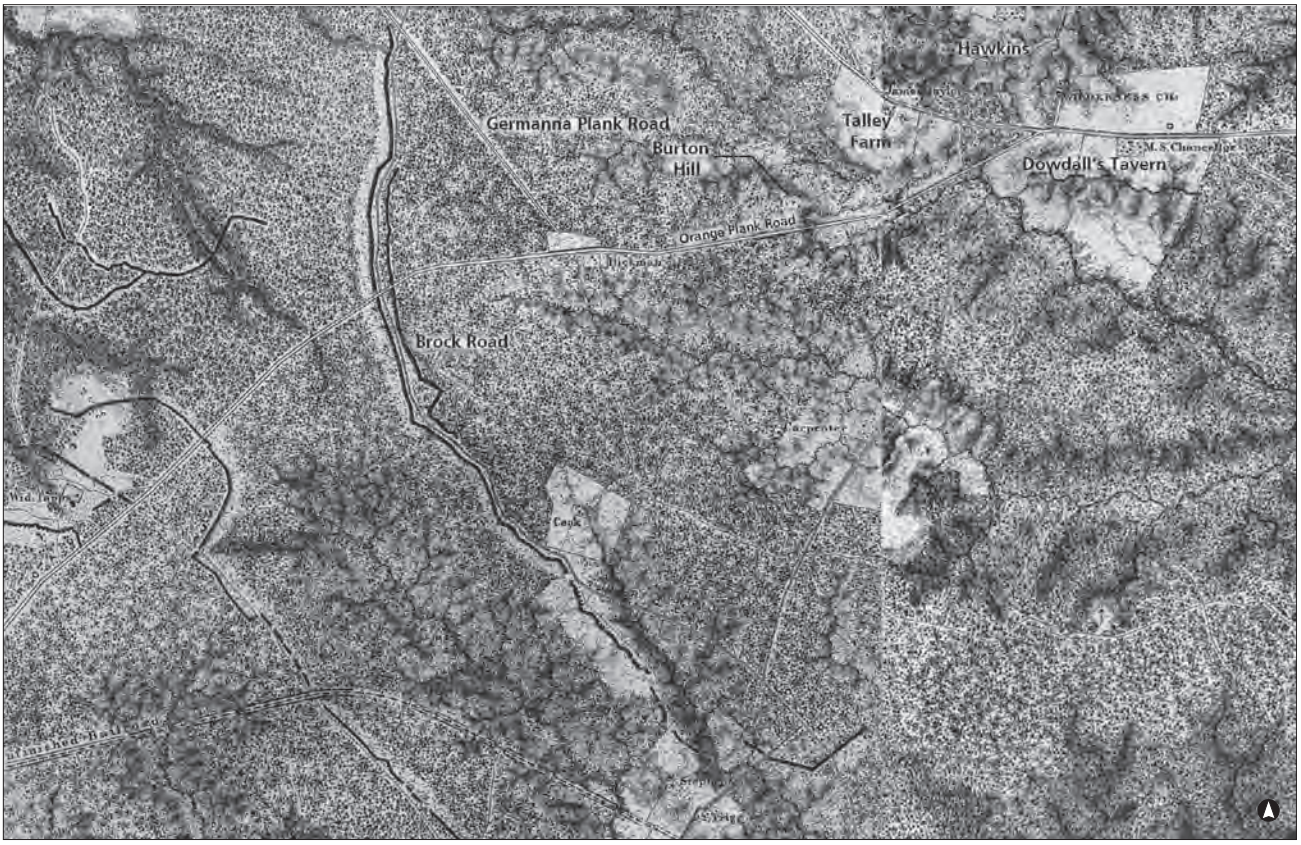


Figure 1.69. The battlefield along the Orange Plank Road and Brock Road southwest of Dowdall's Tavern, as surveyed following the war. (Detail, General Nathaniel Michler, "Chancellorsville," and "Wilderness" maps, 1867, Library of Congress, digital Id g3884c cw0528300 and g3884w cw0666000, annotated by SUNY ESF)

Carpenter Farm

The farm of James and Elizabeth Carpenter, located to the north of the Stephens and Trigg farms along the east leg of Brock Road (Herndon Road), was outside the line of action during the battles, but was one of the closest farms to the US front along Brock Road during the Battle of the Wilderness. Four fi ld hospitals for the US 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Divisions of the 2nd Corps were set up in the fi lds surrounding the farmhouse. According to the army's chief medical offic , "The site was a good one, with good water, and two ambulance roads leading to the front, which was only a mile distant"—perhaps a reference to Herndon Road and a woods road.[64] As many as 2,907 wounded US soldiers were brought to the farm between May 5 and 7, 1864; 83 died. At least twenty-one remains were interred at the farm in a temporary military cemetery located north of the farm buildings. The Carpenter farmhouse survived the war.[65]

Catharine Furnace Property

Aside from the passing of Jackson's flank arch and skirmishes on May 2, 1863, the Catharine Furnace property, including the Wellford Plantation, experienced little destruction during the Battle of Chancellorsville. Action around the Wellford house did, how-

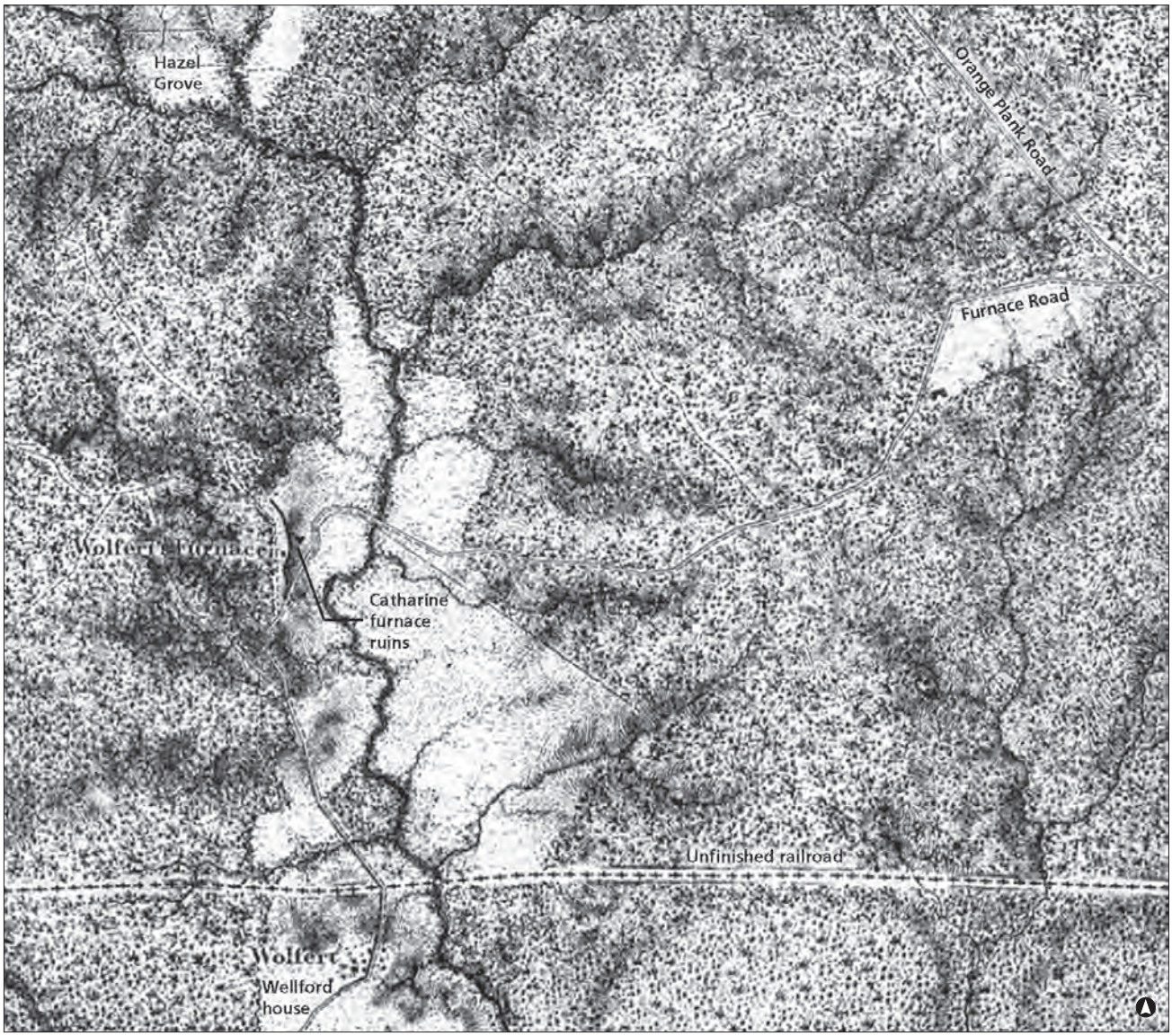


Figure 1.70. The battlefield at the Catharine Furnace property, showing the area west of the Orange Plank Road and south of Hazel Grove, as surveyed following the war. "Wolfert" is Wellford. (Detail, General Nathaniel Michler, "Chancellorsville," 1867, Library of Congress, digital Id g3884c cw0528300, annotated by SUNY ESF)

ever, lead to at least ten US casualties, who were buried at "Wellford's Farm."[66]

After the battle, Confederate troops camped around Catharine Furnace for fi e weeks, during which time they used up many of the tools and irons stores, and also used approximately 700 panels of two-rail wood fencing from the adjoining fi lds for fuel. The Wellfords reactivated the furnace once the troops had left, but the production lasted less than a year, until US forces encamped there around May 6, 1864 during the Battle of the Wilderness. To prevent use of the furnace by the enemy, they left the complex in ruins. A soldier later recalled, "a blast furnace, with its accumulated stores of fuel, broke out in grand conflag ation, illuminating a vast extent of country by its lurid light."[67] A Confederate report on the Wilderness Campaign issued in November 1864 noted that the furnace had been "burned by the enemy" The Wellford house, however, remained standing (fig. 1.70) [68]

Despite the destruction, the Catharine Furnace Company remained active and may have either rebuilt the old furnace, or built a new one nearby. By January 1865, the company was hiring slaves to run this furnace, and was in business through the remainder of the war to fulfill he Confederate government's need for pig iron. Toward the end of the war, J. Warren Slaughter, who had part ownership in the Chancellorsville (Fairview) plantation, took over leadership of the company from Charles Wellford.[69]

LANDSCAPE OVERVIEW, 1865 (DRAWING 1.2)

By the end of the Civil War in April 1865, the landscape of the Chancellorsville battlefi ld park and its surroundings was emerging from calamity. It had been nearly two years since the Battle of Chancellorsville, and less than a year since the Wilderness. The landscape, with its land scarred by defensive works, destroyed buildings and roads, burned woods, and toppled trees, conveyed an eerie stillness. The horrors of Chancellorsville were conveyed by artists and writers such as Walt Whitman in his memorandum of Chancellorsville:

> What history, again I say, can ever give—for who can know, the mad, determin'd tussle of the armies, in all their separate large and little squads—as this—each steep'd from crown to toe in desperate, mortal purports? Who know the confl ct hand-to-hand—the many confl cts in the dark, those shadowy-tangled, fla hing-moonbeam'd woods—the writhing groups and squads—hear through the woods the cries, the din, the cracking guns and pistols—the distant cannon—the cheers and calls, and threats and awful music of the oaths—the indescribable mix—the officers' rders, persuasions, encouragements—the devils fully rous'd in human hearts.[70]

Such terrible memories and the physical destruction forced many residents away, including the Chancellors and Bullocks, while others returned by the war's end to rebuild despite the significa t pall cast by the destruction. Because the Chancellorsville Inn and the rest of the Fairview Plantation had been the physical and social center of the Chancellorsville community, the destruction of these landmarks perpetrated widespread despair.

Natural Systems and Features

In 1865, forest remained the dominant natural characteristic of the Chancellorsville battlefi ld landscape, but it had been heavily impacted over the course of the war by artillery fi e, fi hting, and continued mining operations. The forests in the areas of heaviest fi hting had been either cut down to build defensive lines, or were damaged by rifle a d cannon fi e that often topped and smashed trees. Areas decimated by forest fi e, notably around Fairview and the Bullock plantation, were showing fresh green growth beneath charred stags by the spring of 1865. The Catharine Furnace Company cleared hundreds of acres during its active years between 1862 and 1865 to produce charcoal to fuel the blast furnace, and where new iron mines were opened, such as at the intersection of Jackson Trail East and Brock Road. Such destruction fostered a continued second-growth, dense character to many parts of the forest. Since there were also numerous untended farm fi lds, these landscapes also probably contributed to an overall increase in successional vegetation.

Spatial Organization

In 1865, the overall spatial character of the Chancellorsville battlefi ld landscape formed by patterns of road corridors and fi lds in the forested region remained little changed since the beginning of the war. Exceptions included the creation of open corridors in wooded areas along US defensive lines, notably along Brock Road south of the Germanna Plank Road, and along Slocum's line in the woods south and east of the Fairview clearing. Although many of the fi lds had suffered during the battles and successional growth may have begun on those that were abandoned, the relatively short duration of the war left insuffi ent time for loss of open space to forest succession.

In contrast to larger patterns, spatial details within individual farms, plantations, and churches were heavily impacted by the war. At the Chancellorsville Inn, the loss of fences and outbuildings left the brick ruins of the inn standing in a largely open fi ld, with only the remaining ornamental trees along the roads providing enclosure. The destruction of the old Fairview house and its fenced yard and outbuildings also removed a long-standing space in the landscape. To the north, only a fi ld remained where the Bullock farmstead had stood. At farmhouses that survived or were rebuilt, many fences were in the process of being rebuilt by the war's end as farms were returned to production.

Land Use

The most notable change in land use during the Civil War period was the successive waves of military operations that swept through Chancellorsville between May 1 and 5, 1863, and May 5 and 7, 1864. The changes wrought by the war on the landscape would never be fully erased.

Land use in Chancellorsville remained primarily vacant or agricultural in 1865, with some properties, such as the Alrich and Hawkins farms, slowly returning to productivity. Signs of the community's reemergence after four years of war were also evident in the reopening of Wilderness Church. Certain properties, such as Fairview, Hazel Grove, and the Bullock Plantation, stood abandoned at the war's end. Iron mining and production had made a comeback during the war through operations of the Catharine Furnace Company, and may have been ongoing at the time of the war's end, although at an undetermined location of a rebuilt furnace.

Circulation

Circulation patterns in the Chancellorsville battlefi ld landscape remained little changed between 1861 and 1865, although the war had infl cted significa t damage. The Orange and Germanna (Culpeper) plank roads went from maintained toll roads in 1861 to abandoned and ruined condition following the Chancellorsville and Wilderness battles. Along with the old Orange Turnpike, however, these roads remained the primary transportation corridors in the area. Some roads remained partially obstructed by defensive earthworks, downed trees, and other debris, such the Orange Plank Road, Brock Road, Mineral Springs Road, River Road, and the entrance road to Hazel Grove.

The one new road during this period was a mine road built by Charles Wellford extending south and west from the Wellford plantation to Brock Road to access iron mines and wood. This was the road that Wellford directed Jackson to take for his shortcut to the flank t-tack (general alignment of Jackson Trail East).

Topography

The construction of defensive earthworks introduced a new type of topographic feature in the Chancellorsville battlefi ld landscape. These were typically shallow trenches with low earthen parapets, generally less than four feet high. Some of these earthworks may have been fortified w th logs and had an abatis in front, which was a protective border of felled trees and debris intended to function as a blockade. Artillery was typically placed behind earthen parapets in the shape of a crescent, known as a lunette. There were more than forty lunettes at Chancellorsville and nearly twelve miles of trench earthworks erected during the Battle of Chancellorsville, not counting miles of earthworks

along Brock Road and off the Orange Plank Road built during the Battle of the Wilderness.

Most of the earthworks were erected by the US Army, and consisted of more carefully built works in an east-west orientation built prior to Jackson's Flank Attack on May 2, 1863. More hastily built earthworks in a north-south orientation were the US response to Jackson's surprise attack. Confederate earthworks from the Chancellorsville campaign were primarily in the eastern part of the battlefield. Confederates also took over some of the US earthworks near Bullock Road as the front moved east on May 2.

The US and Confederate earthworks were inconspicuous features in the landscape, made more so by the accumulation of debris and trees used in part to construct them. By 1865, the earthworks had probably become further obscured due to growth of vegetation and leaf litter.

Other topographic changes in the landscape during this period included new or enlarged iron surface pit mines associated with reopening of the Catharine Furnace during the war years. These included mines near the intersection of Brock Road and Furnace Road, and possibly some north of Bullock Road.

Vegetation

The war years saw crops destroyed by troop movements or harvested to feed the armies. Swaths of woodlots were cleared for construction of earthworks, and large areas of forest were destroyed by battle-sparked fires.

The large specimen oak tree in the middle of the Fairview clearing, which survived the battle, was purportedly used as a US signal station. The nearby peach orchard at the old Fairview house was destroyed, but other orchards survived or were revived at the Hawkins, McGee, Alrich, and Perry farms. At the Chancellorsville Inn, some of the elm and poplar trees that lined the front of the building had been damaged from artillery fire and the fire that destroyed the building.

At the time of the war's end in April 1865 with fighting well to the south, Chancellorsville farmers had probably begun to repair their fields and replant. It was the first spring planting season since the Battle of the Wilderness swept through the area a year earlier. Many local residents would have quickly reestablished their domestic vegetable gardens to supply much-needed food in the war-ravaged economy.

Buildings and Structures

Very few buildings and structures in Chancellorsville survived the war unscathed. Where not fired upon, buildings were damaged through occupation by troops and use as field hospitals. The loss of major buildings, including the Chancellorsville Inn, the Fairview house, the Hazel Grove house, and the Bullock house, removed landmarks of the community. Barns and other outbuildings associated with these houses were mostly destroyed as well. While concealed deep within the woods, the Catharine Furnace complex was also destroyed, the result of a massive fire during the Battle of the Wilderness, but the brick Wellford house to the south survived.

Views and Vistas

Primarily views and vistas in 1865 along road corridors and farm fields in the Chancellorsville battlefield landscape remained little changed from the antebellum period, although they took on a new military role. The destruction of forests through fire, artillery damage, and for construction of earthworks created openings that allowed for new vistas and filtered views.

The lack of views through the dense, second-growth forest that dominated the region played a decisive role in the battles of both Chancellorsville and Wilderness. Without clear firing lines, US forces were unable to gain an advantage despite their much greater numbers as troops dispersed through the woods. The lack of visibility in the region also allowed Stonewall Jackson to secretly move his troops to the US right flank or his famous surprise attack. The clearing on Burton's Hill, however, provided Jackson with key strategic information on US positions in the farms to the north that

allowed him to redirect his flank attack farther to the west.

The views along roads and in the relatively few large open fields of Chancellorsville, primarily around Wilderness Church, and at Fairview and Hazel Grove, allowed troops to advance in traditional charges with clear firing lines toward the opposing forces. Artillery were set up in the openings with long vistas for firing shot, including the heights of Hazel Grove southwest of Fairview, at Fairview facing west across the clearing toward the west and south, and at the south point of Hooker's Apex along Elys Ford Road facing southwest across the Bullock plantation.

Small-Scale Features

Small-scale features in the Chancellorsville battlefield landscape most impacted during the Civil War period were fences. Because they inhibited troop movements, a large percentage were taken down during the battles, or were destroyed during fighting. Many were also used for fuel. Around the Chancellorsville Inn, there were no remains in 1865 of the whitewashed picket and plank fences that defined the surrounding yards. At Dowdall's Tavern, however, some of the surrounding whitewashed plank fences survived. As farmers began to return fields to productivity, reintroduce livestock, and reestablish gardens, fences began to reappear in the landscape at the war's end.

After the battles, the forests and fields of Chancellorsville were littered with debris from the fighting, including such things as rucksacks, arms, munitions, diaries and personal mementoes, and clothing, in addition to human remains. Troops collected valuable materials during the aftermath of the battles, and scavengers likely scoured the landscape as well. Accumulation of leaf litter and growth of vegetation by the spring of 1865 may have concealed any remaining debris from view.

Archaeological Sites

Archeological sites became a defining characteristic of the Chancellorsville battlefield landscape during the Civil War period, with widespread structural ruins, burials, above-ground human remains, and abandoned earthworks. There were approximately 1,496 US burials on the battlefield and a greater number of uninterred remains. There were probably similar or greater numbers for Confederate casualties on the battlefield. The defensive earthworks that crisscrossed the landscape were becoming covered in leaf litter and new growth after one to two seasons of abandonment.

ENDNOTES, 1861–1865

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3 Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sites*, 89; Nathaniel Michler, "Chancellorsville…Prepared…under the Authority of the Hon. Secretary of War, 1867" (N.Y. Lithographic, Engraving & Printing Co., 1867). Harrison also postulates that the Van Wart house may have been begun by Melzi Chancellor prior to 1860 while he resided at nearby Hazel Grove.

4 Susanna M. Lee, "Central Virginia at War, 1859-1870: When the Homefront Became the Battlefield in the American Civil War" (PhD dissertation, Department of History, North Carolina State University, 2008), 73-82.

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7 Major Robert Hardaway recollection, quoted in Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sites*, 58.

8 Account of Jedediah Hotchkiss' visit to the Wellford House on May 2, 1863, in Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sites*, 65.

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13 Unless otherwise noted, this account of the Chancellorsville campaign is based on Ralph Happel, "A History of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefi lds Memorial National Military Park" (Unpublished National Park Service report, 1955); battle accounts on the park website, http://www.nps.gov/frsp/historyculture/cvillehistory.htm; and battle accounts on Civil War Trust website, "Chancellorsville," http://www.civilwar.org/battlefi lds/chancellorsville.html.

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15 Von Schon & Garner, "Map of Chancellorsville, VA. The Property of the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld Association," August 1891, FRSP historian's office This map indicates the oak tree was used as a signal station.

16 The use of logs and abatis in US earthworks at Chancellorsville is documented in "Report of General R. E. Lee," *Report of General Robert E. Lee and Subordinate Reports of the Battle of Chancellorsville* (Richmond: R. M. Smith, 1864), 8-9.

17 "Report General R. E. Lee," 7-8.

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19 "Report of Brigadier General Colston," in Report of General Robert E. Lee, 43.

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29 Crozier, 26-27.

30 Gallagher, 191.

31 Gallagher, 174-176, 184-190.

32 Happel, "The Chancellors of Chancellorsville."

33 Adams, 70.

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36 Quoted in Adams, 71.

37 As shown on the Michler maps of Chancellorsville and the Wilderness, 1867.

38 Fredericksburg and Valley Plank Road Company records, 1850-1862, catalog entry, State government records collection, 30030, BPW 260, Library of Virginia. It is presumed the company went out of business in 1862 based on the extent of company records.

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40 Quoted in *Harrison, Chancellorsville Battlefield* ites, 50.

41 Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s*, 29-30.

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44 Cited in Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s*, 99-100.

45 Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s*, 89, 92; Michler, Map of Chancellorsville Battlefi ld, 1867. The Michler map does not show the Van Wert building.

46 Harrison, Gazetteer, 177; Interview with Mr. Jones, in Ruth Graham, Historical Assistant, "Report of Field Investigation, August 26–September 2, 1935," National Archives II, RG 79, Central Classified iles, 1933–49, Box 2466, file B anch of Historic Sits, Fredericksburg National Military Park, Reports.

47 Quoted in Harrison, Gazetteer, 162.

48 Quoted in Harrison, Gazetteer, 153.

49 The Luckett house is shown on Michler, Wilderness Battlefi ld map, 1867.

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51 Account of a solider in the 118th Pennsylvania Infantry, from Smith, 188-189, cited in Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s*, 13.

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54 Michler, Chancellorsville Battlefi ld map, 1867.

55 John Alrich file, c ted in Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s*, 44.

56 Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s*, 41-44; Michler, Chancellorsville Battlefi ld map, 1867; National Park Service, "Battle of Todd's Tavern," http://www.nps.gov/frsp/todds.htm (accessed May 5, 2014).

57 National Park Service, "Battle of Todd's Tavern."

58 Interview with B. L. Haney, in Ruth Graham, Historical Assistant, "Report of Field Investigation, August 26–September 2, 1935."

59 Augustus Hamlin, account published in the Boston Journal, ca. 1900, quoted in Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s*, 67.

60 Michler, Wilderness Battlefi ld map, 1867; Harrison, 148. Harrison states the Burton house was probably destroyed during the war; however, Michler seems to indicate two buildings, but whether one of these was the house or a rebuilt house is not known.

61 John Townsend Trowbridge, *The South: A Tour of Its Battlefields and Ruin d Cities*. . . (Hartford: L. Stebbins, 1866), 125.

62 Spotsylvania Memory, "Atwell Young, the Black Confederate," December 30, 2013, http://spotsylvaniamemory.blogspot.com/2013/12/atwell-young-black-confederate.html (accessed November 24, 2014).

63 Memorandum, Noel Harrison to Chief Historian, March 10, 1991, FRSP research files or Hawkins Farm.

64 Quoted in Hennessey, "The Obscure Carpenter Farm, and a Soldier's Grave."

65 Michler, Wilderness map, 1867; Report of Surgeon McParlin, cited in Hennessey, "The Obscure Carpenter Farm, and a Soldier's Grave," response by Todd Berkoff.

66 Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s*,65.

67 Asa B. Isham, 1883, cited in Clarence Geier and Kimberly D. Sancomb, "An Archaeological Survey of Selected Sections and Sites on the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld, Part II:. . .Catharine Furnace Project Area" (Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service by James Madison University, January 2003), 31.

68 Quoted in Adams, 72; Account of J W. Trigg, quoted in Geier and Sancomb, 30.

69 Adams, 72.

70 Walt Whitman, memorandum on Battle of Chancellorsville, May 12, 1863, quoted in Noel G. Harrison, "Walt Whitman's Battles of Chancellorsville," Mysteries and Conundrums blog, http://npsfrsp.wordpress.com/2013/01/31/walt-whitmans-battles-of-chancellorsville-horrifi -wounds-night-fi hting-and-other-strange-and-fearful-pictures/ (accessed November 3, 2014).

Cultural Landscape Report
Chancellorsville Battlefield

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania
National Military Park
Spotsylvania County, Virginia

Civil War Period
1861–1865

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

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

SOURCES

1. NPS and Spotsylvania County GIS data
2. Photo/postcard, Chancellorsville Inn, ca. 1860, FRSP 2187
3. Gilmer, Map of Spotsylvania, 1863
4. Michler, Chancellorsville Battlefield map, 1867
5. Hotchkiss, Map of the Battle of Chancellorsville, ca.1870
6. Bigelow, Chancellorsville Battlefield maps, 1910
7. Jeck, Historic Overlay map, ca.1980

DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter, Nathan Powers, Cathy Ponte, SUNY ESF
ArcGIS and Adobe Illustrator, 2014

LEGEND

- Building
- Major Road, Minor Road
- Notable View, Iron Mine Site (active 1862–64)
- Fence
- Chancellorsville Earthworks: Confederate, U.S., Both, Artillery Lunette
- Wilderness Earthworks: Confederate, U.S.
- Route of Jackson's Flank March, May 2, 1863
- Field or Open Ground
- Woods
- Specimen Tree, Orchard
- River or Stream, Wetland
- Feature Removed During Period (dashed line), Ruin
- Period Property Boundary
- Current Park Boundary

NOTES

1. Plan shows landscape in 1865 at end of the Civil War.
2. All features shown at approximate location and scale.
3. All property boundaries not shown due to lack of documentation.
4. All iron mines not shown due to lock of documentation.
5. Sites of removed features labeled in italics.

North

0 .50 1.0 Mile

Drawing 1.2

POST-WAR PERIOD, 1865–1927

After the Civil War, Chancellorsville slowly returned to a quiet farming community, but visiting veterans and the persistent traces of war kept the violent events of 1863 ever in residents' minds. The area remained remote and heavily wooded, with little new developments prior to the age of automobiles and improved roads that followed World War I. Unlike battlefi lds of Union victory that were developed into commemorative landscapes during the late 19th century, Chancellorsville—remembered as a battlefi ld of Confederate victory— saw only the placement of a few small monuments into the early 20th century.

AFTERMATH AND REINTERMENT

At the war's end in April 1865—less than a year after fi hting had ceased at the Wilderness— much of the wide and dispersed battlefi ld of Chancellorsville, from the still-standing Dowdall's Tavern and Wilderness Church to the ruins of the Bullock Plantation, Hazel Grove, Fairview, and the Chancellorsville Inn, stood in melancholy stillness. Once busy roads, active fi lds, and well-kept grounds were left in a tangled and torn-up mess, a condition that persisted for years after the battles (fig. 1.71). ohn Townsend Trowbridge, in his account of the worn-torn South published in 1866, passed through Chancellorsville with his guide Elijah, who was raised in the area:

> "Hyer we come to the Chancellorsville farm. Many a poo' soldier's knapsack was emptied of his clothes, after the battle, along this road!" said Elijah. . .The road runs through a large open fi ld bounded by woods. The marks of hard fi hting were visible from afar off. A growth of saplings edging the woods on the south had been killed by volleys of musketry: they looked like thickets of bean-poles. The ground everywhere, in the fi ld and in the woods, was strewed with mementos of the battle,—rotting knapsacks and haversacks, battered canteens and tin cups, and fragments of clothing. . .On each side of the road were breastworks and rifle-p ts extending into the woods. The clearing, once a well-fenced farm of grain-fi lds and cover-lots, was a dreary and deserted common. Of the Chancellorsville House, formerly a large brick tavern, only the half-fallen walls and chimney-stacks remained... "Every place ye see these big bunches of weeds, that's whar tha' was hosses or men buried," said Elijah. . .[1]

While the physical rebuilding presented the community with a daunting task, the most pressing concern after the war's end was securing proper interment for the thousands of dead that remained on the battlefi ld, many only skeletal remains that still lay where they had fallen, or in temporary unmarked graves as Elijah



Figure 1.71. The Fairview clearing, looking southwest from the ruins of the Chancellorsville Inn across the former well-tended grounds, 1866. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 2636)

pointed out. Only a small number were identified w th temporary headboards, mainly near fi ld hospitals such as at the Carpenter Farm (fig. 1.72). These conditions at Chancellorsville refle ted larger patterns across the South, where only 101,736 of the total 359,520 total US dead had been buried in permanent graves according to wartime procedures, a proportion that was similar for Confederate casualties. Without systematic identific - tion protocols by either army, the vast majority of the



Figure 1.72. US casualties from the Battle of the Wilderness in temporary graves at the Carpenter Farm on Herndon Road, 1866. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 1033a)

uninterred were unidentifi ble after several years of exposure to the elements.[2]

As troops were being sent home in June 1865, the War Department—the federal executive department responsible for the United States military establishment—began the enormous task of recovering bodies from battlefi lds and temporary cemeteries across the East, and moving the US remains to national cemeteries created as permanent places of interment and commemoration, including one established at Fredericksburg. For Confederate remains and some US remains, the War Department returned them to families for burial in private cemeteries. In 1866, local residents established a Confederate cemetery at Spotsylvania Court House, and in 1867, the Ladies Memorial Association of Fredericksburg acquired land adjacent to the Fredericksburg City Cemetery as a place to reinter the Confederate remains from area battlefi lds.[3]

The federal recovery and reburial effort at Chancellorsville began with the arrival of the 1st U.S. Veteran Volunteers, who established an initial camp in the Wilderness Battlefi ld on June 11, 1865, and would continue its work for another two years.[4] Since a permanent national cemetery had not yet been established in the area, two temporary cemeteries, one along the Orange Turnpike at Saunders Field in the Wilderness and the other along the Orange Plank Road west of Brock Road, were established to inter the large number of uninterred remains scattered in the woods at Chancellorsville and the Wilderness. The burial regiment tramped through woods, thickets, fi lds, and swamps collecting skulls and bones in their rucksacks, while burying soldiers in place where the bodies had not yet fully decomposed due to wet conditions. These burials were in addition to cemeteries dug during or soon after the battle that contained upwards of 1,500 US remains and a likely equal number of Confederate burials, located at the Chancellorsville Inn, the Bullock Plantation, Hazel Grove, and the Perry, Talley, and Carpenter farms, among other sites.[5]

Despite the federal search and recovery efforts that were getting underway, local residents remained concerned about the desecration of remains, both US and Confederate, on the battlefi lds. On December 1, 1865, George E. Chancellor, the son of Melzi Chancellor, wrote the Secretary of War: "If [the bodies] are not taken up and car[r]ied to some bur[y]ing ground they will soon all be ploughed over the by the Farmers as a great many of them are in the cultivated fi lds."[6] Chancellor offered to collect the remains and inter them in three national cemeteries he proposed be established at Chancellorsville, Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Court House.[7]

Chancellor's offer followed the federal government's establishment of the national cemetery in Fredericksburg in July 1865, one of fift established by Congress between 1865 and 1868. The War Department chose not to establish separate cemeteries at each of the battlefi lds as George Chancellor had offered, and instead interred most of the US casualties from the county's four battlefi lds at the Fredericksburg cemetery. Over the next two years, the search and recovery efforts reinterred 1,279 US remains from around the Chancellorsville Inn, 35 from the Bullock Plantation, 35 from Fairview, 40 from Hazel Grove, 10 from the Wellford Plantation, 84 from the Perry Farm, and 13 from the Talley Farm, as well as thousands of additional



Figure 1.73. Fredericksburg National Cemetery, the reinterment site for most of the battlefield casualties at Chancellorsville, photographed ca. 1875. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 764)

unidentified keletal remains. By 1867, Fredericksburg National Cemetery contained the remains of 15,243 US soldiers, only 2,473 of which were identified (fig 1.73). Some Chancellorsville remains were also interred in a smaller national cemetery established in Culpeper northwest of Chancellorsville in 1867, where 1,350 US soldiers were reinterred by 1867, of which only 448 were identified [8]

RECOVERY AND REBUILDING

While some farmers had returned their lands to productivity soon after the end of the war as George Chancellor had written, others had to wait for completion of the reinterment effort in 1867. The community's reconstruction was slow and made especially diffi lt by the extensive physical damage and looting, hunger and lingering emotional trauma, lack of funding for road repairs, and overall depression and a diminished workforce that characterized the economy of Spotsylvania County and much of the South. White farmers, such as the Alrich and Talley families, often held on to their land, but had little money to hire laborers or improve their farms. Coupled with lack of industrial jobs, black residents of Spotsylvania County who chose to remain thus often had few good employment opportunities, and some 3,700 left for Northern cities or went to work in big plantations in the Deep South. However, more than 4,600 chose to remain in the county, and established their own farms, homes, churches, and schools.[9]

An overall decline in the county during the post-war decades was refle ted in its population statistics, which included Fredericksburg. In 1860, the county had approximately 16,000 inhabitants; by 1865, its population had decreased to under 12,000 (approximately 3,500 in Fredericksburg). By 1880, the population rose to 14,800, a statistic that most likely refle t the growth of Fredericksburg, which became incorporated as a city in 1879, but may have also refle ted a growing number of farms. At this time, the county was divided into four magisterial districts, with the northwestern quarter including Chancellorsville organized as Chancellor Township. These four rural townships continued to lose population for many decades, as refle ted in the overall population of the county that fell to 10,571, a number that included growth in Fredericksburg's population.[10]

Agriculture and Industry

The population drop in Spotsylvania County through the late 19th century was closely tied to changes in agriculture, beginning with a severe post-war decline that saw a loss of 43% of the county's improved land between 1860 and 1870. After this time, the number of farms increased through the turn of the century as farmers reclaimed land and larger plantations were subdivided. At Chancellorsville, numerous small farms were cleared from the woods along the old turnpike near Brock Road, along Brock Road south of the Orange Plank Road, southwest of the Wellford house, and along Catharpin Road. Some of the old farm owners turned to tenants as a way to hold on to their land in the new economy of a paid labor force.[11]

Corn and wheat remained the dominant crops after the Civil War, along with tobacco (for chewing), and livestock. Many farmers also continued to maintain orchards, a trend that probably increased after 1880 with advances in fruit growing. Beginning in 1890, the total value of farm products in Spotsylvania County began to rise dramatically due to improvements in transporta-



Figure 1.74. The Talley Farm on the old turnpike (Route 3), looking east showing the antebellum farmhouse and recently introduced barbed-wire fencing to contain livestock, photographed 1910. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Museum Collection)

tion, better farming practices, and mechanization that reduced the need for labor, which in turn may have exacerbated the county's continued population decline. Production began to shift from grain and tobacco to dairy and vegetables. Farm landscapes changed with introduction of new products, such as barbed-wire fencing that became widely available in the late 19th century with rise of dairy farming (fig. 1.74) [12]

Timber and mining operations were part of the Spotsylvania economy during the post war decades and into the early 20th century, but were much reduced from the antebellum heyday. The vast second-growth forests of the Wilderness were also cleared for timber, but primarily low-grade wood for ties and pulp. The Catharine Furnace experienced a brief revival in the 1880s, but faced still competition from new iron and steel production in the Pittsburg area. Subsequent mining operations in the region near Chancellorsville extracted gold, lead, and zinc, but these operations ceased after World War I.[13]

TRANSPORTATION

Roads in Spotsylvania County remained in poor condition after the war and well into the 20th century, making it diffi lt to transport farm, timber, and mining products by wagon. Eclipsed by railroads, roads throughout the state generally fell to county control and deteriorated to a condition worse than that of the pre-turnpike era in the 18th century. Without the fi ancing of plank road companies or a public roads bureau during the post-war period, the Orange Plank Road, Germanna Plank Road, and the old turnpike became little more than rutted, poorly-maintained dirt tracks (fig. 1.75, see lso 1.74). Despite their poor condition, the plank roads and turnpike remained the primary transportation routes through Chancellorsville during the post-war decades (fig. 1.76). econdary roads, such as Brock Road and Elys Ford Road often fared worse as the surrounding woods encroached into the road corridor. Some public roads degraded into minor tracks or trails that were apparently unused by vehicles. This may have been the fate of Mineral Springs Road, Bullock Road, and the section of Brock Road north of the Orange Plank Road.[14]

The main transportation corridor for freight and passengers during the post-war period was the Fredericksburg & Gordonsville Railroad, which had been chartered in 1853 but remained incomplete during the Civil War. It was fi ally completed through Chancellorsville in 1872, when eighteen miles of standard-gauge track was laid from Fredericksburg west to Parker Store on the Orange Plank Road in the Wilderness. This work included construction of stone-arch bride across the



Figure 1.75. The Orange Turnpike (Orange Plank Road, Route 3) looking east from Dowdall's Tavern showing poor condition of the roadbed, ca. 1897. The old plank lane was probably on the left half of the roadbed. (The Albert Kern Collection at Dayton History, object K.5.9.072)

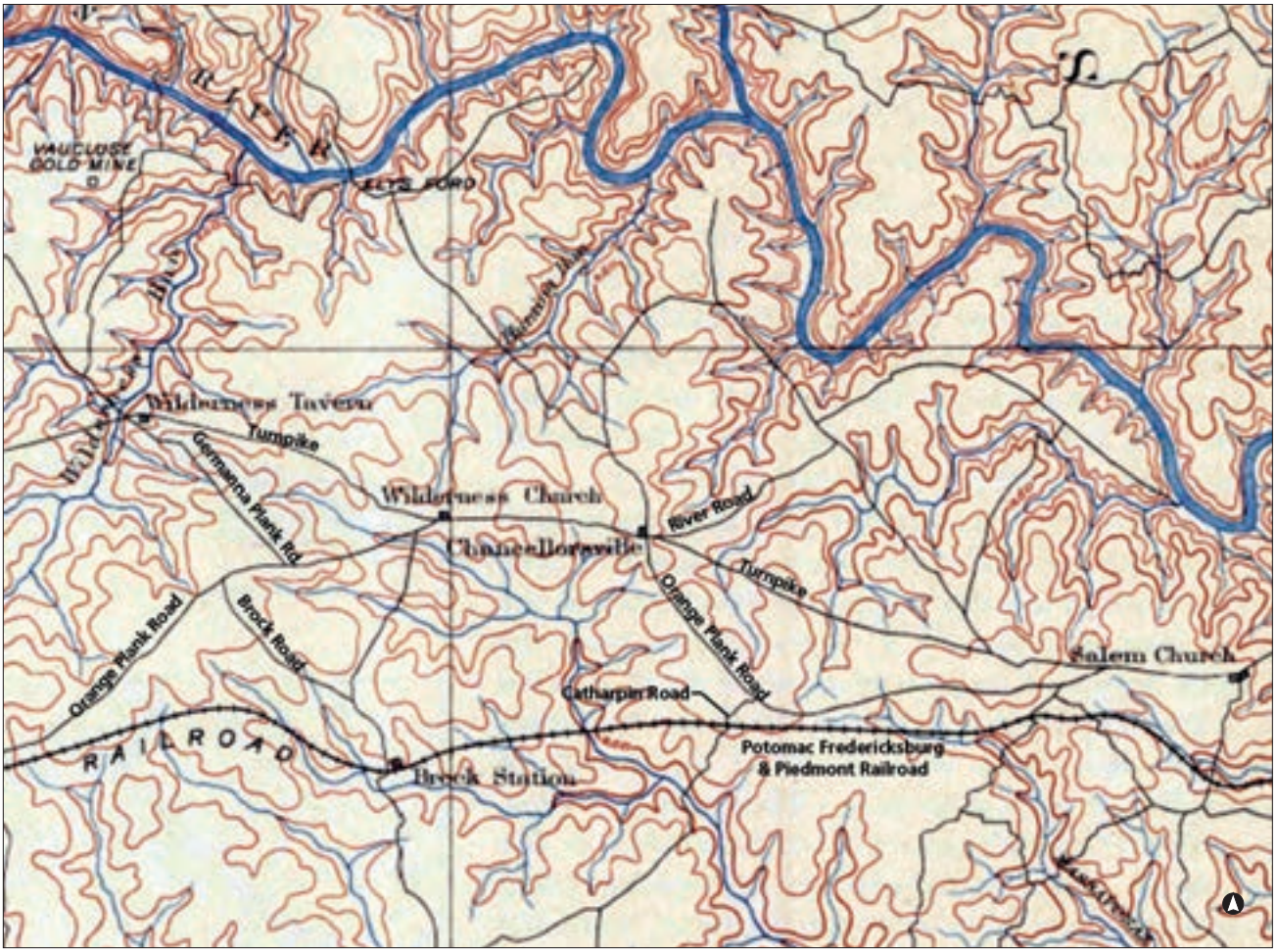


Figure 1.76. A government topographic map showing mines and main roads in the Wilderness, 1887. Mineral Springs Road, Bullock Road, Furnace Road, and the section of Brock Road north of the Orange Plank Road may have been abandoned for vehicular use by this time. The Potomac Fredericksburg, and Piedmont railroad was the primary route for freight through the region prior to World War I. (Detail, US Geographic Survey, Spotsylvania Quadrangle, 1887, annotated by SUNY ESF)

Ni River near the old Wellford Plantation. The line was bought by the Fredericksburg Orange and Charlottesville Railroad, with the stipulation that the line be completed to Orange in 1873. It failed to meet this deadline, and in 1876, the line was purchased by the Royal Land Company of Virginia to transport coal, iron, and timber from its vast land holdings in Virginia and West Virginia, with a planned extension east to the Potomac River. The company renamed the line the Potomac Fredericksburg and Piedmont (PF&P) Railroad, and rebuilt the 38-mile stretch between Fredericksburg and Orange into a narrow gauge (three foot) line. Construction of this section through Chancellorsville was completed in 1877.[15]

The PF&P never completed its line into the West Virginia coal country, but did become profi able as a common carrier, although it was never a great line as refle ted in its nickname, the "Poor Folks and Preachers" railroad. In 1901, for example, the line listed a profit f $28,516 in freight revenue (lumber accounting for 64%) and $8,438 in passenger revenue.[16] Through Chancellorsville, the line included a number of stops. The most important, as recognized by the US Geological Survey, was at the crossing of Brock Road, which included one or more buildings and was known as Brock Station by 1887 (see fig. 1.76). B 1901, there was also a station with a building on Catharpin Road south of the Alrich farm, known as Alrich Station (fig. 1.77). There were also whistle stops at the Stephens Farm (Rosemont) just west of Brock Road, and at the Catharine Furnace where Furnace Road crossed the line.[17] After World War I, the PF&P struggled and was sold in foreclosure in 1925 to the Orange and Fredericksburg



Figure 1.77. Map of the Potomac Fredericksburg & Piedmont Railroad with its four stations through Chancellorsville, from Stephens to Alrich, 1901. Parker was a stop at Parker Store on the Orange Plank Road in the Wilderness. (Detail, Rand McNally, "Virginia," from *Enlarged Business Atlas and Shipping Guide*, 1901)

Railroad Company, which rebuilt the line in standard gauge and renamed it the Virginia Central Railway. The US Geologic Survey identified no tations along the line at Chancellorsville in 1925, only "Parker" to the west and "Chancellor" (formerly Screamerville) to the east.[18]

Profi ability of such secondary rail lines during the 1920s was declining in response to growing use of motorized vehicles and improvement of public roads. In 1906, Virginia created the State Highway Commission, which had responsibility for the main traveled roads in the state, and in 1909, regular funding was created through annual state highway appropriations.



Figure 1.78. Highway map showing the old Orange Turnpike designated as Route 37 through Chancellorsville, 1927. Chancellorsville is located where the "37" designation is shown west of Fredericksburg. This section was identified as improved (dashed red line) but not paved (sold red line). (Detail, Rand McNally, *Auto Road Atlas*, Delaware Maryland Virginia West Virginia, 1927)

After World War I, highway funding and organization improvements continued, with designation of a state system of highway numbers in 1925. Highway improvements in Spotsylvania County by the mid-1920s included only a few roads. One of these was the old Orange Turnpike through Chancellorsville (Route 3), which was designated as Route 37 (fig. 1.78). The highway ran through Fredericksburg northwest to Culpeper to Winchester. By 1927, the section through Chancellorsville had been improved with a graded soil and gravel surface, but had not been paved in asphalt. To the east, US 1, the Tidewater Trail and main north-south road in the region, was paved in 1927. The improvement of the turnpike as Route 37 spurred development toward the very end of this period, including a gas station at the corner of Elys Ford Road.[19]

REMEMBERING THE BATTLEFIELD: A FAMOUS PLACE OF ONE HOUSE

Given its remote location and poor roads, the dispersed and largely wooded character of its battlefi ld, and its association with Confederate victory, Chancellorsville was slow to receive the attention that was given to the battlefi lds of US victory, such as Gettysburg, Antietam, and Vicksburg. Despite this, Chancellorsville—the community associated with the Chancellorsville Inn—was not forgotten by veterans, family and friends of the fallen, and community leaders during the post-Civil War decades.

Battlefield ourism

Commemoration on the battlefi lds of Spotsylvania County initially focused on the national cemetery and Confederate cemeteries, where headstones provided a lasting memory of the fallen. Commemoration often included strewing of fl wers on graves, a practice that was formalized in 1868 with the national designation of May 30th as Decoration Day. The fir t monuments apart from the grave markers were four standard upright cannon tubes that were placed around the fla staff in the national cemetery in 1868 (see fig. 1.73). So n, returning veterans, families of the fallen, and tour-



Figure 1.79. Union veterans visiting the Chancellorsville battlefield on the overgrown artillery lunettes at Fairview, looking southeast with the ruins of the Fairview house in the left background, 1876. (Photographs of War Scenes, ca. 1870s–1890s, David M. Rubenstein Rare Book & Manuscript Library, Duke University)

ists were not satisfied w th just visiting the graves, but wanted to connect with the places where the battles had occurred. In 1868, for example, a group of church members from Washington visited Fredericksburg, and after some refreshment from their trip, "repaired to the battle grounds to see what is yet visible of the results of one of the hardest fought battles of the rebellion, and to see relics for themselves and friends."[20] Many visitors also eagerly scoured the landscape for relics of the war to take as souvenirs. Tour guides, some of whom were local residents, often provided romantic accounts of the battle to the excitement of visitors, making remnants such as overgrown artillery lunettes and the lonely chimney of the Fairview house come to life (fig. 1.79) [21]

If a reporter's visit to Chancellorsville battlefi ld in 1881 was typical, such tours began in Fredericksburg, stopped fir t at Salem Church, known as the "church full of bullets," and proceeded along the turnpike (Route 3)—"a red clay road bordered by pine and oak and poor corn-fi lds in which were negro cabins made of logs"—before turning onto Furnace Road (McLaws Drive). Here, visitors proceeded along the Confederate right and stopped under a "towering pine tree" at the corner of the Orange Plank Road (Route 610), "where Lee and Jackson sat up on their cracker boxes on the evening of May 1 when they planned their daring attack upon Hooker's 11th Corps." Tours then proceeded north up the plank road to the "desolate clearing" of Fairview to see the Chancellorsville Inn, with its "gable end near the roof, showing where shells knocked for admission as they paused in their screaming fi ht." The next stop was often the wooded site where General Stonewall Jackson was wounded, on the north side of the turnpike near Bullock Road. Here, bullet holes in the trees were kept fresh "by such of the great leader's admirers as hungered to bear away with them the fellow bits of lead of those that flew o their deadly work so long ago." Visitors also went to the clearings of Hazel Grove and Fairview, and west to the fi lds where Jackson mounted his famous flank ttack around Dowdall's Tavern.[22]

By the early 1870s, the volume of tourists was enough for the community to once again support an inn. By 1872, the Chancellorsville Inn had been rebuilt as a much smaller building by its new owner, John Walzl, returning the community's most famous landmark and reinforcing the site as a popular destination for battle-fi ld visitors (fig. 1.80). he rebuilt house retained the evidence of battle—artillery scars in the west wall—



Figure 1.80. Visitors to the rebuilt Chancellorsville Inn, looking southeast with the former central front porch at right, 1887. The elm tree in front of the house predated the war. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 2159)

along with the original stone entrance steps and the famous two-story front porch where General Sickles had been injured, although with a different style of columns and railings. The house also was updated with a fashionable Second Empire (French) Mansard roof that allowed for rooms in the attic—necessitated by the much smaller footprint of the building. Perhaps most refle tive of the battlefi ld tourist trade to which it catered was the addition of a cupola on the roof, which gave visitors an excellent vantage point to gaze across the Fairview clearing where the heart of the battle had taken place. Visitors also often drank from the well in the front yard of the house, from which soldiers had purportedly drank during the battle. The building hosted numerous veterans reunions through the late 19th century, including visits from Generals Hooker and Sickles.[23]



Figure 1.81. The Jackson rock showing its position along the turnpike (left side), looking east from near the Bullock Road intersection, ca. 1897. (The Albert Kern Collection at Dayton History, object K.5.9.075)



Figure 1.82. The Jackson rock, looking north from the turnpike, ca. 1885. The identity of the two men is not known. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 2985)

Monuments

Relics such as the Chancellorsville Inn with its artillery-damaged walls or the ruins of the Fairview house helped visitors connect with and commemorate the battle. At many sites, such as where brigades fought or where generals were killed, there were few physical remnants—especially once scavengers had completed their work—to mark or commemorate the historic event aside from war-torn trees and inconspicuous earthworks. At northern battlefi lds such as Gettysburg, such sites were marked with often elaborate commemorative monuments that provided symbols and epitaphs to convey meaning. In Spotsylvania County, however, such monumentation was initially beyond the means of the economically devastated region, while wealthy Northern groups such as the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) had little presence in Spotsylvania prior to the mid-1880s.

It was not until 1879 that the fir t monument was erected at any of the battlefi lds in Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania—a simple boulder, 3 feet 8 inches high, marking the general location of General Stonewall Jackson's wounding at the west end of the Fairview Plantation, placed where it could be seen from the turnpike (fi s. 1.81, 1.82). The rock purportedly came from the bed of a stream near the Luckett Farm during excavation for work on the turnpike. The monument was conceived by Reverend Beverly Tucker Lacy, Jackson's chaplain who had overseen the 1863 burial of Jackson's amputated arm in the Lacy family cemetery at the Ellwood Plantation in the Wilderness. According to a report in the Chicago *Daily Inter Ocean* of September 22, 1879, "Yesterday a large boulder of white quartz rock, from near the Wilderness, was placed to mark

the spot where Stonewall Jackson received his death wound. A simple inscription will be on the stone."[24]

While the inscription was never made, the rock reinforced the site of Jackson's wounding as a place of pilgrimage on the Chancellorsville battlefi ld. A reporter described the rock as part of his 1881 visit to Chancellorsville, after visiting the inn:

> The sun is overhead as the lazy horses, white with lather, jog along a level road between two cornfi lds [Fairview] and come once more to where trees grow thickly on either side. Thus moving in the midst of timber…we come to a big stone planted steadfastly by the road-side….I learned that this was the spot where the bleeding warrior fell from his horse in the very hour of his crowning triumph…Its surface shows dents and scars whereupon loving pilgrims have scaled bits of it as relics, and all around are smaller pieces of hard rock that have been used as hammers with which to crack it. Immediately around the stone the ground is in small undergrowth, huckleberry bushes, chinkapins and the like, but at a few feet it is encompassed by pines and oaks of large growth….The stone is still as though the bones of a man of fame were beneath. Squirrels skip over it. Bucks and does rub lazily against it and acorns dropping from the boughs above lose their cups as they crack against its brown sides. But even here in the Wilderness romance may be spoiled…[25]

The thing that ruined the romance for the reporter was an advertisement posted nearby for the Willis & Grasty dry goods store in Fredericksburg. The sign refle ted an ample tourist trade, and the mixture of commemoration and commercialism that characterized post-war Chancellorsville and many other battlefi lds during the late 19th century.

Tourism and interest in commemorating sites on the Chancellorsville battlefi ld led to several additional monuments in the following decades. The second, dedicated almost a decade later, was another monument to Jackson at the wounding site, intended to provide a more conspicuous and formal marker to one of the most revered figu es of the Confederate cause. The project was conceived in response to a monument commemorating US general Sedgwick that was dedicated in 1887 on the Spotsylvania Court House battlefi ld—the fir t designed stone monument in the area's four battlefi lds. To undertake the project, the Chancellorsville Stonewall Jackson Monument Association was formed to plan and raise funds. The committee awarded the design of the monument to Major Wilfred E. Cutshaw (1838–1907), a trained engineer and self-taught landscape designer who planned Richmond's public park system that was completed during the Reconstruction era. The gray granite was donated by Colonel Snowden Andres from his quarry near Richmond, and the site, approximately 150 feet west of the Jackson Rock, was selected by J. Horace Lacy of Ellwood, James Power Smith, one of Jackson's officers, d Vespasian Chancellor, son of Melzi Chancellor. The 1.5-acre site, which was within the Fairview (Chancellorsville) farm, was donated by W. N. Wyeth, who had acquired the property in 1875 and presumably also gave permission for placement of the Jackson Rock in 1879.[26]

Cutshaw's design was for a 14-foot tall shaft of rusticated granite blocks, with inscriptions on each side (fig. 1.83). The monument, which was built during the fir t two weeks of June 1888, faced south to the turnpike with "JACKSON" inscribed on the base, was encircled by a wrought-iron fence made by the Hope Foundry of Fredericksburg. An elaborate dedication ceremony was held on June 13, 1888, with an estimated 5,000 guests arriving by wagon from Fredericksburg and the nearby



Figure 1.83. The Jackson monument built in 1888, looking southeast with the Jackson Rock at left and the turnpike (Route 3) in the background, ca. 1897. The front of the monument (not visible in this photograph) faced south toward the turnpike. (The Albert Kern Collection at Dayton History, object K.5.9..079)



Figure 1.84. Dedication of the Jackson monument on June 13, 1888, looking north from the turnpike. The floral decoration on the monument is a "celestial harp adorned with green tendrils and contrasting buds," according to a news account of the event. (Private collection, copy in Fredericksburg and Spotyslvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville photographs)

Alrich station of the Potomac Fredericksburg and Piedmont Railroad. A parade began at the Chancellorsville Inn and proceeded west along the turnpike a short 4,500 feet to the monument, which was festooned with fl ral decorations provided by Sue Chancellor and other ladies of the Floral Committee (fig. 1.84). ollowing the ceremonies, many in attendance picnicked on the surrounding grounds.[27]

A decade passed before a third monument—the fir t to mark a military regiment—was erected on the Chancellorsville battlefi ld. The Chancellorsville Battlefi ld Park Association, formed in 1891 to acquire the Chancellorsville (Fairview plantation) property, assisted the 114th Pennsylvania Volunteers—the Collis Zouaves (named after their commander and French-style uniforms)—to mark their position on the battlefi ld , which was within the association's property. On May 2, 1899, the 114th Pennsylvania dedicated a modest monument to their thirty-eight enlisted men and three officers illed at Chancellorsville (fig. 1.85). ade by George T. Downing of Fredericksburg of local granite, the four-foot tall rectangular monument featured a bronze plaque on the east side. It was placed on the south side of the turnpike east of the Jackson monument and set back a bit further at the head of a minor road (no longer extant) that led south toward Hazel Grove. It was intended to mark the location of the regiment on May 3, 1863, although the actual site was closer to Hazel Grove. At the unveiling, the veterans presented the monument to the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld Park Association.[28]

In the fall of 1899, Vespasian Chancellor, a director of the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld Park Association, led a group of veterans interested in marking their position within the association's Fairview property. This group included John Bresnahan of the 27th Indiana Volunteer Regimental Association, which raised funds to locate the regiment's positions at Antietam, Gettysburg, and Chancellorsville. By September 1901, the association had placed a granite monument at its position along the road between Fairview and Hazel Grove (Berry-Paxton Drive) (fig. 1.86). The monument featured a 4-foot 6-inch high tablet of gray granite with black-fini hed face, and two small granite blocks 150 feet to either side identifying the right and left flan s of the division's position on May 2 and May 3, 1863.[29]

Aside from these monuments, the only other historic site in the Chancellorsville battlefi ld to be marked during the post-war period was the location of the Lee-Jackson bivouac. Through the end of the 19th century,



Figure 1.85. Veterans of the 114th Pennsylvania monument at the dedication of their monument on the Fairview (Chancellorsville) property, looking west (turnpike to the right), May 2, 1899. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 2138/FRSP-00266)



Figure 1.86. The 27th Indiana Volunteers monument installed on the road between Fairview and Hazel Grove, looking west, ca. 1901. Note scrub in the background within the old field between Fairview and Hazel Grove. Standing at the monument is Private John Bresnahan, who lost an arm at Chancellorsville. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 003)

the site at the northwest corner of Furnace Road and the Orange Plank Road was an indistinguishable part of the surrounding scrubby woods (fig. 1.87). As noted by the reporter who visited in 1881, the bivouac site was identified by a tall pine tree, which according to lore, marked the place where Lee and Jackson planned the flank attack. The lack of a marker at this and other significant sites was a point of concern for some visitors. One of these was Thomas F. Ryan of New York and Nelson County, Virginia, who decided to fund a system of markers that would be placed at sites of "lasting historic interest." In Spotsylvania and Orange counties, ten sites, including the bivouac site, were selected by a committee that included Rev. James Power Smith, one of Jackson's staff officers The granite works of Cartwright and Davis of Fredericksburg were contracted to produce the ten stones, which were all of the same design consisting of a small rusticated block with a finished side containing the inscription. In the summer of 1903, the ten markers were completed and placed under Smith's direction. The two and one-half foot tall bivouac stone was placed facing the Orange Plank Road (fig. 1.88). At the time, the surrounding woods had been cleared for development of a farm.[30]



Figure 1.87. The site of the Lee-Jackson bivouac at the northwest (upper right) corner of the intersection of Furnace Road and the Orange Plank Road, looking west along Furnace Road, ca. 1897. The tall tree in the right background may be the pine that was known as marking the place where Lee and Jackson sat to discuss the strategy of the flank attack. (The Albert Kern Collection at Dayton History, object K.5.9.333)



Figure 1.88. The Lee-Jackson bivouac marker placed in 1903, looking west from the Orange Plank Road, 1937. The young trees in the background of this photograph were planted after 1927. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Museum Collection)

BATTLEFIELD PARK PROPOSALS

The Chancellorsville Battlefield Park Association, which helped realize the placement of the 114th Pennsylvania and 27th Indiana monuments between 1899 and 1901, was the first private association whose mission was to develop a commemorative park at Chancellorsville. Such private Civil War battlefield associations traced back to the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, which was chartered in 1864 to preserve the Pennsylvania battlefield as it was at the time of the battle, and to erect memorial structures to com-

memorate the heroic deeds of those who fought there. The Chancellorsville Battlefi ld Park Association was formed in 1891 for similar purposes. It was established by US and Confederate veterans, together with local business owners and residents including Vespasian Chancellor who served as one of the directors. The company, which had its offices in ashington, D.C., was established with $100,000 in capital and individual shares at $10.00. The impetus for forming this association may have been the death of William Wyeth, the owner of Chancellorsville (Fairview plantation), which allowed the association to purchase the 854-acre property in August 1891 under a deed of trust to the Wyeth heirs, with James S. Wyckoff acting as agent. The association also purchased 80 acres of the former Bullock Plantation to the north.[31]

The association's prospectus called for sale of lots for residential and other uses, including business and industry, as well as shares to fi ance commemorative works. The development was in keeping with late 19th-century resorts that provided history, scenery, and health attractions. By offering to sell small parcels of the battlefi ld, owners would acquire, in the words of the association, "some souvenir of this sacred soil.[32]

The battlefi ld park association had a subdivision plan for the property drawn up by the Fredericksburg firm of von Schon & Garner, Engineers, which was completed in August 1891 (fig. 1.89). This firm, hich also developed a similar residential subdivision and park plan the same year for the outskirts of Fredericksburg, advertised as "Experts on Railroad, Timber, Mineral and Town Site Surveys. Sewage and Water-Works. Railroad Topographical and Land Surveys. We Operate Throughout the South."[33]

The von Schon & Garner plan for Chancellorsville was a massive subdivision centered at the intersection of the turnpike and Elys Ford Road, where a large hexagonal park named "Union Circle" was planned, with roads radiating out on all sides. At the center of Union Circle, the plan indicated a hotel in place of the Chancellorsville Inn, which would include a museum with war rel-



Figure 1.89. The Chancellorsville Battlefield [Park] Association's plan for the development of a commemorative and residential park on the 854- acre Chancellorsville (Fairview) property, 1891. The plan was never realized, but did document a number of features extant at the time the map was drawn. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Historian's Office, annotated by SUNY ESF

ics. Smaller parks named after each of the states in the US and Confederacy stepped out in six lines between the radial roads, which met at three circular parks, including one laid out around the Jackson monument. The roads were named after local places, officers in he battle, the Chancellor family, and other individuals. The majority of the property was divided up into thousands of lots, most of which measured 25 by 100 feet. The defensive earthworks were apparently intended to be preserved, at least in part, along with other landmarks of the battle, such as the ruins of the Fairview house, the Fairview spring, the Chancellor Cemetery, and the large oak in the Fairview clearing that was identified as having served as a signal station during the battle.[34]

The Chancellorsville Battlefi ld Park Association never raised suffi ent capital to implement the von Schon & Garner plan, but did make some improvements to their property aside from the two monuments erected between 1899 and 1901. Instead of building a new hotel, the association remodeled the second Chancellorsville Inn to provide updated accommodations for battlefi ld tourists, and probably also to house the planned museum of battle relics inside. The association also cleared vegetation to make earthworks on the property more visible. Despite these improvements, the marketing of the subdivision was unsuccessful, and the association was forced to convey the property back to the Wyeth heirs under court order in 1910. The association held on to another tract it had acquired at Spotsylvania Court House until 1918, around which time the association was dissolved.[35]

As the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld Park Association was struggling to raise funds for its Chancellorsville plan in the mid-1890s, another effort was begun by the Fredericksburg City Council in 1896 with the contrasting goal of government acquisition of battlefi lds in the Fredericksburg area for the purpose of preservation rather than development. Supporters of this park proposal, which called for Congress to acquire the area's four battlefi lds and connect them with "macadamized drive-ways," cited the need for quick action to preserve the threatened remnants of the battle. The idea of federal acquisition and development of national military parks was a new idea that had fir t been implemented in 1890 at the Chickamauga and Chattanooga battlefi lds, followed by Shiloh in 1894 and Gettysburg in 1895. Park supporters in Fredericksburg felt that their battlefi lds were certainly worthy of similar federal support, and began with convincing the state government to support their proposal. In 1896, Virginia passed legislation authorizing the creation of the "Fredericksburg and Adjacent National Battlefi lds Memorial Park Association of Virginia."[36] The legislation stated:

> The object of this association is to mark and preserve the battlefi lds of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Courthouse…together with the natural and artific al features, as far as possible, as they were at the time of said battles, by such memorial stones, tablets, or monuments as the generous people of the United States or the Government of the United States may see fit o erect to commemorate the valor displayed by the American soldiery on those bloody fi lds, and it may take such steps as it deems proper to induce the congress of the United States to do all the necessary work appertaining thereto.[37]

The state legislation created a Battlefi ld Park Commission that was given authorization to acquire land by condemnation, including nearly 7,000 acres in

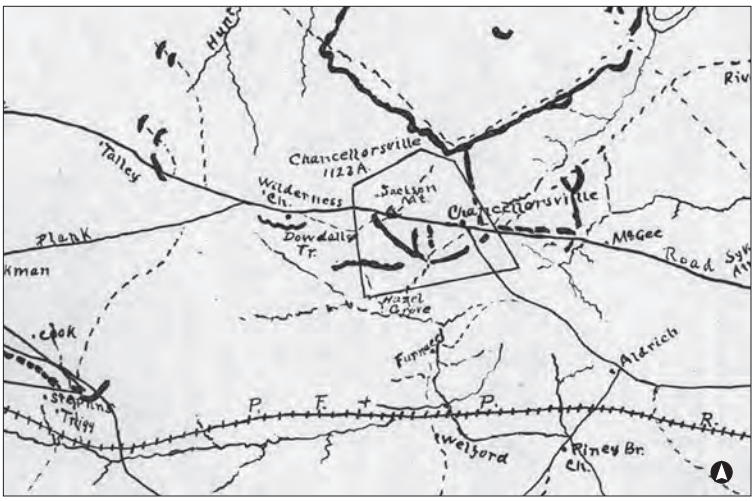


Figure 1.90. The Battlefield Park Commission's map of proposed park lands at Chancellorsville, 1906. (Detail, "Map Showing the Locations of the Battlefie ds of Fredericksburg, Hamilton's Crossing, Chancellorsville, Salem Church, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, also showing the boundaries of the battlefield park surveys of 6556 acres," 1906, Library of Congress, digital Id g3883s cw0553000)

Spotsylvania and Orange Counties. At Chancellorsville, the commission identified 1,123 acres for acquisition in a polygonal parcel (fig. 1.90). This tract included the Chancellorsville Inn, the Jackson monument, the Fairview clearing, and Slocum's Line to the south, but excluded Wilderness Church, Dowdall's Tavern, Catharine Furnace, and the route of Jackson's march, as well as the US works of Hooker's apex to the north. The Wilderness battlefield park, by contrast, was to include 3,880 acres.[38]

National park promoters were supported by military organizations and prominent veterans. The Society of the Army of the Potomac, which visited Fredericksburg in 1900 as its first reunion on Southern soil, officially endorsed the park. Major General Daniel Sickles of New York gave a long oration in support of the park, stating that "...within a small area near the spot where we are seated [in Fredericksburg] are the great battlefields of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Spotsylvania and the Wilderness, where more men fought and fell than upon any space of equal dimensions on the face of the earth. These famous battle-grounds should be made a National Military Park."[39] As part of the meeting, Sickles visited Chancellorsville, and posed for a group photo in front of the inn (fig. 1.91)



Figure 1.91. Daniel Sickles (second from right) at the Chancellorsville Inn during a meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac that was promoting creation of a national park at Fredericksburg, 1900. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 2151)

Through World War I, successive bills for the national park were introduced into Congress by Virginia's delegation, but none passed. Opposition to one bill introduced in 1902, for example, questioned the need for the Fredericksburg area park given that there were already five national military parks established, and that there were bills pending for fifteen others. Critics also questioned how the proposed six separate parcels at Fredericksburg could constitute a single park. Financial considerations of developing and maintaining such a large and dispersed park ultimately defeated each of the bills.[40]

THE CHANCELLORSVILLE COMMUNITY

Aside from the returning veterans, battlefield tourists, and park proposals, the rural community of Chancellorsville remained a remote and sparsely populated place through the post-war period. The Chancellor family retained a presence in the community, although they lost their namesake inn and plantation. Such large plantations disappeared as defining entities in the landscape, replaced by smaller and more numerous farms.

Orange Turnpike

The Orange Turnpike, also known as the plank road or old turnpike due to the historic overlap of the two roads, remained the spine of the Chancellorsville community despite its poor condition over much of the post-war period. In ca. 1925, it was improved with a gravel-earthen surface following its designation as state Route 37. Aside from loss of the Fairview farmstead, addition of several new farms, the addition of four Civil War monuments, and changes in the size of clearings, the landscape remained little changed from its antebellum organization.

Eastern Turnpike Farms

The McGee family farms along the north side of the turnpike east of Chancellorsville were probably some of the first to rebuild following the war. By 1867, two new farmsteads had been built on the family farm: the W. Stratton farm next to the Absalom McGee Farm, and the R. McGee Jr. Farm to the east (fig. 1.92).



Figure 1.92. Map of the Chancellorsville community showing patterns of field and forest, roads, and post-war development by the 1920s. The solid black dots represent antebellum buildings or ruins. Boxes with white fill indicate post-war farms, those with gray fill, non-farm post-war buildings. Civil War-era properties are labeled in capital letters. Current park boundaries are shown in orange. (SUNY ESF)

These new farms accommodated family members and perhaps a tenant within the pre-war fi lds. The McGee family owned the farms for decades after the war; Reuben McGee, the Confederate veteran, eventually moved to Fredericksburg and died in 1922. The Absalom McGee farmhouse, known as the White House during the battle, survived, but was replaced by a new house around 1880. Across the turnpike on the south side of the road, three new farmsteads were established by the early 20th century within expanded clearings in the woods. At the corner of Furnace Road was the Craig Farm, and to the east were two farms on land that may have been subdivided from the Alrich Farm. The Great Meadow Swamp to the west of the Craig Farm remained wooded.[41]

Chancellorsville (Fairview Plantation)

The 852-acre Chancellorsville property underwent many changes in ownership and condition during the post-Civil War period. The Chancellorsville Inn stood as a ruin until John H. and Augusta A. Walzl purchased it in 1869 from George Guest, who had acquired the plantation in 1863 shortly before the battle. By 1872, Walzl completed reconstruction of the front western half of the building for use as a residence and an inn catering to battlefi ld tourists and returning veterans (fig. 1.93, see lso fi s. 1.80, 1.91). The new building had about fif een rooms. Remnants of the unreconstructed eastern portions of the building remained visible in the yard toward Elys Ford Road. Walzl also retained some of the antebellum elm and poplar trees along the front of the house and the well near the entrance walk, and built a white-painted plank fence around the yard. For an undetermined reason, Walzl soon sold the property in 1873 to Henry and William Wyeth, who apparently made few additional improvements. Through the early 1890s, the Wyeths continued to operate the inn and cultivate the fi lds that extended southwest across the



Figure 1.93. Chancellorsville looking north along the Orange Plank Road south of the turnpike, showing the rebuilt house with its cupola and antebellum trees, photographed 1884. To the left of the house are two barns built after the Civil War. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 3152R)

Fairview clearing. Two white-painted barns were erected to the west of the inn, where the antebellum barns had stood. The Wyeths did not rebuild the old Fairview house, whose ruins stood out in the large clearing as a landmark of the battle, west of the large oak tree that was purportedly used as a signal station during the war (fig. 1.94). earby was the one-acre wood-fence enclosed Chancellor cemetery, which remained under the ownership of the Chancellor heirs since the plantation was sold out of the family in 1854.[42]



Figure 1.94. Chancellorsville, looking southwest from the turnpike across the Fairview clearing with the purported signal-station oak tree in the distance, 1876. (Photographs of War Scenes, ca. 1870s–1890s, David M. Rubenstein Rare Book & Manuscript Library, Duke University)

Despite revival of the farm and inn business, the Chancellorsville property retained a forlorn and somber character, as described by a writer who visited what he termed the "Famous Place of One House" in 1881:

> Chancellorsville is a desolate clearing on the southern edge of the Wilderness. Time was when a hundred Virginians of the fir t families clinked glasses in the long dining hall of the hostelrie…Now only one third of the building—the northern [sic] end—stands, and even that had to be-erected after the battle, when fi e left nothing but bare walls, shot-shattered and bullet-pierced. From the northern end of this poor remnant of the ruined inn stick out fi e pieces of shrapnel…In the yard the visitor sees the outlines of the old house marked by shrubs, weeds and stray bricks, while sweet hollyhocks growing near the porch remain as sentinels of garden beauties long since gone.[43]

Aside from the placement of the Jackson rock along the turnpike at the wooded west end of the property in 1879 followed by the Jackson monument in 1888, there were apparently few additional changes to the Chancellorsville property through the early 1890s. Iron mining may have occurred on the property, either through the Wyeths or by others who owned mineral rights to

the property. One pit was dug in the clearing between Fairview and Hazel Grove, possibly as part of the Marysville Bloomery that briefl revived the Catharine Furnace operation in ca. 1883. It may have been around this time that the clearing between the two plantations was abandoned for agricultural use, allowing successional woods to grow in (see fig. 1.86) [44]

In ca. 1891, William Wyeth died without a clear will, which led his heirs to contest division of the estate. The Chancellorsville property ended up in court under a partition suit, and was sold through a special commissioner, George R. Fitzhugh. James S. Wyckoff, acting as agent for the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld Park Association, purchased the property on August 25, 1891, and conveyed it to John L. Marye as trustee. The battlefi ld association owned the 854-acre property for the next two decades and operated the inn for a time. Aside from placement of the 144th Pennsylvania and 27th Indiana monuments in 1899–1901, there is no record that the battlefi ld association made any improvements or substantial changes to the landscape.[45]

Because the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld Park Association was unable to raise suffi ent funds for the property, a county court ordered John Marye as early as 1895 to convey the tract due to default of payment, but Marye died without doing so. The case did not come before the court again until 1910, when the property was ordered to be returned to the Wyeth heirs. The heirs—four children of William N. Wyeth and his wife Eleanor who had died in 1898, in turn sold the property, surveyed at 844 acres, for $8,500 to A. J. Rowley in 1910. Rowley, who moved with his family from Texas for health reasons, developed the Chancellorsville property into a dairy and mixed produce farm, while also continuing to offer accommodations to tourists (fig. 1.95). A. J. Rowley's son, James Harold "Hal" Rowley and his wife, Etta Davis Rowley, raised three children at Chancellorsville; two other children died at birth and were buried in the back yard of the Chancellorsville Inn at some point between 1912 and 1915.[46]



Figure 1.95. A postcard of the Chancellorsville Inn during ownership by the Rowley family, looking northwest from the turnpike, ca. 1915. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 1816)

The Rowleys made a number of changes to Chancellorsville. At the inn, they replaced the porch railings and removed the railings around the cupola, and replaced the white-plank fence around the yard with a wood post-and-woven-wire fence. A. J. Rowley planted Virginia red-cedar trees along Elys Ford Road. In the fi ld north of the house, there was a large fruit orchard that included pear, plum, cherry, and peach trees, along with a grape arbor. The Rowleys had a dairy barn, which they probably built to replace the earlier barns west of the house, along with a blacksmith shop, granary, garage, woodshed, smokehouse, and chicken coops. In the fi lds of Fairview south of the turnpike, the family raised mostly corn, wheat, soybeans, and black-eyed peas. The fi lds north of turnpike were probably pasture for the dairy cows. The Rowleys often plowed up Civil War artifacts, but they avoided disturbing earthworks, such as the artillery lunettes along the road to Fairview. The old oak in the Fairview clearing that was purportedly used as a signal station during the battle was taken down, perhaps to provide additional room for cultivation.[47]

By the 1920s, the western part of the Fairview clearing that extended to Hazel Grove, from the artillery lunettes west and south of the Fairview house ruins, had became wooded. The Rowleys continued to cultivate the rest of the Fairview clearing, even planting up to the fence around the Chancellor cemetery and on the bed of its access road. Hal Rowley built a house

in ca. 1925 along Elys Ford Road at Bullock Road, apparently on land owned by J. E. Timberlake. He also built a gas station across from the Chancellorsville Inn at the southeast corner of the Orange Plank Road, probably soon after the turnpike was improved as state Route 37 in ca. 1925.[48]

Hazel Grove

After the Civil War, Melzi Chancellor may have continued to farm the Hazel Grove property, which lost its farmhouse in the battle but retained a barn. In 1891, the property was acquired by the Kennedy family, who erected a new house southeast of the Civil War house site (see fig. 1.92). B the turn of the century, the clearing to Fairview was becoming wooded, but the main clearing remained active farmland, used for growing corn and probably also as pasture (fig. 1.96). By the early 20th century, Hazel Grove was a dairy farm, with a large gambrel-roof dairy barn erected where the antebellum barns had stood.[50] Along the turnpike, there were remnants of the antebellum schoolhouse. A visitor heading east on the turnpike in 1920 described this area of Hazel Grove, with apparent reference to the schoolhouse:

> The woods here are densest, and to the right, cut like a little canyon through the pines, is the road to Hazel Grove. . . You cannot go down the road, but there is a little clear space where it comes into the pike, and in it a doorless, weather-beaten one-story frame building. It is centuries old, seemingly, and leans wearily as if utterly tired of life.[51]

Locust Grove, Wilderness Church, Hawkins and Talley Farms

Wilderness Church and the three surrounding farms comprised one of the largest clearings at Chancellorsville during the post-war period, as they had during the antebellum years. Melzi Chancellor's home at Dowdall's Tavern survived the war, but succumbed to fi e in 1869. He built a simple, two-story frame house on the site, and maintained the picket fence around the yard (fig. 1.97). elzi may have built this as a tenant house or house for one of his children, because around the same time, he moved across the turnpike to a new house he built on his property north of Wilderness Church (fig. 1.98). This site gave him easy access to the church from which he retired as minister in 1870. A stile in the fence between the church yard and Melzi's residence provided access, and a drive along the west side of the church yard led north to his new residence. Melzi Chancellor built six other buildings near the house, including an office d a barn.[52]

At some point late in the 19th century, perhaps after Melzi Chancellor's death in 1895, the fi ld across from Dowdall's Tavern was subdivided from the rest of the property and sold to the Chewning family, who built a farmhouse and barns directly across from the tavern (present Wagner farm). The property south of the turnpike including Dowdall's Tavern was sold to the Payne family around this time.[53]



Figure 1.96. The Hazel Grove clearing with baled corn stalks, looking west with the entrance road from the turnpike at right, ca. 1900. The building at far left may be the farmhouse or barns. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 1019)



Figure 1.97. Dowdall's Tavern, showing the post-war house built in 1869 following loss of the antebellum building to fi e, looking southwest along the turnpike, ca. 1897. (The Albert Kern Collection at Dayton History, object K.5.9.270)



Figure 1.98. Melzi Chancellor's new house, offi e, and other buildings north of Wilderness Church (buildings in right background) built in ca. 1869, looking northeast from the turnpike, ca. 1881. (William Turner photograph, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 1000)

In 1899, four years after Melzi Chancellor's death, the Wilderness Church congregation replaced its 1853 building, which had been built under Melzi's supervision, with a new wood-frame church on a site directly in front of the old building. The new church was about the same size and featured the same gable-front orientation, but was shorter without a balcony level that had been used by slaves, and had just one entrance door (fig. 1.99). n 1915, the congregation purchased an adjoining plot from the Chewning farm to establish a cemetery. By this time, some of the trees in the pine grove surrounding the church had been lost.[54]



Figure 1.99. The new Wilderness Church building completed in 1899, looking north, ca. 1900. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 3163)

The Hawkins Farm, located west and north of Wilderness Church and Melzi Chancellor's new residence, remained under ownership of the same family, who lived in the one-story antebellum farmhouse (fig. 1.100). C anges to the property included replacement of outbuildings in the yard, abandonment of the orchard north of the farmhouse, and a small decrease in the size of the fi lds. The slave cabin in the woods near the turnpike also disappeared. In ca. 1920, the farmhouse was demolished after health inspectors identified t as being contaminated by tuberculosis. It was replaced with a new two-story house built adjacent to the old house.[55]

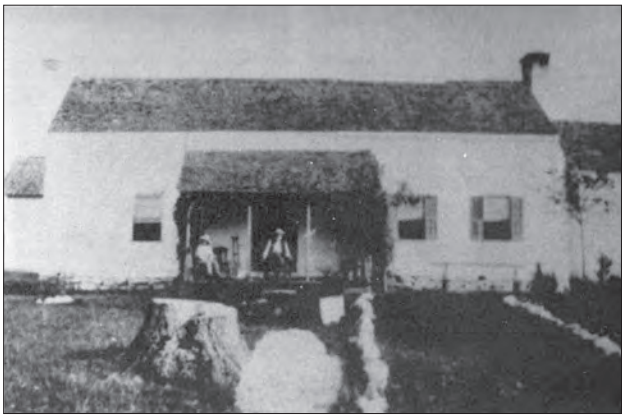


Figure 1.100. The Hawkins farmhouse, with Alexander Hawkins seated on the porch, looking north, 1912. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Museum Collection)

Across the turnpike, the Talley family also continued to own their property that straddled both sides of the turnpike. At some point after the Civil War, they built a new farmstead in the fi lds north of the turnpike (see fig. 1.92). The antebellum farmhouse remained within its tree-shaded yard along the south side of the road into the early 20th century (see fig. 1.74). n 1926, the

house was torn down to build a new house for two Talley sisters.[56]

Luckett Farm

The Luckett Farm, at the far western end of the Chancellorsville battlefi ld near the intersection of the turnpike and Brock Road, changed ownership a number of times during this period. The farmhouse remained standing in 1920, in a clearing that was reduced in size. By the late 1920s, this area was being subdivided into a number of smaller lots belonging to the Weedon and Lakeman families. New farmsteads were established during this period in the woods on the north side of the turnpike, and west of the Brock Road intersection (see fig. 1.92) [57]

Elys Ford Road and River Road

During the post-war period, Elys Ford Road was little more than two tracks through the woods that passed several post-war farms. Despite this, it was an important regional thoroughfare because of its bridge over the Rapidan River that had been built by 1887 (see fig. 1.76). The road was more heavily used than U.S. Ford Road, which did not have a bridge across the river and just formed a loop back to the turnpike via Old Mine Road. River Road was likewise a minor, unpaved road during the period. Mineral Springs Road, the former eastern continuation of Bullock Road, fell into disuse by the 1880s.[58]

Bullock Plantation (Woodlawn)

The Bullock family never returned to their destroyed plantation following the Civil War. The fi ld south of Bullock Road was returned to agricultural use at some point after the war, but the fi ld to the north where Couch's Line was located, was not and became forested. The fi ld across Elys Ford Road was also lost, which concealed the extensive earthworks that were the site of the apex of General Hooker's fi al US position. Farther north on Elys Ford Road, two farms were established on portions of the old Bullock fi lds during the post-war period. These farmers probably leveled the US earthworks that bordered the west side of the road.[59]

In ca. 1925, James Rowley, who lived at the Chancellorsville Inn, built a house along Elys Ford Road near the old Bullock house site. By the late 1920s, the old Bullock property west of Elys Ford Road including the house was probably owned by J. E. Timberlake.[60]

Decker (Grady) Farm

The Decker Farm on River Road remained a small farm clearing that shifted in location and extent. The buildings were still clustered along the north side of River Road. Across the street, a larger farm clearing was established during the post-war period, extending southeast partly into the site of the antebellum E. McGee Farm.[61]

Orange Plank Road and Catharpin Road

The Orange Plank Road and Catharpin Road were poorly-maintained dirt roads for most of the post-war period (fig. 1.101). espite this, the land along the roads experienced a substantial amount of new farm development, joining the antebellum Alrich and Perry farms (see fig. 1.92).

Alrich and Perry Farms

The Alrich family continued to farm their property at the intersection of the plank road and Catharpin Road, which was generally known as "New Store," throughout this period. The railway brought new traffi through the farm upon its completion in 1872. By 1894, the Alrich Station had been built on Catharpin Road, on the south side of the tracks. In the 1880s and 1890s, the "Alrich's Crossing" post office as located here—perhaps a new location for the family's antebellum "New Store."[62]

By the early 20th century, the large clearing of the Alrich Farm north of the Orange Plank Road had decreased in extent by more than a half, and the orchard had been moved from behind the house to the north side of the plank road. The old farmhouse may have been replaced during this time. Two new farmsteads had been established in clearings along Catharpin Road south of the farmhouse. By the 1920s, portions of the Alrich Farm north of the plank road were probably owned by



Figure 1.101. The Orange Plank Road in the vicinity of its intersection with Furnace Road, 1890. The people in the sulky, a Mr. Morrison and J. F. Landram, were trying to visit the Lee-Jackson bivouac. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 759)

the Olds family, and portions south of the road by the Hedge family.[63]

The Perry Farm, located to the east of the Alrich Farm along the Orange Plank Road, also remained an active farm during the post-war period. By the early 20th century, the farm had a new orchard to the rear of the farm buildings, and most of the woods extending south to the railroad had been cleared. The old farmhouse may have been replaced.[64]

Young Farm, Lewis Farms, and Piney Branch Church

The area along Catharpin Road south of the Orange Plank Road underwent substantial change during this period as old farms were abandoned and new farms were cleared from the woods. Along the west side of Catharpin Road east of the Ni River, two new farms were established, and on the east side of Catharpin Road, the original Young farmstead may have been abandoned (see fig. 1.92). A new road (Chancellor Road) was extended south into this area around the Young Farm from the Orange Plank Road, giving access to several post-war farms south of the railroad. West of the Ni River, most of the fi lds associated with the antebellum Lewis family farms became wooded, suggesting abandonment for agricultural use. Piney Branch Church, a landmark along Catharpin Road since the colonial period, was abandoned after 1869 as parishioners moved to Wilderness Church and other area Baptist churches. The old building near the Ni River decayed. A congregation returned and built a new church during the late 19th century at a new site to the southwest along Piney Branch Road.[65]

Orange Plank Road and Germanna Plank Road

The western part of the Orange Plank Road southwest of Wilderness Church was most likely in little better condition than the eastern part. Despite this, it remained a main route to the southwest. The Germanna Plank Road was apparently less used, but the US Geological Survey still showed the road on its 1887 survey of Spotsylvania County (see fig. 1.76). t was abandoned as a main route soon after, because by the 1920s, it was just a minor track through the woods. The clearing at the intersection with the Orange Plank Road had become lost to the surrounding woods.[66]

Burton Farm and Hickman House

The farmhouse at the Burton Farm was destroyed during the Civil War or prior to 1867, and was never rebuilt. Despite this, the clearing on Burton Hill surrounding the farmhouse survived and was even enlarged by the early 20th century, perhaps as pasture for the Talley Farm or another nearby farm. The Hickman house to the west, which was once a tollhouse for the Germanna Plank Road, may have survived the post-war period.[67]

Brock Road

Brock Road, which had suffered during the Battle of the Wilderness from the extensive US trenches built on both sides of the road, remained a main route heading from the plank road southeast toward Todd's Tavern and Spotsylvania Courthouse. The section from the plank road north to the turnpike, however, fell out of use as a main route by the 1880s, when the US Geological Survey failed to show the segment on its topographic survey of Spotsylvania County (see fig. 1.76). The section south of the plank road had fi e new farms

cleared from the woods to either side of the Potomac, Fredericksburg and Piedmont Railroad (Virginia Central Railway) that was completed through the area in 1872. The railway established the Brock Station at the crossing between 1872 and 1887.[68]

Cook Farm

The Cook farmstead, which had been used as a US hospital during the Battle of the Wilderness, was repaired following the war. At some point during the late 19th or early 20th century, the old farmstead was taken down and fi e new farms were established in a clearing along an old woods road that ran east-west to the north of the old farm. The farms may have belonged to Cook family members, since the area remained known as Cooktown. Zion Hill Church was built at the east end of this road around 1910.[69]

Stephens, Trigg, and Fitzhugh Farms

The neighboring Stephens and Trigg Farms, which were between US and Confederate lines during the Battle of the Wilderness, remained throughout the post-war period, although the limits of the farm fi lds changed. The Stephens Farm, which became known as Rosemont, was expanded to the south of the railroad that cut through both farms. Here, the Stephens family built a new farmstead that may have replaced the older farmstead north of the tracks. James Stephens and his wife Lucy, the daughter of Melzi Chancellor, raised nine children at Rosemont during the late 19th century. The family also operated a store on Brock Road. Located within Rosemont on the north side of the railroad tracks was Stephens Station, a small white building with a platform that was established between 1872 and 1901. This was whistle stop station, requiring the train to be flag ed in order to stop. The nearby Brock Station was the larger station in the area.[70]

The Fitzhugh Farm located south of the Stephens and Trigg farms was abandoned by the early 20th century, and most of the open fi lds became wooded. A new farmstead was built to the northeast, within part of the old farm clearing.[71]

Carpenter Farm

The Carpenter Farm on Herndon Road, which survived its use as a fi ld hospital and cemetery following the Battle of the Wilderness, remained in agricultural use through some of the post-war period. It may have changed ownership, since the Carpenters were described as elderly at the time of the war. By the 1920s, the farmhouse and barns had been removed, and portions of the fi lds had become wooded.[72]

Catharine Furnace Property

In August 1865 shortly after the end of the Civil War, the Catharine Furnace, which had been reactivated following the Battle of the Wilderness, possibly using a new furnace in a different location on the Chancellorsville property, shipped 100 tons of iron ore. Despite this, the business prospects were apparently so poor that the owners put the company on the market for $30,000 around the same time. In October 1865, the manager, J. Warren Slaughter, was authorized to sell off the company's 4,648-acre property at $6 an acre. The company apparently received no offers, and continued to hold on to the land. In 1882, New York investor Henry R. Haines leased the property for three years, and in 1883, he announced plan for erecting a new furnace, to make steel ingots under the name Marysville Bloomery. An iron mine may have been dug in the clearing between Fairview and Hazel Grove, and it was probably around this time that the Furnace Station on the Potomac, Fredericksburg, and Piedmont Railroad was opened, near the Wellford house. The Marysville Bloomery venture, however, was short-lived and may have never produced fini hed ingots. The Catharine Furnace Company or its successor continued to own the 4,648-acre tract as late as 1891. The property remained heavily wooded, although sections may have been logged.[73]

By the early 20th century, the Catharine Furnace property was subdivided and sold off. However, aside from establishment of several small farms, there was no new substantial development on the property prior to 1927 (see fig. 1.92). A large part south of Hazel Grove and Fairview was acquired by an owner named Young.

Around the Bivouac site at the intersection of the Orange Plank Road and Furnace Road, the Lee family acquired a small part of the property and cleared the woods for a farm, including the woods on and around the Lee-Jackson bivouac site. Farther north on Furnace Road, the Craig family cleared a farm from the woods at the intersection of the turnpike. A large part of nearby McLaws Line was destroyed.

The core of the furnace property along the Ni River containing the Catharine Furnace ruins was probably owned by the late 1920s by a Mr. Penden. This tract included the brick Pulliam house (Maury house site), which had fallen into ruins following the war. The formerly open space in the hollow around the furnace became wooded by this time. The only antebellum open space on the property that remained through the post-war period was at the Wellford Plantation south of the railroad tracks. The brick Wellford house remained, and a large orchard was planted between it and the railroad. Two farms were established in the woods south of the mine road to Brock Road (Jackson Trail East), and four farms were established along or near Brock Road.[74]

LANDSCAPE OVERVIEW, 1927 (DRAWING 1.3)

In 1927, the landscape of the future Chancellorsville battlefi ld park and its surroundings had been repaired from war-time damage and remained a predominantly agricultural area. The most conspicuous shifts in landscape character since the end of the Civil War resulted from changes in woods and open fi lds. Overall, the landscape in 1927 was characterized by smaller and more numerous farms than the antebellum and Civil War periods, but retained a persistent modest and remote rural character.

Natural Systems and Features

In 1927, forest remained the dominant natural characteristic of the Chancellorsville battlefi ld landscape, as it had during previous periods. The worn-torn and burned woods had regenerated and grown in across formerly open fi lds and other spaces, most notably in Furnace Hollow and the clearing between Hazel Grove and Fairview. Woods had grown up on and around the US artillery positions at Fairview. The scrubby second-growth character had most likely evolved into a more mature forest overall, given the absence of large-scale logging that had gone on during the antebellum period as part of the Catharine Furnace operation and plank road building. Despite, this, there remained areas of woods that were logged, such as southwest of Hazel Grove in the former furnace property. The course of streams remained little changed during the period.

Spatial Organization

In 1927, the major clearings remained the McGee farms, Chancellorsville (Fairview), Hazel Grove, and the Hawkins farm-Locust Grove-Talley farm clearing along the turnpike; the Alrich and Perry farms along the eastern Orange Plank Road; the Carpenter farm along Herndon Road; and the Cook and Stephens-Trigg farms along Brock Road.

Major changes in open-space fi ld patterns by the end of the post-war period included reduction in the size of the Fairview clearing, including loss of the clearing to Hazel Grove; loss of part of the Bullock clearing along Elys Ford Road; and loss of the Furnace Hollow clearing. New farm clearings were established along Catharpin Road, and on the Catharine Furnace property.

Land Use

Land use in the Chancellorsville battlefi ld remained primarily agricultural during the post-war period. Farms such as the Rowley's Chancellorsville farm went into larger-scale dairy production, facilitated by the advent of milking machines and refrigerated transportation after the turn of the century.[75] Many farms continued to maintain orchards and grow grains and vegetables. Battlefi ld tourism and commemoration existed primarily along the turnpike corridor and south to the Lee-Jackson bivouac site, as refle ted by the installation of four monuments and one historical marker between 1879 and 1903, and the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld Park Association's 1891 plan for a battlefi ld park. Iron mining and production made a brief reappearance in

the mid-1880s through the Marysville Bloomery that operated on the Catharine Furnace property.

Circulation

Circulation patterns in the Chancellorsville battlefi ld in 1927 were little changed from the Civil War. Most of the roads were in poor condition, except for the turnpike that was upgraded with an improved earthen/gravel surface with its designation as state Route 37 in ca. 1925. The plank surfaces of the Orange and Germanna plank roads, which were heavily damaged in the Civil War, were removed, and the roads went from private to township or county management. The northern parts of Brock Road and Mineral Springs Road were either abandoned or deteriorated into minor tracks. There were no new public roads built during this period, although there were many small drives and roads to newly established farms. Some antebellum farm and woods roads were abandoned, such as the entrance roads to the Cook, Stephens, and Fitzhugh farms off Brock Road.

The major improvement in circulation during the postwar period was the completion of the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad through Chancellorsville in ca. 1872, and its subsequent improvement and extension as the narrow-gauge Potomac, Fredericksburg and Piedmont Railroad in 1876. By the end of the period in 1927, it had been rebuilt as a standard gauge railroad under the designation Virginia Central Railway. By the 1920s, its business was declining, but stations were still maintained at Alrich (Catharpin Road) and Brock Road; the whistle-stops at Stephens Farm and the Catharine Furnace had been closed.[76]

Topography

There were few major changes to built landforms in the Chancellorsville battlefi ld landscape during the postwar period. Some of the Civil War earthworks were removed as farmers returned their fi lds to cultivation, such as most of McLaws Line along Furnace Road, and smaller trenches at the Chancellorsville Inn, Hazel Grove, and Dowdall's Tavern. Many that were within woods survived, but became overgrown or eroded into inconspicuous mounds and depressions. The rows of artillery gun pits at Fairview survived as the Wyeths, Rowleys, and others who farmed the property avoided the works. Woods grew up on and around them by the early 20th century.

Other topographic changes in the landscape during this period may have included at least one new iron pit mine in the clearing between Fairview and Hazel Grove. It was probably associated with reopening of the Catharine Furnace property as the Marysville Bloomery in ca. 1883.

Vegetation

As farms returned to productivity in the years after the Civil War, agricultural crops once again became the dominant managed vegetation in the Chancellorsville battlefi ld landscape. Functional and ornamental vegetation was also maintained around farmsteads, including shade trees, lawn, shrubs, and fl wer gardens. Dowdall's Tavern, for example, featured rose-of-Sharon and other shrubs around its picket-fence enclosed yard. Hollyhocks grew around the Chancellorsville Inn, although after 1915, the Rowleys apparently kept the yard bare, possibly as pasture. They did maintain several antebellum elm trees and planted Virginia red-cedar along Elys Ford Road. At Wilderness Church, some of the antebellum pines remained. There is no record that ornamental vegetation was maintained around Jackson's Rock and the Jackson Monument, or at the 114th Pennsylvania and 27th Indiana monuments. The large specimen oak tree in the middle of the Fairview clearing, which had been recognized by the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld Park Association as a landmark for its purported use as a signal station during the battle, was removed around 1920.

Buildings and Structures

By 1927, most of the antebellum buildings in the Chancellorsville battlefi ld landscape had been demolished, replaced, or substantially reconstructed. Aside from agricultural outbuildings, the only antebellum buildings remaining were the Alrich, Perry, and Wellford houses, and probably the Hickman, Luckett, and Trigg houses.[77]

The Chancellorsville Inn, rebuilt at a third of its antebellum size and to accommodate tourists, retained its original stone entrance steps and portions of its stone foundation and brick walls, which included evidence of battle damage. Wilderness Church, Dowdall's Tavern, and the Hazel Grove, Hawkins, and Absalom McGee houses had been replaced with new buildings during the period. . The new house at Hazel Grove, occupied by the Kennedy family, was located southeast of the antebellum house, just west of the current intersection of Slocum Drive and Sickles Drive.

There were approximately thirty-four new farms established from Chancellor Road on the east to Brock Road on the west, each with its own farmhouse and barns. Post-war farmhouses such as Dowdall's Tavern built in ca. 1869 to the new Hawkins farmhouse completed in ca. 1920 were typically modest, with wood frame construction, two stories, simple side-gable roofs, three-bay fronts, and center entrances with porches.[78] Some of the farms, such as Hazel Grove, featured up-to-date dairy barns with gambrel roofs and ventilators, while the Rowleys appear to have built a modest gable-roof dairy barn to replace two smaller post-war barns to the west of the inn.[79] Melzi Chancellor established what was probably a more elaborate residence with an offic building and barn to the north of Wilderness Church in ca. 1870.

Views and Vistas

The primarily views and vistas of the Chancellorsville battlefi ld landscape during the post-war period remained those across road corridors and large farm clearings. The views along secondary roads such as the Orange Plank Road, Germanna Plank Road, and Mineral Springs Road became restricted due to growth of surrounding woods into the road corridor. Numerous new views were opened up through the clearing of woods for farms, notably along Brock Road near the railroad, and along Catharpin Road. Views across Furnace Hollow at the Catharine Furnace were lost as the once open valley became wooded.

Views along the turnpike remained open due to the large width of the corridor. This view by 1879 included the Jackson rock, and by 1888, the Jackson monument that were sited to allow for visibility from the road corridor. The most prominent and famous views were across the fi lds around Wilderness Church where General Jackson launched his flank ttack, and from the Chancellorsville Inn across the Fairview clearing, where the battle raged on May 3, 1863. Visitors to the inn could have a broad perspective from the building's cupola that was added as part of its post-war reconstruction. The view from Burton Hill, where Jackson or his aides learned of the extent of US troops along the turnpike, remained because the site was still open fi ld.

Small-Scale Features

As farmers returned their fi lds to production after the Civil War, they rebuilt fences that had been destroyed during the war. Many, such as the Wyeths at Chancellorsville, rebuilt stacked rail fences, an economical type of fence, and erected painted wood plank, rail, or picket fences around yards. After the turn of the century, many farmers turned to economical barbed-wire fences to enclose their livestock pastures.

A new type of small-scale features introduced to the Chancellorsville battlefi ld landscape during the post-war period was the commemorative monument. The three fini hed stone monuments installed on the Chancellorsville battlefi ld during the post-war period—the Jackson monument dedicated in 1888, 114th Pennsylvania in 1898, the 27th Indiana in ca. 1901—were typical of modest monuments dedicated at many Civil War-era battlefi lds during the period. The 27th Indiana Volunteers installed a more elaborate monument to their brigade at Gettysburg in 1890 and a simpler one at Antietam in 1910. The 114th Pennsylvania installed a monument with a figu ative bronze at Gettysburg in 1888.[80] The Jackson rock, installed in 1879, was a distinctive unfini hed quartz boulder, which was supposed to have an engraving. Such rustic monuments were often found in cemeteries during the late 19th century. In addition to these monuments, Chancellorsville also featured a granite marker at the Lee-Jackson bivouac site that was

installed in 1903 as part of a system of ten such markers that identified ites of historical significa ce in the area's four battlefi lds.

Perhaps the most numerous of small-scale features introduced during this period were wood telegraph poles, such as those installed along the eastern part of the Orange Plank Road by the 1920s. By this time, widespread electrical service had not yet been introduced.[81]

Archeological Sites

Archeological sites related to the battle, such as earthworks, burial sites, and building ruins, were still found throughout the Chancellorsville battlefi ld landscape by the 1920s. Many, however, had been removed as farmers returned their property to active use. By 1927, the battlefi ld's extensive lines of trenches and other earthworks had eroded and were mostly subtle depressions and rises in the landscape, often covered by trees and heavy undergrowth. The most prominent archeological site had been the ruins of the Fairview house, whose stone chimney stood as a poignant landmark in the Fairview clearing, but it was removed by the 1920s, probably by the Rowleys who farmed the property. The stone stack of Catharine Furnace did remain standing, although it was inconspicuous given its location deep in the woods south of the turnpike. Other building ruins and remnants included the brick Pulliam house off Furnace Road, and possibly the Carpenter farmhouse on Herndon Road.

Farmers continued to plow up shot and other detritus of war, but the vast majority of human burials and surface remains had been recovered by 1868 and reinterred in Fredericksburg and Culpeper national cemeteries, in Fredericksburg's Confederate Cemetery, and in private cemeteries.

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28 Pfanz, "History Through Eyes of Stone," 135-136.

29 Pfanz, "History Through Eyes of Stone," 140, 142, 179-180.

30 Pfanz, "History Through Eyes of Stone," 13, 16; 1937 aerial photograph, showing fi lds or scrubby growth at the northwest corner of Furnace Road and the Orange Plank Road. The exact date of this clearing is not known, but it occurred after a ca. 1897 photograph showing the wooded bivouac site, FRSP 684.

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39 Daniel Sickles, *Society of the Army of the Potomac Report*, 1900, quoted in Happel, 39.

40 Zenzen, 31.

41 Nathaniel Michler, "Chancellorsville…Prepared… under the Authority of the Hon. Secretary of War, 1867" (N.Y. Lithographic, Engraving & Printing Co., 1867); Harrison, Chancellorsville Battlefi ld Sites, 50-51, 114 (photograph of post-war A. McGee house); "Map of Chancellorsville, VA. The Property of the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld Association," 1891, showing McGee ownership; "Military Monday-Reuben McGee—30th Virginia Infantry," "Our Won History/Family Histories for the Rose and Kirkpatrick Families" blog, June 24, 2013, http://ourownhistory.blogspot.com/2013/06/military-monday-reuben-mcgee-30th.html (accessed December 2, 2014).

42 Crozier, 28. J. Warren Slaughter also owned an interest in the Chancellorsville property upon its sale to Walzl in 1869. Slaughter, who had taken over the Catharine Furnace works after the battle, may have owned mineral rights.

43 "Virginia Battle-Fields…Chancellorsville as it Now Looks," 1881.

44 Sean P. Adams, "Iron from the Wilderness: the History of Virginia's Catharine Furnace" (Unpublished National Park Service report, Northeast Region History Program, 2011), 73, 76. The clearing had become scrub-covered by 1901, when the 27th Indiana monument was dedicated.

45 Happel, 29.

46 Deed, Wyeth heirs to A. J. Rowley, May 4, 1910, in Crozier, 241; Lee Woolf, "Houseful of Memories, Fredericksburg *Free Lance-Star*, August 2, 2003, 8-9.

47 Woolf, 10-11; May 18, 1967 letter to John Jamison re: Chancellor cemetery, FRSP place files [opy cut off author of letter]; 1937 aerial photograph, FRSP. The aerial, and other War Department and NPS plans, do not show the signal station oak. The Rowleys plowed over the entrance road to the Chancellors cemetery to provide more space for cultivation as discussed in Woolf, so perhaps they removed the tree for the same reason.

48 1937 aerial photograph.

49 Woolf, 11-12; Jamison re: Chancellor cemetery.

50 "Map of Chancellorsville, VA. The Property of the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld Association," 1891; photograph of 27th Indiana monument, ca. 1901 indicating forest succession in the Fairview-Hazel Grove clearing, FRSP 003; National Park Service, "Chancellorsville Battlefi ld Park," Drawing F&S 1051, June 12, 1934, showing "Kennedy House;" Photograph of early 20th-century dairy barn at Hazel Grove, photographed 1986, in Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s*, 115.

51 Ware, quoted in Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sites*, 88.

52 Memorandum, Historian Noel Harrison to Chief Historian, March 3, 1991, including sketch map and history of Melzi Chancellor's new residence, FRSP Place Files, Hawkins Farm.

53 "The Oldest Representative of the Historic Chancellor Family Dead, Fredericksburg *Free Lance*, February 22, 1895; Battlefi lds Memorial Commission, "Chancellorsville VA Battlefi ld Park," April 6, 1931.

54 Page, Jim, "History of Wilderness Baptist Church, Spotsylvania County, Virginia, 1778-2009," unpublished paper based on 1931 history by Edward Peyton, 2009, 6-8, 14-15.

55 Memorandum, Harrison to Chief Historian, 1991.

56 1937 aerial photograph; Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s*, 75; Battlefi lds Memorial Commission, "Chancellorsville VA Battlefi ld Park", April 1931 (showing Talley ownership north of the turnpike), FRSP; Ruth Graham, Historical Assistant, "Report on Field Investigation of the Chancellorsville Campaign," August 12, 1935, NARA II, RG 79 Central Classified iles, 1933-1949, box 2466 (research courtesy of Joan Zenzen).

57 1937 aerial photograph; Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s*, 73; Battlefi lds Memorial Commission map, 1931.

58 Photograph of Elys Ford Road near the river showing two-track unpaved condition, ca. 1920, FRSP image 1416; USGS topographic map, Spotsylvania quadrangle, 1887.

59 1937 aerial photograph; Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sites*, 15.

60 Woolf, 11-12; Battlefields Memorial Commission map, 1931.

61 1937 aerial photograph; April 1936 oblique aerial. No other documentation was found on the Decker (Grady) farm.

62 Noel G. Harrison, "Gazetteer of Historic Sites Related to the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Volume I" (Unpublished National Park Service report, 1986), 213; "General Index of Deeds…. Spotsylvania Count, Virginia, Names of Properties," http://resources.umwhisp.org/spots/spots_named_prop.htm (accessed December 15, 2014).

63 1937 aerial photograph; Battlefields Memorial Commission, "Chancellorsville VA Battlefield Park," April 6, 1931; Harrison, Gazetteer, 213. It is presumed that the ownership shown on the 1931 map reflected ownership in 1927.

64 1937 aerial photograph; Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sites*, 42.

65 "History of Piney Branch Baptist Church," http://www.pineybranchbc.org/documents.html (accessed November 24, 2014).

66 1937 aerial photograph. This aerial shows that the Germanna Plank Road corridor had been mostly covered by trees.

67 1937 aerial photograph. It is unclear from the aerial whether the Hickman house was standing in 1937.

68 USGS topographic survey, Spotsylvania Quadrangle, 1887.

69 Spotsylvania Memory, "Atwell Young, the Black Confederate," December 30, 2013, http://spotsylvaniamemory.blogspot.com/2013/12/atwell-young-black-confederate.html (accessed November 24, 2014).

70 Spotsylvania Memory, "The Chancellors, Part 3," April 10, 2012, http://spotsylvaniamemory.blogspot.com/2012/04/chancellors-part-3.html (accessed November 24, 2014).

71 1937 aerial photograph.

72 1937 aerial photograph.

73 Adams, "Iron from the Wilderness," 73, 76; "Map of Chancellorsville, VA. The Property of the Chancellorsville Battlefield Association," 1891; Jedidiah Hotchkiss, ed., *The Virginias, a Mining, Industrial & Scientific Journal, Devoted to the Development of Virginia and West Virginia,* volume 3 (Staunton, VA: Yost, 1882), 90. The 1891 map labeled the property south of Fairview (Chancellorsville) as belonging to the "Iron Mining Company."

74 1937 aerial photograph; Battlefields Memorial Commission, "Chancellorsville VA Battlefield Park," April 6, 1931.

75 Traceries, 27; Louis Berger Group, "Historic Context on Fauquier County's Dairy Farms" (Unpublished report prepared for the Virginia Division of Historic Resources, January 2012), 13-14, http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/pdf_files specialcollections/fq-076_dairyfarmcontext_2012_lbg_report.pdf (accessed November 25, 2014).

76 Virginia Central Railway, "Battlefield Route, Time Table No. 1," October 15, 1933, http://vcr.golden.im/images/VCRschedule.jpg (accessed November 25, 2014).

77 Harrison does not give a date the Alrich and Perry houses were demolished; the Luckett house was demolished between 1920 and 1935. The existing houses on the Alrich and Perry sites appear to date from after 1927 (1950s-style brick ranch houses). No information has been found on the Lewis houses along Catharpin Road, or the Decker house along River Road.

78 Photographs of the post-war Dowdall's Tavern, FRSP 694, and Absalom McGee and Hawkins houses, in Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sites*, 114, 122.

79 Photograph of post-war Hazel Grove barn in Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sites*, 115.

80 Stone Sentinels, Chancellorsville Battlefield monuments, http://www.stonesentinels.com/Chancellorsville/Chancellorsville_Monuments.php (accessed November 25, 2014).

81 Photo of older wood utility poles along Orange Plank Road, 1935, FRSP 2157; Woolf, 10-11.

Cultural Landscape Report
Chancellorsville Battlefield

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania
National Military Park
Spotsylvania County, Virginia

Post-War Period
1865–1927

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

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

SOURCES

1. NPS and Spotsylvania County GIS data
2. USGS topographic maps, 1887, 1932
3. Chancellorsville Battlefield Association plan, 1891
4. Chancellorsville VA Battlefield Park map, 1931
5. Aerial photograph, 1937

DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter, SUNY ESF
ArcGIS and Adboe Illustrator, 2014

LEGEND

- Building
- Major Road, Minor Road
- Notable View
- Fence
- Chancellorsville Earthworks: Confederate, U.S., Both, Artillery Lunette
- Wilderness Earthworks: Confederate, U.S.
- Approximate Iron Mine Site, Monument
- Field or Open Ground
- Woods
- Specimen Tree, Orchard
- River or Stream, Wetland
- Feature Removed During Period (dashed line)
- Period Property Boundary
- Current Park Boundary

NOTES

1. Plan shows landscape in 1927.
2. All features shown at approximate location and scale.
3. Property ownership based on 1931 park plan (names with dashes; not all boundaries shown due to lack of documentation.
4. Sites of removed features labeled in italics; Civil War-era properties labeled in bold uppercase.

North

0 .50 1.0 Mile

Drawing 1.3

5. EARLY PARK PERIOD, 1927–1945

In 1927, plans for establishing a national military park on the battlefi lds of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County were fi ally realized. Initially administered and developed by the US War Department, the park was transferred in 1933 to civilian administration of the National Park Service. With ample labor supplied by the Civilian Conservation Corps, the park service completed development of the park, focusing on preservation and restoration of the 1863 battlefi ld landscape, and addition of visitor amenities.

By 1940, the Chancellorsville battlefi ld park had become a well-developed system of drives, foot trails, and interpreted battle remnants that provided visitors and students of military history with the ability to access and understand the primary points of interest, focused around the battlefi ld of May 3 at Fairview and Hazel Grove, along with the route of Jackson's march to the flank ttack on May 1-2, 1863. Despite its large acreage and far-flu g extent, the Chancellorsville park preserved primarily narrow tracts of land, leaving much of the adjoining woods and farm fi lds under private ownership. It also excluded the battle's namesake Chancellorsville Inn, which burned in November 1927 shortly after the park's establishment, leaving ruins that evoked the Civil War aftermath (fig. 1.102).



Figure 1.102. The ruins of the second (ca. 1872) Chancellorsville Inn following a fi e in 1927, looking northeast from the turnpike, 1935. The elm tree in the foreground, entrance steps, and standing brick walls are antebellum remnants. (Library of Congress, Historic American Building Survey, photograph 89-CHAN VI)

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

By the mid-1920s, the Fredericksburg area battlefi ld park movement had gained new support and interest in Congress, spurred in part by publicity from a major military training held at the battlefi lds in September 1921, presided over by President Harding and with Civil War veterans in attendance. Three years later, bills were introduced into Congress calling for the inspection of the Fredericksburg area battlefi lds to determine the feasibility of "preserving and marking [them] for historical and professional military study."[1] Arguments for the bills in House and Senate committees cited the need to educate the public on the lessons of the battles, and to preserve earthen defensive works that were under threat of destruction. That Chancellorsville was one of the most renowned of Confederate victories and an important part of the Lost Cause narrative, which celebrated Southern glory and white society, was of little consequence within the national focus on reconciliation and commemorating valor on both sides of the Civil War.[2]

In June 1924, legislation was signed into law to create a three-person commission to undertake the study of the Fredericksburg-area battlefi lds. In December 1925, this preliminary park commission produced a report calling for the federal government to establish a national military park at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County (the Wilderness also extended into Orange County) based on the Antietam Plan, a limited and more economical program for battlefi ld preservation named after the Maryland battlefi ld. This plan addressed opponents' concerns about costs amid an increasing number of national military parks proposals



Figure 1.103. A postcard of Bloody Lane at Antietam National Battlefield (ca. 1930), showing narrow government-owned strip between fences that contained the park drive, monuments, and markers. (National Park Service, Antietam National Battlefield

across the South. The Antietam Plan (or System) involved acquisition of narrow strips of land along battle lines for the development of drives and placement of markers, and relied on the preservation of the larger battlefi ld through continued private use and ownership (fig. 1.103). or the proposed Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County park, the preliminary commission reported:

> That the battle fi lds be marked in accordance with the Antietam system by the placing of markers and tablets at the sites of the important points, events, and actions, by the construction of roads where necessary to make the important points reasonably accessible, and by acquiring the sites where trenches on the main battle line are suffi ently well preserved to warrant retaining in their present condition.[3]

The park commission estimated that its Antietam Plan proposal would require approximately 535 acres, as opposed to earlier park proposals that had called for government acquisition of 6,000 acres. The report included a map locating earthworks and identifying which to acquire and which just to mark. For Chancellorsville, however, the commission recommended that the government acquire no land because it believed the existing public roads gave adequate access through the battlefi ld, and because there were few visible earthworks remaining outside of the road corridors. In addition, the commission reported that at Chancellorsville, "any development that will prevent access to the battle lines is unlikely." The House Committee on Military Affairs heard testimony on the preliminary commission's report in February 1926, and concluded with unanimous support for the park proposal.[4]

On February 14, 1927, President Calvin Coolidge signed legislation into law establishing the "Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefi lds Memorial National Military Park. The legislation gave overall administrative authority to the Secretary of War, and responsibility for park development to a three-person commission to be composed of Army officers, vilians, or both. It called for the park's development based on the 1925 preliminary park proposal, but did not delineate specific ands to be acquired, or limit the overall acreage. The Secretary of War was given authority to condemn lands for park development, and to acquire additional land as deemed necessary, a clause that would prove critical to the development of the Chancellorsville battlefi ld. The law also provided for an initial $50,000 appropriation to start surveying and land acquisition.[5]

WAR DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATION

The new Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County national military park commission received its fir t federal appropriation in January 1928, which allowed it to begin the work of surveying and planning the new park, following the recommendations of the 1925 preliminary park report. Field inspections revealed that the report's survey of defensive works was not accurate. The commission engaged the Army War College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania to undertake a new survey of all trenches and gun positions throughout the four battlefi lds. This survey would in turn serve as a plan for land acquisition and location of park drives and markers.[6]

As the Army War College completed its survey of the four battlefi lds between 1929 and 1930, the park commissioners developed plans for land acquisition. Once the War Department approved these plans, the commission began the process of acquisition, most of which proceeded with little acrimony. Some landowners donated their land to the park, most sold their land, and several were acquired through condemnation, either to clear title or because of contention arising

from how park property cut across farms or otherwise disrupted private land uses. Based on further study and fi ld inspection, the park commission recommended acquisition of additional park land, but stayed within the overall confi es of the Antietam Plan that resulted in a park consisting of multiple strips of land in the four major battlefi ld units, along with several smaller parcels at other sites such as Salem Church that was considered part of the Chancellorsville unit (fig. 1.104).[7] The Wilderness Battlefi ld unit overlapped the route of Jackson's march to the flank ttack due to the earthworks and significa t fi hting that took place there in 1864.[8]

On October 19, 1928, President Calvin Coolidge presided over a ceremony dedicating the new park, held at the planned northern entrance of the Fredericksburg battlefi ld unit. Here, a boulder with a brass plaque known as the Coolidge Memorial was dedicated as the fir t physical improvement of the new park. Actual park development followed land acquisition that began in 1929 and was followed by road building that was made possible by a $215,000 appropriation in 1930 intended in part as a work relief program. By summer 1930, park development was underway. The Fredericksburg F*ree Lance Star* echoed the excitement of the park commissioners, who viewed the park "as a project of immense proportions and one that eventually would transform a section of this country from mere wood and farm land into a beautiful memorial to American spirit and valor which would attract to Virginia and to this immediate section thousands of worshippers at the shrine of history and sacrifice. [9]

On November 11, 1931, the park dedicated its fir t road, Lee Drive at Fredericksburg. In addition to road building, park development at the four battlefi lds included clearing vegetation from earthworks and erecting temporary wood signs because funds were not available for permanent metal tablets, relief maps, and troop position markers. No park buildings were constructed.

The park commission continued to acquire land through the early 1930s, bringing the total property of the park to 2,164 acres by July 1932. At this time, the park, through the federal Bureau of Public Roads and Works Progress Administration, had built or begun construction on 13.66 miles of roads out of a total planned 29.27 miles. Plans for the roads included ashlar granite culvert headwalls, ditches, and arched stone-faced bridges, but most of these features were

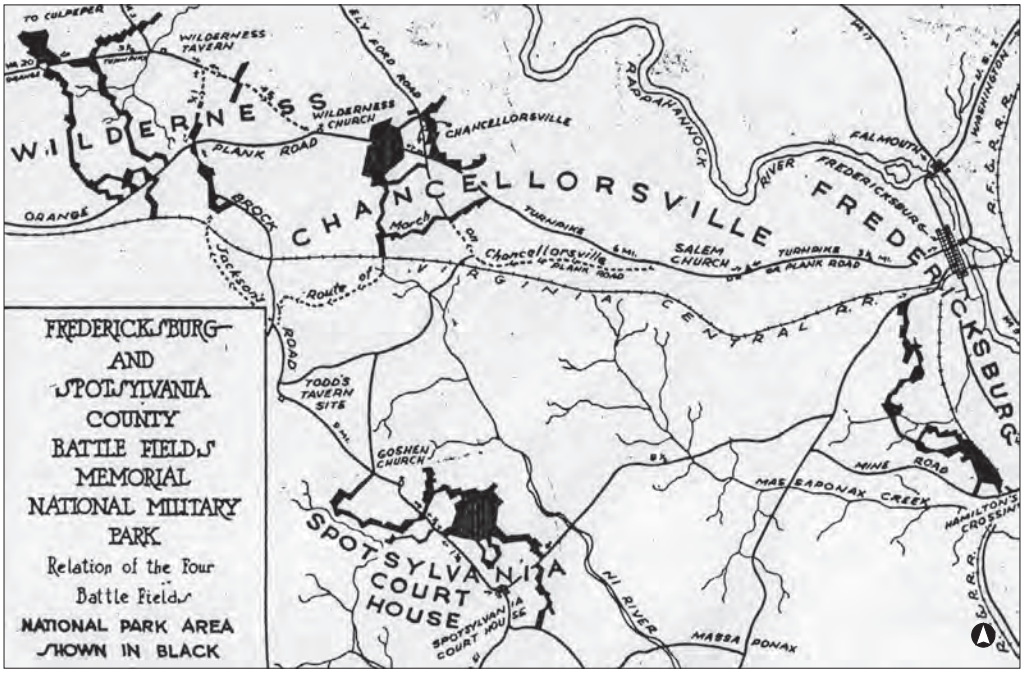


Figure 1.104. Map of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County National Military Park showing Antietam-Plan development of the four main battlefields as acquired by the War Department, ca. 1933. The Jackson Trail was not incorporated into the park until 1939. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Map Collection)

not realized during initial construction of park drives due to fi ancial constraints. By 1933 on the eve of the park's transfer to the Department of Interior, the War Department had acquired most of the recommended land and laid out many of the roads, but development of the park landscape remained incomplete.[10]

Chancellorsville Park Development [11]

In 1928-29 during its fir t year of planning, the park commissioners inspected the Chancellorsville battlefi ld and found more extensive lines of defensive works than previously reported. The commissioners concluded that the recommendations of the 1925 preliminary commission to only place markers along the public roads were inadequate: "The military student, and many others, will desire to stand upon the actual site and such land should be acquired. Under the present project no land can be acquired at Chancellorsville and Salem Church. Property owners will certainly object to the trespassing of any one who desires to cross their cultivated fi lds to reach the sites of the opposing lines of battles."[12]

In November 1929, the Army War College completed its survey of the Chancellorsville battlefi ld to identify troop positions and surviving earthworks, and fi e months later in April 1930, the park commissioners followed with a new plan for Chancellorsville, which called for the following:

- Land Acquisition: 130 acres to be acquired along extant and important trenches and gun emplacements, primarily within and near the Chancellorsville property (Fairview).
- Roads: Construction of 1.75 miles of 18-foot wide oil-graveled roads. The report indicated no bridges were required, only "small and inexpensive" culverts.
- Trails: The commissioners recommended construction of 2.9 miles of footpaths leading to defensive works not reached by the roads.
- Non-structural Improvements: The commission outlined a plan for thinning woods and grubbing across 104.3 acres, and planting grass on the same area, "this so that the completed park will present a sightly appearance, and facilitate keeping it clear of poisonous and other snakes, of which there are a number in the area." The report also recommended planting "shrubbery and fl wering plants. . .in suitable places within the park" through transplanting or donation of nursery materials.
- Ornamental and Commemorative Structures, Fences, Etc.: Two primary entrances to the park were proposed along the turnpike at the east and west ends of the park, and a fla staff was proposed near the Fairview artillery lunettes. Woven-wood fences were proposed only where the park passed through pasture, to keep out cattle. Proposed interpretive and commemorative devices included ten "dummy guns and carriages" to mark important gun positions, three large relief maps of the battlefi ld, ten bronze historical tablets, and 1,846 bronze tablets to mark positions and lines.[13]

At the Jackson Monument, for example, the commission's 1930 plan called for acquiring a narrow strip along the turnpike extending west of the monument, where relief maps were to be placed for visitor orientation at the park's "Sub Primary Entrance" (fig. 1.105). The park property was to extend north along the earthworks north of the turnpike, forming a large arc around the Jackson Monument. Bullock Road was to be realigned so it extended south on axis with and around the Jackson Monument. Across the turnpike, the commission proposed acquiring a deeper strip that extended from the Fairview artillery lunettes west toward Hazel Grove, including the Pennsylvania monument. [14]

Major Arthur E. Wilbourn, one of the three park commissioners, remained dissatisfied w th the plan for Chancellorsville because it was based on incomplete fi ld data. Due to timing and funding limitations, he undertook much additional work himself to verify troop positions and check fi ld conditions. He used this research to inform not only the content and location of proposed tablets and other markers, but also to make revised recommendations for the land and property to be included in the Chancellorsville unit.

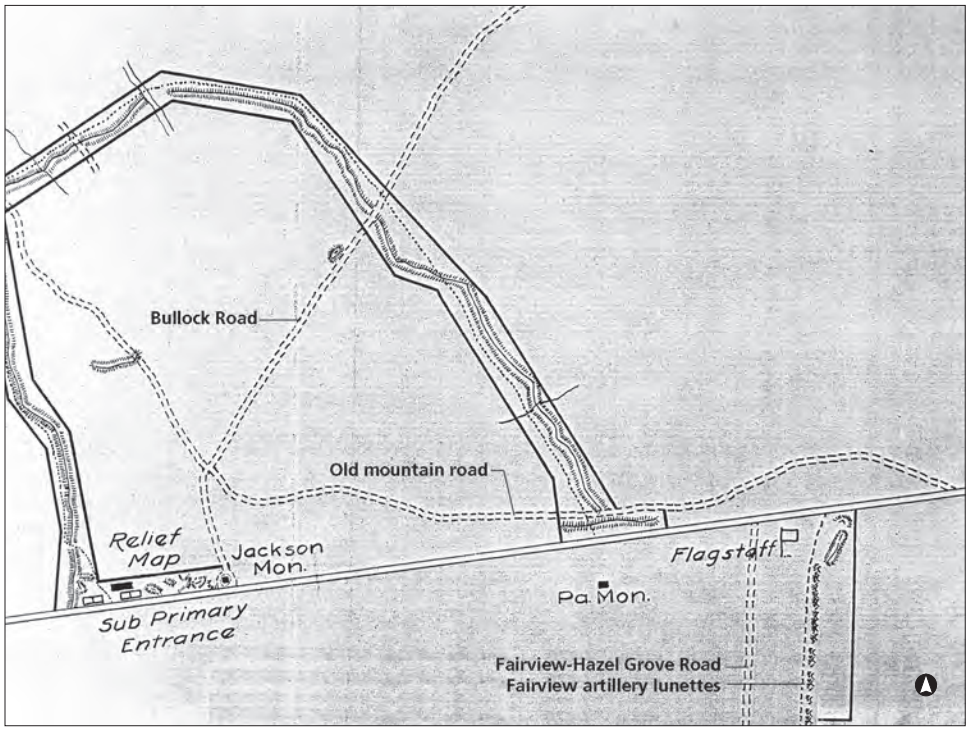


Figure 1.105. The park commission's 1930 plan, detail at the Jackson Monument area. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Map Collection)

By February 1931, Wilbourn had produced a series of nine charts detailing the park commission's new recommendations for land acquisition and park development, which greatly increased the size of the Chancellorsville from 130 to 462 acres, and the length of park drives from 1.75 miles to 8 miles. In keeping with the tradition of other national military parks, the roads were to be named in honor of officers ho fought in the battle. Unlike the previous report that planned park drives only along extant defensive works, Wilbourn's plan called acquiring land along troop lines where there were no extant works. The plan extended park acquisitions south to the Catharine Furnace ruins and the Virginia Central Railway, east to earthworks near River Road and Furnace Road (McLaws Drive), and north to the Bullock house site and the apex of Hooker's fi al position (fig. 1.106). ilbourn also included strips of land along the turnpike at Dowdall's Tavern and the Talley farm where markers would be placed to interpret Jackson's flank ttack. The site of the Chancellorsville Inn, which had burned down in 1927, was not included in Wilbourn's proposal, perhaps because it had been marked in 1927 by a monument placed along the turnpike by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.[15]

On March 16, 1931, the War Department (Quartermaster Corps) approved the park commission's revised plan for Chancellorsville with several amendments, noting it was "a very effective plan to commemorate that battle" and was "guided by a desire to keep the acreage and cost of the park within reasonable, fair, and defensible limits." The Quartermaster Corps' amendments called for acquisition of three additional parcels: a 200-yard strip between the turnpike and Bullock Road adjoining the commission's parcels; and a set of parcels north and south of the turnpike west of the Talley Farm at the flank ttack battlefi ld. The Quartermaster noted, "No features of the Chancellorsville fi ht are more interesting than Jackson's surprise attack, and the many events which centered around Dowdall's Tavern."[16] The Quartermaster Corps amendments did not include the Chancellorsville Inn site.

Acquisition of land and construction of the roads at Chancellorsville began soon after approval of the plan. Most of the property was acquired between 1931 and 1933. As elsewhere in the park, many of the land owners were cooperative and readily sold land to the government, while acquisition of some parcels was "heavily impeded," according to Wilbourn—perhaps a reference to the Chancellorsville Inn site. By April 1932, work was nearing completion on a fi e-mile graded (unpaved) drive that began at the turnpike (Route 3) and followed a straightened alignment of Furnace Road to the Catharine Furnace (McLaws Drive and Furnace Road) (fig. 1.107). rom here, a triangular intersection provided access to an improved drive south past the furnace to the railroad (Jackson Trail East), and a new

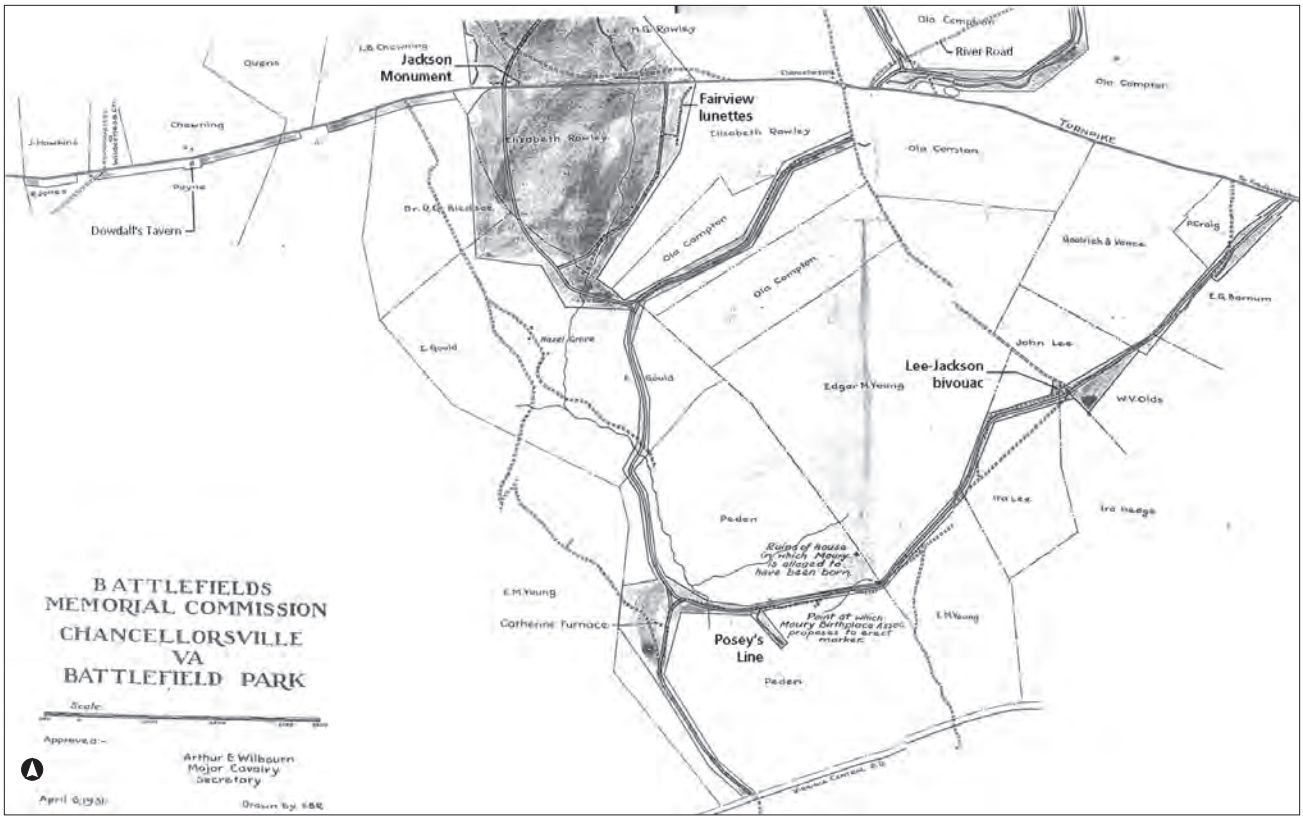


Figure 1.106. Map of the Chancellorsville park unit showing land either acquired or proposed for acquisition (shaded parcels), April 1931. See figu e 1.104 for the land north of the turnpike (section missing from this map). (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Map Collection)



Figure 1.107. Map of the Chancellorsville battlefield surveyed in 1932 showing park development. By this time, the commission had apparently not yet acquired or developed land north of the turnpike. The solid lines indicate existing improved roads, the dashed line either secondary roads, proposed roads, or roads under construction. The red lines indicate earthworks. (Detail, US Geological Survey, "Topographic Maps of Chancellorsville and Salem Church Battlefields...Surveyed in Cooperation with the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Commission," 1932, Library of Congress digital Id cw0530000, annotated by SUNY ESF)

drive extending north back to the turnpike, between Hazel Grove and Fairview (Sickles Drive and Stuart Drive). These drives were completed with graded unpaved surfaces, but lacked fini hed structures such as masonry culvert headwalls, bridges, and drainage ditches (fig. 1.108). erry-Paxton Drive was built along the old farm road between Fairview and Hazel Grove where the Indiana monument was located, but diverted onto a new alignment near the turnpike, probably to avoid impacting the north-south side of US artillery lunettes along which the old road ran. One of the east-west lunettes, however, was removed for the new alignment. Slocum Drive ran along the long line of Slocum's works from Stuart Drive to the Orange Plank Road. The connecting public roads formed part of the drive network, but remained in public ownership, except for a portion of Elys Ford Road that was acquired by the War Department.[17]

A major landscape project undertaken by the War Department was clearing of the tactical firi g line between Fairview and Hazel Grove. This view had become obstructed with the growth of woods when the land was abandoned for agriculture sometime in the late 19th century. By July 1932, the War Department had cleared a straight swath from Berry-Paxton Drive to Stuart Drive, but left scattered mature trees standing (fig. 1.109) [18]



Figure 1.108. McLaws Drive (Furnace Road) looking south from the turnpike showing initial construction completed in 1932 with thinned woods at left and seeded shoulders, photographed ca. 1934. The cedars to the right were probably planted by the National Park Service. At right is the post-war Craig Farm. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 3)

Once the drives were built, the park commission began work on marking battle sites and features. Due to budget constraints and incomplete historical research, planned permanent metal tablets and signs were not installed. Instead, temporary wooden markers were placed to mark the Civil War names of roads, streams, fords, and houses, and the commemorative names of the new park drives (fig. 1.110). O hers were planned to mark the route of Jackson's march to the flank ttack on May 2, 1863.[19]



Figure 1.109. The Hazel Grove-Fairview vista after clearing by the War Department, looking southwest from Berry-Paxton Drive toward Hazel Grove, ca. 1933. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 1)



Figure 1.110. A temporary wood tablet designed by the War Department and installed ca. 1932, photographed April 1935. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 8)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

On June 10, 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 6166 that transferred the War Department's battlefi ld parks and certain national cemeteries to the National Park Service, a civilian agency within the Department of Interior. The transfer was part of FDR's massive New Deal reorganization of the federal government and was intended to bring military parks under the common administration of the federal parks agency that had been created in 1916, but which had little prior experience in managing historic sites. During the summer and fall of 1933, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefi lds Memorial National Military Park and Fredericksburg National Cemetery were transferred to the National Park Service. [20] The park service designated a superintendent to take over direct administration from the commissioners, with support by historians, foresters, landscape architects and other professional.[21]

The National Park Service shaped its interpretive and development programs in response to regional interest in Chancellorsville for its association with the Lost Cause narrative in general and the site of Lee's greatest victory and the martyrdom of Stonewall Jackson in particular. In development of the park, this bias was evident in siting of the park visitor area at the Jackson Monument, development of a wildfl wer garden in memory of Jackson, the acquisition and development of the Jackson Trail, and additional monumentation at the site of the Lee-Jackson bivouac. The park also hosted a large reenactment of the Battle of Chancellorsville in 1935 that paid special attention to Jackson and had a strong Confederate focus. Attended by an estimated 30,000-50,000 people including Sue Chancellor who saw the battle from the Chancellorsville Inn, the celebration began with an opening ceremony held at the bivouac site, and included a re-enactment of Jackson's flank arch. An oration at the bivouac site was given by Robert E. Lee biographer Douglas Southall Freeman, who was noted for his veneration of the Confederate cause and helped develop the park's interpretive materials.[22]

Federal Work-Relief Programs

The National Park Service suffered from fi cal constraints related to the Great Depression, but enjoyed significa t resources made available through FDR's New Deal work-relief programs established in 1933. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) and Public Works Administration (PWA) provided funding for major construction such as permanent buildings and roads. The Emergency Conservation Work program—better known by the name of its labor force, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)—provided the park with the labor and funding necessary to accomplish a wide array of landscape development work. The CCC established military-like corps of unemployed young men, who were stationed in camps set up by the Army at national and state parks and other reservations across the country. The Fredericksburg-area battlefi ld parks were provided with three CCC camps, one of which was established at Chancellorsville, identified as Camp MP-3, later NP-11.[23]

The Chancellorsville camp, designed for approximately 200 enrollees, was established as an all-white white camp, but in 1934 was changed to an all-black camp, which aroused protests from area offi als and residents. In response, the park service threatened closure of the camp, and ultimately the protestors retreated. On August 8, 1934, 190 black enrollees of Company 362-C arrived at Chancellorsville from Richmond, Norfolk, and other areas of Virginia. Over the next six years, these CCC enrollees would provide most of



Figure 1.111. Workers from the Chancellorsville CCC camp grading a bank along Elys Ford Road, August 22, 1935. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 6)

the labor for development of the park landscape (fig. 1.111). Over nearly a decade, the CCC enrollees built roads, graded banks, cleared brush from earthworks, transplanted thousands of trees and shrubs, built picnic tables, railings, fences, and small buildings, and cleared understory to reduce the risk of forest fi es. They received work-related training, including courses in landscape architecture and forestry. In December 1940, Company 362-C was transferred to another CCC camp, and in April 1941, Company 2329, a white company, moved in from the Wilderness Camp MP-4 and remained there until March 1942, when the Chancellorsville camp was permanently closed. [24]

Park-Wide Landscape Development

For the fir t decade of its administration of the four Fredericksburg-area battlefi lds, the National Park Service completed or improved the roads and signage planned by the War Department. The park also added new signs and interpretive devices, constructed visitor contact stations at each of the battlefi lds, developed picnic areas, and acquired additional land. One of the biggest construction projects in the park was a central headquarters and museum building in Fredericksburg adjacent to the national cemetery, which housed park offices d provided a starting place for visitors in the widely-dispersed park. The building, completed in 1935, was designed by park service architects in a Colonial Revival style that recalled historic houses in Fredericksburg (fig. 1.112)

The headquarters-museum building refle ted the National Park Service's approach to design that sought to harmonize park development with its natural and cultural setting. During its fir t two decades when it primarily managed big parks in the West such as Yellowstone, the agency adopted a rustic aesthetic the refle ted pioneer building traditions and naturalistic landscape design intended to harmonize with the surrounding environment. On the Fredericksburg-area battlefi lds, this design approach led to use of worm fences and vernacular wood buildings reminiscent of the rural antebellum landscape, while contemporary features such as guide rails and signs were designed with unmilled timbers or dark fini hes that receded in the surrounding natural landscape (fig. 1.113). Although the design of the battlefi ld drives with their masonry structures had been established by the War Department, the park service added naturalistic plantings that sought to better integrate the roads into the surrounding rural environment. The National Park Service dismissed some of the War Department's landscape development as incompatible with its rustic approach to design, such as where thinnings created abrupt edges to woods.[25]

During World War II, the park's development largely ceased due to the war-time economy and closing of the CCC camps. The Army took over the Chancellorsville



Figure 1.112. The central headquarters and museum building in Fredericksburg, built with PWA funds in 1935. The building and grounds were designed to harmonize with the historic village setting. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Fredericksburg Battlefield photographs, box 4



Figure 1.113. The visitor contact station at Fredericksburg battlefi ld, illustrating the rustic style that the National Park Service employed at rural and natural areas in the park. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Fredericksburg Battlefield Photographs, box 4)

CCC camp in March 1942, and portions of the park were used as training grounds by armed forces, some of whom assisted with completing park projects, including the Jackson Trail.[26]

Chancellorsville Park Development [27]

By June 1934, most of the land planned by the War Department for incorporation into the Chancellorsville nit had been acquired (fig. 1.114). The park service did not acquire the planned strips of land along the south side of the turnpike at Dowdall's Tavern, but did purchase a small strip along the north side of the road, west of the Hawkins Farm. The Chancellorsville Inn ruins also remained outside of park boundaries.

The park service's only major expansion of the Chancellorsville park prior to World War II was along the Jackson Trail extending to Brock Road near the Cook Farm (fig. 1.115). B January 1935, superintendent Branch Spalding had approach the park commission, which retained an advisory role, about acquiring the property "[b]ecause of the great historical importance of the Jackson Trail and the consequent demand of the park visitors to be taken over it…" According to Spalding, the commission "willingly took hold of the idea," and by February 1935, had secured written commitment from all nine property owners to donate approximately 100-foot-wide strips of land along the route.[28]

In 1936, deeds were executed conveying the narrow strips of land to the park, but problems with clearing title delayed park ownership for three years. In addition to the Jackson Trail, the park also received a donation in 1937 of ten acres at the site of the Maury-Pulliam house along Furnace Road by Judge Alvin T Embrey of Fredericksburg. He donated the property as a memorial to the noted oceanographer Matthew Fontaine Maury, who was born on the site in 1806 and revolutionized 19th-century shipping. According to Superintendent Branch Spalding, the site "is symbolic of an interesting combination of social and military history."[29] Title to the property was not cleared until ca. 1939. While the park did not acquire any additional land, it did inventory all the private parcels that adjoined park property, and also identified ll land between or adjacent to the park property as eight distinct tracts, perhaps in anticipation of future ownership interest.[30]

One of the fir t new developments at Chancellorsville under National Park Service administration was the CCC camp, which was built within a few months of the transfer of the park from the War Department. Other initial park development focused on completion of the park drives and addition of permanent metal tablets. This was followed by projects designed by the park service, including foot trails, interpretive signage, visitor facilities, picnic grounds, a maintenance area, and the Jackson Trail.

CCC Camp and Utility Area

Chancellorsville's CCC Camp MP-3 was built in the fall of 1933 on park property along the east side of Elys Ford Road at the intersection of Hooker Drive, which had been planned by the War Department, but not yet constructed. The camp, built by the CCC enrollees, was largely complete by February 1934. The buildings were constructed according to standard Army plans adapted to locally available building materials. Designed as temporary buildings, most were frame construction built on wood posts, with sash windows, gable roofs, and tar paper-and-batten siding.[31]

The main part of the CCC camp was north of Hooker Drive, with a large mess hall, administration building, and fi e barracks, along with small buildings for showers, toilets, and storage (fig. 1.116). The administration building was surrounded by a rectangular yard that

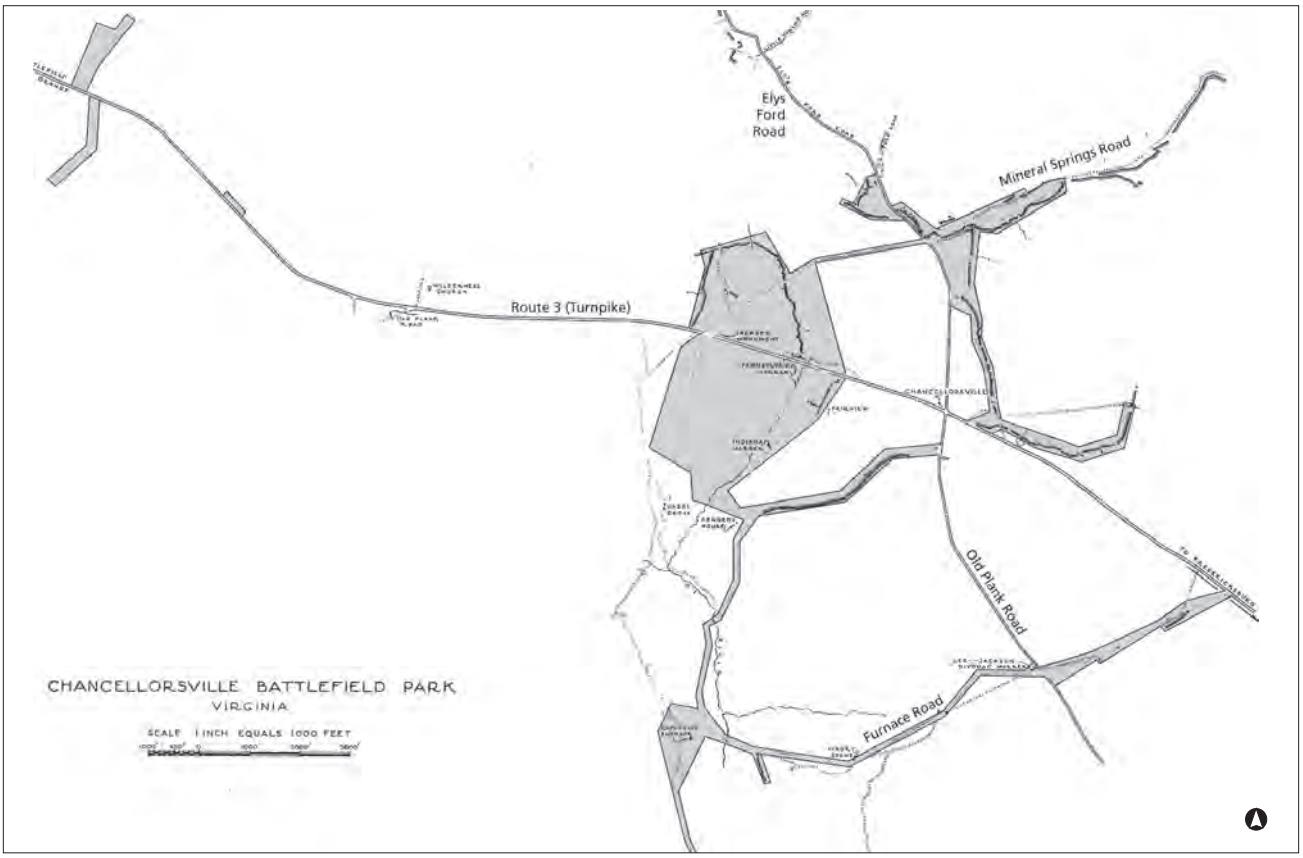


Figure 1.114. Map of park property acquired at Chancellorsville by June 1934. The parcels on the turnpike at far left were acquired by the War Department to interpret the area where Jackson began the flank attack. (National Park Service Technical Information Center, FRSP 326_1051_[136683], annotated by SUNY ESF)

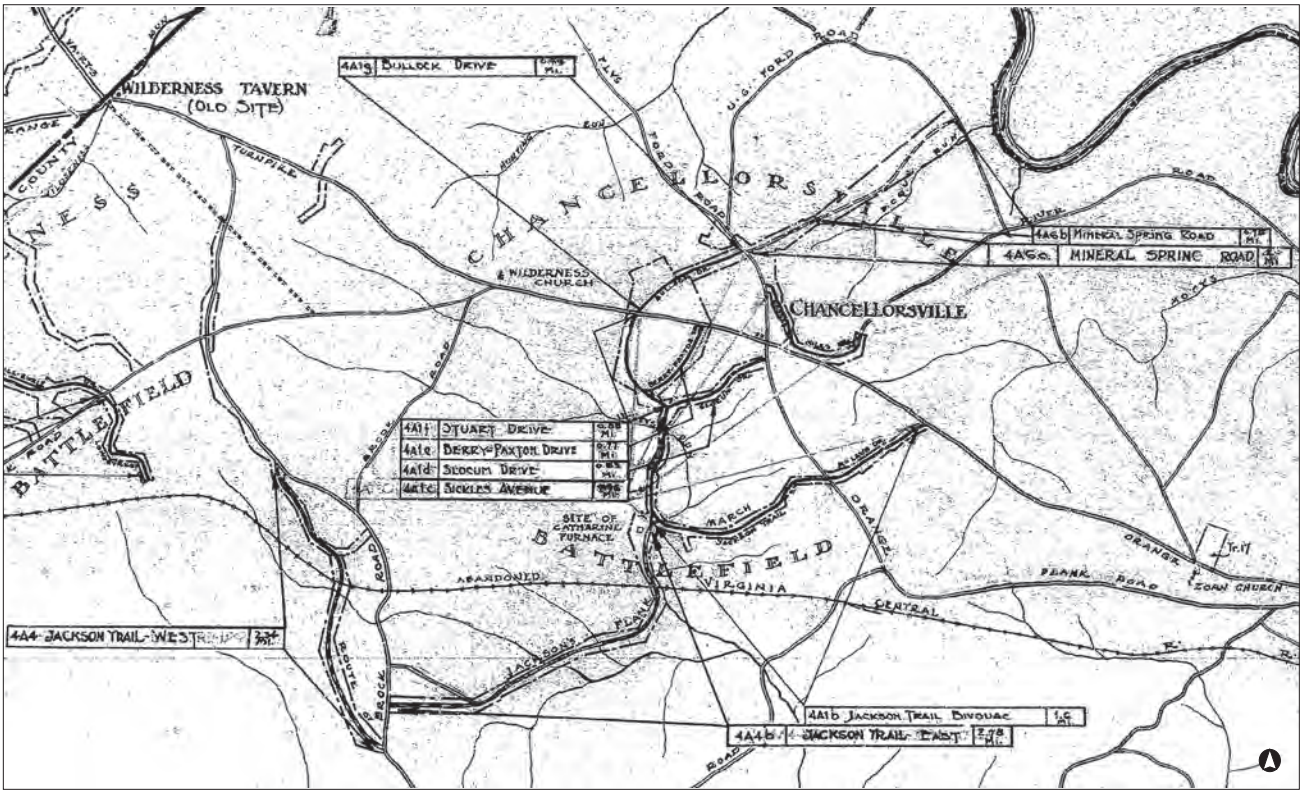


Figure 1.115. A 1943 map of park land along the Jackson Trail donated in 1935 and acquired by 1939, and the Maury birthplace site donated in 1937. (Detail, Chancellorsville Battlefield Development Plan, January 1, 1943, National Park Service Technical Information Center, FRSP 326_1051_[136683], annotated by SUNY ESF)

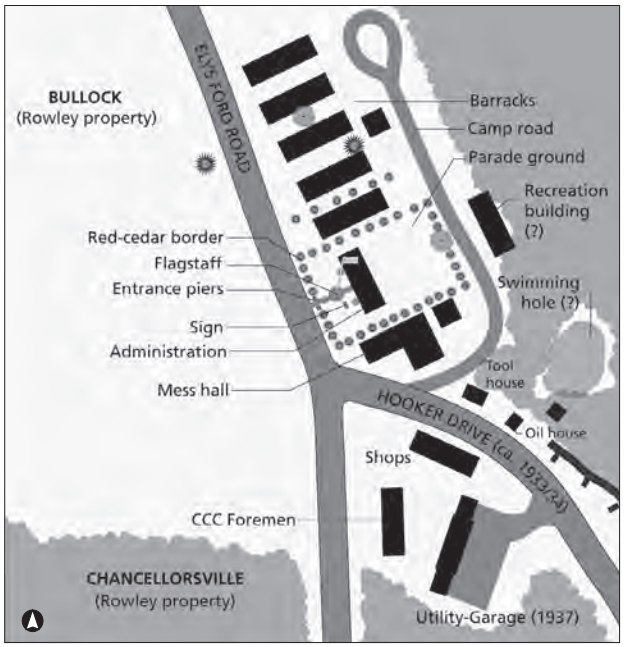


Figure 1.116. Plan of the Chancellorsville CCC camp as developed by 1937. All buildings were constructed in 1933-34, except the utility-garage. The uses of all buildings is not known, and there were several additional buildings not shown. All of the buildings except for the utility-garage were removed in 1944. (SUNY ESF, based on period photographs, 1936 USGS topographic survey, and Sancomb and Geier archeology report, 2003)

was enclosure by a border of clipped red-cedar trees (fig. 1.117). On he west side of the building, this open space created an entry court off Elys Ford Road, with a walk framed by white-painted masonry entry piers and a central fla staff. East of the building, the larger area probably served as a parade ground. Across the camp road that ran along the east side of the complex was a building that may have been the recreation hall, where enrollees could play ping pong, checkers, cards, and pool, or read in the reading room. A swimming hole may have been built in the woods to the south. Along and south of Hooker Drive were the shops and other utility buildings where supplies were stored and enrollees built things such as picnic tables, railings, and signs (fig. 1.18) [32]

As part of its master plan for Chancellorsville, the park designated the area along Hooker Drive adjoining the CCC camp as the park's service area, where a maintenance buildings and a caretaker's residence were planned. Due to the narrow strip of park land along the road, the park acquired adjoining property from the Rowleys to construct the maintenance building. In 1937, the CCC completed the fir t part of the complex, a large twelve-bay garage-utility building sided in stained clapboards, with access off Hooker Drive (fig. 1.119). The same building, intended for park maintenance vehicles and equipment, was constructed near the CCC camps at Spotsylvania Court House and the Wilderness. Plans called for the

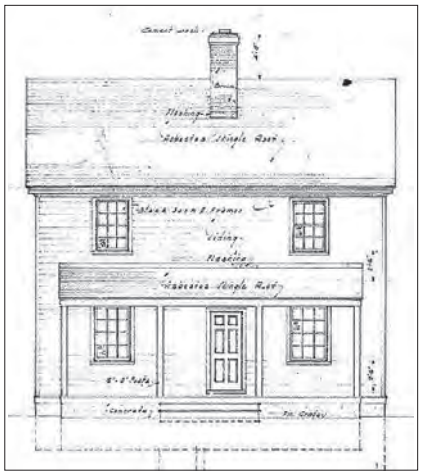


Figure 1.117 (above). The Chancellorsville CCC camp, looking north across Hooker Drive showing rectangular red-cedar enclosed yard following removal of several buildings, January 1944. Visible in the entrance yard off Elys Ford Road is the camp flagsta f and white piers at the entrance walk. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 2)



Figure 1.118. CCC enrollees building rustic picnic tables at the Chancellorsville CCC camp, ca. 1935. At right is one of the shops in the camp, along or south of Hooker Drive. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 3)





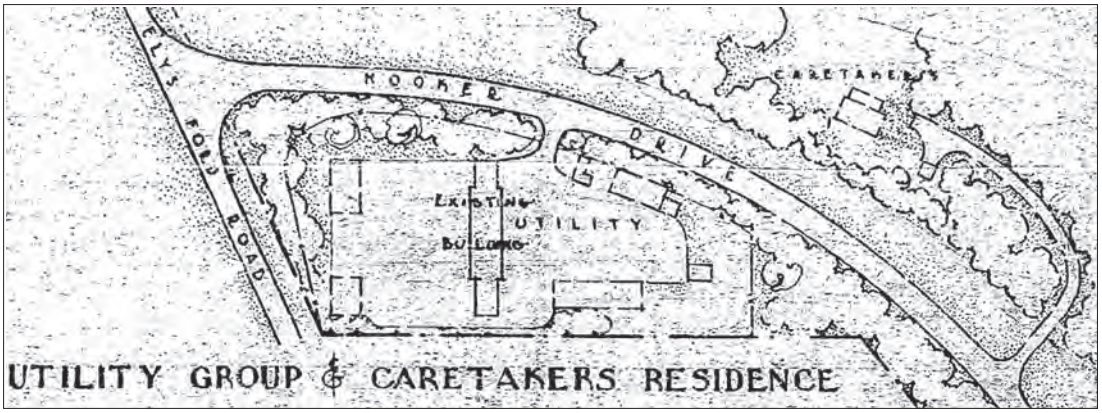


Figure 1.119 (top left). The Chancellorsville utility-garage building built by the CCC in 1937 and located near the CCC camp, looking northwest from Hooker Drive, ca. 1940. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Museum Collection)

Figure 1.120 (above). Park plans for the Chancellorsville utility area south of the CCC Camp, 1940. The "Existing Building" is the utility-garage building built in 1937. ("Chancellorsville Battlefield.. Developed Areas," master plan sheet 10, January 1, 1940, National Park Service Technical Information Center, FRSP 326_2114)

Figure 1.121 (top right). Park plans (north elevation) for the unrealized Chancellorsville employee's residence on Hooker Drive across from the utility-garage building, 1940. (Detail, "Employee's Residence, Chancellorsville Battlefield," National Park Service Technical Information Center, FRSP 326_2018A [8588])

garage to be the center of a service yard, surrounded by six additional buildings (fig. 1.120). Across Hooker Drive, a simple two-story caretaker's residence was designed by the National Park Service Regional Branch of Plans and Design in 1940, to be accessed off a curving drive through a break in the US earthworks (fig. 1.121). Perhaps due to the closing of the CCC camp the following December and the ongoing national emergency prior to World War II, the building was never constructed.[33]

Park Drives

From soon after the National Park Service took over the park in 1933 through 1936, a large part of the work at Chancellorsville was devoted to completion of the park drive system designed by the War Department. When the park assumed control of the park, most of the drives had only been roughly constructed, such as Stuart Drive that was a dirt road through a narrow clearing in the woods south of the turnpike (fig. 1.122). The two major river crossings, at Bivouac Road (also known as Jackson Trail, present Furnace Road) and Sickles Drive over the Ni River, had small, temporary timber bridges. The park drives north of the turnpike (Route 3), including Bullock Drive, Hooker Drive, and Miles Drive (a new park road that bypassed a section of River Road) were either unbuilt by the summer of 1933, or had been laid out within the previous year. Improved park drives planned along Mineral Springs Road, the Civil War-era route that extended northeast from Bullock Drive, and along Jackson Trail south of Catharine Furnace, had not been constructed by 1933.[35]



Figure 1.122. Stuart Drive, looking southeast toward Hazel Grove showing condition of the road constructed by the War Department prior to National Park Service improvements, circa December 1934. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 5)

Between 1933 and 1936, the National Park Service completed the park drives, and between 1939 and 1943, the Jackson Trail south and west of Catharine Furnace; Mineral Springs Road was apparently never improved (fig. 1.123). The initial phase of road work on the primary park drives followed standard War Department plans that were applied throughout the Fredericksburg-area parks, with some changes and additions. The work was undertaken by road crews, probably hired through the Public Works Administration, with the aid of the CCC. They fi e-graded the 18-foot-wide road surfaces and laid out triangular intersections at the crossing of park drives (fig. 1.124). ectangular headwalls of quarry-faced granite ashlar masonry were built at box culverts that carried small streams and drainage ditches beneath the roads (fig. 1.125). Along Bivouac Road (Furnace Road), a stone-lined drainage ditch was built along the steep grade on the eastern approach to the Lewis Run (Ni River). To preserve mature trees where the grade of shoulders was raised such as along Bullock Drive and Miles Drive, circular tree rings (low walls) were constructed of the same granite ashlar construction as the culvert headwalls. The biggest road structures were two double-arch bridges located at the crossings of Stuart Drive and Bivouac Road (Furnace Road) over the Lewis Run, near the Catharine Furnace. The bridges, built in 1935, were poured-concrete structures with quarry-faced ashlar facing and parapet walls (fig. 1.126). Three concrete box culverts or small

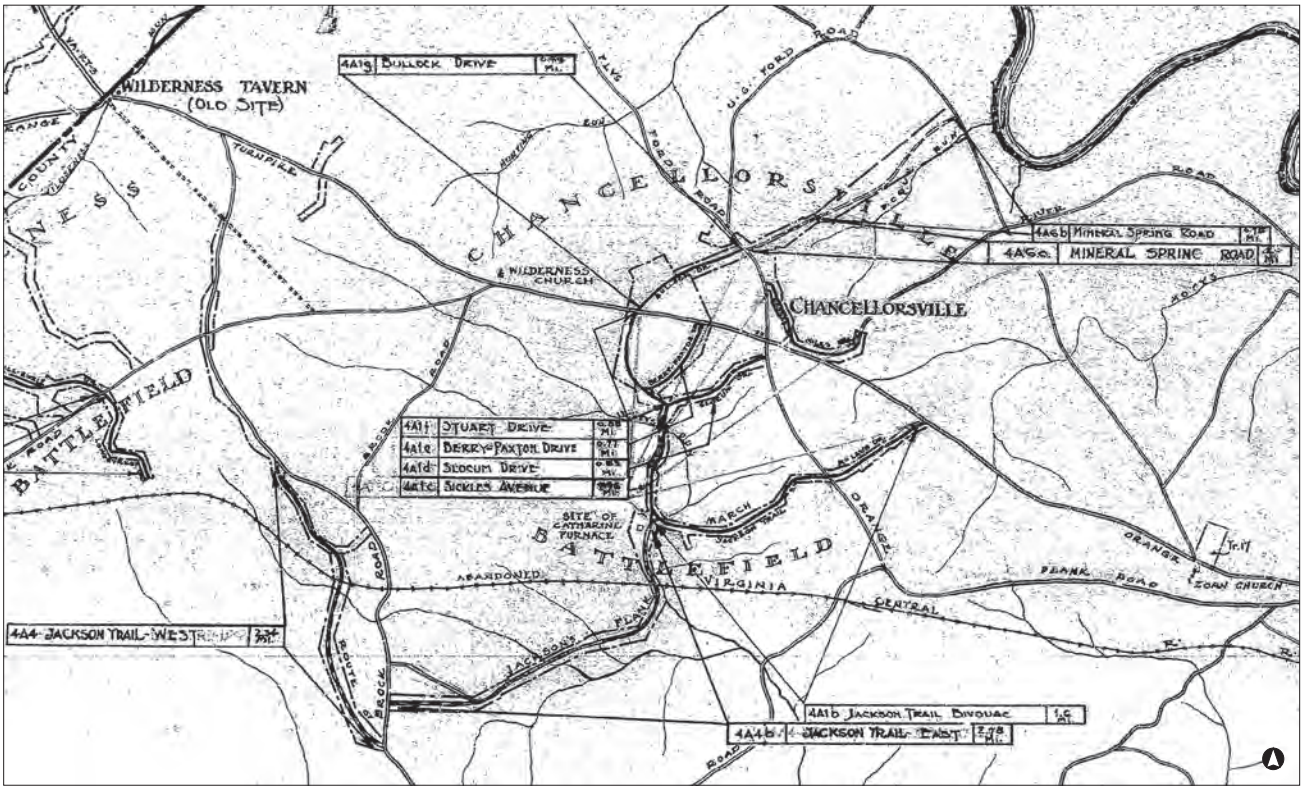


Figure 1.123. Plan of the Chancellorsville park drives as completed by 1942 (Jackson Trail West was still under construction). (Detail, "Road System Plan, Part of the Master Plan Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania National Military Park," January 1, 1942, NPS Technical Information Center, plan FRSP 326 2152)

bridges with ashlar stone headwalls were built on Stuart Drive and Berry-Paxton Drive upstream from the bridges.

By 1936, the CCC was at work completing remaining road improvements, including surfacing in pea gravel with an oil treatment, fi e grading and seeding, and installation of rustic timber bollards and guide rails (fig. 1.127). S all roadside parking areas for four or fi e cars, surrounded by wood post bollards, were built at places where visitors were intended to stop and view important scenes on the battlefi ld or access picnic grounds (fig. 1.128). or much of the next four years, CCC crews concentrated on roadside plantings, thinning woods, and other landscape enhancements. By 1942, plans had been made to surface the park drives except for the Jackson Trail and Mineral Springs Road









Figure 1.124 (top). The triangular intersection of Berry-Paxton, Sickles, and Stuart drives, looking west from Berry-Paxton Drive with the entrance to Hazel Grove ("Gould's entrance") in the distance, December 1935. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 5)

Figure 1.125. Miles Drive (River Road) looking northeast from the turnpike (Route 3) showing standard ashlar stone headwall (left of intersection), wood bollards, and gravel-oil road surface, December 1935. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 7)

Figure 1.126. The Bivouac Road (Furnace Road) bridge over the Ni River (Lewis Run) soon after its completion, looking east, 1935. The same design was used for the nearby bridge carrying Sickles Drive over the Ni River. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 6)

Figure 1.127 (bottom). CCC crews at work on installing a rustic log railing along Stuart Drive on the approach to the bridge over the Ni River, July 1936. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 3)



Figure 1.128. The parking area a along Sickles Drive for the Catharine Furnace and Archer-Thomas Foot Trail, photographed soon after completion, 1935. The trail provided access to the Furnace picnic grounds. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 1)

with a bituminous surface treatment, but this work was probably not undertaken before the end of the war.[36]

Three years after most of the park drives had been completed, construction began on the Jackson Trail, a new park drive that followed existing mine and farm roads along which Stonewall Jackson marched his troops toward the Flank Attack (fig. 1.129). P anning for the new road began in 1934, and by the winter of 1935, a decision was reached to keep a less developed character, distinct from the main park drives. According to park superintendent Spalding, "I have discussed this with Chief Engineer Kittredge, Deputy Chief Engineer Taylor, Deputy Chief Architect Peterson, and Chief Historian Chatelain, and all have agreed that the desirable objective here is the restoration of the road as nearly like Jackson found it as it can be and at the same time have a bituminous surface."[37]

Refle ting the NPS approach to landscape design, the new drive was designed in a rustic character without stone bridges or culverts, ornamental plantings, or turf shoulders. The park also decided to keep an earthen-gravel surface. Along the section between the furnace and Brock Road that became known as Jackson Trail East, plans called for minor straightening and grading of the old mine road. The most prominent feature along this section was the brick Wellford house dating to the early 19th century, which remained under private ownership. The section west of Brock Road that followed a series of farm roads through the Stephens and Trigg farms, known as Jackson Trail West, realigned the old roads to form a continuous route that terminated at Brock Road near the old Cook Farm. The Civil War-era Stephens farmstead had been replaced during the post-war period with a new farmstead on a hill to the south, but a cluster of dilapidated frame buildings believed to date to the Civil War remained at the Trigg farm (fig. 1.130). These were probably demolished for construction of the Jackson Trail. [38]

The narrow corridor of the Jackson Trail, which crossed woods and farm fi lds, worried some park planners who felt that adjoining land uses such as mining and clear-cutting could impact the historic character of the landscape. In response to a suggestion by Superintendent Branch Spalding in January 1935 that the park acquire scenic easements along the trail, National Park Service Director Arno Cammerer responded, "It is believed that a scenic easement, while



Figure 1.129. A road along the planned Jackson Trail East near Brock Road, showing condition prior to reconstruction in 1939, photographed December 1935. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 6)



Figure 1.130. Buildings at the Trigg farmstead along the planned route of Jackson Trail West, photographed March 1939. According to tradition, Jackson stopped in this house to send back a message. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs box 6)



Figure 1.131. The recently completed Jackson Trail East, looking east from Brock Road, 1940. The house at left is part of a post-war farm. The small trees and shrubs along the shoulders were planted by the CCC to reestablish the historic wooded setting of the road. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 6)



Figure 1.132. CCC enrollees at work on the stone ford across Poplar Run on Jackson Trail West east of the Stephens and Trigg farms, December 1940. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 6)

in the main desirable, will not be necessary at all points along the right-of-way beyond our own boundaries…. it is suggested that you work out a scenic easement plan which will be acceptable to the owners and which will not do violence to our landscape planning."[39] The park, however, did not follow through with acquisition of these easements.

By July 1939, following clearing of title to the donated strips of land, CCC crews began work on Jackson Trail East. The project included construction of earthen causeways through the lowlands along the Ni River between the furnace and railroad, with poured-concrete culverts at the crossings of the Ore Run and Brock Run. South of Catharine Furnace, the new road alignment cut through rises and abandoned sections of the old mine road that wound around the natural topography. The crossing of the railroad provided little impediment because the tracks had been abandoned in 1937. Near Brock Road, the trail was reestablished along a Civil War-era alignment along the south side of a post-war farm (fig. 1.131) [40]

In 1940, work began on Jackson Trail West, which featured a stone ford across the Brock Run, east of the Stephens and Trigg farms (fig. 1.132). This ford provided a more rustic stream crossing than a bridge, in keeping with the park's plan for a less developed character to the trail. Work on Jackson Trail West ceased with closing of the Chancellorsville CCC camp in March 1942, but Army personnel soon picked up the project. By August 1943, the road had been completed by an Army engineer corps as a training project. According to a 1943 report by park superintended Edward Hummel, "The completion of the grading and gravelling of the Jackson Trail represents a developmental feature of great importance in the interpretation of the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld…"[41]

Trails and Picnic Areas

While the park drives provided primary circulation through the Chancellorsville battlefi ld together with public roads, the National Park Service also developed a secondary circulation system of foot trails intended primarily to access defensive works that were not

directly along the park drives. Five trails, each consisting of narrow unimproved earthen tracks, were built by CCC crews in 1935–36, and like the roads, were named in honor of prominent figu es in the battle or after an adjoining earthwork.[42]

The Mott-Carr Foot Trail followed the 'U'-shaped earthworks consisting of Pender's Line and Jackson's Corps Line that surrounded the Jackson wounding site, extending from the turnpike on the west to the 114th Pennsylvania monument on the east (fig. 1.133). The trail's earthen path crossed a rustic bridge or boardwalk with a corduroy log surface and unmilled log railings along a wet area north of Bullock Road (fi s. 1.134, 1.135).

South of Bullock Road, this trail crossed the Captain Dimick Foot Trail, the longest trail in the park. It began at Bullock Drive, crossed the turnpike and extended through the Fairview-Hazel Grove clearing to Berry-Paxton Drive, and continued south across Slocum Drive to follow Slocum's works before ending at the

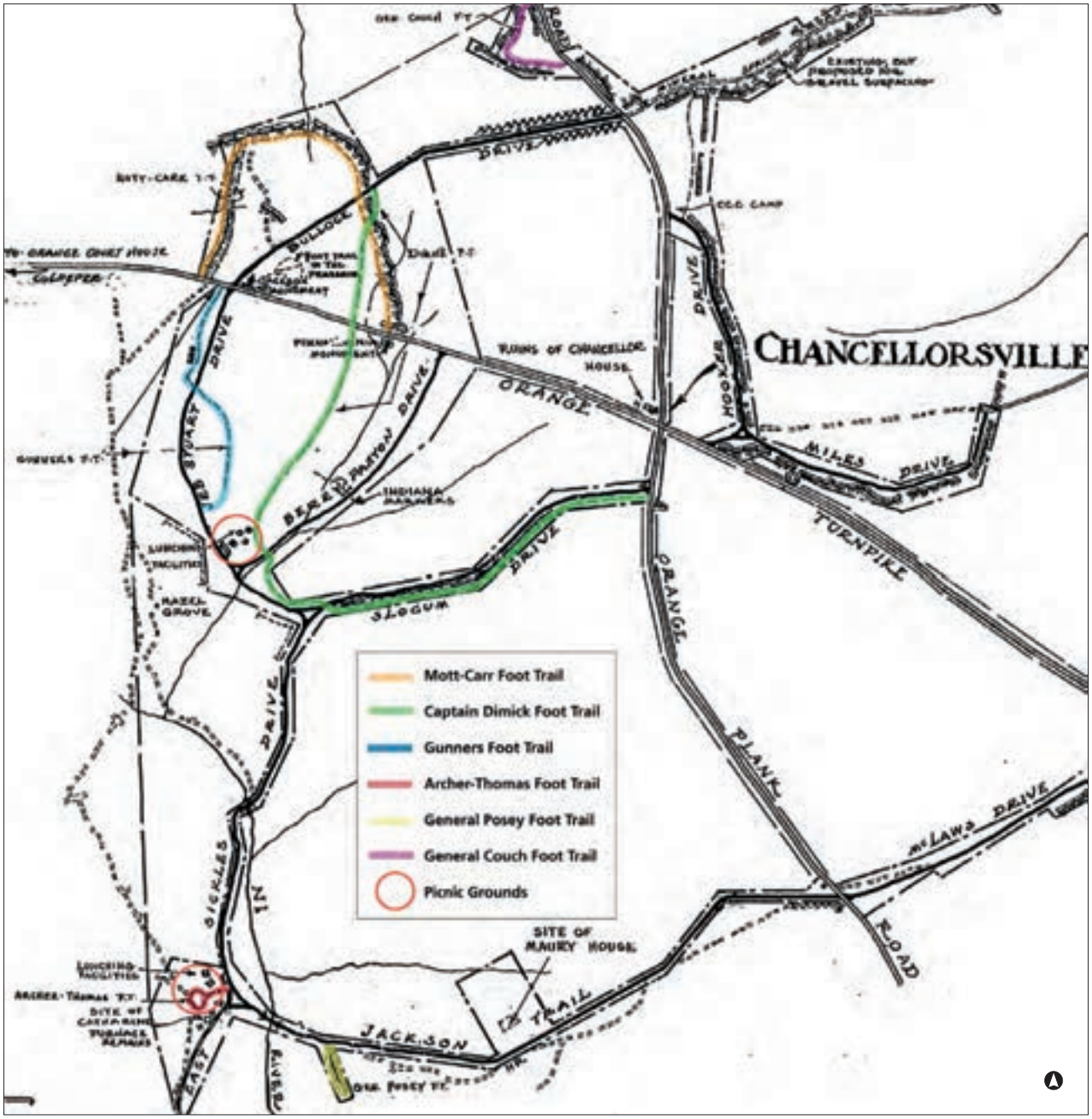


Figure 1.133. Map of foot trails developed by the park service by 1943. (Detail, "Chancellorsville Battlefield Development Plan," January 1, 1943, NPS Technical Information Center, FRSP 326 2157, annotated by SUNY ESF)



Figure 1.134. The Mott-Carr foot trail at an undetermined location, 1935. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 4)



Figure 1.135. A recently completed rustic bridge on the Mott-Carr foot trail, 1935. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 4)

Orange Plank Road. At Berry-Paxton Drive, the trail featured a set of wood steps leading from a landing surfaced in stone slabs (fig. 1.136). To the east, Gunners Trail ran south from the turnpike to a small earthworks west and east of Stuart Drive, and ended near the Fairview-Hazel Grove vista clearing. In 1936, the CCC built a set of stone steps at one of the trail's crossings at Stuart Drive (fig. 1.137). The three other foot trails were small loops: the General Couch Foot Trail off Elys Ford Road north of Bullock Road, and the General Posey Trail south of Furnace Road, both of which ran along earthworks; and the Archer-Thomas Trail that provided access to picnic grounds north of the Catharine Furnace and west of the Sickles Drive-Jackson Trail intersection.

The Furnace picnic grounds were one of two "lunching facilities"—the park's term—at Chancellorsville built as a CCC project in 1935. The second, the Vista picnic grounds, was located off Stuart Drive and the Dimick Trail south of the vista through the Fairview-Hazel Grove clearing. The plan to build picnic areas at each of the battlefi lds was intended, according to Superintendent Spalding,

> …to meet a need which has been felt in the Park for some time; that of places where people may enjoy lunch in the outdoors. It will aid a great deal to the recreational service of the Park. Also in doing this, it will add to the educational services, since by staying through a meal time in the Park, visitors may have more time to study the battles. In most instances the educational and recreational functions of the Park go hand in hand. [43]

Both the Furnace and Vista picnic grounds were tied into the foot trail system, but were also designed for access by car, with roadside parking nearby (see fig. 1.128). Each consisted of a clearing with four rustic picnic tables, a stone-faced poured-concrete barbecue, and a gable-roofed fi ewood shelter (fi s. 1.138, 1.139). Comfort stations were planned for both sites; tempo-



Figure 1.136. Wood steps an stone landing on the Captain Dimick Trail, looking north from Berry-Paxton Drive, 1935. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 4)



Figure 1.137. Stone steps built by the CCC on Gunners Trail at Stuart Drive, photographed soon after completion, 1936. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 4)



Figure 1.138. The Furnace picnic grounds with CCC-built picnic tables and fi ewood shelter, probably looking northwest from the Archer-Thomas Foot Trail, 1935. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 4)



Figure 1.139. A rustic stone-faced fi eplace-barbecue at the Furnace or Vista picnic grounds built by the CCC, 1935. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 4)



Figure 1.140. The wading pool at the Vista picnic grounds, looking northeast with the Fairview- Hazel Grove vista clearing in the background, 1935. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 4)

rary ones were built at the Furnace picnic grounds, but permanent facilities were never completed. A unique landscape feature built at the Vista picnic grounds was a wading pool, created by a log dam along a small creek (fig. 1.140). The small waterfall over the log must have provided picnickers with a serene atmosphere.

Superintendent Spalding was enthusiastic about the trails, reporting that they were "valuable additions to the park, providing as they do not only significa t historical strolls, but beautiful woodland walks." [44] While the picnic grounds were well used, the trails soon proved less popular because, according to a park staff person, "the general public. . .showed an unwillingness to walk."[45] The extensive network also proved to be a maintenance burden, even with ample CCC labor.[46]

Roadside Planting and Forestry

Much of the CCC's work at Chancellorsville involved improving the roadsides and adjoining woods. As early as January 1934, the CCC was reporting that 137 men were involved in fi ld work at Chancellorsville, with 101 engaged in "landscape planting" of a "great amount of material," most likely along the roads. Other enrollees were engaged in "roadside clean-up" that involved removing dead and downed material, and cutting stumps close to the ground. In many areas, the roadsides after initial road construction were rough ground lined by thick and often tangled second-growth woods that blocked views and had an untidy appearance (see fig. 1.122) [47]

By late 1934, the National Park Service's regional design office ad begun to develop planting plans for all of the park drives. Each provided detailed direction on planting, cuttings, thinning, and creation of views to enhance the natural beauty of the corridors, using mostly native plant species. Along the western section of Furnace Road near the Catharine Furnace, park service landscape architects specified lanting the recently built road embankment leading down to the Ni River with a "swamp tangle" of ash, tulip poplar, maples, Joe Pye weed, blueberry, wild grape, and wild honeysuckle (fig. 1.141). To the east, the edges of the woods that had been cleared back for road construction were planted in grass and clusters of laurel, pine, and dogwood. A small area of the woods was to be cleared to allow views of a unique forked pine. By December

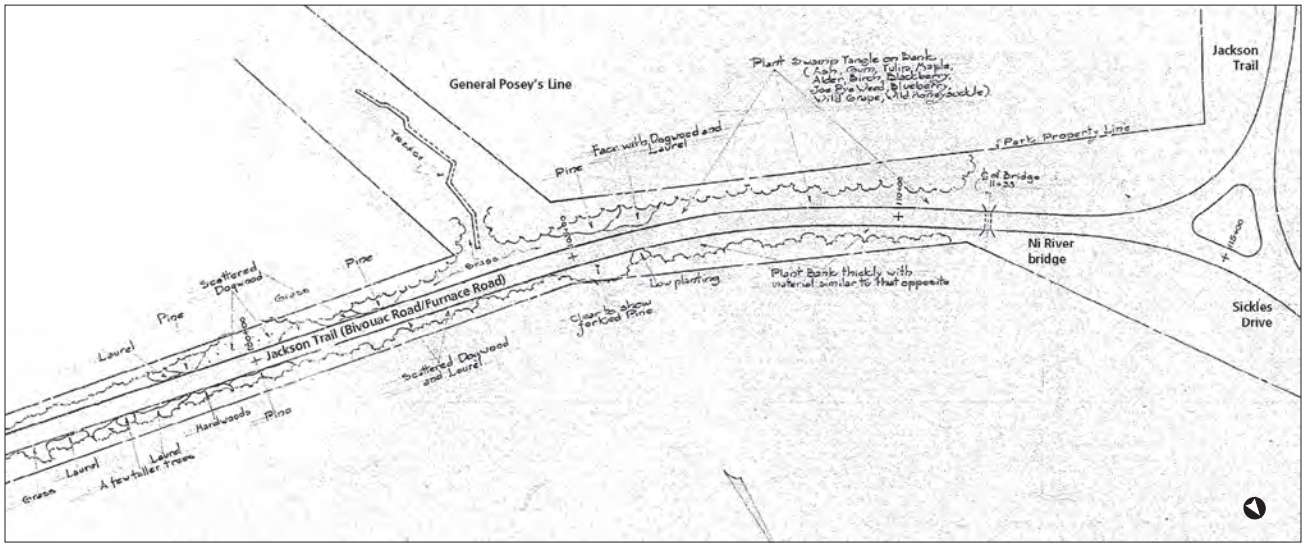


Figure 1.141. Example of a park-service roadside planting plan for the west end of Furnace Road drawn in 1934. Such detailed plans were developed for every drive except for Jackson Trail East and West, and Mineral Springs Road. (Detail, Eastern Division Branch of Plans and Design, "Chancellorsville Battlefield Preliminary Planting Plan for Bivouac Road," December 12, 1934, NPS Technical Information Center, FRSP 326 1056, annotated by SUNY ESF)

1935, CCC crews had planted red-cedar and deciduous trees along McLaws Drive that created a natural and informal effect, in contrast to the straight lines that had been cleared by the War Department (fig. 1.142). The park also planted trees and shrubs along the public roads, primarily along the turnpike and plank road. By 1938, when most of the roadside planting had been completed, Superintendent Branch Spalding reported, "The result is pleasing in the extreme. The roads in the park…have come to be exceptionally beautiful drives." That year alone, the CCC planted 15,508 trees and shrubs along 5.5 miles of major park drives in the Fredericksburg area battlefi ld parks.[48]

Most of the trees and shrubs along the park drives and elsewhere were transplanted by CCC crews from nearby lands. Material ranged from small shrubs and tree saplings, to large specimens that required hauling by tractor (fig. 1.143). A November 1935 park report to the Chief Forester noted, "The major project in all three areas [camps] is the moving and planting of trees and shrubs…The park is very fortunate in being able to secure all the trees and shrubs they need from neighbors of the park at no cost…The crews have become very profic ent in digging, balling, burlapping, and loading the trees…"[49]



Figure 1.142. McLaws Drive after completion of roadside planting, looking southwest, December 1935. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs box 6)



Figure 1.143. CCC crews transplanting a tree for planting along the park drives under supervision of park staff, 1935. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs box 3)



Figure 1.144. CCC crews planting pines to screen the Kennedy house at Hazel Grove, looking northwest from Sickles Drive, winter 1937. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 1)

In addition to roadside plantings, the CCC also set out trees for windbreaks and to reforest fi lds, and pruned and thinned existing woods to establish a neater appearance. They also removed poison ivy, reduced fi e hazards, and opened views along earthworks. At the Lee-Jackson bivouac, east of Berry-Paxton Drive, and along Sickles Drive adjacent to the Kennedy House at Hazel Grove, plantations of pine were set out to screen views or reestablish forest character (fig. 1.144) [50] On the Jackson Trail, trees were planted along the road where it passed through open fi lds, such as near Brock Road, to restore the battle-period wooded character (see fig. 1.131) [51] At the Jackson's Take-off site along the turnpike west of Wilderness Church, a CCC supervisor reported on forestry work undertaken in 1935 to reduce fi e hazards: "This is an area of hardwoods and a large amount of the cleanup consisted of fl ttening [probably removal of debris and understory shrubs]. The oaks of this area are not particularly healthy and the writer has found evidence of the work of borers…"[52] One of the last major plantings during the early park period may have been a pine screen set out in ca. 1941 along the park boundary east of the Fairview artillery lunettes, to screen anticipated development of the adjoining Rowley fi lds.[53]

Scene Restoration

Planting of trees was also undertaken to restore the 1863 character of the battlefi ld, in what the park service termed "scene restoration." Such plantings were made at the Lee-Jackson bivouac site to reestablish a forested character. This work was an integral component of the park's interpretive program. Most of the scene restoration at Chancellorsville was focused on the earthen defensive works, generally called trenches, which had eroded and become obscured by vegetation during the seven decades since the battle. Rather than returning these works to their Civil War-era appearance, the park instead focused on stabilization and "thinning for effect and visibility…in order that the public may see them."[54] For several years, CCC crews removed debris, understory shrubs, and small trees to make the trenches visible from adjoining trails and roads, and sodded the works to prevent erosion (fig. 1.145). Native fescue grasses were used to give a "natural effect."[55] Large trees on the earthworks were left, those between the work and the road were removed or limbed up to improve visibility (fig. 1.146). C ancel-



Figure 1.145. CCC crews sodding trenches, probably along Hooker Drive, 1935. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 1)



Figure 1.146. Slocum's Line following clearing and sodding, looking northeast along Slocum Drive, December 1935. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 1)

lorsville's most notable defensive works—the two lines of perpendicular artillery lunettes at Fairview—were sodded during the spring of 1936.[56]

As work on the trenches got underway, Superintendent Spalding and park service historians began to explore the possibility of restoring or reconstructing sample defensive works at each of the Fredericksburg-area battlefi lds for interpretive purposes. Rather than construct new works to depict the historic ones, they decided on accurately restoring historic works, based on extensive research and archeological investigations to determine historic profiles. At Chancellorsville, one of the Fairview artillery lunettes—one directly adjacent to Berry-Paxton Drive—was selected for restoration (fig. 1.147). n July 1936, CCC crews worked on adding earth to restore the profile f the lunette and installing "concealed" drainage (fig. 1.148) [57]

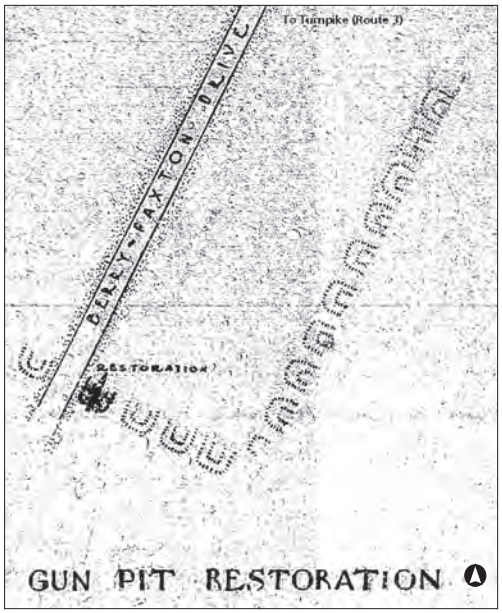


Figure 1.147. Plan locating the US artillery lunette at Fairview that was restored in 1936. The gun carriage was not installed. ("Chancellorsville Battlefield...Developed Areas," master plan sheet 10, January 1, 1940, National Park Service Technical Information Center, FRSP 326_2114)



Figure 1.148. CCC crews building concealed drainage in the restored artillery lunette, July 1936. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs box 1)

Another scene restoration project was the improvement of the strategic vista clearing between Fairview and Hazel Grove, which was opened by the War Department in ca. 1932. In April 1934, park service Assistant Forester Fred Arnold inspected the vista with several other park staff, and developed a work plan. The team found the War Department's clearing unacceptable due to the stiff edges of the cut through the adjoining woods, the numerous trees left within the clearing, and the dense sprout growth that had grown back. Arnold reported that the "desirable fi al result is that of a grass-land which can be mowed about twice each season. . .In appearance it would be similar to that of a hay fi ld rather than that of a closely cropped lawn or golf course fair-way." Arnold called for blending the straight sides of the clearing into the forest by natural growth and planting, and retaining some specimen trees within the clearing provided they did not block the strategic sight lines. Plans did not,



Figure 1.149. The Fairview-Hazel Grove vista clearing following improvement by the CCC in 1935, looking southwest toward Hazel Grove, July 1936. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 3)



Figure 1.150. Stacked-rail worm fences along Bullock Drive, looking southwest from Elys Ford Road, 1936. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 6)

however, call for reestablishing the wider battle-period extent of the fi ld.[58] Through the summer of 1935, CCC crews burned, grubbed, cut, and planted grass in the clearing to create the desired effect (fig. 1.149)

Another aspect of the park service's program of scene restoration was the installation of fencing that recalled the rural antebellum character of the landscape. By the 1930s, the historic stacked-rail worm or post-and-rail fencing had largely disappeared form the landscape, replaced by post and barbed wire fences. Along Bullock Drive through the Bullock clearing, for example, the park replaced barbed-wire fence with stacked-rail fences along both sides of the road in 1936 (fig. 1.150). Other fences were proposed along the Jackson Trail through the Wellford plantation, as well at the entrances to the park drives from the public roads. The fences soon became a distinctive identifier f historic park lands.[59]

An historic remnant at Chancellorsville that was of great interest to park historians and visitors alike was the ruins of the Catharine Furnace. By 1935, CCC crews were thinning the woods to open views of the ruins and improve the scenery around the nearby picnic grounds (fig. 1.151). While the stone stack of the blast furnace remained standing, little else was visible to indicate the industrial complex that stood on the site during the Civil War. To better interpret the site, Park Junior Historian Oscar Northington and Senior Architectural Forman Stuart M. Barnette undertook extensive documentary and oral history research on the furnace and planned to excavate the site, after having completed a similar study the previous spring on the Chancellorsville Inn site.

In September 1935, CCC crews further cleared an area surrounding the stack that measured approximately 150 feet by 50 feet between the bluff and Jackson Trail, where Northington and Barnette laid out hundred-foot squares to guide their archeological investigations. Based on their fi dings, Barnette drew a conjectural plan of the buildings in the complex, including two



Figure 1.151. The Catharine Furnace ruins, looking south from the Furnace Road-Sickles Drive intersection, ca. 1935. The white arrow points to the stack ruins. The woods surrounding the ruins were being thinned and cleaned-up at the time. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 1, annotated by SUNY ESF)

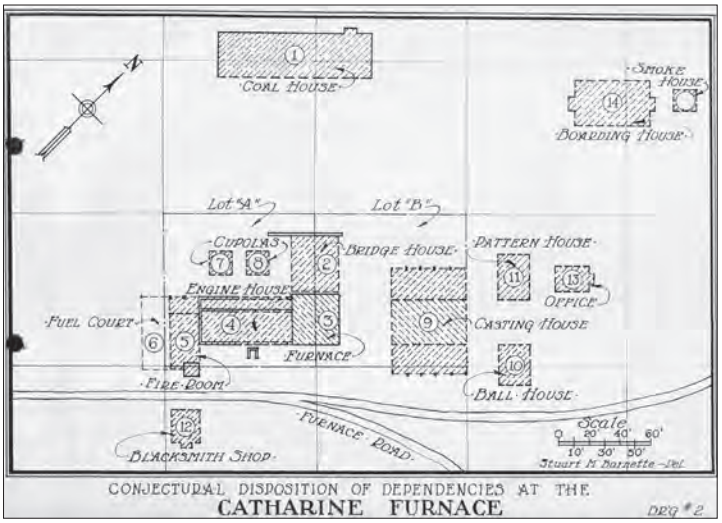


Figure 1.152. Stuart Barnette's drawing of the buildings in the Catharine Furnace complex surrounding the blast furnace stack, 1935. The furnace stack rose from the building labeled #3. The bridge house (#2) allowed workers to reach the coal house and other buildings on the bluff. Barnette did not locate all buildings in this upper area. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 2540)

on the bluff (fig. 1.152). The monthly CCC report for October 1935 reported:

> In addition to the foundations, which indicate a lead as to the arrangement of the manufactory, a large and varied collection of artifacts has been uncovered. These consist of tools, hinges, odd pieces of machinery, pigs of iron, fragments of glass and pottery, and an occasional Civil War relic. . . .The Furnace has taken its place as one of the chief attractions of the park. This is attested to by the large number of visitors who fi d their way unguided to the site and who remain to hear something of its short but eventful history."[60]

While the excavations provided a great deal of information about the layout of the furnace complex, the park decided not to implement any scene restoration at the Catharine Furnace. It instead had the excavations reburied to ensure their long-term preservation. Only the furnace stack was left exposed, and the rest of the site was managed as forest with cleared understory.[61]

Monuments, Markers, and Signs

Given the National Park Service's emphasis on interpretation, it developed a much more extensive system of signage than the small metal tablets and maps that had been proposed by the War Department. The park service did not encourage the placement of new monuments to mark and commemorate significa t lines in the manner of Gettysburg and many other national military parks, but it did retain the four existing monuments—Jackson rock, the Jackson monument, 114th Pennsylvania, and 27th Indiana. For park service planners and designers, small signs and markers were a less intrusive addition to the historic landscape and more appropriate to the agency's rustic aesthetic.

Just one new monument was added under park service administration during the 1930s, but it fit with the rustic character of the landscape. In 1933, the Maury Birthplace Association, organized by J. T. Goolrick, placed a boulder with a bronze plaque along the north shoulder of Furnace Road to mark the site of the house where the oceanographer was born in 1806.[62]

In 1937, another type of commemorative feature was added to the Lee-Jackson bivouac site, two years after the large Chancellorsville re-enactment that had its opening ceremony there. The site had lost its large pine tree under which Lee and Jackson had purportedly met to plan the flank ttack on May 1, 1863, but was marked by the small granite marker installed in 1903 under the direction of James Powers Smith. Park staff apparently felt this marker was not suffi ent to commemorate the importance of the site, and plans were made to mark the site anew on the occasion of the park's 10th anniversary. They chose to plant a pair of Eastern red-cedar



Figure 1.153. The Lee and Jackson cedars at the bivouac site dedicated in 1937, looking northwest from Orange Plank Road, 1942. At right is the 1903 marker, and at left is a park service sign. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 1)

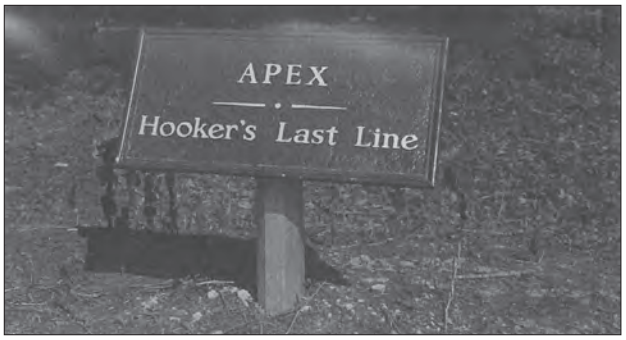


Figure 1.154. Metal tablets used to mark roads, defensive works, and other historic features or sites, designed by the War Department and installed by the park service in ca. 1936, photographed ca. 1954. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 8)

trees to represent Lee and Jackson, with an inconspicuous bronze plaque set into the ground that read: "These Cedars Planted October 23, 1937 / Commemorate the Last Conference of Lee and Jackson / The Staff of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park" (fig. 1.153). The ensemble was dedicated in a ceremony on October 23, 1937 presided over by Lee biographer Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman.[63]

During its initial years at Chancellorsville, the National Park Service used temporary wood identific tion signs while it continued to research the proper text for permanent identific tion tablets that had been designed by the War Department (see fig. 1.110) [64] Within a year or so, the park service began installing the permanent tablets, which featured an angled black-painted face with raised lettering, mounted on a hexagonal post (fig. 1.154). Similar tablets had been used by the War Department at national cemeteries beginning in the 1880s, and at national military parks beginning in the 1890s.

As the park was installing the tablets, it was implementing a new design for signs that would provide a narrative of events that occurred at a particular site, as well as mark the park entrances. By 1935, the park was installing large, approximately six -foot tall Colonial Revival-style signs mounted on wood posts that featured green lettering on a white board with a scrolled pediment-like top (fig. 1.155). These were installed at each of the entrances to the park drives, and at other sites. Within a few years, however, the park decided that these signs were incompatible with the rustic character of the battlefi ld landscape, and developed a new standard consisting of a brown Masonite signboard with yellow lettering, set within a stained wood frame and supported by wood posts with pointed fin als (fig. 1.156). This same post and frame was used to display battlefi ld maps that accompanied the historical markers at key locations. The park also installed a secondary type of narrative sign that was apparently used as a supplement to the identific tion tablets. These were rustic stained wood signs approximately four feet tall, consisting of a chamfered post with rectangular wood signboards and yellow lettering (fig. 1.157) [65]



Figure 1.155. A standard Colonial Revival narrative sign designed by the National Park Service and installed in ca. 1935, photographed 1936. This sign stood at the intersection of McLaws Drive and the Orange Plank Road. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 8)



Figure 1.156. The park's second generation, rustic-style narrative sign and battlefield map, 1938. This set of signs was probably located at the so-called Jackson Take-Off parcels along Route 3. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 8)





Figure 1.157 (left). A rustic narrative marker, showing an example providing information about McLaws Drive, photographed 1937. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 8)

Figure 1.158 (right). A rustic sign that provided direction to the ruins of the Chancellorsville Inn from the intersection of McLaws Drive and Orange Plank Road, photographed 1937. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 8)

In addition to these narrative signs, the park also installed a system of rustic directional markers as it rolled out its second generation rustic signs. These consisted of low, approximately two-foot tall mast-arms with hanging signboards of stained wood with incised yellow-painted inscriptions (fig. 1.158). The mast arm was fini hed with an arrow that pointed in the direction of the marked feature.

Jackson Wounding Area

The National Park Service chose the area at the intersection of Bullock Drive and Route 3, where Jackson was mortally wounded, as the site of the park visitor facilities. Since the park's main headquarters and museum were in Fredericksburg, the facilities at Chancellorsville, along with those at Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court House, were satellite sites that provided a ranger station and restrooms. The Chancellorsville site had long been the focus of commemoration on the battlefi ld since placement of the Jackson rock in 1879 and Jackson monument in 1888. The War Department had also earlier proposed it be a primary entrance area for the Chancellorsville battlefi ld park.



Figure 1.159. The Jackson Wounding area, showing loop drive built east of the monument, and picnic grounds being used by a tour group, looking southwest with Route 3 and the Jackson Monument in the background, June 1935. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 3)

The park service's initial work at what it called the "Jackson Wounding" area was completed by spring 1935. The improvements included addition of a fla - staff, cleaning up of the surrounding woods, removing the iron fence around the monument—a Victorian feature that was incompatible with the park's new rustic



Figure 1.160. The Jackson monument, looking west along Route 3 (turnpike) showing entrance drive, flagsta f, narrative sign, and tree and shrub plantings at right, March 1936. The Jackson Rock is not visible behind the trees. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 3)

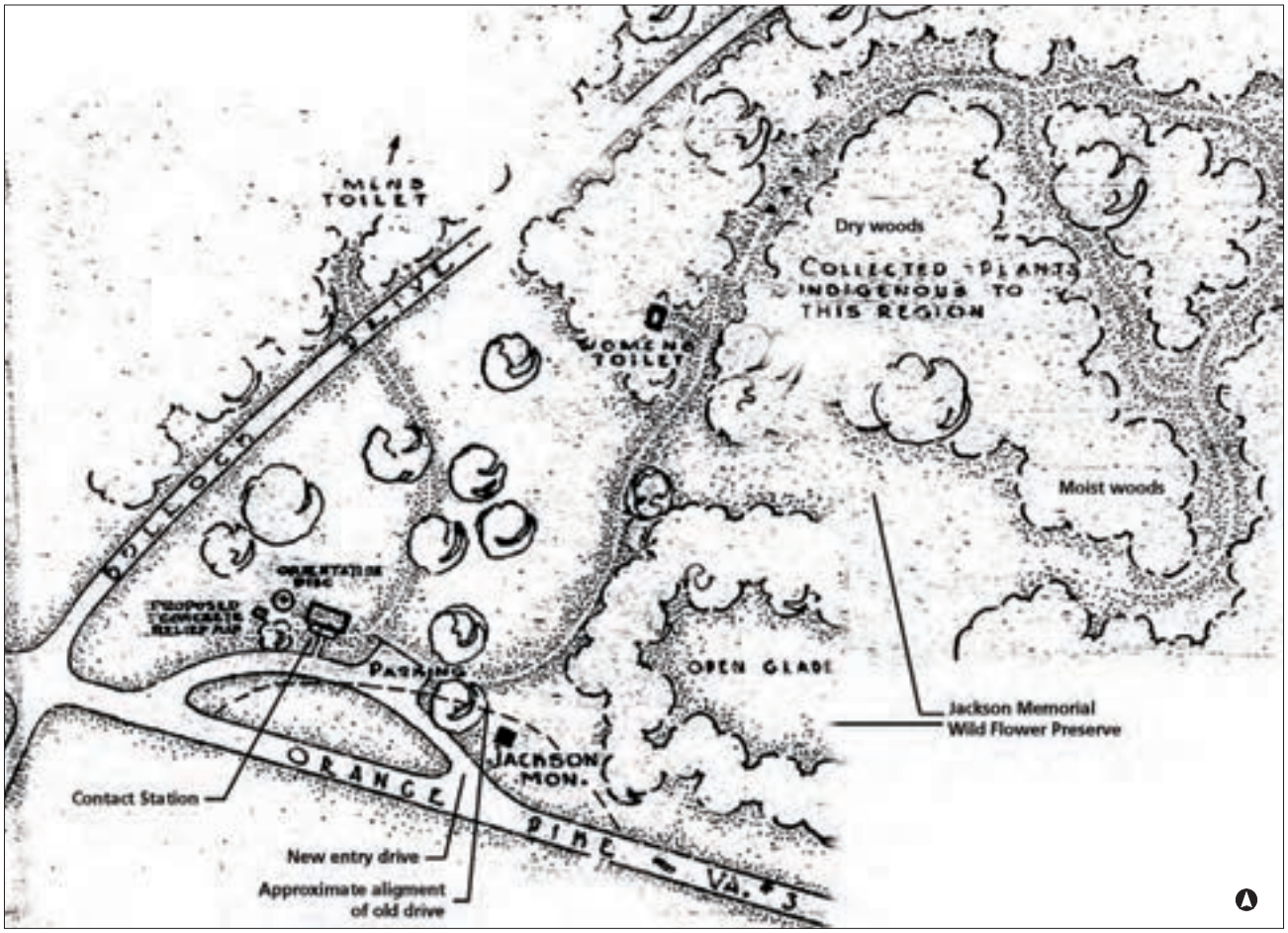


Figure 1.161. Map of the Jackson Wounding Area showing the location of the visitor contact station, orientation disc, new drive, comfort stations (toilets), and Jackson Memorial Wild Flower Preserve as developed by 1937. The location the walks in the preserve may not be accurate. (Compilation of two sketch plans from "Chancellorsville Battlefield...Developed Areas," master plan sheet 10, January 1, 1940, National Park Service Technical Information Center, FRSP 326_2114, annotated by SUNY ESF)



Figure 1.162. The Chancellorsville visitor contact station built in 1935, looking northeast across Route 3 (turnpike), ca. 1936. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 1)



Figure 1.163. The Chancellorsville visitor contact station, looking north across the old entry drive, ca. 1936. Between the drive and the station is an orientation disc. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 1)

aesthetic—and building an entrance drive that looped from Route 3 to the north side of the Jackson monument (fig. 1.159). P cnic grounds were laid out beneath oak trees east of the entrance drive.

The park planted trees and shrubs along the edge of the entrance drive, but kept the monument and fla staff clearing visible from Route 3 (fig. 1.160). erhaps because of the ceremonial character of this area, the park decided it would be a good place to reinter the remains of an unknown soldier, which had been found by CCC enrollees working along the Orange Plank Road in 1935. The standard protocol would have been to reinter the remains in Fredericksburg National Cemetery, and to mark the grave with a government headstone. Instead, the grave was dug west of the monument, and was marked by a white wood cross probably made by the CCC.[66]

The picnic area west of the Jackson Monument was removed around 1935, following completion of the new picnic grounds near the Hazel Grove-Fairview vista clearing and Catharine Furnace. It was one of several changes the park made to the Jackson Wounding Area in 1935, including construction of a visitor contact station, redesign of the entry drive, addition of comfort stations, and development of a wildfl wer preserve with walking trails to commemorate Stonewall Jackson (fig. 1.161).

The contact station, which used a standard design employed at all four battlefi lds, was sited beneath oak trees along the north side of the loop drive, west of the Jackson Monument (fig. 1.162). Bu lt by the CCC, it was a one-story rustic frame building measuring 17 feet long by 12 feet wide, with board-and-batten siding, a wood-shingle roof, and exterior stone and brick chimney (fig. 1.163). The interior featured a fi eplace, tables and chairs, and knotty-pine paneling. The design of the park's contact stations, according to the Fredericksburg *Free Lance-Star* of May 30, 1935, "…will harmonize with the general landscape features so that none of the natural charm of the localities will be disturbed…When completed…[the contact stations] will enable the Park Service to reach a great number of visitors who daily traverse the Park in ignorance of the trained staff of historians who are available to them."[67]

Planning for the contact station also included siting of separate comfort stations for men and women. In July 1935, the US Public Health Service provided the park with a report on locating comfort stations throughout the battlefi lds. The plan called for "sanitary pit privies" without running water. At Chancellorsville, the report called for placing the women's comfort station near the wild fl wer preserve, and the one for the men a good distance away across Bullock Drive (see fig. 1.161). The stations were simple wooden sheds and were completed soon after the report was issued. Others were proposed for the Vista and Furnace picnic grounds, but these were not constructed.[68]

Following completion of the contact and comfort stations, CCC enrollees worked on a number of improvements to the surrounding site. Red-cedars and other trees were planted, and a concrete orientation disc, a standard feature installed at all four battlefi lds, was built in front of the contact station in 1935 to provide visitors with compass directions and distances to area



Figure 1.164. The Jackson monument showing new alignment of the entry drive built in 1937, and new site of the Jackson rock, photographed April 1942. The white cross marks the grave of an unknown Civil War soldier reinterred at the site in 1935. The state historical marker was installed around 1930. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 1)

landmarks (see fig. 1.163). et slightly above grade, the disc measured four feet in diameter, and used burnt umber mixed with the concrete to give it "an old rose shade."[69] It was moved to the west side of the contact station in ca. 1937, when a new entry drive was constructed west of the Jackson Monument (fig. 1.164, see also fig. 1.162). The gravel drive exit was shifted closer to Bullock Drive, and a pull-off parking area for about fi e cars was added east of the contact station. It was probably at this time that the Jackson rock was moved closer to Route 3, presumably to make it visible from the highway. Finally, a wayside with a map of the battlefi ld was installed in front of the contact station in 1938.[70]

The most extensive addition to the Jackson Wounding Area during the 1930s was the Jackson Memorial Wild Flower Preserve, developed across approximately two acres of thinned woods north of the contact station beginning in fall 1935 (see fig. 1.161). nterior wildfl wer displays were a typical part of nature interpretation at national parks, but Superintendent Branch Spalding took the idea outside and turned it into a commemorative feature that further emphasized the key place of Stonewall Jackson in the interpretive program for Chancellorsville. Spalding wrote that native plants were a more fi ting memorial than a bronze or granite monument because they were "silent witnesses" to the "unintentional blow which felled a mighty warrior"—and were certainly more in keeping with the park's rustic



Figure 1.165. Sign at the entrance to the Jackson Memorial Wild Flower Preserve, looking northwest with Bullock Drive in the background, ca. 1937. The sign was replaced with a rustic narrative sign soon after this photograph was taken. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 4)



Figure 1.166. A path in the Jackson Memorial Wild Flower Preserve in spring during flowering of the dogwood trees, 1940. To the left of the path is a metal plant identification sign. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 4)

aesthetic than a monument. [71] A sign at the entrance to the garden explained,

> The development of this preserve was begun in 1935. It was conceived as a living memorial to Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, an educational feature for the enjoyment and instruction of the public. It serves also as a fi ld laboratory for the student of botany. Collection and identific tion of the plants has been accomplished by members of the local park staff, assisted by enrollees of the C.C.C. camps. The material in the preserve is representative of the fl ra of these battlefi lds and largely that of eastern Virginia.[72]

The main entrance to the preserve was along a path that led north from the parking area and visitor contact station, where the entrance sign was located (fig. 1.165). The preserve consisted of a circuit of winding footpaths with a timber bridge, scattered mature trees thinned from the pre-existing woods, mown understory, and a variety of planted native small trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants that were either transplanted or planted by seed (fig. 1.166). The preserve was organized into three ecological areas: an open glade, wet woods, and dry woods. Plants, which were identified y small metal stakes with common and scientific ames,

ranged from fl wering dogwood to birds-foot violet, dog-tooth violet, and maidenhair fern. Planting in the preserve continued for a few years. In 1938, for example, the superintendent reported over 100 new species of plants had been added to the preserve, bringing the total up to approximately 350 species.[73]

Wartime Constraints

The US entry into World War II in December 1941 brought about additional constraints in personnel and budget that had been building since emergency preparations had begun in 1939. Aside from closing the CCC camp, ground work was curtailed, and visitation decreased due to military inscription and tire and gas rationing, leading to closing of the Furnace and Vista picnic areas; only one picnic area was maintained in the park, at Fredericksburg. Maintenance of the Jackson Memorial Wild Flower Garden most likely ceased. Despite the reduced workforce, Jackson Trail West was completed in 1943 thanks to the labor of troops that were stationed in the area and were using the battlefi ld for practice.[74]

THE CHANCELLORSVILLE COMMUNITY

Acquisition and development of park land, road improvements, and suburban land use led to a number of changes in the Chancellorsville community that surrounded the battlefi ld park between the late 1920s and the end of World War II. Despite this, the overall patterns of farm clearings and woods remained little changed from prior to the park's establishment in 1927 (fig. 1.167



Figure 1.167. Map of the Chancellorsville community showing patterns of field and forest, roads, and development by the 1940s. The solid black dots represent antebellum buildings or ruins. Boxes with white fill indicate post-war farms, those with gray fill, non-farm post-war buildings. Civil War-era properties are labeled in capital letters. Current park boundaries are shown in orange. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 1.168. Route 3—the Orange Turnpike—looking east across from the Fairview entrance (Berry-Paxton Drive) showing improved paved surface, June 1934. The park service graded, seeded, and planted the roadside soon after this photograph was taken. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 4)

Orange Turnpike

The Orange Turnpike, redesignated Virginia Route 3 soon after the national military park was established in 1927, remained the primary artery through Chancellorsville. The road was surfaced in gravel until the early 1930s, when it was paved in asphalt (fig. 1.168). The National Park Service improved the roadsides along its property and possibly elsewhere by grading and seeding the shoulders, and planting along the edge of woods.[75]

Eastern Turnpike Farms

The farms along the turnpike east of Chancellorsville retained their expanded post-war extent throughout early development of the park (fig. 1.169, see also fig. 1.167). These farms provided a wide expanse of open land at the eastern entrance to the Chancellorsville battlefi ld park at McLaws Drive.[76]

Development of the battlefi ld park had little impact on the eastern turnpike farms. While War Department planning had considered the action of May 1, 1863 in this area, no land, markers, or park roads were built east of McLaws Drive.

Chancellorsville (Fairview Plantation)

The core of the Chancellorsville including the second Chancellorsville Inn as well as the gas station across the street and part of the Bullock Plantation remained

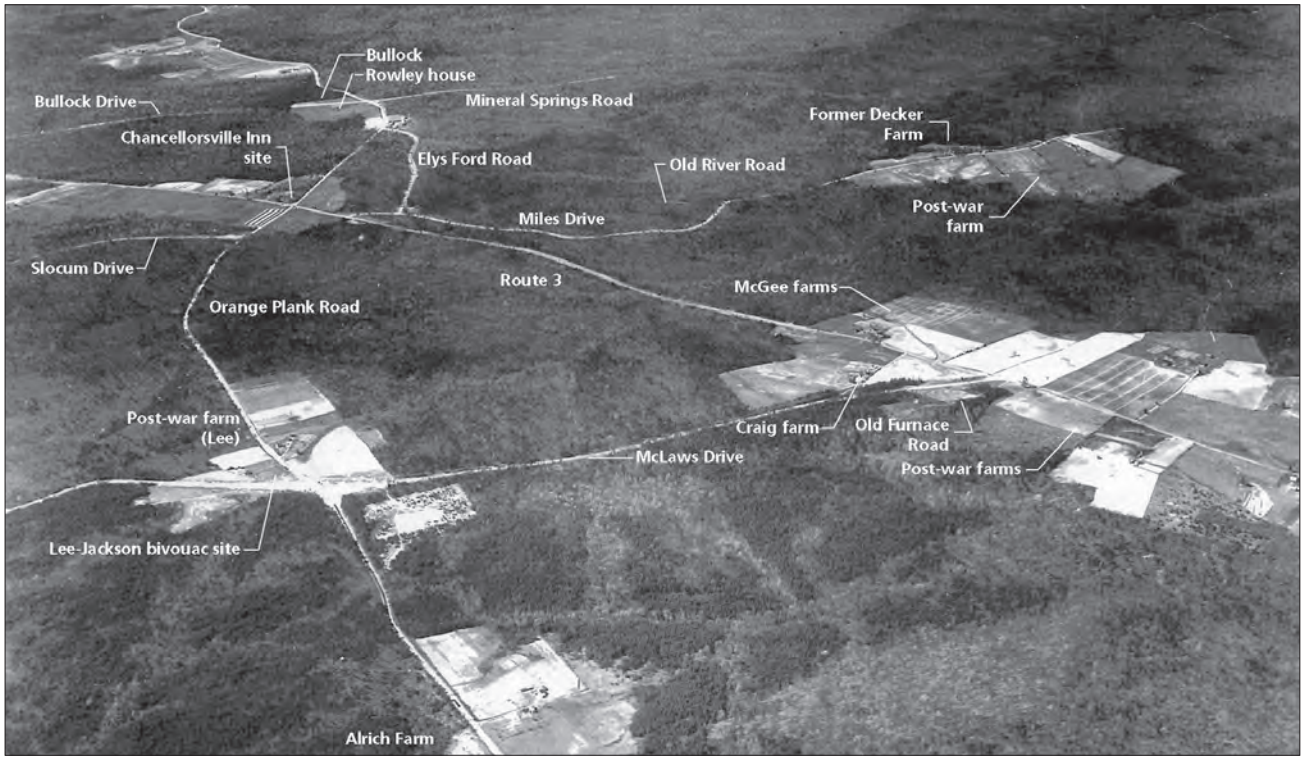


Figure 1.169. Aerial photograph looking northwest showing farm clearings along Route 3 (Orange Turnpike), the Orange Plank Road, Elys Ford Road, and River Road, April 1936. (New York News photograph, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Aerial Photographs, box 1, annotated by SUNY ESF)

under the ownership of the Rowley family, which had acquired the property in 1910. The War Department did not pursue acquisition of the significa t inn site most likely due to its continued use as a residence and the surrounding active farmland.

The Rowleys sold substantial portions of Chancellorsville property to the national military park. This included the western part of the plantation that comprised the biggest parcel of park property, from Berry-Paxton Drive north across the turnpike to Bullock Drive including the Jackson Monument, as well as strips along Slocum Drive, Hooker Drive, and Miles Drive (see fig. 1.106). These strip subdivisions may have led the Rowleys to sell outlying parcels to the east of Hooker Drive and along Slocum Drive to Ola Compton.[77]



Figure 1.170. The ruins of the second Chancellorsville Inn looking west along Route 3 thirteen years after the fi e, ca. 1940. In the foreground is the UDC marker added in 1927, along with a state highway historical marker installed in ca. 1930. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 1429)

The Chancellorsville Inn, as rebuilt in ca. 1872, remained a key landmark on the battlefi ld despite that it was not included within the boundaries of the new park. The historical significa ce of the site was formally commemorated when, three months after establishment of the park in 1927, the Spotsylvania Chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) erected a bronze tablet on a large granite base built on the shoulder of the turnpike in front of the Chancellorsville Inn. This was one of fi e matching monuments, including one at Salem Church, dedicated in a single ceremony held on May 3, 1927, the 64th anniversary of the Battle of Chancellorsville. Three years later, the state of Virginia added a historical marker adjacent to the monument that described the major action of the battle in the area, along with another near the Jackson Monument.[78]

The UDC monument stood near the intact Chancellorsville Inn for only a short time. Six months after its dedication on the evening of November 14, 1927, thirteen-year-old Hallie Rowley was at her father's gas station, and looked across the street to see fla es coming out of the roof of the inn, near the cupola from which visitors once viewed the battlefi ld. With the help of passers-by, she saved some furniture and the family's piano before the house became fully engulfed. Within a short time, the structure was reduced to ruins, with only part of the brick walls still standing, which remarkably were largely the same ones that had survived the 1863 fi e (fig. 1.170). S me of the old antebellum elms also survived the second fi e. Left homeless, the family moved into a house Hal Rowley had built on



Figure 1.171. The house built by the Rowleys to the west of the Chancellorsville Inn ruins in 1932, looking east along Route 3, ca. 1940. In the right distance is the Rowley service station at the corner of the Orange Plank Road. (Hallie Rowley Sale photograph, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 2193)

the old Bullock Plantation along Elys Ford Road in the 1920s.[79]

The Rowleys left the ruined brick walls standing, perhaps out of historical interest, and soon began construction of a new house to the east, on top of the foundations of the antebellum building. A brick foundation was completed, but the Rowleys abandoned the site, perhaps due to the park's concern over disturbing archaeological remains. In 1932, the family completed construction of a new house to the west of the ruins, a modest Craftsman-style bungalow (fig. 1.171) [80]

By the close of the decade, the Rowleys sold lots west of their new house where another two houses were built.

Despite its lack of ownership of the Chancellorsville Inn ruins, the National Park Service included the site in its historical research during the 1930s. In the spring of 1935, the park commissioned Stuart Barnett, a professor of architecture at Cornell University, to undertake exploratory investigations of the site as part of documentation for the Historic American Building Survey, a program of the larger New Deal work-relief efforts. Barnette, with the help of up to eight CCC enrollees, uncovered foundations near the surface and carefully measured and documented the remains, but did not excavate the entire basement. Barnette produced eleven drawings, including elevations of the standing walls, details of door hardware and masonry, and a conjectural footprint of the original building (fig. 1.172). Barnette also interviewed 90-year-old Mrs. Vespasian Chancellor, who remembered "some features quite clearly," to help document the antebellum appearance of the building.[81]

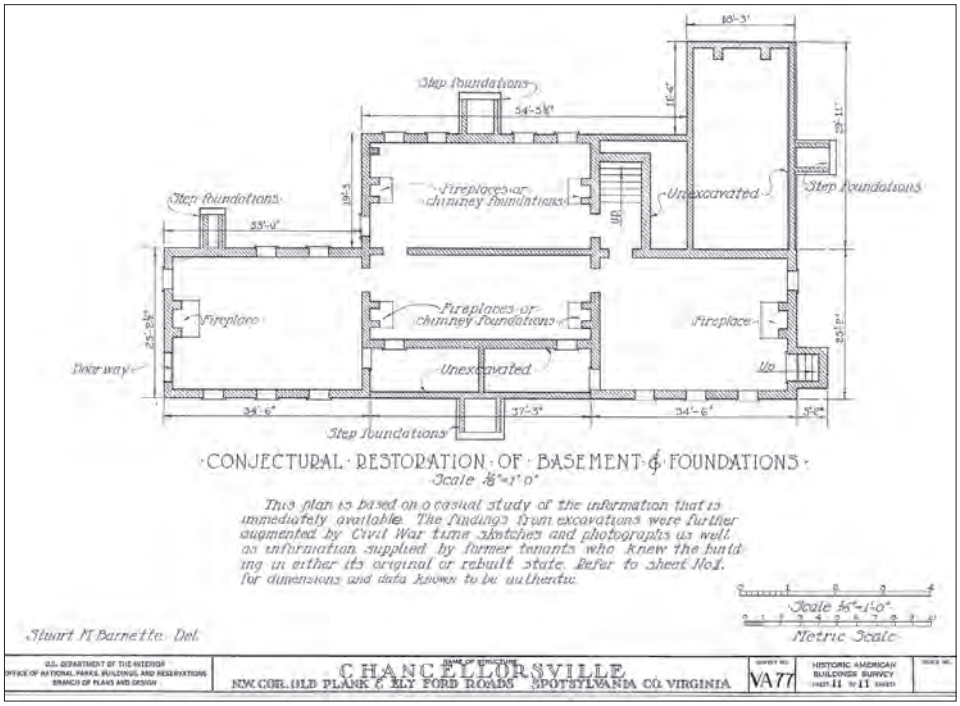


Figure 1.172. Stuart Barnette's plan of the original Chancellorsville Inn foundation produced for the Historic American Building Survey, 1935. (Library of Congress, Historic American Building Survey VA-77, Sheet 11)

Hazel Grove

In 1931, at the time the War Department was acquiring park property, Hazel Grove had been sold by the Kennedy family, who had owned the property since at least 1891. The property was subdivided, with the pine-woods northern half fronting on Route 3 owned by Dr. R. G. Bledsoe, and the southern part containing the dairy farm and post-war Kennedy house owned by E. Gould. Bledsoe may have constructed a house along the turnpike near the site of the antebellum schoolhouse in the 1930s. The Gould's dairy farm occupied the same general clearing south of the turnpike that existed during the Civil War (fig. 1.173) [82]

Development of the Chancellorsville park included acquisition of the eastern edge of Hazel Grove property owned by Bledsoe and Gould for construction of Stuart Drive and Sickles Drive (see fig. 1.106). The old road between Fairview and Hazel Grove east of Stuart Drive became Berry-Paxton Drive, and the section to the west was referred to as "Gould's Entrance" or the "Hazel Grove Entrance." Another road led to the post-war Kennedy

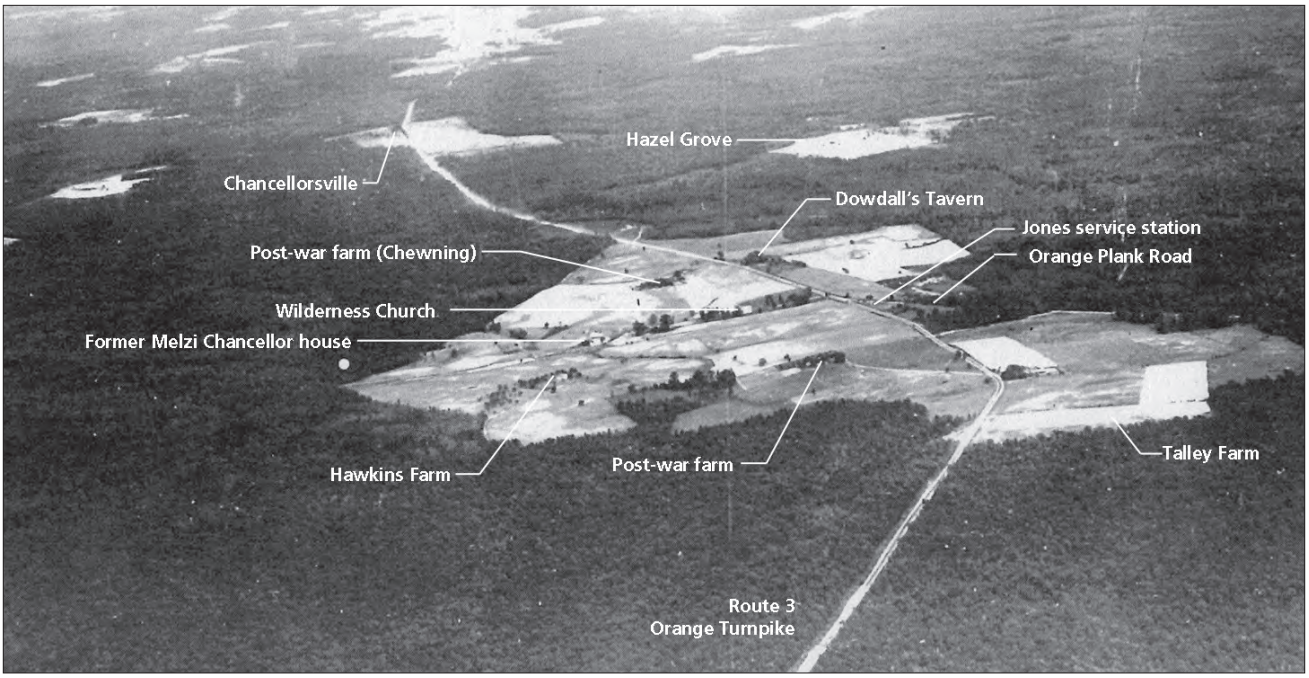


Figure 1.173. Aerial photograph looking east from east of Brock Road showing farm clearings along Route 3 (Orange Turnpike), April 1936. (New York News photograph, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Aerial Photographs, box 1, annotated by SUNY ESF)

house off the Slocum Drive-Sickles Drive intersection, which was referred to as the "Kennedy House intersection."[83]

Landscape work at the park also altered the Hazel Grove landscape through reopening of the vista to Fairview from the heights northeast of the dairy barn in 1932. In 1937, the CCC planted a border of pine trees along Sickles Drive, probably to screen the Kennedy House from view (see fig. 1.144). This screen soon proved unnecessary, because in ca. 1940, the Kennedy house was demolished.[84]

Locust Grove, Wilderness Church, Hawkins and Talley Farms

Locust Grove, the former plantation of Melzi Chancellor along Route 3 across from Wilderness Church, remained an active farm during this period and part of the larger clearing that include the Hawkins and Talley farms (see fig. 1.173). n 1931, at the time the War Department was acquiring park property, Locust Grove was owned by the Payne family. They had apparently sold off some lots along Route 3 for residential development. The portion of Locust Grove north of the turnpike that had become a separate farm during the late nineteenth century remained under the ownership of the Chewning family. The fi lds along the turnpike were enclosed by a wood-post and barbed-wire fence (fig. 1.174). elzi



Figure 1.174. Route 3 (Orange Turnpike) across from Dowdall's Tavern with fence-enclosed fields of the Chewing farm to the right and Wilderness Church in the distance, looking northwest, ca. 1935. Most of the battle period pine grove around the church had been removed by this time. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 1)

Chancellor's post-war house and office rth Wilderness Church also remained.[85]

Wilderness Church, the former church of Melzi Chancellor, continued as an active Baptist congregation in its 1899 building. The pine trees that had shaded the church since the antebellum period were mostly gone by the 1930s (see fig. 1.174). The grounds between the church and the turnpike were occupied by the church's cemetery that had been established in 1915.

The Hawkins family continued to farm its property west of Wilderness Church (see fig. 1.173). The adjoining Talley Farm also remained in the same family at least through the early 1930s, with farmhouses to either side of the turnpike.[86] The eastern end of the farm at the intersection of the Orange Plank Road was subdivided and sold by 1931 to R. Jones, who built a house and service station on the triangular parcel after 1932. This was one of three service stations on the turnpike through Chancellorsville during this period.[87]

Luckett Farm



Figure 1.175. The intersection of Route 3 (Orange Turnpike) and Brock Road near the Luckett Farm, looking west, December 1935. At left is an Esso service station built in ca. 1930, and in the distance is a post-war farm. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 5)

The Luckett Farm, along Route 3 at the far western end of the Chancellorsville battlefi ld, may have ceased use as a farm during this period because the main clearing and adjoining woods were subdivided into six lots. However, no new construction occurred on these lots during this period. A new house was built on the site of the antebellum house by 1935, and across Route 3 was a post-war farm built prior to 1927. The area around the intersection of Brock Road, known as "Wilderness Corner," underwent some new development during the 1930s. The post-war farm north of the turnpike was subdivided or expanded, and two houses were built along the south side of the road. An Esso service station—the western-most of three gas stations along the turnpike through Chancellorsville—was built at the Brock Road intersection around 1930 (fig. 1.175) [88]

Elys Ford Road and River Road

Elys Ford Road, the main road heading north from Chancellorsville, was improved during this period as Virginia Route 610, and River Road was designated as Virginia Route 618. The development of the battlefi ld park led to a number of substantial changes to the area, notably the addition of the CCC Camp MP-3 in 1933, which was removed in large part by 1944, and the development of Hooker Drive and Miles Drive in ca. 1932–35. The part of River Road west of Hooker Drive was bypassed and may have been abandoned to private use upon the completion of Miles Drive (see fig. 1.169).

Bullock Plantation (Woodlawn)

The core of the antebellum Bullock plantation was owned in the early 1930s by J. E. Timberlake, who may have been a Rowley relative. The house at the corner of Bullock Drive and Elys Ford Road, built by James Rowley in ca. 1925, was used by the Rowley family as their residence following destruction of the Chancellorsville Inn in 1927. To the north of Bullock Drive were two post-war farms that fronted on Elys Ford Road. The land to the east of Elys Ford Road, with its extensive lines of US earthworks, remained predominantly wooded.[89]

Development of the park impacted the Bullock Plantation through acquisition of strips of land along Bullock Drive and Mineral Springs Road, and a tract surrounding General Couch's line north of Bullock Drive. Fields north of Bullock Drive extending into Couch's line, and another area south of Bullock Drive may have been planted in pine by the CCC, or underwent old-fi ld succession dominated by pine.[90]

Decker (Grady) Farm

The Decker Farm, the only antebellum farm clearing on River Road near Chancellorsville, was apparently abandoned for farming by the early park period. The clearing was reduced to only a small area along the road (see fig. 1.169). The larger post-war farm across River Road remained in active use.



Figure 1.176. Orange Plank Road at the intersection with Catharpin Road, looking southeast with the service station built ca. 1932 on the right side, photographed ca. 1935. The fence at right surrounds the Alrich farmhouse yard. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 7)

Orange Plank Road and Catharpin Road

The eastern leg of the Orange Plank Road was improved during the early park period as Virginia Route 610 (a continuation of Elys Ford Road) up to Catharpin Road. The section to the east and Catharpin Road were designated as Virginia Route 612. Development of the battlefi ld park impacted the area only between Furnace Road and the turnpike; Catharpin Road lay outside the area considered for development of the Chancellorsville battlefi ld park.

Alrich and Perry Farms

The antebellum Alrich and Perry farms continued to anchor the area of the Plank Road near its intersection with Catharpin Road. These remained active farms, along with several farms established in outlying fi lds and woods after the Civil War. The only substantial new development in this area during the early park period was the construction of a service station on the Alrich Farm at the southeast corner of Catharpin Road and the Orange Plank Road in ca. 1932 (fig. 1.176). B this time, the old Alrich farmhouse across Catharpin Road had probably been removed or fallen into ruins, but a falling-down plank fence still enclosed its yard.

Young Farm, Lewis Farms, and Piney Branch Church

The area along Catharpin Road remained a district of small and medium-sized farm clearings. The intersection with Piney Branch Road near the antebellum Widow Lewis Farm, however, developed into a cluster of houses and a commercial establishment known as Paynes Store. A short distance to the south was the post-war Piney Branch Church and Piney Branch School. The only antebellum farms that may have remained were the R. Lewis and G. Lewis farms north of Catharpin Road and west of the Ni River.[91]

Orange Plank Road and Germanna Plank Road

The western leg of the Orange Plank Road, which was designated as Virginia Route 621, saw little new development during the early park period, except for the addition of the Jones service station at the intersection of Route 3 (see Tally Farm). By 1935, the Germanna Plank Road, which had probably not been maintained since the Civil War, was described as being "not passable."[92] Development of the Wilderness Battlefi ld park beginning in ca. 1931 led to acquisition of park land from Brock Road west.[93]

Burton Farm and Hickman House

Traces of the two antebellum properties along the Orange Plank Road, the Burton Farm and Hickman House, largely disappeared during this period. The Burton Farm clearing on Burton Hill, from which Stonewall Jackson or his scouts look out upon US troops along the turnpike, reverted to woods except for a small area along the road. A small clearing remained at the site of the Hickman house, which was once a tollhouse for the Germanna and Orange Plank Roads.[94]

Brock Road

Brock Road was designated during this period as Virginia Route 210, and its eastern leg (Herndon Road) as Virginia Route 600. Most of the adjoining US trenches were acquired as part of the Wilderness Battlefi ld park beginning in ca. 1931. A section of Brock Road south of the railroad served as a link in the park's Jackson Trail that was completed in 1943. The area underwent little substantial new development during this period, but closing of the Virginia Central Railway in 1937 removed an economic link for the cluster of development that had become known as the community of Brockroad.[95]

Cook Farm

The Cook Farm, which had lost its antebellum farmhouse prior to 1927, occupied the same general farm clearing on the north side of Brock Road that existed during the post-war period. The cluster of four small farms developed during the post-war period still lined a road to the north, anchored by Zion Hill Church at its eastern end (see fig. 1.167). This area, known as Cooktown, was remote from any park development.

Stephens, Trigg, and Fitzhugh Farms

The Stephens, Trigg, and Fitzhugh farms south and west of Brock Road were impacted by the park's development of Jackson Trail West between ca. 1939 and 1942. The old Stephens farmstead most likely had been removed during the post-war period, as had the Fitzhugh farm. The Trigg farm still retained a cluster of buildings, but these were removed with construction of Jackson Trail West (see fig. 1.130). C nstruction of the park road occurred after the Virginia Central Railway had been abandoned, allowing for an uninterrupted park route through the Stephens and Trigg farms. The Stephens family's post-war farmstead, known as Rosemont, overlooked Jackson Trail West from a hill to the southwest. Jackson Trail West provided the main access to Rosemont.

Carpenter Farm

The Carpenter Farm along Herndon Road, which had lost its farmstead around 1920, became reforested by the 1940s. Two smaller clearings were maintained as part of houses or small farms built during the 1930s.[96]



Figure 1.177. Distant view of the brick Wellford house built in ca. 1838, looking south from the railroad along the old Furnace Road prior to its reconstruction as Jackson Trail East, photographed 1937. The wood posts marked the entrance to the property from the railroad. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 883a)

Catharine Furnace Property

The Catharine Furnace Company property, which as late as the 1890s remained a single tract containing more than 4,000 acres, was subdivided into a number of parcels by the early park period. At the time that the War Department began to acquire park property in 1931, the furnace property north of the railroad consisted of large tracts owned by Edgar Young and another owner named Penden, and smaller tracts that had been subdivided earlier for farms owned by Lee and Craig near the turnpike and plank road (see fig. 1.167). South of the railroad, the property had been subdivided for several farms, but the Wellford house remained—one of the few buildings in Chancellorsville from the antebellum period. The two-story brick house was a prominent landmark in the clearing that was a remnant of the once much larger Wellford plantation (fig. 1.177). A large orchard occupied much of the clearing as late as 1937.[97]

Development of the park resulted in a number of changes to the Catharine Furnace property, most notably improvement of Furnace Road and mine roads leading from the turnpike to Brock Road into McLaws Drive, Bivouac Road (Furnace Road), and Jackson Trail East. The park acquired only narrow strips of prop-

erty along the roads, except at the furnace site, where the additional land allowed for development of the Archer-Thomas Foot Trail and Furnace picnic grounds. Through the Wellford clearing, the narrow corridor of park land did not include the Wellford house. Because the old mine road south of the railroad provided access to several post-war farms, the improved Jackson Trail East had to serve not only as a park drive for tourists, but also as access to at least three private properties. This private access from park drives also occurred along McLaws Drive on the former furnace property near the turnpike. In 1943, the park issued a special use permit to two land owners who wished to build a road from McLaws Drive to access their adjoining property.[98]

It was not just private access roads that placed demands on the narrow strip of park land along the Jackson Trail through the Catharine Furnace property, but also adjoining land uses. In October 1940, for example, an owner of a forested tract along Jackson Trail East proposed clear-cutting to supply war-time demand for timber. The park reacted negatively, arguing that clear-cutting would alter an area that had been forested at the time of the battle. Several tracts had been cleared since the Civil War for farming, but the logging proposal signaled the sensitivity of the battlefi ld park's narrow corridors to changes in adjoining land uses—an issue that would dominate park management in the decades after World War II.[99]

LANDSCAPE OVERVIEW, 1945 (DRAWINGS 1.4, 1.5)

Between 1927 and 1945, the landscape of the Chancellorsville battlefi ld park was developed with scenic drives, picnic grounds, restored historic features, plantings, a visitor contact area with a memorial wild fl wer preserve, and a park maintenance-utility area. It was during this brief period that the park assumed an organization and character that would persist for decades, made possible in large by CCC labor. Outside of the park, improvement of roads, abandonment of the railroad, and addition of several suburban houses and gas stations changed the feeling of the landscape in areas, but did not greatly alter the overall rural and wooded character of Chancellorsville that had persisted since the Civil War.

The Chancellorsville unit of the national military park, as initially planned by the War Department and further developed by the National Park Service, introduced the fir t large-scale designed landscape into the vernacular countryside of Chancellorsville. While the park was planned to preserve and interpret the historic landscape, it substantially altered the circulation, spatial organization, vegetation, and small-scale features of the battlefi ld, but in a way that harmonized with the natural setting in keeping with the National Park Service's rustic design aesthetic. This design emphasized use of the landscape, rather than monuments, as the primary interpretive and memorial resource. While many signs and markers were placed on the battlefi ld during this period, there were no new commemorative monuments erected.

The development of the battlefi ld park altered land ownership and property boundaries through multiple subdivisions required for the strips of park land. This was most notable at Chancellorsville (Fairview Plantation) and Catharine Furnace properties that were subdivided into a number of parcels. Owners predating the Civil War who remained through World War II included the Baptist congregation of Wilderness Church, along with the Hawkins, Stephens, and probably the Cook and McGee families. Chancellor heirs still owned the Chancellor cemetery.

Natural Systems and Features

In 1945, the natural environment of the Chancellorsville battlefi ld landscape had changed little since before the park was founded. The landscape was still dominated by extensive tracts of woods, and some fi lds were reverting to woods. The park managed woods along the park drives by clearing underbrush to open views of earthworks, suppress fi e, and to maintain a more managed character. The development of park drives may have slightly changed or restricted the fl w of rivers and creeks that passed beneath bridges or through culverts.

Spatial Organization

Between 1927 and 1945, the primary changes in spatial character of the Chancellorsville landscape were the clearing of corridors through woods for development of park drives, and the opening of a vista clearing between Hazel Grove and Fairview. New designed landscape spaces were created at the visitor contact station/park entrance, Jackson Memorial Wild Flower Preserve, and CCC camp. Some fi lds were reforested by the park or through natural succession, notably near the Lee-Jackson Bivouac, south of the Fairview house site, north of Bullock Drive, and near the Wellford house.

Outside of the park, the development of suburban houses along Route 3 west of the visitor contact station and west of the Chancellorsville Inn site created yards and planted grounds previously occupied by woods or agricultural fi lds. Abandonment of fi lds at the Carpenter Farm along Herndon Road and the Burton Farm along the Orange Plank Road led to loss of some open space since 1927.

Land Use

The development of the Chancellorsville battlefi ld park beginning in ca. 1931 formalized and expanded tourism that had existed in the area since the end of the Civil War. Most park uses at Chancellorsville were concentrated within a core area between the Jackson monument on the north and the Catharine Furnace on the south within the largest areas of park land. The site of the Jackson monument served as the center of the park, where the visitor contact station was located, along with comfort stations and a wild fl wer preserve commemorating General Stonewall Jackson. Park land uses included historical interpretation at battlefi ld sites and earthwork remnants, recreational driving, walking, and picnicking, as well as an area used for park maintenance off Hooker Drive. Through 1941, the nearby CCC camp was used for residential, recreation, and industrial uses. Picnicking was abandoned at the Vista and Furnace picnic grounds at the onset of World War II, and the wildfl wer preserve was probably let go during this time as well.

Outside of the park lands, suburban land uses, including non-farm residences and service stations, expanded along Route 3 and the Orange Plank Road-Catharpin Road corridors, but farming still remained the dominant land use in the area.

Circulation

The primary park drives built during this period—those north of the Catharine Furnace—included fi e that were realigned and straightened historic roads: McLaws Drive (Furnace Road), Bivouac Road (Furnace Road), Berry-Paxton Drive (Fairview-Hazel Grove Road), Bullock Drive (Bullock Road), and Hooker Drive (minor woods road). Three park drives were new roads laid out along defensive works or to connect other park drives: Slocum Drive, Sickles Drive, Stuart Drive, and Miles Drive, the latter of which bypassed a section of River Road. A short semi-circular drive was also built to access the visitor contact station near the Jackson Monument. These roads created loops and spurs off Route 3, Elys Ford Road, River Road, and the Orange Plank Road that functioned as extensions of the park road system. The primary park drives were eighteen feet wide and surfaced in gravel with turf shoulders and no curbs.

Two park drives were reconstructions of historic roads, but were designed by the park service to maintain a rustic, battle-era character: Jackson Trail East, from Catharine Furnace south and west to Brock Road, and Jackson Trail West, west of Brock Road. Jackson Trail West was assembled from farm roads and included a new alignment through the Trigg and Stephens farmstead to create a continuous route. Mineral Springs Road, leading through the fi al US positions east of Elys Ford Road, was intended to have a similar character, but apparently was never improved. The old mountain road along which Stonewall Jackson purportedly received his mortal wounds remained as a trace north and east of the Jackson Monument.

Six foot trails were laid out along Pender's Line and Jackson's Corps Line near the Jackson Monument, extending south to Slocum Drive, along General Posey's

Line off Furnace Road, and around General Couch's works north of Elys Ford Road. A small trail circuit was laid out through the Jackson Memorial Wild Flower Garden north of the visitor contact station. These were all simple unsurfaced foot trails, some of which featured rustic steps and timber bridges.

The active historic public roads through the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld were improved as state routes during this period with asphalt pavement or improved gravel surfaces. The western end of River Road was abandoned following completion of Miles Drive, and the old Germanna Plank Road disappeared as a public right-of-way. The Virginia Central Railway ceased operation in 1937, but its right-of-way remained open.

Topography

There were few substantial changes in topography of the Chancellorsville battlefi ld landscape during this period, compared with earlier periods when mining and war created pits and earthworks. Construction of the Chancellorsville battlefi ld park drives led to subtle changes in topography for construction of smooth and level grades, and for grading of banks and shoulders. On the Jackson Trail East between the Catharine Furnace and the railroad, the straightened and raised road alignment required construction of an earthen causeway across the lowlands of Furnace Hollow. The park maintained the topography of the battlefi ld's eroded defensive works, except for one of the US artillery lunettes at Fairview, which was restored to its historic profile

Vegetation

Development of the Chancellorsville battlefi ld landscape included informal planting of thousands of native trees and shrubs along the park drives intended to enhance the natural setting of the roads, in keeping with the park service's rustic aesthetic. These plants included fl wering dogwood, Eastern red-cedar, tulip-tree, pine, laurel, hazel, alder, oak, sumac, and huckleberry that were transplanted from woods in the area by CCC crews. Hundreds of additional species of wildfl wers, ferns, small trees, and other native plants were established in the Jackson Memorial Wild Flower Preserve near the visitor contact station by seed or transplant. Trees including red-cedar were either planted or left from clearing of the woods on and around the Fairview artillery lunettes.

Plantations of conifers were set out by CCC crews to reforest fi lds. These included pine near the Lee-Jackson Bivouac site and off Berry-Paxton Drive south of the Fairview house site, which were planted informally unlike scientific orest plantations of the period. Additional reforestation may have taken place on the former Bullock Plantation, and along the Jackson Trail to reestablish the woods that existed during the Civil War.

Formal plantings on park lands during this period included a pair of matching Eastern red-cedar trees planted symmetrically to either side of a small marker at the Lee-Jackson Bivouac site in 1937 to commemorate and symbolize the two generals. At the CCC camp along Elys Ford Road, a rectangular hedge of red-cedar was planted around a yard space (possible parade and entry court). In ca. 1941, the park planted a screen of pine along the property boundary east of Berry-Paxton Drive and the Fairview gun pits, presumably to block anticipated development on the adjoining Rowley property (Fairview clearing).

Outside of park lands, managed vegetation was probably little changed from the post-war period. Farms in the area maintained orchards and pasture, and grew various crops in cultivated fi lds. Ornamental foundation shrubs around new non-farm residences may have become more numerous during this period.

Buildings and Structures

Park buildings constructed at Chancellorsville during this period included the visitor contact station and two associated comfort stations added in 1935 near the Jackson Monument, and the utility-garage building, completed in 1937 off Hooker Drive. These were all designed in a park service rustic style. A planned employee's residence along Hooker Drive was never constructed.

The largest complex of buildings added to the park during this period was the CCC camp built in 1933–34. It consisted of approximately thirteen buildings mostly north of Hooker Drive, including barracks, a mess hall, administration building, recreation hall, and various utility buildings and workshops. Most were standard Army temporary frame construction on pile footings, adapted to local building conditions with board-and-batten siding using tar paper or creosote. All of the camp buildings were demolished by 1944.

The most elaborate structures built by the park during this period were the two double-arch bridges over the Ni River on Sickles Drive and Bivouac Road (Furnace Road). Designed by the War Department but built under National Park Service administration, these featured poured-concrete structures with ashlar stone veneer and stone parapet walls. Culverts on the main drives, also attributed to the design of the War Department and built under the park service, featured dressed ashlar granite headwalls. On Jackson Trail East and West, large culverts were built of concrete and designed to be inconspicuous. Smaller culverts were simple pipe structures without ornamental headwalls.

No Civil War-period buildings or structures stood within park property in 1945, except for the ruined stack of the Catharine Furnace. The only remaining antebellum building visible from park lands was the brick Wellford house, which was directly along Jackson Trail East. This was the grandest antebellum house in Chancellorsville after the Chancellorsville Inn. The second inn building was destroyed by fi e in 1927, leaving only some of the brick walls standing.

Approximately eight suburban, non-farm houses were built along Route 3 during this period, joining two built during the 1920s. Two service stations—at the intersection of the turnpike with the Orange Plank Road and Brock Road—were built, joining the one built by the Rowleys prior to 1927 at the Chancellorsville intersection. These were typical of the period, consisting of small frame buildings with a porte-cochere over the gas pumps. A fourth service station was erected at the intersection of the Orange Plank Road and Catharpin Road.

Views and Vistas

Construction of park drives at Chancellorsville during the 1930s created new and enhanced views through wooded corridors. Park service designers also managed the roadsides to improve and frame views of the woods and earthworks by removing or thinning understory, raising canopies, and planting trees and shrubs.

The primary vista established during this period was the strategic sight line between Fairview and Hazel Grove, which was initially cleared by the War Department in ca. 1932 and improved by the park service in 1935. Within the vista clearing were numerous trees left from the woods that had grown up on the site after the Civil War. In ca. 1941, the park planted a screen of evergreens along the property boundary east of the Fairview lunettes. This screen would later grow up to block the vista across the Fairview clearing.

The National Park Service maintained the views of the Jackson monument from Route 3 by keeping most of the adjoining grounds in turf. The park moved the Jackson Rock closer to the road most likely to make it more visible to passersby. The park's fla staff, located near the visitor contact station, was also placed to be visible along Route 3.

Small-Scale Features

The Chancellorsville battlefi ld landscape saw a large increase in the number of small-scale features during this period, including signs, commemorative markers, a fla staff, historical fences, traffic-control devices, and picnic facilities. Most were designed in keeping with the National Park Service rustic style of landscape design.

By 1945, the park maintained four types of signs at Chancellorsville and its sister battlefi ld parks. The earliest were small, approximately two-foot-high iron tablets used to identify historic sites and park drives. They were designed by the War Department and were similar to tablets used at other national military parks.

The park service introduced large, approximately seven-foot high boards of framed brown Masonite with yellow lettering set on chamfered wood posts with pointed fin als. These rustic signs were used to display maps and narratives of battle action and important battlefi ld sites. Smaller rustic signs consisting of wood boards set on wood posts explained the history of roads such as McLaws Drive. The fourth type was a small, rustic wooden mast-arm sign that indicated the direction to battlefi ld points of interest such as the ruins of the Chancellorsville Inn.

In addition to these four types of signs, the park also maintained several other signs and markers near the visitor contact station. These included a table-like wayside that contained a narrative map of the battlefi ld set beneath glass in a wood frame. Nearby was the so-called orientation disc, a rose-colored circular concrete pad that provided compass direction to various Civil War-era landmarks in the region. Within the nearby Jackson Memorial Wild Flower Preserve, plants were labeled with small staked metal labels. Near the entrance to the visitor contact station off Route 3 was a fla staff, which denoted the public use and federal administration of the park.

The only commemorative monument added to the park during this period was the rustic boulder and bronze plaque commemorating the birthplace of oceanographer Matthew Fontaine Maury along Furnace Road. Farther east was a small plaque set nearly flu h with the ground to identify the paired Lee and Jackson red-cedar trees that were donated by park staff in 1937 to commemorate the famous bivouac. The park service maintained preexisting monuments, but moved the Jackson rock closer to Route 3 and removed the ornamental iron fence that had been erected in 1888 around the Jackson monument.

Other small-scale features added by the park service were stacked-rail Virginia worm fences that were placed at the entrances to Slocum Drive and Bullock Drive from the public roads. These were intended to enhance the historic scene and also denote the limits of park lands. Most intersections and parking areas were delineated by rustic log bollards, while approaches to bridges and other drop-offs featured rustic timber guiderails. At the two picnic grounds, the park maintained rustic wood picnic tables and stone fi eplaces (barbecues).

Outside of park lands, new small-scale features include the United Daughters of the Confederacy monument in front of the Chancellorsville Inn site—the only commemorative monument outside of the park—and state historical signs at the site of Jackson's Wounding (visitor contact station) and at the inn site. Large signs were erected at the Esso service station at the corner of Route 3 and Brock Road, and most likely at the other three service stations in Chancellorsville.

Archeological Sites

The primary archeological features within the Chancellorsville park landscape by 1945 were the defensive earthworks. The park stabilized and revealed the earthworks, but did not restore them except for one gun pit at Fairview that was returned to its presumed historic profile. The park generally maintained mature trees on the earthworks, but did remove understory and debris that concealed them from view. There remained a trace of the old mountain road near the Jackson monument, but it was apparently not revealed or interpreted during this period. At the Catharine Furnace, the park undertook archeological investigations to determine building locations, but reburied the remains, leaving just the stone furnace stack visible. The CCC camp on Elys Ford Road, which had been built in 1933-34, consisted of numerous remnants following the complex's demolition in 1944.

Outside of park property, the most prominent archeological site was the ruins of the second Chancellorsville Inn, whose remaining brick walls (which were in part from the antebellum building) stood as haunting remnants along the turnpike. The inn site, although not in the park, had been documented by the park service through archeological investigations.

ENDNOTES, 1927–1945

1 House and Senate bills, cited in Joan M. Zenzen, "At The Crossroads Of Preservation And Development: A History Of Fredericksburg And Spotsylvania National Military Park" (Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service in cooperation with The Organization of American Historians, 2011), 35.

2 Zenzen, 39-40.

3 Quoted from the Preliminary Commission report, December 1, 1925, in Ralph Happel, "A History of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefi lds Memorial National Military Park" (Unpublished National Park Service report, 1955), 47.

4 "Report on Inspection of Battle Fields in and around Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania Court House, Virginia," December 1, 1925, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park archives (hereafter, FRSP); Superintendent's Files, cited in Zenzen, 36.

5 "Fredericksburg National Military Park Establishment Act of 1927," 44 Stat. 1091, 69th Congress, 2nd Session, in Zenzen, 38.

6 Zenzen, 40.

7 Zenzen, 41-43.

8 During its development of the Chancellorsville unit, the War Department had not included property acquisition along the route of Jackson's march, except near where fi hting took place in the vicinity of Catharine Furnace.

9 Fredericksburg *Free Lance Star*, June 4, 1930, clipping in Colonel Ross file, FR P basement files, C6 D1

10 Zenzen, 44, 62. Reference to the War Department design of headwalls, ditches, and bridges is found in Paula Reed & Associates, "National Register Documentation-Inventory Form, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park" (draft report, September 2009), Section 7. No primary documentation was found for this CLR on War Department design of roads and other features at Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania.

11 The War Department included Salem Church as part of the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld unit, a plan that was continued by the park service after 1933.

12 Battlefi lds Memorial Commission, "Progress in the Establishment of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1929," FRSP basement files, C6 D1

13 Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefi lds Memorial Commission to Quartermaster General, "Projects for the Construction of the Wilderness, Chancellorsville and Spotsylvania Court House Battle Field Parks," April 7, 1930, National Archives, College Park, Maryland [hereafter, NARA II], RG 79, War Department Records, box 29, entry 5, file FR P (National Archives research here and following courtesy of Joan Zenzen). The maps that accompanied this report showing land acquisition and roads were not available during research for this CLR.

14 Battlefi lds Memorial Commission, plan of the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld, Jackson Monument area, 1930, in Kimberly Sancomb and Clarence R. Geier, "An Archaeological Survey of Selected Sections and Sites on the Chancellorsville National Battlefi ld, part III" (Unpublished report by James Madison University Archaeological Research prepared for the National Park Service, March 2003), figu e 29. A complete set of the 1930s commission plans for Chancellorsville was not available during research for this CLR.

15 Arthur E. Wilbourn, Member and Secretary, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefi lds Memorial Commission, "Plan for Park to Commemorate the Battle of Chancellorsville (including Salem Church)," February 28, 1931, NARA II, RG 79, War Department Records, box 29, entry 5, file FR P, 24.

16 W. R. Gibson, Colonel, Quartermaster Corps, to Quartermaster General, March 16, 1931, regarding approval of plan for Chancellorsville, NARA II, RG 79, War Department Records, box 29, entry 5, file FR P.

17 NPS Land Status map for Chancellorsville, information for parcel 03-157 indicating acquisition by War Department.

18 Fred H. Arnold, "Report to the Chief Forester on Emergency Conservation Work, Spotsylvania, Chancellorsville and Wilderness Camps. . .April 5 to 7, 1934," NARA II, RG 79, Entry P-84, Branch of Forestry Correspondence, Box 207, file CCC; hotograph of vista clearing, July 1933, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 3.

19 Memorandum, H. L. Landers to Colonel Laubach, Chief, Memorial Branch, re: Marker Data for Chancellorsville, July 8, 1932, FRSP basement files, C6 D1, file " cts of Congress." It is not known which temporary markers were actually installed.

20 The park was generally referred to after 1933 as Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park.

21 Happel, 56; Zenzen, 60-61. The park commission, created by the park's 1927 federal legislation remained under NPS administration as an advisory body.

22 Chris Mackowski, "Shaping Chancellorsville: The First Reenactment and 'The Last Meeting,'" Emerging Civil War blog, April 26, 2013, http://emergingcivilwar.com/2013/04/26/shaping-chancellorsville-the-fir t-reenactment-and-the-last-meeting/#_ftn2 (accessed December 22, 2014); Zenzen, 87-88.

23 Happel, 56, Zenzen, 65.

24 Sancomb and Geier, citing research of Liesbeth Neisingh, 43; Zenzen, 70; J. LeRoy Duford, "Report to the Chief Forester on ECW Administrative Inspection at Fredericksburg National Military Park," January 14,

1936, NARA II, RG 79, Entry P84, Branch of Forestry Correspondence, Box 207, file CCC

25 Zenzen, 62-63.

26 Superintendent Edward Hummel, "Superintendent's Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 1943," August 30, 1943, NARA II, RG 79 Central Classified iles, 1933-1949, box 2468, file Superi tendent's Annual Reports.

27 Much of the research for this section is based on analysis of historic photographs of the Chancellorsville battlefi ld in the park archives, park plans in the NPS Technical Information Center holdings, and superintendent's and CCC reports in the National Archives. Copies of these documents were provided through Joan Zenzen's research for the park's 2011 administrative history.

28 Branch Spalding, Acting Superintendent, to Director, National Park Service, February 19, 1935, NARA II, RG 79, Central Classified iles, 1933-1949, box 2480, file 601, Lands.

29 Branch Spalding, "Superintendent's Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1936" and "Superintendent's Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1937."

30 National Park Service, "Chancellorsville Battlefi ld Boundary & Land Status Map," 1939, NPS Technical Information Center plan FRSP 326 2157; National Park Service, "Chancellorsville Battlefi ld Development Plan," January 1, 1943, NPS Technical Information Center plan FRSP 2157.

31 Photographs of CCC buildings, 1930s, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 2.

32 Sancomb and Geier, 43, 45, 46; photograph of shed (oil house) with swimming hole visible in the background, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 2, photograph 030400.

33 National Park Service, "Employee's Residence Chancellorsville Battlefi ld," plan FRSP 326_2018A [8588], August 1, 1940. The inset "layout" plan, probably from an older drawing, shows the site of the utility-garage building being outside park boundaries.

34 National Park Service, "Chancellorsville Battlefi ld Preliminary Planting Plan for Bivouac Road [Furnace Road]," December 15, 1934, FRSP 326 1056. This plan shows the Furnace Road bridge over the Ni River as a small, single-span bridge.

35 US Geological Survey, "Topographic Maps of Chancellorsville and Salem Church Battlefi lds... Surveyed in Cooperation with the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefi lds Commission," 1932, Library of Congress digital ID cw0530000. No detailed documentation was found on the state of the roads at the end of War Department administration in 1933.

36 FRSP October 1935 Monthly Report, NARA II, RG 79, Central Classified iles, 1933–49, box 2468 file ECW 207 Reports; Photograph of Mineral Springs Road, ca. 1935, FRSP photograph 030300 20; Branch Spalding, Superintendent, to Director NPS, August 30, 1935, NARA II RG 79 Entry P84 Branch of Forestry Correspondence, box 207, file CCC; "C ancellorsville Battlefi ld Development Plan," January 1, 1943. Photographs of the park drives from the late 1930s show gravel surfaces.

37 Spalding to Director, National Park Service, February 19, 1935.

38 National Park Service, "Master Plan Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania" (Unpublished National Park Service report, 1968), 16, NPS Technical Information Center, document FRSP 326 D1A.

39 Arno Cammerer to Branch Spalding, January 30, 1935, NARA II, RG 79, Central Classified iles, 1933–49, box 2480, file ands.

40 Acting Superintendent A. C. Witte, "Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 1939."

41 Hummel, "Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 1943."

42 No documentation was found suggesting the foot trail system had been designed by the War Department.

43 Superintendent Spalding to NPS Director, re: ECW Program for the 5th Period, NARA II, RG 79 Central Classified iles, 1933-1949, box 2468: Public Picnic Ground Development (Camps MP-1, 3, and 4).

44 L. M. Fisher, US Public Health Service, "Report on Proposed Location of Comfort Stations" (Unpublished report prepared for Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, July 30, 1935), 1-2, Denver TIC report FRSP 326 D6. The inscription on the back of the photograph (FRSP 030313 1564) reads: "Wading pool—picnic grounds on Chancellorsville Battlefi ld Nov. 1935."

45 Happel, 60.

46 Superintendent's monthly report, June 1935, cited in Happel, 60.

47 C.E. Shevlin, "Report to the Chief Forester on Emergency Conservation Work," Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania National Military Park, January 7-11, 1934, NARA II, RG 79, Entry P-84, Branch of Forestry Correspondence, box 207, file CCC

48 Branch Spalding, Superintendent's Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 1938.

49 J. LeRoy Duford, Report to the Chief Forester on Emergency Conservation Work at Fredericksburg National Military Park," November 5, 1935, NARA II RG 79 Entry P84 Branch of Forestry Correspondence, box 207, file CCC

50 National Park Service, "Chancellorsville Battlefi ld Preliminary Plans for Planting [along roads]," 1934-36; 1937 aerial photographs. Unlike scientific orest plantations of the era, these trees were apparently set out in a more naturalistic arrangement.

51 Branch Spalding, "Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 1940."

52 Wilbur L. Savage, "Report to the Chief Forester on Emergency Conservation Work, Spotsylvania, Chancellorsville and Wilderness Camps…May 1-31, 1935," NARA II, RG 79, Entry P-84, Branch of Forestry Correspondence, box 207, file CCC.

53 Chancellorsville Battlefi ld planting plans; 1937 aerial photographs; Branch Spalding, "Superintendent's Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 1941"; photograph of mature pines along Fairview lunettes, 1975.

54 Savage, Report to the Chief Forester…May 1-31, 1935.

55 CCC MP-4 Quarterly report, October-December 1934, cited in Zenzen, 72.

56 Savage, Report to the Chief Forester…May 1-31, 1935." The woods or scrub that had grown on and around the lunettes after the battle had been cleared earlier, probably when the War Department laid out Berry-Paxton Drive in ca. 1932, leaving a thin strip of vegetation near the eastern property line.

57 It is not known if the gun carriage shown on the 1940 plan were installed (not visible on 1937 aerial).

58 Arnold, Report to the Chief Forester…April 5 to 7, 1934.

59 National Park Service, "Location Plan–Worm & Post and Rail Fences," April 2, 1940, NPS Technical Information Center, plan FRSP 326 2092.

60 October 1935 Monthly ECW Report, NARA II, RG 79, Central Classified iles, 1933–49, box 2468 file ECW 207 Reports.

60 Oscar F. Northington and Stuart M. Barnette, "Results of the Exploration Excavations at the Catharine Furnace…", January 13, 1936, NARA II, RG 79, Central Classified iles, 1933–49, National Parks, FRSP 207, box 2467.

62 Maury birthplace marker text; National Register documentation, Section 7, draft 2009.

63 Mackowski, "Shaping Chancellorsville," Emerging Civil War blog; photograph of dedication of red-cedar trees: "Oct. 23, 1937 Dr. Freeman dedicating Lee-Jackson trees," Chancellorsville Photographs, box 1.

64 Branch Spalding, Superintendent, to Director NPS, August 30, 1935, NARA II RG 79 Entry P84 Branch of Forestry Correspondence, box 207, file CCC

65 Branch Spalding, Superintendent's Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 1938; photographs of park signs, ca. 1935-55, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 6.

66 Stone Sentinels, "Monuments at Chancellorsville," "Unknown Soldier," http://www.stonesentinels.com/Chancellorsville/Unknown_Union_Soldier.php (accessed January 22, 2015); photograph of Jackson monument with white cross on the unknown gravesite, 1942.

67 Fredericksburg *Free Lance-Star*, May 30, 1935, cited in Eric Mink, Mysteries and Conundrums blog, "Battlefi ld Contact Stations, June 22, 2010," http://npsfrsp.wordpress.com/2010/06/22/%E2%80%9Cin-an-effort-to-be-of-still-further-service-to-the-traveling-public%E2%80%A6%E2%80%9D-%E2%80%93-battlefi ld-contact-stations/ (accessed December 23, 2014).

68 Fisher, "Report on Proposed Location of Comfort Stations," July 1935. Temporary pit toilets were built at the Furnace picnic grounds, but no documentation was found on the construction of permanent facilities at either picnic area.

69 October 1935 Monthly Report for the Historical-Educational Staff, NARA II RG 79 Central Classified iles, 1933-49, box 2466. This report described the orientation disc at Spotsylvania Court House, which was the same design as the one at Chancellorsville.

70 Superintendent's Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1936; National Register documentation, Section 7, 2009 draft; April 1942 photograph, FRSP.

71 Spalding, "Flowers to Jackson's Memory," September 1935, quoted in Zenzen, 86.

72 Photograph of Jackson Memorial Wild Flower Preserve entrance sign, 1937, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 4.

73 Zenzen, 86; October 1935 Monthly Report; Annual Report, 1938; photograph of sign with wild fl wer preserve map, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 8.

74 Happel, 60, 70.

75 Photograph of Route 3 looking east, June 1934, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 5; other photos of the same period show asphalt pavement.

76 Battlefi lds Memorial Commission, "Chancellorsville VA Battlefi ld Park," April 1931, FRSP. No information was found on the identity of Goolrich & Vance.

77 Battlefi lds Memorial Commission map, 1931. No information was found on Ola Compton.

78 Donald Pfanz, "History Through Eyes of Stone, A Survey of Civil War Monuments Near Fredericksburg, Virginia" (Unpublished report, February 1983, Revised September 2006), 26-27.

79 Lee Woolf, "Houseful of Memories," Fredericksburg *Free Lance-Star*, August 2, 2003, 12-13. Wolf wrote, "Sale [Hallie Rowley Sale] said that her family moved temporarily to a house her father had built and was renting near the intersection of Bullock Road and Elys Ford Road less than a mile north of Chancellorsville."

80 Daniel Crozier, "Archaeological Investigation and Stabilization of the Chancellorsville Inn" (Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service, Temple University, 1979), 30-31; Woolf, 13; Photograph of Hallie Rowley Sale with dog in front of incomplete brick foundation, ca. 1940, FRSP 2178; photograph of Rowley bungalow, ca. 1940, FRSP 2193; USGS topographical map, Chancellorsville VA Quadrangle, 1943, surveyed 1942-43; Aerial photograph, 1937. The Woolf article states the new Rowley house (bungalow) was about a quarter mile west of the Chancellorsville Inn site. While the Rowleys did build additional houses at the western end of their fi lds, this occurred after 1937 according to the 1937 aerial photograph.

81 Crozier, 32; Historic American Building Survey, "Chancellorsville," VA-77, Library of Congress; Stuart Barnette, "The Ruins of Chancellorsville Inn / A 'Narrative Description' of How the Investigation Was Conducted in the Year 1935," Unpublished paper, May 15, 1976, FRSP, ACC 386, CT 8466.

82 Battlefi lds Memorial Commission map, 1931; USGS Chancellorsville VA Quadrangle, 1943 showing house near Hazel Grove entrance road, west of Stuart Drive.

83 Photograph of the Slocum-Sickles intersection labeled "Hazel Grove Entrance," January 1936, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 3; Photograph of Berry-Paxton-Stuart intersection labeled "Gould's entrance," August 1937, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 6; Photograph labeled "Triangle at Kennedy house," April 1936, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 3.

84 Photograph, "Planting Pine Screen," Sickles Drive, 1937, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 3; USGS Chancellorsville VA Quadrangle, 1943 showing no building at Kennedy house site. The Kennedy house was documented on the 1932 USGS topographic survey of Chancellorsville and Salem Church Battlefi lds. No photograph of the Kennedy house has been found.

85 Battlefi lds Memorial Commission map, 1931; Aerial photograph, April 1936; USGS Chancellorsville VA Quadrangle, 1943.

86 Ruth Graham, Historical Assistant, "Report on Field Investigation of the Chancellorsville Campaign," August 12, 1935, NARA II, RG 79 Central Classified iles, 1933-1949, box 2466.

87 Battlefi lds Memorial Commission map, 1931; Aerial photograph, 1937; USGS Chancellorsville VA Quadrangle, 1943; USGS topographic survey of Chancellorsville and Salem Church Battlefi lds, 1932. This 1932 survey does not show the Jones service station and house.

88 Battlefi lds Memorial Commission map, 1931; Noel G. Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s* (Lynchburg, VA: H. E. Howard, Inc., 1990), 73; Aerial photograph, 1937; USGS Chancellorsville VA Quadrangle, 1944.

89 Battlefi lds Memorial Commission map, 1931; Aerial photograph, 1937; USGS Chancellorsville VA Quadrangle, 1943.

90 Aerial photograph, 1937; USGS Chancellorsville VA Quadrangle, 1943.

91 USGS Chancellorsville VA Quadrangle, 1943.

92 Graham, "Report on Field Investigation of the Chancellorsville Campaign," August 12, 1935.

93 USGS Chancellorsville VA Quadrangle, 1943; Pfanz, "History Through Eyes of Stone," 188.

94 USGS Chancellorsville VA Quadrangle, 1943, Aerial photograph, 1937.

95 USGS Chancellorsville VA Quadrangle, 1943, Aerial photograph, 1937.

96 USGS Chancellorsville VA Quadrangle, 1943, Aerial photograph, 1937.

97 Aerial photograph, 1937.

98 Edward Hummel, "Superintendent's Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 1943," August 30, 1943, NARA II, RG 79 Central Classified iles, 1933-1949.

99 Zenzen, 91.

100 Another small parcel of park land was acquired on the north side of Route 3 near the Hawkins Farm; no information was found on why this parcel was acquired. It may have been part of plan by the War Department to acquire strips of land along the turnpike through the battlefi ld of Jackson's Flank Attack.

101 Aerial photographs taken in 1937 indicate even-age pine woods south and north of the Bullock house site extending off park property; these may have been natural succession.

Cultural Landscape Report
Chancellorsville Battlefield

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania
National Military Park
Spotsylvania County, Virginia

Early Park Period
1927–1945

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

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

SOURCES

1. NPS and Spotsylvania County GIS data
2. USGS topographic maps, 1932, 1936, 1944
3. War Department, Chancellorsville Battlefield Park map, 1931
4. Aerial photographs, 1937
5. NPS, Chancellorsville Battlefield master plan drawings, 1935–43

DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter, SUNY ESF
ArcGIS and Adobe Illustrator, 2014

LEGEND

- Building, Bridge or Culvert
- Road, Park Drive (Key No.)
- Minor Road, Park Foot Trail
- Notable View
- Fence
- Chancellorsville Earthworks: Confederate, U.S., Both, Artillery Lunette
- Wilderness Earthworks: Confederate, U.S.
- Approximate Iron Mine Site, Monument
- Field or Open Ground
- Woods
- Specimen Tree, Orchard, Pine Plantation
- River or Stream, Wetland
- Feature Removed During Period (dashed line)
- Period Property Line, Period NPS Property Line
- Current Park Boundary

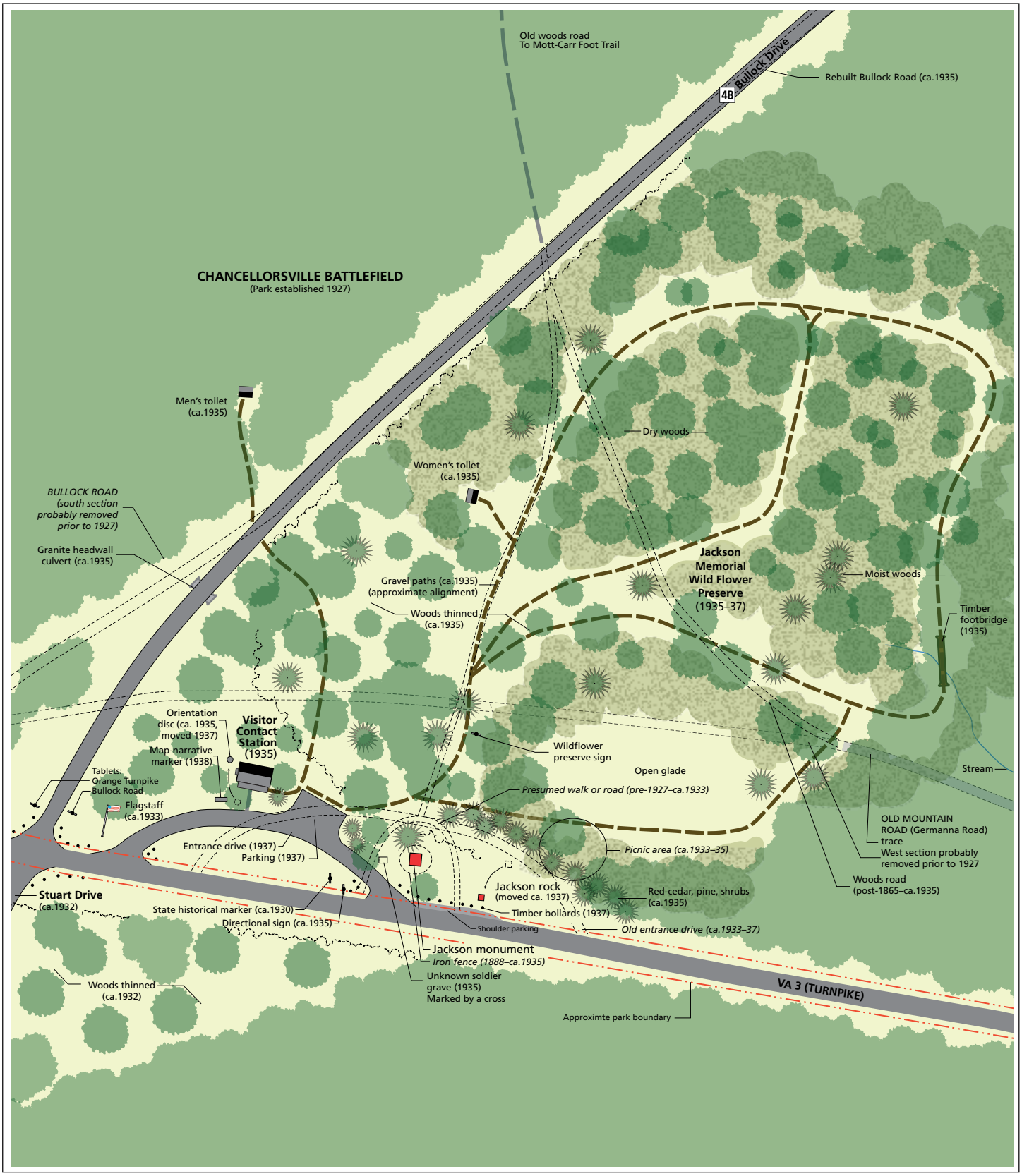
NOTES

1. Plan shows landscape in 1945.
2. All features shown at approximate location and scale.
3. Property ownership based on 1931 park map (names with dashes); not all boundaries shown due to lack of documentation.
4. Plantings along park drives (ca.1934–39) and signs not shown.
5. Sites of removed features labeled in italics; Civil War-era properties labeled in bold uppercase.

North

0 .50 1.0 Mile

Drawing 1.4



DRAWN BY
John Auwaerter, Adobe Illustrator, 2014

SOURCES
1. 1937 aerial and period photographs
2. NPS master plan, 1936, FRSP 2114
3. Photo, wildflower garden tablet map, FRSP 030513

NOTES
1. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan shows landscape in 1945.
3. Plan does not show all small-scale features.

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
in partnership with Department of Landscape Architecture
SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry

LEGEND

- Building, Bridge/culvert
- Road, Park drive
- Park foot trail
- NPS property boundary
- Monument
- Woods
- Deciduous, Coniferous
- Native plantings
- Sign, Bollards
- *Feature removed during period, Ruin or Trace*

Cultural Landscape Report
Chancellorsville Battlefield
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania N.M.P.

Jackson Wounding Area
1927–1945 Period Plan Detail

0 100 Feet 300

Drawing 1.5

LATE PARK PERIOD, 1945–2015

In the years following World War II, the original Antietam Plan development of Chancellorsville battlefi ld still fulfilled he park's purpose of battlefi ld preservation and commemoration. The rural private lands along the mostly narrow strips of park property had changed little over the years, and even some of the main public roads were not far different from the 19th century (fig. 1.178). These conditions persisted through the mid-20th century and influe ced Chancellorsville's last major modernization program completed in time for the centennial of the battle in May 1963.



Figure 1.178. The unpaved Orange Plank Road (Old Plank Road) looking southeast toward McLaws Drive and Furnace Road, 1950. At left is the post-war Lee Farm, known at the time as the Debruhl property. (Fredericksburg and Wilderness Telephone Company photograph, Courtesy of Pat Sullivan, "Spotsylvania Memory" blog)

At the time of the centennial, however, change was looming. Interstate 95 would be completed the following year with an interchange at Route 3 west of Fredericksburg, and the state was beginning reconstruction of Route 3 into a divided four-lane highway. A short distance to the west of Chancellorsville, a massive residential subdivision was being planned in the Wilderness. By the early 1970s, resort, residential, and industrial developments abutted the Chancellorsville park lands. In response, the park expanded its boundaries that resulting in doubling of the park's acreage by 1982, but key parcels of battlefi ld remained unprotected. In the heated real estate market of the late 1980s and 1990s, more than ten major housing subdivisions were planned or underway adjacent to or near the Chancellorsville park boundaries, leading to massive changes to the rural landscape and new demands on park services.

POST-WAR PARK PLANNING AND MISSION 66

For a decade after the end of World War II, the Chancellorsville park unit retained the same boundaries, drives, and permanent buildings that had been developed prior to the war (fig. 1.179). The rustic visitor contact station along Route 3 next to the Jackson monument was the primary developed area in the park where visitors arriving either by car or bus could begin their tour along the park drives (fig. 1.180). The six-mile-long Jackson Trail, completed in 1943, still provided visitors with the feeling of the rustic mine and farm roads down which Stonewall Jackson led his troops to the flank ttack (fig. 1.181). et Chancellorsville battlefi ld was a different place by the early 1950s than before the

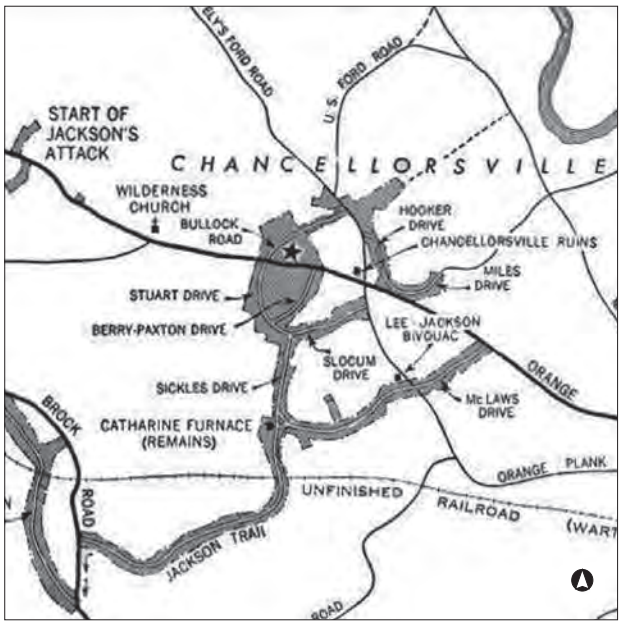


Figure 1.179. Park map of Chancellorsville battlefield, 1951. The Antietam-plan boundaries of the park had not changed since before World War II, and still excluded key sites such as the Chancellorsville Inn. (Detail of park brochure, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park)



Figure 1.180. Visitors arriving by bus at the Chancellorsville visitor contact station, looking west along Route 3 near the Jackson monuments, 1952. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 7)



Figure 1.181. Jackson Trail West, probably east of Poplar Run, 1953. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 10)

war. Landscape maintenance could not be sustained to the levels of the 1930s, when CCC enrollees manicured the planted roadsides and maintained park facilities. Most of the trails had been abandoned due to lack of funding for maintenance and visitor preferences for driving rather than walking. The Vista and Furnace picnic grounds, which had been closed during wartime curtailment, were not reopened, and the Jackson Memorial Wild Flower Preserve was abandoned. Despite these conditions, many more visitors were coming to Chancellorsville with the rise of private automobile use and personal wealth. Visitation to Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park jumped from less than 30,000 during the war years to over 100,000 in 1947 and more than 200,000 by 1952.[1]

The park had diffi lty meeting the needs of this increased visitation due to decreased funding and staffing, deferred maintenance, and infrastructure that had been designed for fewer visitors and personal ranger-led interpretation. Many units of the National Park System were facing similar issues, but parks had diffi lty planning and funding improvements based on fl ctuating annual Congressional appropriations. In response, National Park Service Director Conrad Wirth launched a ten-year improvement program in 1955 dubbed MISSION 66, a reference to its planned completion in time for the National Park Service's 50th anniversary in 1966. The primary purpose of the plan was to modernize parks to meet the needs of mid-20th century visitors through increased funding for capital improvements, interpretation, and operations. One of the most visible parts of the plan was the institution of so-called visitor centers, which would serve as a one-stop self-service facility that could easily handle masses of visitors arriving by car. For these and other new buildings and structures, the park service adopted a modernist style that abandoned earlier historical references for fresh design based on articulation of space and structure, and simplicity of form and detail.[2]

To implement MISSION 66, each park prepared a so-called prospectus of its planned improvements. Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania's prospectus, begun in 1955 and developed into a master plan fi alized in 1959, called for building a visitor center at Chancellorsville to replace the museum in the Fredericksburg administration building, which could not accommodate the growing number of visitors. Park planners felt Chancellorsville offered a central location along Route 3 that allowed visitors a starting point to explore the Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, and Wilderness battlefi lds; a second visitor center was contemplated for Spotsylvania Court House. In addition to a visitor center, the park's MISSION 66 prospectus for Chancellorsville also called for a new maintenance facility, employee housing, realignment of park roads, and acquisition of property.[3]

The park's MISSION 66 plans also included interpretive changes, including designation of a set tour route through all four park units that began sequentially at

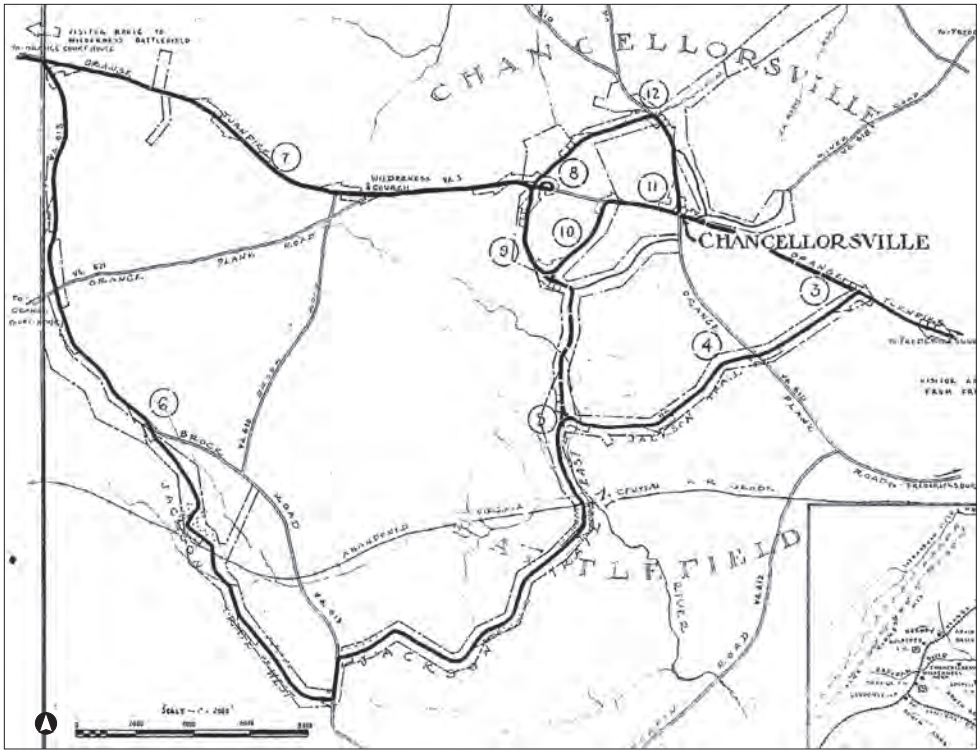


Figure 1.182. A MISSION 66-era plan for Chancellorsville Battlefield showing tour route and stops,1955. The stop numbers were changed by ca. 1960 to sequential numbering beginning at Fredericksburg. (Detail, National Park Service, "interpretive Tour Plan--Chancellorsville Battlefield....Part of the Master Plan," 1955, NPS Technical Information Center, FRSP 326 3003a)

Fredericksburg. According to a plan made in 1955, ten stops were proposed for Chancellorsville following the chronological progression of the battle beginning with McLaws Drive and the Jackson Trail to the fi ld of the flank ttack, then to the Jackson monument and looping south along Stuart Drive, north on Berry-Paxton Drive to the Chancellorsville Inn site, and ending at the apex of Hooker last line along Elys Ford Road (fig. 1.182).

CHANCELLORSVILLE PARK DEVELOPMENT

By 1957, park planners had drafted a general development plan for the MISSION 66 improvements at Chancellorsville, most of which were planned south of Route 3, between Stuart and Berry-Paxton drives (fig. 1.183). This area was the largest piece of contiguous park land and avoided potential confl cts with the widening of Route 3, which at the time was planned to extend north of the existing road through the site of the visitor contact station and Jackson monument. The south of Route 3 development called for removal of Berry-Paxton Drive, and new spurs off Stuart Drive to reach a visitor center, utility building, and employee residences, located partly within the Fairview-Hazel Grove vista clearing. The visitor center was planned to be on axis with the Jackson monument, which was to be relocated to the south side of Route 3. To handle increased traffic, Stu t Drive was to be expanded with a clover leaf-like intersection with Route 3. Other components of the plan included a short drive north of the Jackson monument to Bullock Drive; completion of Mineral Springs Road, including acquisition of a broad strip of land extending northeast to Old Mine Road and the site of Spotswood Furnace; and acquisition of the Chancellorsville Inn site and Elys Ford Road, which was proposed to terminate in a cul-de-sac north of the inn site. No land was proposed for acquisition in the area of Jackson's Flank Attack near Wilderness Church.[4]

The south of Route 3 location for the visitor center, maintenance facility, and employee housing was problematic for the park historian, Ralph Happel, and other park staff who did not want to see development within a largely intact part of the battlefi ld. They also argued that the Jackson wounding site should remain the heart of the park, and that the park housing and maintenance area should remain along Hooker Drive at the former CCC camp, as had been planned in the late 1930s. Their concerns led to revised plans issued in 1958 that relocated the visitor center to the north side of Route 3, near the Jackson monument and on top of the presumed trace of the old mountain road, along

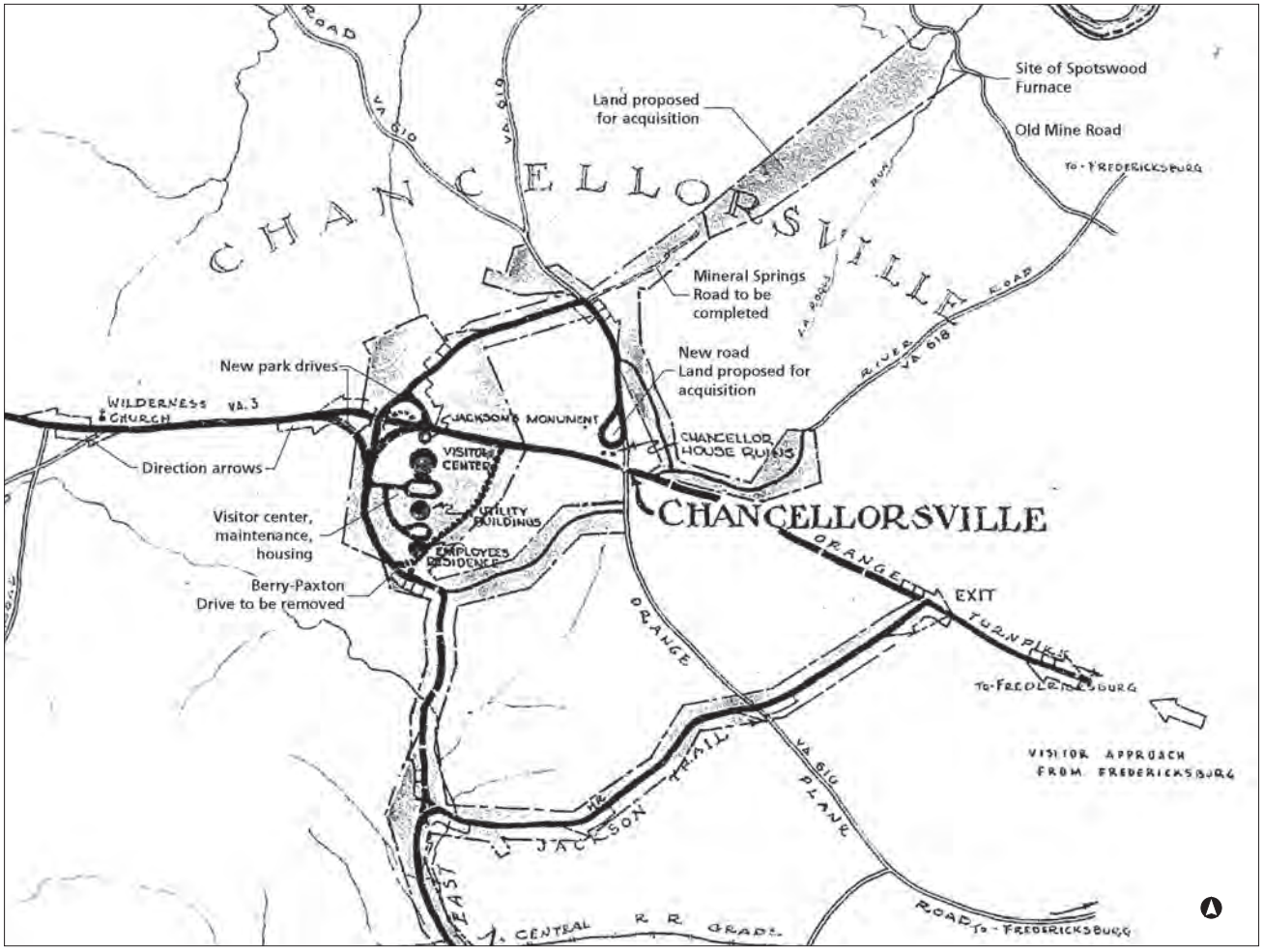


Figure 1.183 A MISSION 66-era plan for Chancellorsville Battlefield showing proposed site of new buildings and roads south of Route 3, and acquisition of land along Mineral Springs Road, 1957. The plan did not propose changes along the Jackson Trail or at the Jackson Flank Attack battlefield near Wilderness Church. (Detail, National Park Service, "General Development, Chancellorsville Battlefield....Part of the Master Plan," March 1957, NPS Technical Information Center, FRSP 326 3006, annotated by SUNY ESF)

which Stonewall Jackson was wounded. The employee residences and maintenance building were sited out of view a short distance north of Bullock Drive. The relocation of these facilities was probably influenced by the state's interest or willingness to widen Route 3 to the south. In 1959, the park service approved a final master plan for the park that sited the new facilities north of Route 3.[5]

Design of the visitor center project was undertaken in-house by the National Park Service Eastern Office Design and Construction in Philadelphia, with Robert E. Smith serving as Chief Architect. The first phase of the project included construction of the visitor center, three employee houses, access roads and parking lots, and planting. Construction of the maintenance facility was planned as a second phase. By May 1961, the site plan and architectural plans for the project were completed, and construction began soon afterward (fig. 1.184).

The site plan featured a new entrance drive off Route 3 that curved northwest through the old wildflower garden to Bullock Drive, with parking along the sides and the visitor center to the south (fig. 1.185). A spur of the entrance drive led northerly toward Bullock Road, presumably to provide more direct access to the employee housing and maintenance facility. The visitor center faced north, away from Route 3, and the Jackson Monument remained in its original location at the rear of the building. The employee housing consisted of three buildings along a curving driveway named Ranger Road. The old visitor contact station, privies, entrance drive, and wild flower garden paths were removed.



Figure 1.184. Construction underway on the Chancellorsville visitor center, looking northeast from the old visitor contact station, December 1961. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 2)

The only feature retained aside from trees and the Jackson monuments was the compass rose, which was moved to the east side of the new visitor center.

The visitor center building was completed in 1962, but site work continued and the facility was not dedicated until May 5, 1863 during the centennial celebration of the Battle of Chancellorsville. The building, which received a National Honor Award in 1963 from the American Institute of Architects, was a simple, modern design consisting of a very low and broad gable roof and walls of brick, glass, and wood paneling (fig. 1.86). It contained an auditorium, exhibit space, offices, d rest rooms. An open porch sheltered the inconspicuous

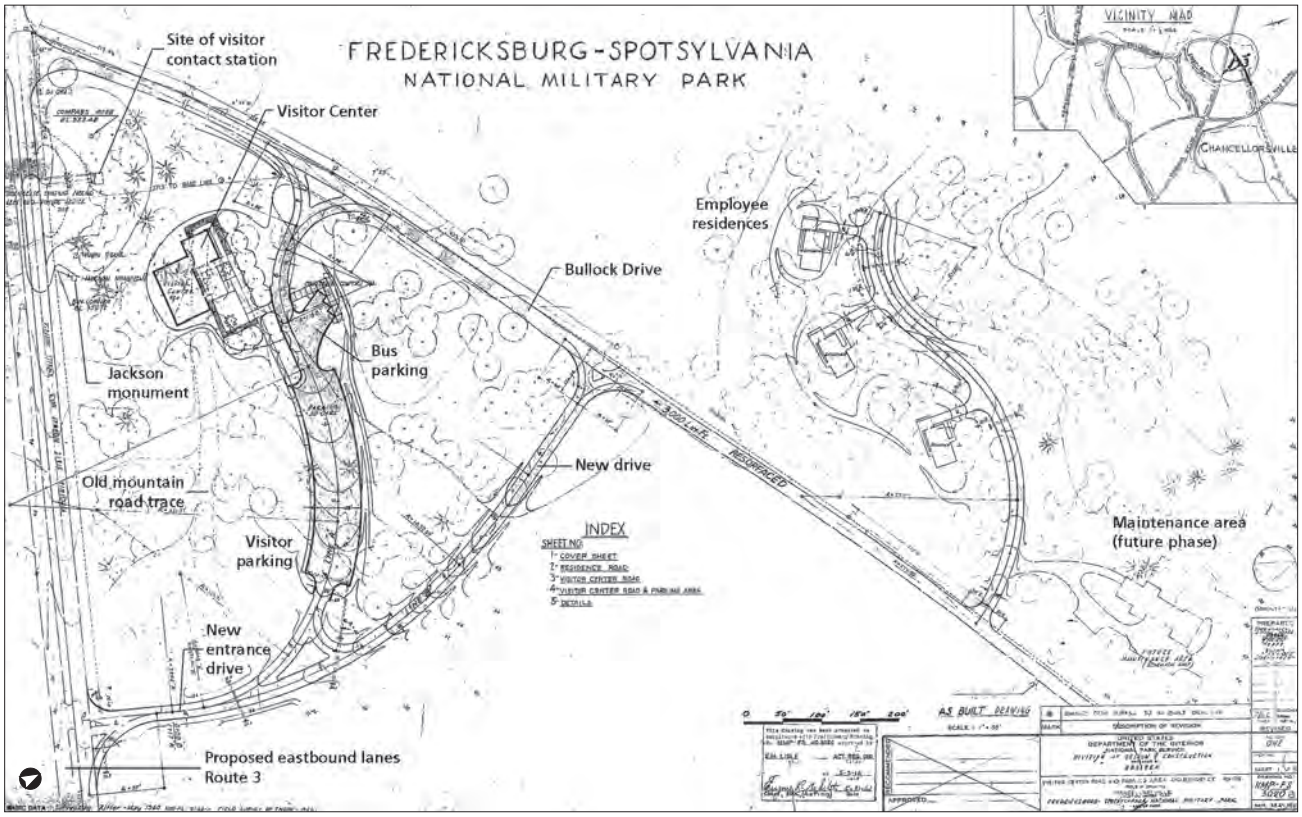




Figure 1.185 (above). Site plan for the visitor center project and nearby utility area, May 1961. (National Park Service Division of Design & Construction, Eastern Division, "Visitor Center Roads and parking Areas and Residence Roads," NPS Technical Information Center, FRSP 3020, annotated by SUNY ESF)

Figure 1.186. The newly completed Chancellorsville visitor center, looking southwest from the entrance drive/ parking lot, November 1963. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 2)



Figure 1.187. Site of the old visitor contact station looking northeast to the new visitor center showing open, mown understory, August 1963. At far right is the Jackson Monument. (Ralph Happel photograph, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 2)

entrance doors and faced a paved courtyard with a tall fla staff. Lines of shrubs were planted along concrete walks that led to the curbed asphalt parking lot and entrance drive. The mostly wooded grounds extending south to Route 3, including the cleared site of the old visitor contact station, were kept mown (fig. 1.187). Large windows in the visitor center lobby were on axis with the Jackson Monument, allowing visitors to see it from inside the building. No walks led to the monument or the Jackson rock.[6]

The three matching employee residences, which were completed in December 1961 prior to the visitor center, were modest wood-frame ranch-style houses with low-pitched gable roofs and car ports (fig. 1.188). The buildings, which faced north away from Bullock Road, were painted brown and surrounded by small areas of lawn. The adjoining maintenance area proposed under phase 2 of the project was never built. Instead, the park continued to use the maintenance-utility building along Hooker Drive built by the CCC in 1937. A steel water tower with a round tank was added at the site of the proposed maintenance area in ca. 1970.[7]

Aside from the visitor center, a noticeably change to the park under MISSION 66 was redesign of park signage. The park removed or modified the CCC-era wood rustic-style signs, but kept the War Department-style identific tion tablets and even reproduced new ones using aluminum instead of iron.[8] The park also retained the large narrative signs with wood frames and pointed fin - als, but changed the rustic appearance by painting the wood gray and replacing the brown Masonite sign boards with painted cast aluminum panels



Figure 1.188. One of the three employee residences nearing completion, looking south from Ranger Drive, December 1961. (Ralph Happel photograph, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 2)



Figure 1.189. The updated narrative marker (Happel sign) installed as a MISSION 66 improvement showing examples outside the visitor center, photographed during its dedication, May 5, 1963. At left is park superintendent Oscar Northington, Jr., and right is former superintendent Branch Spalding. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 2)



Figure 1.190. One of the new tour-stop signs, at the intersection of Jackson Trail West and Brock Road, ca. 1960. In the background are the remodeled narrative markers. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 8)

(fig. 1.189). The new signs featured a logo for each park unit, designed by park historian Ralph Happel. The Chancellorsville logo showed Lee and Jackson at their so-called crackerbox meeting at the bivouac site. These signs were installed throughout the park and at the newly instituted tour stops, which also received round cast-metal signs indicating the stop number (fig. 1.190). The park did not abandon the rustic style entirely for park signage. At the entrances to the visitor center and approaches to the battlefi ld, the park installed wood signs with a stylized rustic font used throughout the National Park System—a design that would have been familiar to earlier park visitors (fig. 1.191)

Major components of the 1957/1959 versions of the master plan for Chancellorsville that were not implemented included the removal of Berry-Paxton Drive, termination of Elys Ford Road as a cul-de-sac at the inn site, and completion of Mineral Springs Road. The property acquisition at the inn site and along Mineral Springs Road was also not realized under the ten-year improvement program. However, two parcels were donated to the park: fourteen acres at the Burton Farm along the Orange Plank Road donated by the Continental Can Company in 1960, and an acre surrounding old Salem Church (the historic brick building considered part of the Chancellorsville park unit), donated by the Salem Baptist Church after the congregation built a new church next door.[9]

POST-MISSION 66 SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT AND PARK EXPANSION

In 1961, the Virginia state highway department began widening Route 3 along the stretch past Salem Church, where the landscape still retained much of its historic rural character (fig. 1.192). The Route 3 project, which was planned to expand the road into a divided four-lane highway west to Culpeper, along with completion of Interstate 95 to Fredericksburg in 1964, raised property values and suburban develop pressure throughout much of northern Spotsylvania County. One of the fir t large-scale subdivisions to occur in the region west of I-95 was Lake of the Woods, a recreational home development begun in 1966 on a 2,600-acre tract that adjoined the north side of the Wilderness battlefi ld





Figure 1.191 (left). A MISSION 66-era rustic sign at the east approach to Chancellorsville along Route 3, 1963. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 8)

Figure 1.192 (right). Salem Church (building right of center) looking south across Route 3 showing the rural character of the area in the years prior to widening of Route 3 and opening of I-95, ca. 1960. The steepled building is the new Salem Baptist Church built in 1954. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, F-674)

park lands off Route 3 (fig. 1.193). B 1966, the Route 3 widening had reached Elys Ford Road, and in 1972, was completed west to Route 20 in Wilderness.[10]

Park offi als were well aware of the development pressures and highway expansion, and in 1968 issued a new master plan for the park that called for acquiring land to protect the historic battlefi ld landscape, especially around the Fredericksburg unit that was experiencing the most pressure at the time. Acquisition plans were modest and did not significa tly deviate from the park's original Antietam plan, resulting in approximately 600 acres added to the park by the early 1970s. At Chancellorsville, plans called for the park to acquire the Chancellorsville inn site, Fairview clearing, and a parcel along Route 3 to interpret the flank ttack, while also expanding land holdings near the Catharine Furnace and Lee-Jackson bivouac site. The plan also called for removing Berry-Paxton and Stuart Drives to restore the historic view from Fairview to Hazel Grove.[11]

As the park was implementing the 1968 master plan, the development pressures in and around Chancellorsville were becoming more apparent. In 1969, a massive 1,200-lot residential subdivision known as Lake Wilderness was laid out across the wooded land immediately bordering the narrow strips of Wilderness park property west of Brock Road (see fig. 1.193). So n after, residential lots were subdivided off Herndon Road along an earlier farm road renamed Peppertree

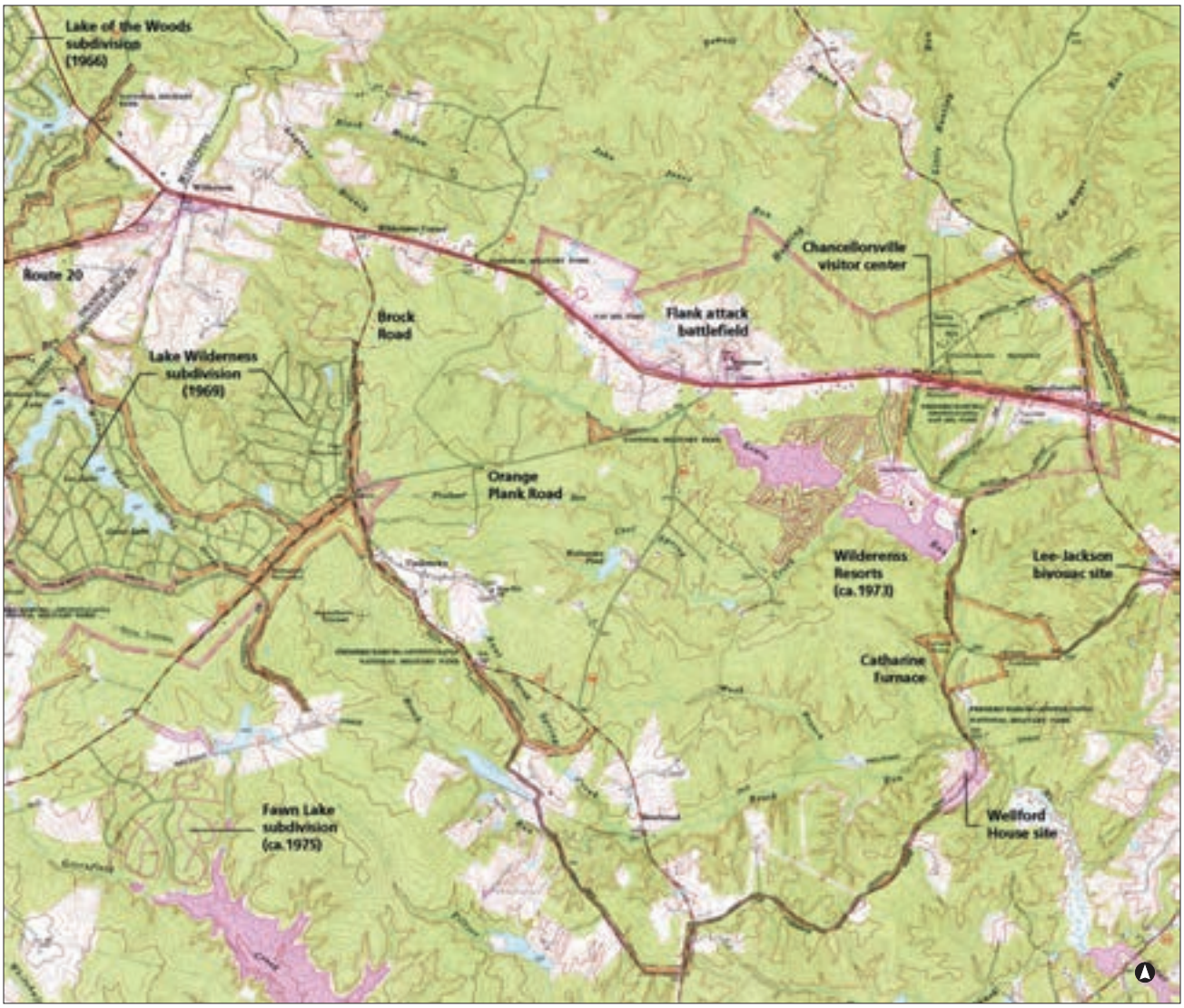


Figure 1.193. Topographic map showing residential development near the Chancellorsville and Wilderness park units, surveyed in 1973 and updated in 1977. Features shown in purple were added between 1973 and 1977. Park boundaries are outlined by thick red borders; the Chancellorsville park boundary in 1977 did not include the Flank Attack area as shown. (Detail, US Geological Survey, Chancellorsville Quadrangle 7.5 Minute Series topographic map, 1973, updated 1977, annotated by SUNY ESF)

Road. In ca. 1973, developers acquired Hazel Grove and parts of Locust Grove immediately west of Stuart Drive on the Chancellorsville battlefi ld for development of the Wilderness Camping Resorts, another recreational residential development. The developers dammed Lewis Run, creating two large lakes. In ca. 1975, another large residential subdivision known as Fawn Lake was laid out west of Jackson Trail West and south of the Orange Plank Road.[12]

These developments made apparent the shortcomings of the 1968 master plan, and in 1972, the National Park Service began work on an expansion study that resulted in new boundaries for the park approved by Congress in 1974. For the fir t time, the park abandoned the Antietam plan and instead called for incorporating large parcels to preserve the battlefi ld landscape, such as had been done at other national military parks such as Gettysburg. At Chancellorsville, the expanded boundaries—which identified and that the park was authorized to acquire—took in all land bounded by Elys Ford Road, Bullock Drive, Stuart Drive, and Slocum Drive, including the historic Fairview plantation and Chancellorsville Inn site, providing the park with its fir t large core of protected land. The plan retained the narrow park boundaries along Jackson Trail East (except for expansion of boundaries around the Wellford house site), Jackson Trail West, Furnace Road, and McLaws Drive, and did not incorporate the Jackson Flank Attack area. It included provisions that allowed the park to alienate Mineral Springs Road and Miles Drive "due to their poor interpretive potential." By 1982, the plan resulted in doubling of federally-owned land within the Fredericksburg area park, to more than 5,200 acres.[13]

The rise in the real estate market in northern Virginia-Washington D.C. metropolitan area accelerated in the 1980s, making Spotsylvania County and the Route 3 corridor in particular increasingly attractive to developers. The relatively low real estate prices of the region allowed many home buyers from higher-priced areas to justify the one-hour drive to work along I-95. Residential subdivisions proliferated throughout the corridor, attracted in part by the recreational and open-space amenities of the battlefi ld parks (fig. 1.194). Duri g the 1990s, Spotsylvania County attained the distinc-



Figure 1.194. Map showing new subdivisions and commercial development along the Route 3 corridor between I-95 and Chancellorsville, surveyed 1994. Park boundaries are outlined by thick red borders. Much additional development occurred subsequent to this map, including commercial development that spread west to Old Mine Road. The Outer Connector was an arterial highway proposed to run from I-95 southwest across the Rappahannock River to Route 3. (Detail, US Geological Survey, Chancellorsville Quadrangle 7.5 Minute Series topographic map, 1994, annotated by SUNY ESF)



Figure 1.195. Salem Church, aerial photograph looking southeast across Route 3, ca. 1995. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Fredericksburg Battlefield Photographs, box 1, annotated by SUNY ESF)

tion of being the fastest growing county in the country, nearly doubling in population from 57,000 in 1990 to 90,395 in 2000. Commercial development followed the housing, sprawling along the Route 3 corridor for approximately two miles west of the interstate by the 1990s, engulfi g the once rural setting of Salem Church (fig. 1.195). The commercial development remained east of Chancellorsville and to the west at the Route 20 intersection.[14]

In response to the continuing suburban development pressure and other park needs, the National Park Service developed a new master plan in 1986, known as a General Management Plan (GMP), which included a revised approach to land conservation that was contained in a related Land Protection Plan. During the 1980s, the park's plans for additional land acquisition met with resistance from Spotsylvania County, and at the federal level from the conservative Reagan administration. Unable to secure another boundary expansion or even acquire all the land within the 1974 acquisition boundary, the park instead turned to the use of scenic easements as a way to conserve the rural and wooded setting of the park. At Chancellorsville, the Land Protection Plan called for obtaining scenic easements on 323 acres at the Flank Attack area along Route 3, as well as the fee acquisition of 12 acres north of the highway for development of an interpretive stop to replace the stop that had been set up within the median of Route 3 following the road's expansion in 1972. According to the plan, "nowhere else in the park is the defic ency of the Antietam plan. . .apparent than in this location [flank ttack]."[15] The plan called for restricting the access from private subdivisions onto park roads, which at 18 feet in width did not meet suburban highway standards. In addition to land protection, the GMP's plans for Chancellorsville included clearing historic fi lds along Elys Ford Road and near Catharine Furnace, and converting Slocum Drive and Hooker Drive into hiking trails.[16]

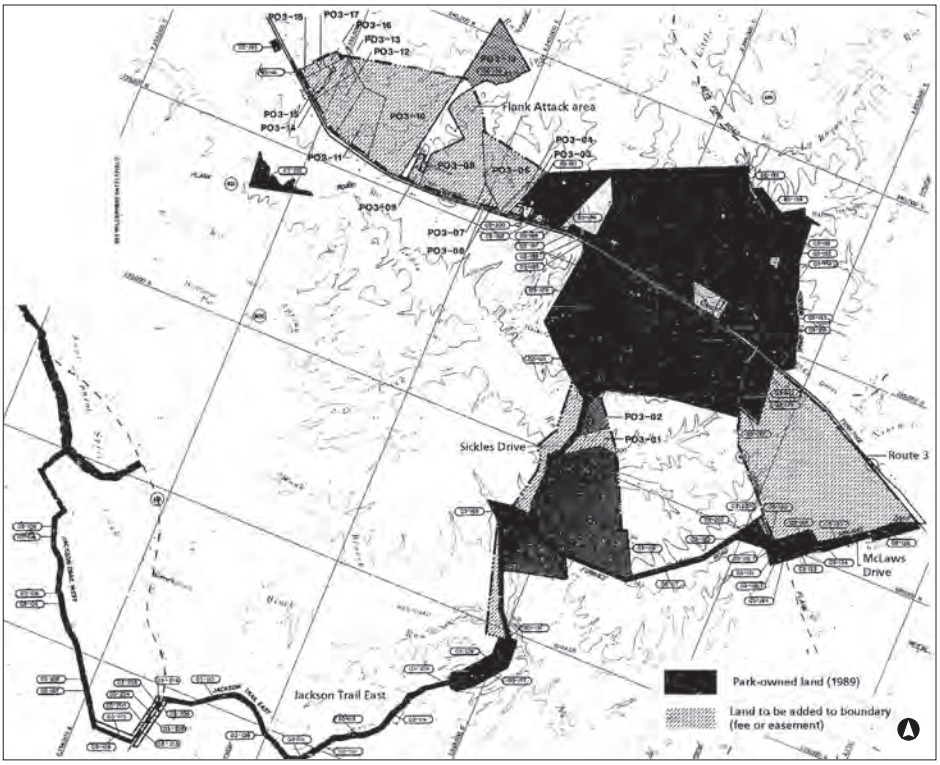


Figure 1.196. Map of the Chancellorsville park boundary as expanded in 1989, showing land owned at the time by the park, and land to be added to the park either through acquisition in fee or by easements. Within the core battlefield area, the private land between Slocum Drive and Furnace Road was excluded and formed a large gap in the park boundaries. (National Park Service, "Legislative Support Data–Boundary Revision, Chancellorsville Battlefield–Land Ownership," June 1989, NPS Technical Information Center, FRSP 326 40074E, annotated by SUNY ESF)

In 1989, Congress authorized another boundary expansion for the park based on the 1986 Land Protection Plan, which added 1,900 acres to the park's four units. The law required the park to acquire land only from willing owners, and permitted sellers to remain in their residence for up to 25 years, or until the death of the owner or owner's spouse, thus setting up a process whereby the park could remove non-historic houses within the park boundary. At Chancellorsville, the boundary increase added 784 acres, primarily within the Jackson Flank battlefi ld and area west of McLaws Drive, bringing the total within the park boundary to 2,077 acres (fig. 1.196). O the additional land, 417 acres were to be acquired by the federal government, and 367 were to remain in non-federal ownership subject to scenic easements. The boundary expansion excluded park land along all or portions of Slocum Drive, Furnace Road, and the Jackson Trail, and land south of Route 3 within the flank ttack area, historically the location of Locust Grove (Dowdall's Tavern). Of equal importance to the boundary increase, the 1989 legislation allowed the park service to accepted donated conservation easements on related lands outside the park's authorized boundary.[17]

At the time of the 1989 boundary expansion, there was just one large residential subdivision adjoining Chancellorsville battlefi ld park, aside from Wilderness Resorts: Ashley Farms, laid out in ca. 1985 through the Civil War-era Absalom McGee Farm north of Route 3, which saw action on May 1, 2, and 3, 1863. Very soon after the boundary expansion in 1989, subdivisions began to proliferate within the historic battlefi ld and adjoining park land (fig. 1.197). etween 1990 and 2003, work began on the Creekside subdivision off Route 3

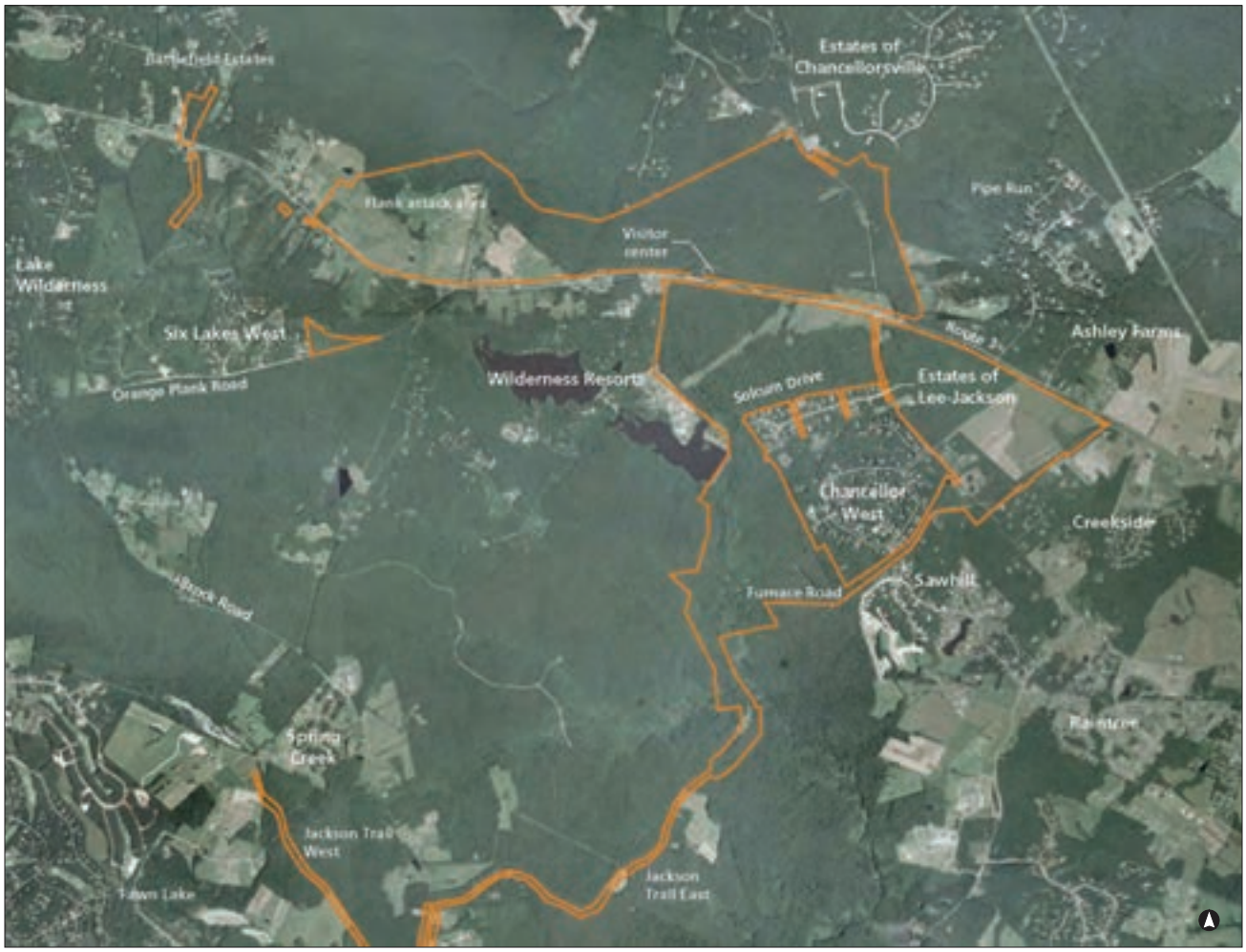


Figure 1.197. Aerial photograph of Chancellorsville battlefield (park outlined in green) showing residential subdivisions, 2003. Most were developed after 1990, except for Ashley Farms, begun around 1965, Lake Wilderness begun in 1969, Fawn Lake dating to around 1975, and several smaller developments off Herndon Road (Commonwealth of Virginia aerial photograph, September 2003, annotated by SUNY ESF)



Figure 1.198. Houses in the Spring Creek subdivision built after 1990 within the battle-era Stephens Farm, looking north along Jackson Trail West, 2013. (SUNY ESF)

within the Alrich Farm east of McLaws Drive, the Raintree subdivision south of Orange Plank Road across from the Perry Farm, the Sawhill subdivision within the Catharine Furnace property immediately south of Furnace Road, the Pipe Run subdivision at the E. Decker Farm along River Road, Six Lakes West at the Burton Farm along the Orange Plank Road, and the Spring Creek subdivision at the Stephens and Trigg farms adjacent to Jackson Trail West (fig. 1.198). These developments, along with several smaller subdivisions, earned Chancellorsville the notoriety of being listed on the National Trust for Historic Preservation's 11 Most Endangered list in 1998.[18]

In 1991, as these subdivisions were beginning to sprawl across the Chancellorsville battlefi ld, the park adopted a Revised Land Protection Plan that emphasized the use of partnerships with not-for-profit organizations to achieve land conservation, both within the park's authorized boundary and on related lands. In an era of pressures for smaller government, these partnerships provided a powerful tool for conservation of historic battlefi ld land at Chancellorsville. This was an outgrowth of a larger battlefi ld preservation effort within National Park Service that saw the creation of the American Battlefi ld Protection Program (ABPP) in 1990. The park service and ABPP worked with Spotsylvania County to develop a database of related lands that could be used to identify where proposed development could impact historic battlefi ld resources.[19]

One of the fir t not-for-profit pa tners to preserve land at Chancellorsville was The Conservation Fund, a national land conservation organization founded in 1985. In 1991, The Conservation Fund purchased a wooded tract of 143 acres along the south side of Jackson Trail East within the historic Catharine Furnace property but outside the park boundary, and donated the land to Spotsylvania County with a conservation easement to the National Park Service. Two years later, the Conservation Fund repeated the effort on a 250-acre tract also



Figure 1.199. Aerial photograph of the Jackson Flank Attack area along Route 3 and the Orange Plank Road showing land conserved by the park and not-for-profit partners within and outside the park boundary, 2013. The yellow shaded Civil War Trust property was acquired in 2013. (Civil War Trust annotated Google aerial, 2013, annotated by SUNY ESF)

along Jackson Trail East, east of the Wellford House site. The county subsequently acquired two smaller parcels with park service easements. Private individuals also donated conservation easements to the park on parcels along the Jackson Trail and elsewhere.[20]

Two battlefi ld preservation organizations became active in the Chancellorsville area during the 1990s. In 1998, the Central Virginia Battlefi lds Trust, a regional group formed by Fredericksburg-area residents in 1996, acquired the 99-acre Craig/Ashley Farm parcel west of McLaws Drive known as McLaws Wedge, which saw action on all three days of the battle. Because this parcel was within the park's acquisition boundary, the trust was able to sell the park full title to the $450,000 parcel. The Civil War Trust, a national battlefi ld preservation organization that was formed in the late 1980s in response to development threats in the northern Virginia suburbs, took a lead in conserving lands in the Jackson Flank Attack area during the 2000s. In 2009, the organization closed on the 85-acre Wagner Farm (post-war Chewning Farm that was part of Locust Grove during the Civil War) for $2.15 million, refle t-ing the enormous rise in real estate values in the area (fig. 1.199). B 2013, the Civil War Trust had acquired another parcel at the Talley Farm on the south side of Route 3 outside the park's boundary, adjacent to four tracts acquired by the Central Virginia Battlefi lds Trust.[21]

Through the 2000s, real estate development continued in and near the Chancellorsville unit, but mostly within subdivisions platted during the 1990s. New subdivisions included Whitehall off Herndon Road in the former Catharine Furnace property, and Custer's Trace off Jackson Trail West, in which the Civil War Trust acquired a scenic easement. The state's proposed Outer Connector highway, planned to terminate on Route 3 east of the McGee farms within the fir t day battlefi ld, was arousing significa t development interest in the area (see fig. 1.194). n 2002, developers announced plans for Chancellorsville Towne, a major development partly within the fir t day battlefi ld to include 2,350 houses and 2-3 million square feet of office d retail development. The county rejected the plan, and



Figure 1.200. The Civil War Trust's First Day Battlefield at Chancellorsville site established in 2005, looking northeast, 2013. Development was sited over the ridge at left; Route 3 is to the right. (SUNY ESF)

the state abandoned plans for the Outer Connector in 2004. The Coalition to Save Chancellorsville Battlefi ld, working with the Civil War Trust and Central Virginia Battlefi lds Trust, worked out a deal with a new developer of a much smaller project that included conservation of 140 acres along Route 3, and clustering development in an area out of view to the north. Since the land was well outside park boundaries, The Civil War Trust took ownership of the conserved land, named First Day at Chancellorsville Battlefi ld, and in ca. 2006 opened a small visitor center off Route 3 with interpretive waysides overlooking the battlefi ld (fig. 1.200). The latest proposals for large residential subdivisions were located on wooded tracts north of the Flank Attack area and north of Jackson Trail East near the Wellford House site. Both proposed conserving land adjacent to park boundaries.[22]

POST-MISSION 66 PARK CHANGES [23]

After completion of the visitor center and employee housing under MISSION 66, the National Park Service implemented little new development at the Chancellorsville unit, although the widening of Route 3 and addition of new property, especially at Fairview and the Chancellorsville Inn site, changed the park landscape. Between 1973, when the park approved the fir t boundary expansion since World War II, and 2014, the park acquired approximately 50 tracts of land in fee at Chancellorsville, ranging in size from an acre up to 100 acres, for a total of 1,729 acres of park-owned land (fig.

1.201). All of these property subdivisions had occurred since the park's initial development in 1931, and most were platted after World War II. Some of the smaller lots contained houses erected since the 1920s, mainly along Route 3 and Elys Ford Road, while the larger parcels were undeveloped.[24]

The widening of Route 3 through Chancellorsville, which was completed to Elys Ford Road in ca. 1965, and west through the Jackson Flank Attack area in 1972, was the first major change to the park landscape after completion of the visitor center (fig. 1.202). The new eastbound lanes were added to the south of the old road, which became the westbound lanes. The first phase of the project required removal of the park entrance at McLaws Drive, expanding the famous Chancellorsville intersection in front of the inn site, and undertaking extensive cut and fill across the lowlands of the Great Meadow Swamp east of River Road. The second phase of the project took 9.4 acres of park land, including three artillery lunettes at Fairview, the site of the Van Wert house, the entrances to Berry-Paxton Drive and Stuart Drive, and tour stop 18 along the north side of Route 3 at Jackson's Flank Attack.[25] For this latter taking, the state gave the park a tiny parcel in the median of Route 3 as a replacement for the tour stop. The park decided to remove the northern part of Berry-Paxton Drive, since the state had not included a full intersection for the road on Route 3 due to a steep cut at the new highway. The once level Fairview clearing was altered by construction of an embankment for the new eastbound lanes. Outside of park land, the widening required demolition of the post-war Dowdall's Tavern and post-war Talley house for construction of the new eastbound lanes. Post-Service stations at the Orange Plank Road and across from the Chancellorsville Inn site were also removed at this time.[26]

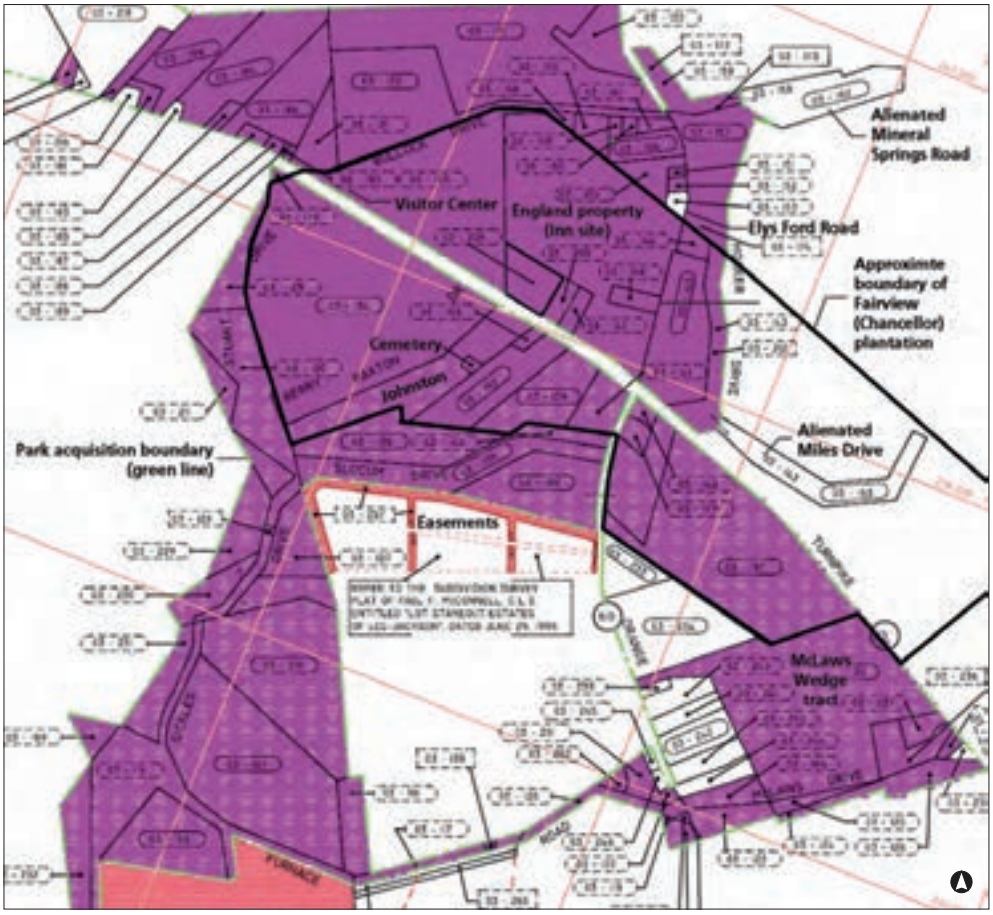


Figure 1.201. Detail of the park's land status map showing the many tracts acquired by the park in the core of the Chancellorsville unit through 2003. Purple tracts are owned by the federal government. Red tracts are property outside the park boundary (green line) in which the federal government owns an interest. Tracts without shading are privately owned inholdings within the park acquisition boundary. (Detail, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Area land status map, 1980 updated to 2003, annotated by SUNY ESF.)

With the boundary expansion adopted in ca. 1973, the park proceeded with acquiring the Fairview clearing and site of the Chancellorsville Inn, and also to alienate Miles Drive and the eastern portion of Mineral Springs Road as approved under the 1968 master plan and boundary expansion. The park worked out an agreement with developer Ralph England in 1973 to swap his 100-acre parcel containing the Chancellorsville Inn site for 21



Figure 1.202. The recently expanded Route 3 with the visitor center to the right, looking southwest, 1975. In the left distance is the Wilderness Presidential Resorts with its lakes created from damming of Lewis Run in ca. 1974. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Aerial Photographs, box 1)

acres along Miles Drive, 20 acres on Mineral Springs Road, and additional land in other parks. England sold or developed the land along Miles Road, which became known as River Road, with approximately twelve single-family houses, but did not develop the Mineral Springs Road property, which did not have access from Elys Ford Road. In subsequent years, the park acquired small parcels to the north and west of the England tract, including the Rowley house at the corner of Bullock Drive and Elys Ford Road, and three houses along the north side Route 3 west of the inn site. These acquisitions allowed the park to restore the open fi lds that existed historically in these locations.[27]

Following its acquisition of the Chancellorsville Inn site in 1973, the park demolished the adjoining Rowley bungalow built in 1932, and erected stacked-rail fencing around the inn remains that included the stone entrance steps and incomplete foundation built by the Rowleys over the old east wing of the inn in ca. 1930 (fig. 1.203). The walls that withstood the 1927 fi e were topped in part by high winds in 1947, and the remaining sections were razed by Ralph England in 1966 after he purchased the property from the Rowley heirs. In 1976, the park partnered with Temple University to undertake archeological investigation and stabilization of the foundation remains, building on the previous work done for the Historic American Building Survey in 1935. Over the next decade, the park struggled with how to interpret the site, even considering a reconstruction of the building. By 1987, the park had settled on a less involved intervention that added low brick walls to interpret the sub-surface foundation remains. A parking lot off Elys Ford Road with a walk to the house site, two cannons pointed toward Hazel Grove, and interpretive waysides were part of the site improvements. The two graves of Rowley children, identified y simple posts and a marker, remained on the site. The state historical marker was moved to the parking lot from the Route 3 shoulder, and the stone base of the UDC monument was removed because its bronze plaque had been stolen years earlier.[28]



Figure 1.203. The recently expanded Route 3 (section east of Elys Ford Road was completed in ca. 1965) showing removal of the Rowley house and worm fencing around the Chancellorsville Inn site, looking southeast, 1975. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Aerial Photographs, box 1)

Acquisition and restoration of the Fairview clearing south of Route 3—the heart of the battle on the morning of May 3, 1863—proved more problematic for the park. The clearing had been subdivided into four large lots west of Berry-Paxton Drive that came on the market in the late 1960s and early 1970s. While the parcels nearest the Orange Plank

Road presumably caused little trouble, a thirty-acre parcel owned by A. N. Johnston that adjoined Berry-Paxton Drive was not only the most significa t, but also the most contentious. The parcel included the Fairview house site, surrounded the Chancellor cemetery, and was within the strategic vista between Hazel Grove and Fairview (see fig. 1.201). ohnston had acquired this land in 1967 for his construction business and residence. By the early 1970s, he had built his house facing Route 3 and sited the construction and storage yard with a rock-crushing operation at the wooded back of the site, accessed by a concrete road from Route 3 (fig. 1.204). At the time Johnston purchased the property, it was outside the park's acquisition boundary, and was visually screened by woods and a thick line of evergreens that the park planted around 1940. His industrial development apparently spurred the Chancellor heirs to erect a substantial brick wall around the perimeter of the cemetery in ca. 1970.[29]

In 1975, soon after approval of the park's boundary expansion, Johnston applied for rezoning to heavy industry so he could build a ready-mix concrete plant on the site. The county Planning Commission rejected Johnston's application, but the Board of Supervisors approved it. Johnston soon began moving equipment onto the site and offered to sell only for a greatly infl ted price, which forced the park for the fir t time to pursue condemnation proceedings. In August 1975, Superintendent Freeland obtained his requested declaration of taking, and Johnston was forced to sell at the fair market value of the property. Johnston did not vacate the property until January 1977, and according to Superintendent Freeland, he left it "badly torn up and covered with trash."[30]

The park soon cleared the Johnston construction yard, but left the concrete entrance road and house for a number of years. In 1985, the Chancellor heirs donated the adjoining one-acre parcel and maintenance fund for the Chancellor cemetery to Eastern National Park & Monument Association, with the intent of transferring ownership to the park. In the early 1990s, the park demolished the Johnston house, followed by three houses across Route 3. It was not until 2005 that the



Figure 1.204. The Fairview clearing and vista to Hazel Grove showing the Johnston construction yard, road, and residence, looking southwest, 1975. Beyond the evergreen screen that bordered the Fairview artillery lunettes is a trace of Berry-Paxton Drive, which was removed soon after the Route 3 widening. In the distance are the recently created lakes in the Wilderness Camping Resorts. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Aerial Photographs, box 1)

park removed the evergreen screen and trees around the artillery lunettes to reopen the vista between Fairview and Hazel Grove.[31]

Aside from the Chancellorsville Inn site, Fairview clearing, Bullock clearing, and McLaws Wedge, the area of the park that received the most attention in the post-MISSION 66 decades was the Jackson Flank At-



Figure 1.205. The Jackson Flank Attack battlefield, looking west with Route 3 at left, 1975. Wilderness Church is the white building n the lower center. The cluster of buildings in the upper center is a post Civil War farmstead (Ashton) within the Talley Farm that would be removed following park acquisition in ca. 1998. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Aerial Photographs, box 1)

tack battlefi ld, which was incorporated into the park boundaries in 1989. Through the mid-1970s, most of this area was actively farmed, with Wilderness Church in the center and little surrounding suburban development (fig. 1.205). The expanded boundary did not extend west to the two parcels along Route 3 near Brock Road acquired in the 1930s and known as Jackson's Take-Off. The Happel narrative signs at these parcels were removed and no provisions were maintained for visitor access. In 1998, the park acquired the Ashton and Brygider farms that contained 76 acres within portions of the Civil War-era Hawkins and Talley farms north of Route 3. The park demolished or relocated the buildings, and moved tour stop 8 from the Route 3 medial to the Brygider farmstead site, using the farm road as an access drive (see fig. 1.199). The new stop 8 was on a rise that allowed visitors to look east across the large clearing to the still privately owned Hawkins Farm and Wilderness Church, and beyond to the Wagner Farm that the park acquired in 2015 (fig. 1.206).

Elsewhere in the park, the post-MISSION 66 years saw changes in the landscape due to interpretive enhancements, loss of historic structures, and adjoining residential development. On Jackson Trail East, a private property owner demolished the last remaining antebellum building, the brick Wellford House, by the early 1970s; a decade later, the park acquired the property. Farther west, residential development and new access roads changed the wooded landscape near Brock Road. Jackson Trail West retained much of its historic wooded setting, but lost the historic Stephens and Trigg farm fi lds to suburban development, and a new lake floo ed an area north of the railroad crossing.



Figure 1.206. The new stop 8 at the Jackson Flank Attack developed in 1999, looking east toward Wilderness Church, 2013. (SUNY ESF)

Along Furnace Road, the park cleared a swath through the woods in 1991 to create a vista toward Hazel Grove, as a way to interpret the site that had been lost to development of the Wilderness Camping Resorts in the 1970s. Around the same time, housing developments in the Chancellor West subdivision north of Furnace Road and the Sawhill subdivision to the south cleared woods up to the park boundary and brought houses into view from the park drive. Similar changes occurred along the south side of Slocum Drive as a result of the Estates of Lee-Jackson development begun in 1995. The intrusion of these housing developments occurred as the park was removing houses along Route 3.[32]

At the visitor center, the park made several changes to address aesthetics, access, and interpretation. In 1979, the park replaced the concrete surface of the entry plaza with brick and a raised planter, and added the Wounding of Stonewall Jackson Trail, a loop from the visitor center to the Jackson monument, Jackson rock, and site of the old mountain road. With increasing traffic long Route 3, in 1986 the park screened the monument from the highway by planting shrubs and trees, and allowed the once-mown understory of the woods between the visitor center and Route 3 to naturalize with understory vegetation that blocked views of the busy highway.[33]

THE CHANCELLORSVILLE COMMUNITY [33]

The seven decades after the end of World War II witnessed the fi al disappearance of the rural Chancellorsville community, although the name lived on not only in the park, but also in some of the suburban subdivisions. Few buildings remained from prior to 1945, and the only remaining Civil War-era structure aside from much-changed roads was the Catharine Furnace ruins. The community of dispersed farms once loosely united in identity by a prominent family became an area of dispersed and largely self-contained or gated subur-

ban neighborhoods, dependent on private automobiles for transportation and without a center or prominent landmark, such as the Chancellorsville Inn had once served (fig. 1.207).

Orange Turnpike

The transformation of Route 3, earlier known as the Orange Turnpike, from a two-lane road into a four-lane high-speed divided highway between ca. 1965 and 1972 changed the character of the community and the park, but the road remained the primary transportation artery as it had been in prior periods.

Eastern Turnpike Farms

The small farms along the turnpike east of Chancellorsville, including the McGee and Decker farms dating to the Civil War as well as the farms established after the Civil War, disappeared during this period. The fi ld of the post-war Craig (Ashley) farm along McLaws Drive was retained following the property's incorporation into the park in 1998. The Civil War Trust's First Day at Chancellorsville site, established in 2006, retained the farm fi lds along Route 3, east of McLaws Drive.

Chancellorsville (Fairview Plantation)

The Rowleys, who purchased the core of the Fairview Plantation in 1910, sold their remaining 99-acre property with the inn site in 1966 to Ralph England, who turned the property over to the park in 1973 as part of a land swap (see fig. 1.201). The Rowleys had earlier sold off small parcels of the plantation along Route 3 west of the inn site and along Elys Ford Road



Figure 1.207. Map of the Chancellorsville community showing patterns of field and forest, roads, and development by the 2010s. Gray shaded areas indicate concentrations of post-1945 development. The solid black dot represents an antebellum ruin. Boxes with white fill indicate approximate location of post-Civil War farms, those with gray fill are non-farm post-war buildings that predate 1945. Civil War-era properties are labeled in capital letters. Current park boundaries are shown in orange. (SUNY ESF)

within the old Bullock Plantation for construction of houses. Around 1966, the family also subdivided the Fairview clearing that they had once farmed, but one lot was held by Hallie R. Sale, a Rowley heir, in addition to the one-acre cemetery owned by Chancellor heirs that was surrounded by the Johnston construction site. The lots were acquired by the park in the 1970s, and the park subsequently acquired the Chancellor cemetery and the southeastern extent of the plantation between the Great Meadow Swamp and the Orange Plank Road. The only portion of the plantation that was not acquired by the park service was the northeastern section, north of Route 3 and east of Hooker Drive. The park had owned twenty acres of this area, but sold the property to Ralph England in 1973 as part of the alienation of Miles Drive (River Road).[35]

Hazel Grove

Most of Hazel Grove, the former plantation of Melzi Chancellor, was redeveloped beginning in 1973 for the Wilderness Camping Resorts (later renamed Wilderness Presidential Resorts). The resort retained much of the forest cover on the site, reused the historic entrance road as its entrance drive, and placed its main facilities at the site of the Hazel Grove house and barns. It retained the late 19th or early 20th-century dairy barn that had probably been erected by the Kennedy family (fig. 1.208). Hazel Grove Lake and Cool Spring Lake, which inundated a large part of the historic plantation, were created by construction of a large earthen dam a short distance west of Sickles Drive, and another farther west on Lewis Run. In addition to the resort development, individual houses were built along the Route 3 frontage of Hazel Grove.

Along the eastern edge of the plantation, which had been incorporated into the park prior to 1945, the park acquired two small triangular parcels near the vista clearing after 1945 to even out the boundary and provide more of a buffer.

Locust Grove, Wilderness Church, Hawkins and Talley Farms

The clearing formed by these Civil War-era properties remained largely intact after 1945, except for some residential development along its edges and loss of some open fi lds to successional woods. Locust Grove, the former plantation of Melzi Chancellor, lost its post-war house (Dowdall's Tavern) erected in ca. 1869 to the widening of Route 3 in ca. 1972.[36] Fields remained around the site of the house, along with a post-war house to the west, but views from Route 3 became blocked by woods. In 1995, descendants of the 154th New York Volunteers (Hardtack Regiment) who fought against Jackson's Flank Attack erected a granite monument in the form of the 11th Corps crescent insignia. The monument was placed near the site of Dowdall's Tavern, on the south side of Route 3 (fig. 1.209)

The portion of Locust Grove across Route 3 that was developed as a separate farmstead by the Chewning



Figure 1.208. Dairy barn at Hazel Grove (center building) incorporated into the Wilderness Camping Resorts, looking northeast, 1986. (Noel Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sites,* 1990)



Figure 1.209. Monument to the 154th New York Volunteers along the south side of Route 3 near the site of Dowdall's Tavern (right of monument), looking southeast, 2015. The monument is not within park boundaries. (SUNY ESF)

family in the post-Civil War period was acquired by the Wagner family, who sold the land to The Civil War Trust in the 2000s. The trust entered into a long-term lease with the Wagners that allowed them to remain on the property and continue farming; in 2014, the trust sold the property to the National Park Service, with the Wagners retaining a right to life estate.[37] Next door was the Wilderness Baptist Church and cemetery, which remained under the congregation's ownership, but within park boundaries. The 1899 building still served as the sanctuary, but was changed with addition of a steeple and several large additions.

Property to the west and north of the church farmed by the Verna family was acquired by the park in ca. 1990, and the concrete farm buildings and other buildings that may have dated back to Melzi Chancellor's ownership of the property after the Civil War were removed. To the west, the privately-owned Hawkins Farm—the only property at Chancellorsville owned by the same family since the Civil War— retained its post-Civil War house and was still actively farmed.

The Talley Farm, which straddled both sides of Route 3 west of the Orange Plank Road, lost its post-war farmhouse to widening of Route 3 in ca. 1972, and most of the fi lds south of the highway grew up into woods. The service station and residence developed by the Jones family around 1931 were lost at the same time to highway widening and redesign of the Orange Plank Road intersection. Much of the historic farm south of the highway was acquired by the Civil War Trust and Central Virginia Battlefi lds Trust in the 2000s (see fig. 1.199). The south highway frontage to the west was developed from the 1970s on with houses. The Talley Farm property north of Route 3, which contained two farms last owned by the Brygider and Ashton families, was acquired by the park in 1998 for development of the flank ttack tour stop (#8). The farm buildings were removed; the Ashton farmhouse was moved to Winfi ld Oaks subdivision to the west. The woods west of Stop 8 that were probably once part of the Talley Farm were developed for a cemetery in 1980, with a funeral home added in 2000.[38]

Luckett Farm

The Luckett farm, along Route 3 at the far western end of the Chancellorsville battlefi ld, disappeared during this period. Large-lot suburban houses were built in the clearing and woods of the farm fronting on Route 3. The nearby intersection of Brock Road, once known as Wilderness Corners, was redeveloped with a much larger service station in place of the one built in ca. 1930, following the expansion of Route 3 in 1972.

Elys Ford Road and River Road

Elys Ford Road (VA 610) and River Road (VA 618) were not widened, but carried increasing volumes due to development of housing subdivisions. North of the park off U.S. Ford Road, these may have obliterated the battle-period site of Kalbach's Sawmill, and some US trenches that formed part of the apex of Hooker's fi al position. The former park road, Miles Drive, was assimilated into River Road and much of the adjoining former parkland was developed with single-family house after the park alienated the property in 1973.

Bullock Plantation (Woodlawn)

Most of the antebellum Bullock plantation, which had been subdivided into a number of small tracts during the 20th century, was acquired by the park after 1973. As owners gave up their right to life estate, the park removed the houses, including the house built in the 1920s by the Rowleys at the corner of Bullock Drive and Elys Ford Road. These demolitions allowed the park to clear woods to reestablish the historic fi ld and to mark the site of the Bullock house. An owner of a small house along Elys Ford Road across from Hooker Drive was not willing to sell, leaving the tract as the sole private inholding within the core of the park by the 2010s.

Decker (Grady) Farm

The Decker farm, which disappeared prior to 1945 and became wooded, and the post-war farm across River Road, were lost to the Pipe Run subdivision beginning in the 1990s.

Orange Plank Road and Catharpin Road

The eastern leg of the Orange Plank Road (VA 610, 612), which became known as Old Plank Road, and Catharpin Road (VA 612) remained two-lane roads, but became more heavily used with the development of numerous adjoining subdivisions. Orange Plank Road continued to serve as part of the park drive network, linking Slocum Drive to other park drives. Woods screened some of the subdivisions and there remained several large clearings, lending the roads a semi-rural character.

Alrich and Perry Farms

The antebellum Perry Farm east of the Catharpin Road intersection remained an active farm during this period, although most of its earlier buildings were replaced or heavily altered. The land to the south across the Orange Plank Road, probably once part of the Perry Farm, was developed in the 1990s for a large subdivision named Raintree. The Alrich Farm, which had earlier lost its antebellum house at the corner of Catharpin Road, was subdivided into numerous parcels. The land north of the Orange Plank Road was developed for the Creekside subdivision, which was accessed off Route 3.

Young Farm, Lewis Farms, and Piney Branch Church

The area along Catharpin Road occupied during the Civil War by the Young and Lewis farms along with Piney Branch Church,was transformed during this period into a mixed area containing two large public schools, woods, houses fronting on the road, and a still-active farm established after the Civil War. Several large subdivisions were accessed off Catharpin Road, but did not front on the road. Pre-1945 development remained near the intersection of Piney Branch Road. The crossing of the Ni River changed when the river was dammed around 1980 to create a reservoir.

Orange Plank Road and Germanna Plank Road

The western leg of the Orange Plank Road (VA 621) retained much of its wooded setting that characterized earlier periods, with just one subdivision between Brock Road and Route 3 and only a few individual buildings. Traces of the Germanna Plank Road from Brock Road west were lost to the Lake Wilderness subdivision begun in 1969, but the section to the east remained undeveloped. The terminus of the road at the Orange Plank Road was altered through an apparent stalled development.

Burton Farm and Hickman House

A fourteen-acre part of the Burton Farm, from which Stonewall Jackson or his scouts looked out upon US troops along the turnpike prior to the Flank Attack, was donated to the park in 1960 by the Continental Can Company. Portions to the west were developed for the Six Lakes West subdivision beginning in the 1990s. The site of the Hickman house on the south side of the Orange Plank Road that had been a plank road tollhouse remained undeveloped.

Brock Road

Brock Road (VA 613) remained a two-lane road that provided access to the large Lake Wilderness subdivision northwest of the Orange Plank Road intersection begun in 1969, and the Spring Creek subdivision to the south begun in ca. 1990. Numerous houses were built along the road frontage during this period, along with an elementary school. Despite this, there remained stretches of unbroken woods and some fi lds. The road continued to serve as part of the Chancellorsville tour route following Jackson's march to the Flank Attack.

Cook Farm

The Cook farm, which had earlier lost its antebellum farmhouse, disappeared as a clearing during this period. The road to the north developed during the post-war period as part of the African-American community of Cookstown was developed with additional houses.

Stephens, Trigg, and Fitzhugh Farms

Vestiges of the Stephens and Trigg farms along Jackson Trail West were lost during this period due to natural succession and development of the Spring Creek subdivision north of the railroad right-of-way. Post-war

farms continued to occupy land east of the Stephens Farm and near the site of the Fitzhugh Farm. Park land remained limited to narrow strips, except north of the railroad and west of Jackson Trail West, where a large tract was incorporated into the Wilderness Battlefi ld unit.

Carpenter Farm

Remnants of the Carpenter farm along Herndon Road, which had lost its farmstead prior to 1945, were lost to natural succession and suburban development during this period. A reservoir named Waltonian Pond was created near the farmstead site around 1960.[39]

Catharine Furnace Property

The Catharine Furnace Company Property, the 4,000-acre antebellum tract that once stretched from Route 3 and McLaws Drive on the east to Brock Road and the Jackson Trail East on the west, became a patchwork of woods, park land, residential subdivisions, and undeveloped private land during this period. The brick Wellford house remained the sole surviving antebellum building on the Chancellorsville battlefi ld until it was demolished in 1970. The park subsequently acquired the house site and additional furnace company land bordering Jackson Trail East and Sickles Drive. Larger amounts of land outside the park boundary were placed under conservation easements, but the majority of the furnace property continued in private ownership.

Along McLaws Drive, houses were built beginning in the 1950s along the south side of the park boundary and in a cul-de-sac development off Orange Plank Road. To the west, three large residential subdivisions were developed during the 1990s in the woods north and south of Furnace Road: Sawhill to the south, and Chancellor West and Estates of Lee-Jackson to the north. Post-war farm clearings and woods characterized the furnace company lands north and south of Jackson Trail East. In the 2000s, the Whitehall subdivision along Herndon Road was developed in the woods near Brock Road, with plans for expansion deep into the old furnace tract.

LANDSCAPE OVERVIEW, 2015 (DRAWINGS 1.6, 1.7)

Between 1945 and 2015, the Chancellorsville unit of Fredericksburg and Spotyslvania National Military Park was greatly enlarged by incorporating blocks of land within the core battlefi ld and in the Jackson Flank Attack area, while the outer park drives were mostly retained as narrow strips of park land. Earlier park development, including the rustic visitor contact station, Jackson Memorial Wild Flower Garden, picnic areas, and trails were removed, along with part of Berry-Paxton Drive. Miles Drive and part of Mineral Spring Road were transferred out of park ownership. Roadside plantings, grading, and other landscape development undertaken by the CCC became naturalized and largely inconspicuous. Major additions to the park landscape included the MISSION 66 visitor center with its new entrance road and parking lot, employee housing, new signs and interpretive waysides, cannons, a restored Fairview clearing, and the Chancellorsville Inn site—long on the list of key sites to incorporate into the park. While these constituted significa t changes, adjoining non-park development—the widening of Route 3 and numerous residential subdivisions—had an even more pronounced impact on the character and use of the park landscape during this period.

Natural Systems and Features

Within park property, there was little change in natural systems during the late park period except for reforestation of several areas, including part of the Wellford clearing and sites of houses removed along Route 3. In the surrounding area, however, the natural environment changed to a great extent through suburban development that cleared and fragmented woods, changed the course of streams, and altered natural landforms. Numerous streams were dammed throughout the area to create lakes and ponds for aesthetic and recreational value, or as reservoirs. Most notable was the damming of Lewis Run through Hazel Grove to form two large lakes for the Wilderness Presidential Resorts.

Spatial Organization

The primary change in spatial character of the Chancellorsville park landscape during the late park period was the restoration of the Fairview clearing, most of which had been intact at the beginning of the period, and reconfigu ation of the Jackson Wounding site with the development of the visitor center. The Bullock Plantation clearing was also reestablished through removal of woods and houses. The CCC camp clearing along Elys Ford Road, which lost its buildings prior to 1945, was lost through natural succession. Forest enclosure was weakened along Slocum Drive, Furnace Road, and Jackson Trail East with clearing of trees for residential development.

Outside of the park, suburban development beginning in the 1970s greatly altered the Chancellorsville area's pattern of extensive woods and scattered farm clearings that had persisted through the 1960s.

Land Use

In 2015, driving tours and historical interpretation remained the main park land use, with renewed walking along trails and picnicking in an area near the visitor center created after 1980. Employee housing was introduced with construction of the Ranger Road houses in 1961. Expansion of the park beginning in the 1970s formalized battlefi ld tourism to a larger area, and replaced farming in part of the Jackson Flank Attack; farming disappeared from the Fairview clearing earlier in the period. Boundary expansions also brought farming, religion, and funerary uses into the park boundaries within the Jackson Flank Attack through incorporation of the Wilderness Baptist Church and cemetery, Hawkins Farm, and Wagner Farm, although all three properties remained under private ownership and use. The Chancellor cemetery was also incorporated into the park lands during this period. A single industrial facility, the Johnston construction and concrete operation in the Fairview clearing, was introduced and removed during the period.

Outside of the park boundaries, suburban residential land uses increased exponentially during the period with the spread of residential single-family housing developments. Large-scale recreational uses, including RV, tent, and time-share, were introduced at Hazel Grove and Locust Grove with the development of Wilderness Presidential Resorts beginning 1973. Commercial development declined since the early park period with removal of three service stations along Route 3 and the Orange Plank Road; just one remained, at the corner of Brock Road and Route 3.

Circulation

The Chancellorsville battlefi ld park drives developed during the 1930s remained largely intact during the late park period, with the exception of the removal of the entrance drive to the visitor contact station in ca. 1962, and the northern part of Berry-Paxton Drive in ca. 1972; the conversion of Miles Drive to a public road (River Road) when the park alienated the property in 1973; and the abandonment of Mineral Springs Road, the eastern section of which was alienated along with Miles Drive. The entrances to Stuart Drive and McLaws Drive were shortened with the widening of Route 3 between ca. 1965 and 1972. All of the roads except Jackson Trail East and West were surfaced in asphalt.

Three new park drives were built during the period: the entrance drive to the visitor center, built in 1961; a service drive spur to Bullock Drive built at the same time and removed around 1974; and Ranger Lane, built in 1961 off Bullock Drive to access the three new employee houses. A small parking lot was built at the Chancellorsville Inn site, at the end of Berry-Paxton Road, and across from the Catharine Furnace in place of an earlier parking area at the Furnace Road triangle. A number of access roads to residential developments were built off park roads during this period.

The trails built by the CCC during the 1930s, which were let go during the war, were abandoned early in this period, except for the Mott-Carr Foot Trail that looped along Pender's Line earthworks north of Bullock Road, and a portion of the Dimick Trail along the Jackson Corps earthworks east of the visitor center. These were maintained into the mid-1970s.[40] The Jackson Memorial Wild Flower Preserve trails were also

removed. New trails built during this period included a loop from the visitor center to the Jackson Monument and trace of the old mountain road; the Chancellorsville History Trail that began at the visitor center and wound through the woods to the Chancellorsville Inn site and northeast along Hooker Drive; the Fairview-Hazel Grove Vista Trail; and McLaws Trail through the fi ld of McLaws Wedge.

The most significa t change in circulation during this period was the widening and reconstruction of Route 3, which created a barrier between the flan ing park lands. Where in previous periods trails and park drives crossed Route 3, the widening made connections across the highway diffi lt and unsafe.

The bed of the old Virginia Central Railway (Civil War-era unfini hed railroad), which had ceased operation in 1937, became wooded during this period, and its stone-arch bridge across the Ni River near Jackson Trail East collapsed. Portions of the railroad bed were lost to the Sawhill and Raintree subdivisions built off Catharpin Road in the 1990s. A sewer line corridor was cleared immediately south of the railroad bed in ca. 1995.

Topography

There were few substantial changes to built land forms within the Chancellorsville park landscape during this period. The widening of Route 3 in 1972 destroyed three artillery lunettes at Fairview, and also lowered the grade of the road in front of the Jackson Monument.

Outside of park lands, changes to topography included widespread grading within residential subdivisions for road and building construction. Portions of earthworks succumbed to residential development along McLaws Drive, Jackson Trail East, and north of Mineral Springs Road.

Vegetation

Changes to planted and managed vegetation during this period were limited in large part to the visitor center area and Fairview clearing. Plantings made by the CCC along roadsides and elsewhere became naturalized with the woods, except for plantations of pines, such as near the end of Berry-Paxton Drive and along the Bullock clearing. Turf shoulders along the roads continued to be mown. Managed fi ld grasses were established in the Fairview, Bullock, and Wellford clearings. Pasture and agricultural crops were introduced with expansion of the park boundaries to include the still active Hawkins and Wagner farms.

Ornamental plantings, including sheared hedges, were established around the visitor center. These were later replaced with more informal plantings and fl werbeds maintained by park friends.

Outside of park lands, changes in managed vegetation included loss of agricultural crops, orchards, and pasture, and vast increases in manicured lawn and ornamental plantings in the numerous residential developments.

Buildings and Structures

During the late park period, four permanent buildings were added to the Chancellorsville park landscape as part of the park's MISSION 66 modernization program: the visitor center and the three employee houses off Bullock Road. These buildings were designed to be inconspicuous in the landscape through their horizontal massing, brick and wood siding, and simple detailing. The rustic visitor contact station and two comfort stations built in 1935 were demolished as part of the new development. The maintenance-utility garage built by the CCC along Hooker Drive was the only building retained from the early park period. The substantial stone bridges, culverts, and channels along the park drives were retained, but the rustic wood bridges along the trails were removed. A brick wall was built in ca. 1970 around the Chancellor cemetery by the Chancellor heirs, prior to the park's acquisition of the property.

The sole surviving building from the Civil War period, the brick Wellford house along Jackson Trail East, was demolished by a private owner in ca. 1970. The site was subsequently acquired by the park. The park removed numerous early and mid-twentieth century houses beginning in the 1970s.

Outside of the park, the number of buildings increased by the thousands during this period through suburban residential development, mostly after 1990. Except for a funeral home, gas station-convenience store, and buildings at Wilderness Presidential Resorts, the development was all single-family houses on large lots.

Views and Vistas

The park maintained and restored key battle-period views within the park during this period, notably the vista between Fairview and Hazel Grove, and the views across the Flank Attack battlefield. The park established a new vista clearing in 1991 that extended through the woods northwest from Furnace Road toward Hazel Grove to interpret the site of Hazel Grove, which had been lost to development of the Wilderness Presidential Resorts. Residential development outside of park boundaries led to change in the wooded views along McLaws Drive, Furnace Road, Jackson Trail East and West, and Slocum Drive.

The view of the Jackson Monument along Route 3 was lost during this period. The reconstruction of the highway in 1972 weakened views of the monument from the road by moving eastbound traffic farther away, and dropping the elevation of the westbound lanes.

Small-Scale Features

During this period, most of the small-scale park features from the early park period were removed. All signs were removed or replaced, except for War Department-style identification tablets. For the larger narrative signs (Happel signs), the park updated the rustic style frames by painting them gray and installing aluminum sign panels. The stone barbecues and wood picnic tables at the Furnace and Vista picnic areas, which were closed during World War II, were probably removed soon after. The visitor center development included a so-called orientation disc on a raised stone base that had a bronze compass that showed the direction to other points on the Fredericksburg-area battlefields. The old orientation disc made by the CCC was moved to an inconspicuous spot on the east side of the visitor center. New entrance signs on brick walls were built along Route 3 at Bullock Drive and the visitor center entrance drive.

The park introduced cannon as an interpretive device in the landscape during this period. The first one appeared at the visitor contact station along Route 3 by the early 1950s, and was later displayed in front of the visitor center. Others were placed along Stuart Drive, aimed northeast through the Hazel Grove-Fairview vista clearing, at the Fairview artillery lunettes, and at the Chancellorsville Inn site.[41]

The park retained its small collection of markers and monuments, with just one addition: the General E. F. Paxton Monument, a small four-foot tall granite slab with a painted metal plaque installed along the west side of Stuart Drive in 1980. This was the vicinity where Paxton was killed on May 3, 1863 during the attack on Fairview.[42] The park moved the Jackson rock a short distance as part of the visitor center development in 1961–62, and the once prominent Jackson Monument remained on its original site, but became less conspicuous within the new visitor center site and following the reconstruction of Route 3. The United Daughters of the Confederacy monument in front of the Chancellorsville Inn site was removed. Outside of the park, one monument was installed on the battlefield during this period—the 154th New York Volunteers Monument along the south side of Route 3 near the site of Dowdall's Tavern.

Archeological Sites

The park did not maintain the sodding and clearing done on the trenches during the early park period, so they became obscured in many places by vegetation and leaf litter. The widening of Route 3 in 1972 destroyed two of the Fairview gun pits. The remnants of the CCC camp, whose building were demolished prior to 1945, were removed during this period and the site returned to woods.

Construction of the visitor center in 1966 destroyed part of what was believed to be the trace of the old mountain road, along which Stonewall Jackson was wounded.

The most significa t change to the park's archeological sites during this period was the acquisition of the Chancellorsville Inn ruins. The last standing portions of the building had been torn down by the private owner in 1966. The only above-ground visible remnants were the stone front entrance steps that dated to the antebellum house.

ENDNOTES, 1945–2015

1 Ralph Happel, "A History of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefi lds Memorial National Military Park" (Unpublished National Park Service report, 1955), 60, 72; Park brochure/map, 1951, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military park archives (hereafter, FRSP); Visitation statistics cited in Joan M. Zenzen, "At The Crossroads Of Preservation And Development: A History Of Fredericksburg And Spotsylvania National Military Park" (Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service in cooperation with The Organization Of American Historians, 2011), 143.

2 Ethan Carr, *Mission 66: Modernism and the National Park Dilemma* (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 2007), 109-11, 115; Zenzen, 148.

3 Zenzen, 152; National Park Service, "General Development, Chancellorsville Battlefi ld....Part of the Master Plan," March 1957, Denver Technical Information Center, plan FRSP 326 3006.

4 Zenzen, 152; "General Development, Chancellorsville Battlefi ld," March 1957.

5 Zenzen, 153-154.

6 Visitor Center plans, NPS TIC, FRSP-3019A; AIA [National] Honor Awards Program 1963, "A Visitor Center for a Small National Park Area," NPS Technical Information Center, document FRSP 326 103494.

7 Photograph of completed, dark-painted employee residence, November 1963, FRSP 030416 5205. The water tower was not part of the original development plans; no documentation was found on its date of construction.

8 Eric Mink, FRSP Cultural Resources Manager, e-mail to John Auwaerter, January 30, 2015.

9 National Park Service, "Master Plan Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania" (Unpublished National Park Service report, 1968), 16, NPS Technical Information Center, document FRSP 326 D1A.

10 Zenzen, 241; USGS Chancellorsville quadrangle maps, 1966, 1973.

11 Master Plan, 1969, 36; Zenzen, 245.

12 USGS Chancellorsville quadrangle, 1973 updated to 1978; Zenzen, 241.

13 Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania National Military Park, "Land Protection Plan" (Unpublished report, 1986), iv, 18; Zenzen, 249.

14 US Census, State & County Quick Facts, http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/51/51177.html (accessed January 22, 2015).

15 Land Protection Plan, 1986, cited in Zenzen, 262.

16 Zenzen, 264, 267.

17 Zenzen, 302. 323.

18 National Trust for Historic Preservation, 11 Most Endangered Historic Places 1998, http://www.preservationnation.org/issues/11-most-endangered/locations/chancellorsville-battlefi ld.html#.VMZ9hyzwhZg (accessed January 26, 2015); USGS topographic maps, Chancellorsville quadrangle, 1993; Google Earth, historic imagery, 1993-2014.

19 Zenzen, 310-311.

20 Zenzen, 323; National Park Service, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania land status map, Segment 3, Chancellorsville Area, August 1980 revised October 1989 to 2014; Eastern National, "About Us," http://www.easternnational.org/about.aspx (accessed January 27, 2015). The Eastern National Park and Monument Association, a National Park Service cooperating association founded in 1947, also partnered with the park on acquiring several parcels, including one along McLaws Drive and another containing the Chancellor cemetery.

21 Central Virginia Battlefi lds Trust History, http://www.cvbt.org/CVBT-CVBT_History.html (accessed January 26, 2015); Civil War Trust, "Civil War Trust History," http://www.civilwar.org/aboutus/cwpthistory.html and "Saving the Flank Attack," http://www.civilwar.org/battlefi lds/chancellorsville/chancellorsville-history-articles/saving-the-flank attack.html (accessed January 26, 2015);

22 Deborah Fitts, "Spotsylvania Developer to Donate 181 Acres," *The Civil War News*, November 2013 [?], http://www.civilwarnews.com/archive/articles/spotsyl_donation.htm (accessed January 26, 2015); Jeff Branscome, "Spotsylvania OKs development on part of Battlefi ld," Fredericksburg *Free-Lance Star*, September 10, 2014, http://www.umw.edu/chp/files/2014/09/ potsylvania-OKs-development-on-part-of-battlefi ld_Free-Lance-Star_9-10-14.pdf (accessed January 26, 2015).

23 This section provides only a brief overview of major changes in the landscape after 1966. It does not include a comprehensive account of property acquisition and restoration.

24 National Park Service, land status map for Chancellorsville.

25 The state did not take ownership of this land; instead, NPS gave the state a permit for the highway right-of-way. Eric Mink, communication to John Auwaerter, February 27, 2015.

26 USGS Chancellorsville Quadrangle maps, 1966, 1973; Zenzen, 236-237.

27 Zenzen, 252. Zenzen states the England swap included land on Elys Ford Road, but this is probably a reference to the alienated land on Mineral Springs Road.

28 Daniel Crozier, "Archaeological Investigation and Stabilization of the Chancellorsville Inn" (Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service, Temple University, 1979), 32; Zenzen, 253, citing the park's 1987 annual report.

29 Letter, Chancellor heir (signature cut off on copy) to John A. Jamison, May 18, 1967, FRSP Place Files, Chancellor cemetery. This letter states that the cemetery at the time was enclosed by a wire fence.

30 Memorandum, Freeland to Acting Regional Director, February 1977, quoted in Zenzen, 256.

31 "The Chancellor Cemetery at Chancellorsville" (unattributed paper, ca. 1990), FRSP Place Files, Chancellor cemetery.

32 Zenzen, 386.

33 Zenzen, 386; Visitor center photographs, 1979, FRSP Chancellorsville Photographs, box 2.

34 Information in this section is based largely on aerials and USGS maps dating from the 1960s through the 2000s, and existing conditions based on site visits and Google street view. Information on park development within the Civil War-era properties in found in the previous section of this chapter (Chancellorsville Battlefi ld Park Development).

35 Crozier, 32; NPS, Chancellorsville Battlefi ld land status map.

36 Noel G. Harrison, *Chancellorsville Battlefield Sit s* (Lynchburg, VA: H. E. Howard, Inc., 1990), 86.

37 Civil War Trust, "Saving the Flank Attack," http://www.civilwar.org/battlefi lds/chancellorsville/chancellorsville-history-articles/saving-the-flank attack.html (accessed January 28, 2015).

38 Interment.net Cemetery Records Online, "Laurel Hill Memorial Park, Spotsylvania County, Virginia, http://www.interment.net/data/us/va/spotsylvania/laurel_hill/index.htm (accessed February 2, 2015).

39 USGS Chancellorsville quadrangle, 1944, 1966.

40 USGS Chancellorsville quadrangle, 1973.

41 Postcard of Jackson Monument, ca. 1950; Photograph of visitor center with cannon, 1985, FRSP Chancellorsville Photographs, box 2; Photograph of two cannon at Hazel Grove stop, 1972, FRSP Chancellorsville Photographs, box 1, Hazel Grove.

42 Draft National Register documentation, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park (2009), Section 7, page 15.

Cultural Landscape Report
Chancellorsville Battlefield

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania
National Military Park
Spotsylvania County, Virginia

Late Park Period
1945–2015

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

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

SOURCES

1. NPS and Spotsylvania County GIS data
2. USGS Chancellorsville and Salem Church topographic maps, 1966, 1973 updated to 1991,1994
3. Aerial photographs, 1994, 2013

DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter, SUNY ESF
ArcGIS and Adobe Illustrator, 2015

LEGEND

- Building, Bridge or Culvert
- Road, Park Drive (Key No.)
- Minor Road, Park Foot Trail
- Fence, Notable View
- Chancellorsville Earthworks: Confederate, U.S., Both, Artillery Lunette
- Wilderness Earthworks: Confederate, U.S.
- Approximate Iron Mine Site, Monument
- Field or Open Ground
- Woods
- Specimen Tree, Orchard, Pine Plantation
- River or Stream, Wetland
- Feature Removed During Period (dashed line)
- Tax parcel (2014 property boundaries)
- NPS Property Line; Former NPS Property Line
- Park Boundary (Authorization boundary)

PARK ROAD & TRAIL KEY

- 1A **McLaws Drive**
- 1B **Furnace Road (Bivouac Road)**
- 2A **Sickles Drive**
- 2B **Stuart Drive**
- 3 **Bullock Drive**
- 4 **Hooker Drive**
- 5 **Miles Drive** (River Road, alienated 1973)
- 6 **Mineral Springs Road** (East part alienated 1973)
- 7 **Berry-Paxton Drive** (north part removed ca. 1972)
- 8 **Jackson Trail East**
- 9 **Jackson Trail West**
- 10 **Slocum Drive**

- (I) *Mott-Carr Foot Trail (1935–ca.1975)*
- (II) *Captain Dimick Foot Trail (1935–ca.1950)*
- (III) *Gunners Foot Trail (1935–ca.1950)*
- (IV) *Archer-Thomas Foot Trail (1935–ca.1950)*
- (V) *General Posey Foot Trail (1935–ca.1950)*
- (VI) *General Couch Foot Trail (1935–ca.1950)*
- (VII) Chancellorsville History Trail (ca. 1985)
- (VIII) Hazel Grove-Fairview Trail (ca. 2005)
- (IX) McLaws Trail (ca. 1999)
- (X) Wounding of "Stonewall" Jackson Trail (1979)

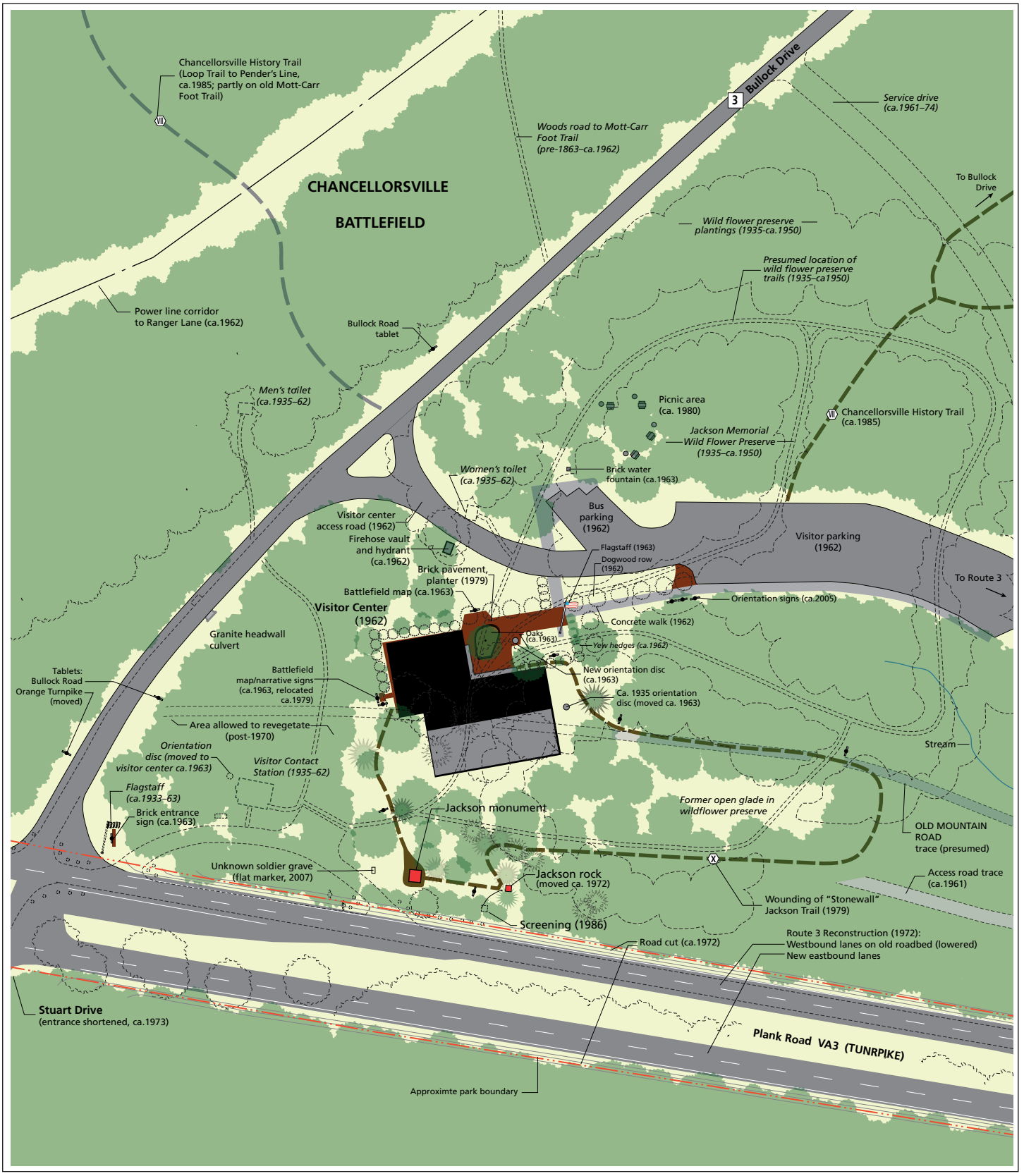
NOTES

1. Plan shows landscape in 2015.
2. All features shown at approximate location and scale.
3. Sites of removed features labeled in italics; Civil War-era properties labeled in bold uppercase.
4. Plan does not identify history of all parcels incorporated into park or show the limits of woods removed during this period.
5. See Drawing 2.1 for additional information on current property ownership within and adjacent to park boundaries.

North

0 .50 1.0 Mile

Drawing 1.6



DRAWN BY
John Auwaerter, Adobe Illustrator, 2015

SOURCES
1. NPS and Spotsylvania County GIS data
2. Aerial photographs, 1994 and 2013
3. Field survey, 2013

NOTES
1. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan shows landscape in 2015.
3. Plan does not show all small-scale features.

LEGEND

- Building, Culvert
- Road, Park Road
- Park Foot Trail
- Brick, concrete walk
- Park boundary
- Monument
- Woods
- Deciduous, Coniferous
- Sign, picnic table
- *Feature removed during period, Ruin or Trace*

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
in partnership with Department of Landscape Architecture
SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry

Cultural Landscape Report
Chancellorsville Battlefield
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania N.M.P.

Jackson Wounding Area
1945–2015 Period Plan Detail

0 100 Feet 300

Drawing 1.7



SUNY ESF

Existing Conditions

PARK MANAGEMENT AND USE

CHANCELLORSVILLE BATTLEFIELD LANDSCAPE

Chancellorsville Battlefi ld is a landscape of subtle beauty, with mature woods, open fi lds, scenic drives, and gently rolling topography across which one of the most decisive battles of the Civil War raged between May 1 and 3, 1863. The Lee-Jackson bivouac, Jackson Trail leading to the battlefi ld where Stonewall Jackson launched the surprise flank ttack on the US right, and the monuments that mark the area where Jackson was mortally wounded commemorate the successful Confederate strategy and one of its most legendary leaders. Perpendicular rows of gun pits at Fairview, ruins of the US headquarters at the Chancellorsville Inn, and the series of earthworks at the Apex of Hooker's Last Line refle t the confusion, defeat, and retreat of US forces.

This chapter provides a concise overview of the existing landscape of Chancellorsville Battlefi ld as of 2016, including its management and use. Existing conditions of the entire battlefi ld park are documented on Drawing 2.1, with details of the visitor center area and Chancellorsville Inn site on Drawings 2.2 and 2.3. Detailed documentation of landscape characteristics and features is in Chapter 3, Analysis and Evaluation.

PARK MANAGEMENT AND USE

Chancellorsville Battlefi ld is one of four units of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park. Park headquarters and the main visitor center and museum are in Fredericksburg, ten miles to the east. Chancellorsville has a visitor center off Route 3 where recently updated displays tell the story of both the Chancellorsville and Wilderness battles. On-site staff includes seasonal rangers and volunteers at the visitor center, and law enforcement officers ho patrol the drives and grounds. Three residences off Bullock Road provide seasonal staff housing and a ranger office or Chancellorsville and Wilderness.

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park received 873,000 visitors in 2014, with approximately 50,000 vehicles entering Chancellorsville at the visitor center.[1] Park lands are open to self-guided tours from dawn to dusk, with ranger-led tours offered on special occasions. Most visitors tour the battlefi ld by private automobile, following a ten-stop route that begins at the visitor center and loops around to the Catharine Furnace and the Flank Attack battlefi ld, and ends at Fairview (fig. 2.1). This is not a continuous loop, does not follow the chronological progression of the battle, and leaves out the Jackson Trail and Hooker Drive. The tour route is diffi lt to follow because of the layout of the battlefi ld with far-flu g points, and the need to exit park boundaries onto busy public roads.

Aside from historical interpretation and commemoration, public uses of the battlefi ld landscape include passive recreation such as walking, running, hiking, and bicycling, primarily by local residents. Picnicking is restricted to an area near the visitor center. The visitor center is the only building open to the public; others are either for utility or park staff use, or are subject to life estate of private residents. Fields in the Fairview clearing, McLaws Wedge, and Flank Attack battlefi ld are farmed under agricultural lease agreements.

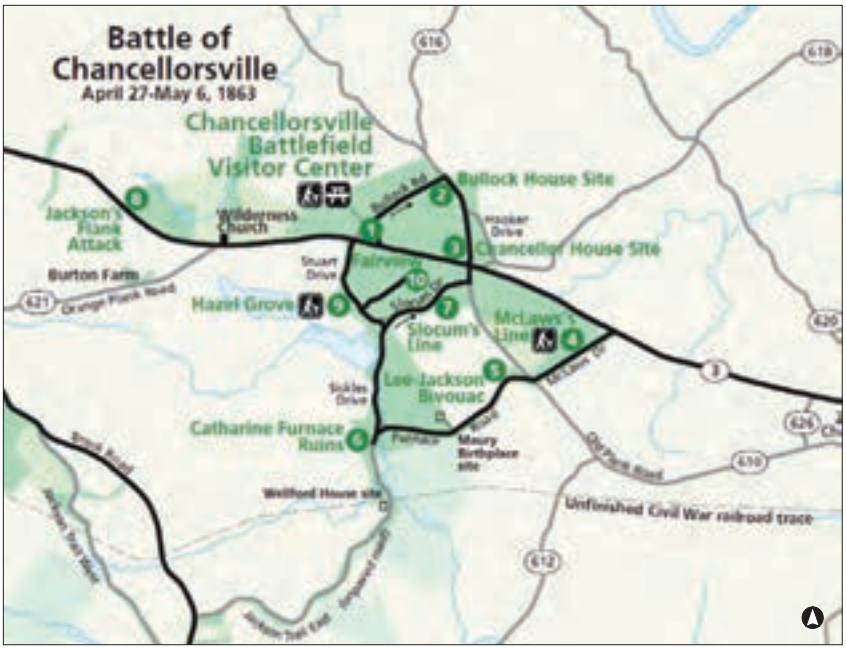


Figure 2.1. Map of the Chancellorsville Battlefiel driving tour. (NPS, Fredericksburg and Spotyslvania County Battlefields park brochure)

Route 3 at the Flank Attack battlefi ld. The Chancellor West and Estates of Lee-Jackson subdivisions create a hole south of the core of the park between Slocum Drive and Furnace Road, on lands historically owned by the Catharine Furnace Company (fig. 2.2). O her park property associated with the Chancellorsville Campaign includes several parcels at the Salem Church Battlefi ld and the Jackson Shrine that are managed as part of Chancellorsville unit, and part of the Battle of 2nd Fredericksburg at Marye's Heights that is managed as part of the Fredericksburg unit. These sites are well east and south of Chancellorsville.

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP

The National Park Service owns 1,860 acres of the historic battlefi ld, with a large core area centered on the Fairview clearing and visitor center, near where General "Stonewall" Jackson was mortally wounded. Outlying areas include the six-mile-long Jackson Trail park road and several non-contiguous park parcels along

The authorized park boundaries for Chancellorsville encompass several privately-owned properties, the largest of which is the Hawkins Farm on the Flank Attack battlefi ld, and several smaller residential and non-developed tracts along Old Plank Road (see fig. 2.2). There are several residences and a farm that the park has acquired with right of life estate granted to the sellers. The park also owns scenic easements on several large undeveloped tracts outside of the park boundaries adjoining Jackson Trail East and West, primarily on county-owned property. Park land managed as part of the Wilderness Battlefi ld unit is west of Chancellorsville, and includes the part of Jackson Trail West north of the former Virginia Central Railway crossing.



Figure 2.2. Map of Chancellorsville Battlefield showing current park-owned land and private property within the park boundary, and land outside the park boundary conserved through scenic easements or ownership by park partners. (SUNY ESF)

Property owned and managed by park partners outside of the park boundaries includes seven parcels at the Talley Farm, three

parcels to the east along Route 3 owned by the Central Virginia Battlefi lds Trust, and the First Day at Chancellorsville site and a parcel at the Talley Farm owned by the Civil War Trust (see fig. 2.2). There are no visitor facilities on these properties, except for an interpretive wayside and the county-owned Lick Run Community Center, formerly a visitor center for the First Day site. Both trusts have also been active in acquiring land that was transferred to park ownership, including McLaws Wedge and the Wagner Farm.

The National Park Service's American Battlefi ld Protection Program (ABPP) provides profiles n battlefi lds that include recommendations for land protection. Chancellorsville is identified as b ttlefi ld VA032. The ABPP has identified a ore battlefi ld area at Chancellorsville and land potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, including much of the former Catharine Furnace property and Stephens-Trigg farms along Jackson Trail West.[2]

PARK DRIVE SYSTEM

The nearly fourteen miles of park-maintained drives at Chancellorsville provide access to most of the park property. Exceptions include the Flank Attack battlefi ld and Jackson Take-Off site on Route 3, and Burton Farm on Orange Plank Road that are only accessible from public roads. No public access is allowed to park property where private residents maintain a right to life estate, including the Wagner Farm and a residence on Route 3, and to privately owned property within park boundaries, including the Hawkins Farm, Wilderness Church, and several residences.

The park drives were built in the 1930s as a system that relied in part on public roads for connectivity. There is no closed park loop; all park drives require entry and/or exit onto state-maintained highways, including Route 3, Elys Ford Road and Old Plank Road (Route 610), River Road (Route 618), Herndon Road (Route 600), and Brock Road (Route 613). The park drive system worked well when the roads were all low-volume rural routes. Today, the expansion of Route 3 into a divided four-lane highway used by 23,000 vehicles daily with a posted 55 mph speed limit poses an acute functional problem in terms of access and safety, essentially dividing the park in two (fig. 2.3). El s Ford Road-Old Plank Road, posted at 40 mph, presently carry 2,800 vehicles daily, but the volume is expected to increase with planned construction of major subdivisions north of the park. Orange Plank Road (Route 621) has the second heaviest road volume, but there are no park drives off it, although the Jackson Trail does cross it at Brock Road.

Park drives are unstriped two-lane asphalt paved roads posted between 25 and 35 mph, except for Jackson Trail East and West that are narrower gravel roads posted at 25 mph, and a section of River Road that was historically a park drive, but is presently maintained as state Route 618. Because the park drives are tied into the public road network, they are open to free public use. The park can control access on Sickles, Stuart, Berry-Paxton, and Slocum drives through use of gates, but the

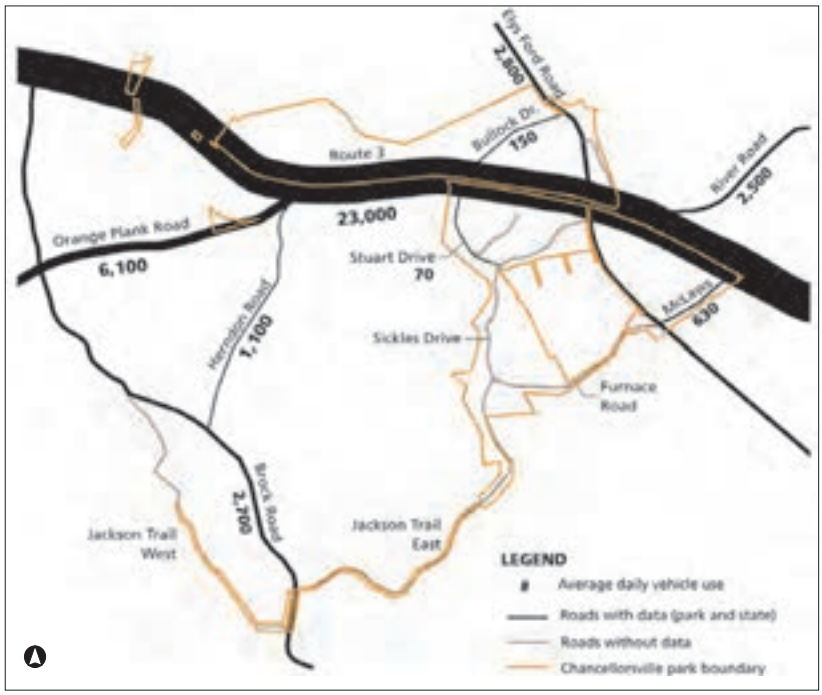


Figure 2.3. Map of Chancellorsville Battlefield showing daily traffic volumes, with roads depicted relative to vehicle counts. Tallies on all park drives is not available. (SUNY ESF based on Virginia DOT and NPS traffic counts by location, 2014

roads typically remain open except during snowfall. Some of the park drives serve as shortcuts for commuter traffic notably McLaws Drive that is used by an average of 630 vehicles per day. The other park drives average between 70 and 150 vehicles daily (see fig. 2.3). Some of this traffic is also generated by local residents that have access to their residences off McLaws Drive, Furnace Road, and Jackson Trail East and Jackson Trail West through easements across park property.

The main parking area is at the visitor center, where there is a fifty-car lot and space for three busses. Small on-road/pull-off parking areas with two or three spaces are found at most of the tour stops, and at the Maury birthplace site. The Chancellorsville Inn site and Catharine Furnace site have larger parking areas for between five and ten vehicles.

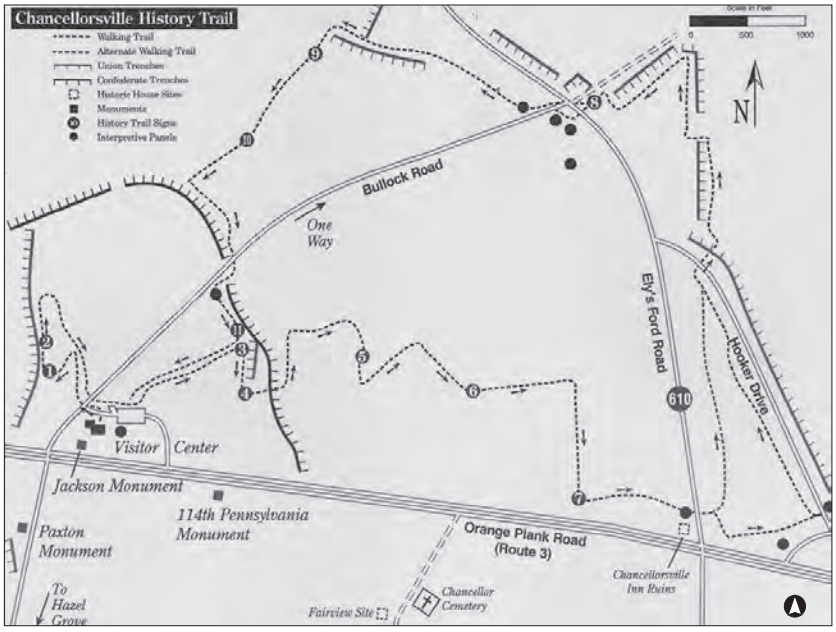


Figure 2.4. Map of the Chancellorsville History Trail from the brochure available at the visitor center. Similar brochures are available for the other three maintained trails at Chancellorsville. (NPS)

TRAILS

Although most visitors use the park drives to view the battlefield, it is also possible to access the park on foot through a network of trails that were reestablished beginning in the 1980s after the original system built in the 1930s had been abandoned after World War II. The main trail is the Chancellorsville History Trail that loops through the core of the battlefield north of Route 3. It consists of a 4.3-mile loop beginning at the visitor center parking lot with a separate 0.5-mile loop to Pender's Line west of Bullock Drive. The trail features eleven stops with interpretive signage, keyed to a map in a printed brochure (fig. 2.4). The three other maintained trails, each of which also has a brochure and interpretive signs, include the Hazel Grove-Fairview Trail (0.85 mile), McLaws Line Trail (1.1 mile), and the Jackson Wounding Walking Tour Trail (0.2 mile). The four trails do not connect, and none cross Route 3. There are no maintained trails to the Flank Attack battlefield or in the vicinity of Catharine Furnace.

Although the names of Jackson Trail East and Jackson Trail West suggest pedestrian use, neither is maintained as a trail.

While there are currently no regional trails near Chancellorsville, Spotsylvania County has developed a trail master plan that calls for extension of the Virginia Central Railway Trail (extant to the east near Fredericksburg) west through Chancellorsville alongside the historic bed of the Civil War-era unfinished railroad (fig. 2.5). The Ni River Trail is proposed to extend south from the railway trail at the proposed intersection near Jackson Trail East. No regional trails are proposed near Chancellorsville north of Route 3.[3]

NATURAL RESOURCES

Natural resources on the Chancellorsville Battlefield are dominated by deciduous forest, old field successional coniferous forest, naturalized forest plantations, and wetlands and creeks that are part of the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Park lands north of Route 3 and Bullock Drive, and east of Elys Ford Road/Old Plank Road are within the Rappahannock River sub-watershed, which is drained by the Big Hunting Run, Mineral



Figure 2.5. Detail of Spotsylvania County Greenway Trail Plan showing proposed trails in light green, including an extension of the Virginia Central Rail Trail and development of the Ni River Trail to the south, both of which would be accessible from Jackson Trail East. (Spotsylvania County Planning Department, Spotsylvania County Trailways Master Plan, 2010, map 3, annotated by SUNY ESF).

Springs Run, and Nine Mile Run (fig. 2.6). ands to the south are within the York River sub-watershed, which is drained by the Lewis Run, Ni River, and Brock (Poplar) Run that join the Mattaponi River and then the York River. The main concentrations of federally-designated wetlands are along the Lewis Run–Ni River in Furnace Hollow near Stuart Drive and Jackson Trail East. These are designated as freshwater forested wetlands with small areas of emergent wetlands. There are also smaller areas of forested wetlands east of the Fairview clearing, and at the headwaters of Nine Mile Run west of McLaws Wedge and south of Route 3 known historically as Great Meadow Swamp.[4]

There are presently no threatened or endangered species that have been identified n park lands. Federal and/or state listed endangered species in Spotsylvania County include the Dwarf Wedgemussel, Yellow Lance (mussel), Green Floater (bug), Virginia Piedmont Water Boatman (bug), and Small Whorled Pogonia (plant). The Lower Rappahannock River is classified as an "imperiled" second order stream because of its rarity of species and vulnerability. The Mattaponi River, into which the Ni River fl ws, is classified as a "v lnerable" fir t order stream because of its rare and uncommon species.[5]

Diseases and pests in the park include hemlock woolly adelgid and gypsy moth. Both are problematic, but presently under control. The Mid Atlantic Network of the NPS Inventory and Monitoring Program maintains 106 forest health plots and about ten water sampling points along streams in the park to monitor long-term trends. Each plot is visited every four years, and data collected and compared from each visit.[6]

FACILITIES MAINTENANCE

The cultural landscape of Chancellorsville Battlefi ld is maintained by park staff responsible for all units of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park. A maintenance garage and road salt storage shed are at the Chancellorsville utility area off Hooker Drive. Maintained landscapes consist of park drives, clearings, interpretive waysides, historic building sites, and the visitor center area. Most of the park is unmanaged natural woodlands, but there are also managed areas that are not maintained by park staff. These include areas that are subject to life estate of private residents, notably the Wagner farmstead and house at 9437 Route 3; areas under agricultural lease including portions of the Flank Attack battlefi ld and Fairview clearing; and

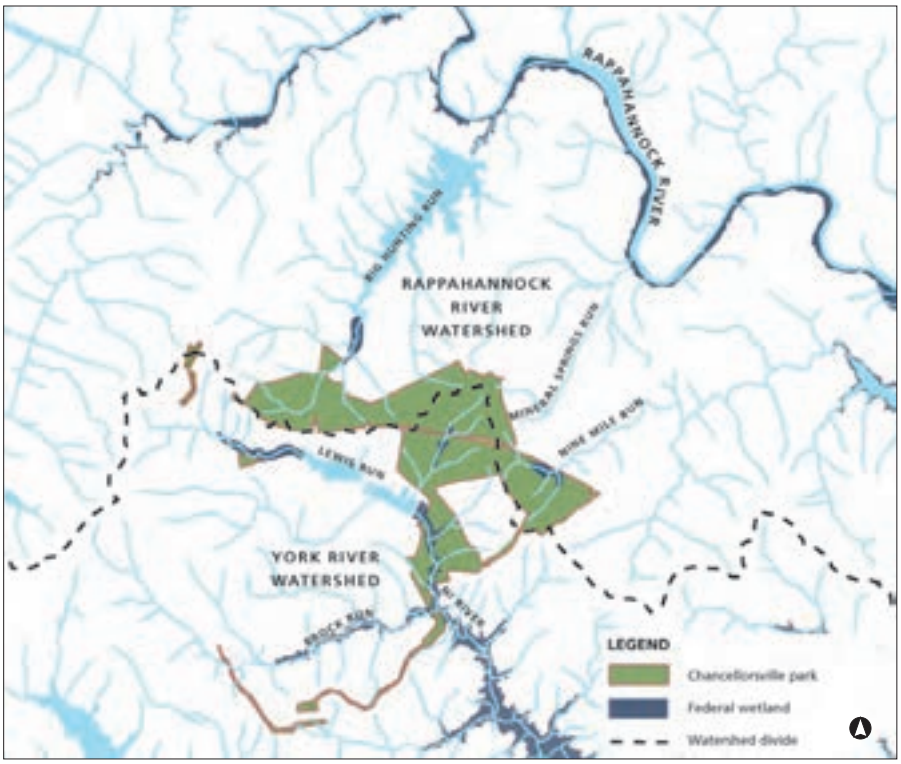


Figure 2.6. Map of hydrological systems in and around Chancellorsville Battlefield (SUNY ESF based on Spotsylvania County GIS data and US Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory)

trails. Routine trail maintenance is generally undertaken by volunteers from the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club. Park staff will perform major work along the trails, such as removing downed trees, as well as mowing of trail corridors through open meadow.[7]

Typical landscape maintenance activities include mowing Class A turf along the shoulders of park drives, and at interpretive waysides, the Chancellorsville Inn site, Fairview gun pits, and the visitor center. Areas managed as meadow with less frequent mowing (Class B or C) include the Bullock clearing, Wellford clearing, and Hazel Grove-Fairview vista clearing. There is no active program of earthwork maintenance, except for mowing of the Fairview gun pits, based on the understanding that leaving trees, shrubs, and leaf litter on the earthworks protect them from erosion. Park staff also maintains the park drives, including grading of the gravel surface of Jackson Trail. Major repairs and resurfacing of drives used by the public are undertaken through the Federal Lands Highway Program.

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park has a well-developed NPS Facility Management Software System (FMSS) database that it uses to manage park infrastructure (maintained facilities), establish work orders, and track costs. Maintenance of Chancellorsville Battlefi ld's cultural landscape is tracked through one Parent Location: Chancellorsville Battlefi ld Area (CBF Area, 4370). Salem Church and Jackson Shrine are included in these records. Individual Locations (facilities) are organized under Asset Codes for Roads, Parking Areas, Road Bridges, Trails, Maintained Landscapes (Battlefi ld Grounds, Visitor Center/Picnic Area), Buildings, Water System, Electrical System, Outdoor Sculptures/Monuments/Interpretation, Maintained Archeological Sites that include earthworks, and Interpretive Media. There are presently about 1,000 individual FMSS assets inventoried for Chancellorsville Battlefi ld under thirty Asset Codes. Many of the Locations and Assets, notably building interiors, electrical systems, and water distribution systems, do not contribute to the historic character of the landscape and are not captured in the CLR inventory, and some CLR landscape features are not refle ted in the FMSS database (see Tables 3.0–3.6, Chapter 3).[8]

CHANCELLORSVILLE BATTLEFIELD LANDSCAPE

Chancellorsville Battlefi ld is sacred ground established by Congress as a national military park to preserve and commemorative the place where many sacrificed heir lives on May 1, 2, and 3, 1863. The battlefi ld contained within park boundaries is characterized by woods, fi lds, and rolling topography typical of the Virginia Piedmont.

Chancellorsville is today within a rapidly developing region along the I-95 corridor. Drivers on Route 3, the main artery through the region, speed by at 55 miles per hour, while local residents use park drives and secondary public roads for access to their homes and as recreation ways, alongside tourists and Civil War scholars looking for battle traces (fig. 2.7). Aside from named drives, cannons, and small identific tion tablets found at many national military parks, there are few monuments, visible battle remnants, or other conspicuous signs of the park's significa t history and commemorative purpose.



Figure 2.7. Old Plank Road looking north toward the Chancellorsville Inn site at Route 3, 2015. There are few clues that the field at left, historically part of the Fairview Plantation that was the scene of fie ce fighting on May 3, 1863, is part of the national military park. (SUNY ESF)

To appreciate Chancellorsville—to remember and honor those who sacrificed heir lives there—takes time and a willingness to study the battlefi ld. The landscape does not reveal its history by a quick drive-through.

The Chancellorsville unit of Fredericksburg and Spotyslvania National Military Park is contained within farflu g and irregular boundaries that refle t the action of the battle in 1863, the original modified Antietam plan for the park adopted in 1930, and park expansion begun in the 1970s in response to suburban development pressures. Today, the park extends outward from the core at the site of Jackson's Wounding (visitor center) by more than four miles, adjoining busy roads, recently developed suburban subdivisions, and privately-owned farms and woodlands that have been conserved by park partners or remain open for development (fig. 2.8).

The following description of the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld landscape provides an overview of the park's setting, lands conserved by park partners, and standard features found throughout the national military park. The landscape description is organized by four areas: Core Battlefi ld (including the visitor center area and Chancellorsville Inn site), Furnace Lands, Jackson Trail, and the Flank Attack battlefi ld. Existing conditions are graphically documented on Drawings 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3.

SETTING

The setting of the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld—the area adjoining the park—is an important part of the landscape's historic character due to often narrow boundaries of the park, and because the battle occurred over an area much larger that the property contained within the current authorized park boundary that encompasses 2,050 acres of both public and private land.

Chancellorsville Battlefi ld is located in Spotsylvania County, in an unincorporated community that is identified in he real estate market as Spotsylvania, Virginia. The county has an estimated population of 129,188 (2014) with a population density of 305 persons per

square mile, and grew at a rate of 5.3% between 2010 and 2014. Located fift miles south of Washington, D.C., Spotsylvania County is part of the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria Metropolitan Area. Chancellorsville is not a census designated place, nor an unincorporated community, but is identified n Google maps as a place along Route 3 that corresponds to the site of the Chancellorsville Inn. Neighborhoods around the park are generally identified y the names of the subdivisions. The nearest recognized unincorporated communities, which relate to pre-suburban settlement, are Chancellor along Old Plank Road (Route 610) east of Chancellorsville, Brockroad north of the Jackson Trail along Brock Road at the former railroad crossing, Cooktown, a historic African-American community south of the intersection of Orange Plank Road and Brock Road, and Wilderness Corner at the intersection of Brock Road and Route 3.[9]

Land use surrounding the park is primarily suburban residential, with some agriculture (livestock, crop, and forest products), and resort development. There are ten large, named subdivisions of large single-family houses adjacent to or in close proximity to the park. Smaller and older residential subdivisions and individual houses dating back to the 1950s are off McLaws Drive, Elys Ford Road, Jackson Trail East, Jackson Trail West, and Route 3 (fig. 2.9). he area is dependent on private automobiles for transportation, with a walkability rating of 0 out of a possible score of 0-100.[10] There is no commercial development adjoining the park except for a funeral home and memorial park along Route 3 adjoining the Flank Attack battlefi ld. Continuous

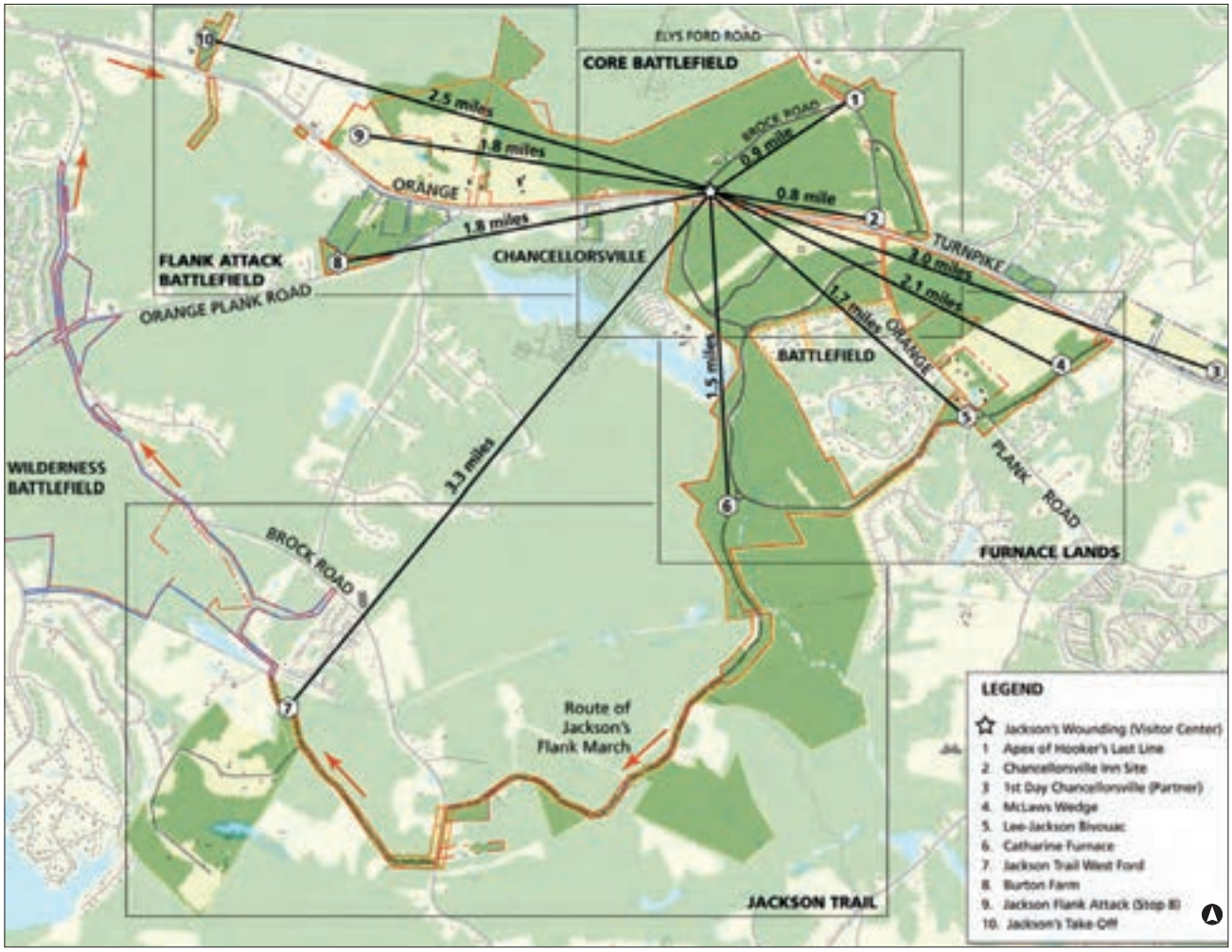


Figure 2.8. Map of Chancellorsville Battlefield showing extent of park lands, with distances from the core at the site of Jackson's Wounding (visitor center) to outlying points. Unmasked areas indicate park land or land conserved through scenic easements or ownership by land trusts. Red lines indicate NPS property boundaries; orange is the authorized park boundary for Chancellorsville, blue is for Wilderness. See Drawings 3.1–3.3 for additional details. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.9. Suburban houses showing older and more modest development along public road frontage, looking east along Route 3 in the battle-period Locust Grove (Dowdall's Tavern) plantation, 2015. These houses are outside the authorized park boundary. (SUNY ESF

commercial strip development along Route 3 begins two miles to the east. There is also commercial strip development 2.5 miles to the west at the intersection of Routes 3 and 20 in Wilderness. Wilderness Baptist Church is the sole religious institution adjoining the park. There are public schools near the park off Brock Road and Catharpin Road.

Subdivisions that abut park boundaries include Estates of Lee-Jackson, Chancellor West, and Sawhill within the historic Catharine Furnace property with access from Old Plank Road and Catharpin Road; Estates of Chancellorsville off US Ford Road adjacent to the Apex of Hooker's Last Line and Mineral Springs Road; Six Lakes West adjacent to Burton Farm off Orange Plank Road; and Winfi ld Oaks along the west side of the Flank Attack battlefi ld. These subdivisions were developed after 1985 with large Colonial-style single-family houses of between 4,000 and 7,000 square feet on one-to-three acre lots (fig. 2.10). ecent sale prices range between $340,000 and $850,000. The Custers Trace subdivision near the historic Stephens and Trigg farms and accessed directly from Jackson Trail West is a large-lot subdivision with most parcels around twenty acres and sale prices in the $500,000 range. The Civil War Trust holds a scenic easement on the 300-acre subdivision. Spring Creek, located off Jackson Trail West within the historic Trigg Farm but without access from the park road, has more modest houses of between 2,000 and 3,000 square feet on less than one-acre lots selling for between $250,000 and $350,000.[11] A 218-unit two-acre lot subdivision, "Legends of Chancellorsville" is planned for the woods north of the park, off Elys Ford Road. A conservation buffer area between the development and the park is part of the county-approved subdivision plan.

The largest development within the core of the historic battlefi ld is Wilderness Presidential Resorts, a year-round time-share development established as Wilderness Camping Resorts in ca. 1973 (fig. 2.11). The resort, which is billed as a "privately owned, family-oriented retreat," has hundreds of tiny lots with cabins or sites



Figure 2.10. A typical newer house in the large subdivisions that adjoin the park, looking north from Boulevard of the Generals, 2015. The woods behind the house are on park property along Slocum Drive. This area was historically part of the wooded Catharine Furnace property. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.11. Wilderness Presidential Resorts, looking southwest from near the park boundary at Hazel Grove to the central field and recreational facilities, 2013. The red barn dates to a post-Civil War farm on the property and is near where the antebellum Hazel Grove house stood. (SUNY ESF)

for RVs and tent camping, as well as a central open fi ld with community activities, and two large lakes created through damming of Lewis Run. The resort offers guests campsites, furnished cabins, RV rentals, and recreational activities including an adventure course, indoor gym, boating, swimming, and crafts. The resort occupies approximately 600 acres on the historic Hazel Grove and Locust Grove plantations, adjacent to the western boundary of the park along Stuart and Sickles drives.[12]



Figure 2.12. The Civil War Trust's First Day at Chancellorsville site, looking west along Route 3, 2015. (SUNY ESF)

PARTNER-CONSERVED BATTLEFIELD LAND

(DRAWING 2.1)

The Central Virginia Battlefi lds Trust (CVBT), Civil War Trust, and Spotsylvania County have partnered with the National Park Service to conserve land on the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld, some of which has been transferred to park ownership. The land trusts continue to own battlefi ld property in part because the parcels are outside the park's authorized boundary and thus cannot be acquired by the federal government.

First Day Battlefiel

East of McLaws Drive along the north side of Route 3 is the Civil War Trust's 214-acre property known as First Day at Chancellorsville Battlefi ld. Site of the fir t skirmish of the battle on May 1, 1863, the property was proposed in 2002 for a massive development of 2,350 residential units and 2.4 million square feet of commercial and office pace on a 790-acre farm that belonged in part to the McGee family during the Civil War. A coalition of individuals and organizations came together to defeat the proposal, and the existing site is result of the Civil War Trust working with a new developer to secure preservation of the most visible part of the battlefi ld along Route 3, and to cluster development in the woods to the north and east. The site, which retains its post-war farmstead with twentieth-century silos and the county-owned Lick Run Community Center, is today preserved as open fi lds along Route 3 (fig. 2.12). Interpretive waysides and trails accessible from an on-site parking area are maintained by the Civil War Trust.[13] To the west about 1,500 feet are the wooded Johnson and Warren tracts owned by CVBT. These properties include twelve acres and are just southeast of former park land along River Road (Miles Drive) that was alienated by the NPS in 1973 and subsequently developed with houses.

Flank Attack Battlefiel

The park's authorized boundary for the Flank Attack battlefi ld, site of Stonewall Jackson's Flank Attack on May 2, 1863, excludes land south of Route 3 that was part of the historic clearing in which the fi hting occurred. Within this area is the Talley Farm, site of US 11th Corps headquarters under General Charles Devens, and the southern half of Melzi Chancellor's Locust Grove plantation that included Dowdall's Tavern, site of 11th Corps headquarters under General Howard. CVBT owns four tracts on the Talley Farm that it acquired between 1999 and 2012, in total comprising fifty-e ght acres. The Civil War Trust acquired a fif h parcel in 2013 to complete a block of conserved land at the Talley Farm. The western part of the historic Talley Farm clearing remains in private ownership. The historically open land, which retains several non-historic buildings, is heavily wooded. The Civil Trust acquired a large, 355-acre parcel to the west and south in 2016.

At Locust Grove, most of the site, which includes a large fi ld and several non-historic houses, remains in private ownership (fig. 2.13). This property covers a portion of the Dowdall's Tavern site, most of which was destroyed by widening of Route 3 in ca. 1973. The



Figure 2.13. A field and 20th-century house on the privately-owned Locust Grove (Dowdall's Tavern) site, looking southeast from Route 3, 2015. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.14. Monument to the 154th New York located on private property near the site of Dowdall's Tavern, looking southeast across Route 3, 2015. (SUNY ESF)

property also contains a monument to the 154th New York placed in 1995 near the site of Dowdall's Tavern (fig. 2.14). The only conserved parcel is a 9.2-acre tract (Stonewall Brigade parcel) acquired by CVBT that straddles the area between Locust Grove and Hazel Grove. It contained an early 20th century house that has been removed.

Jackson Trail

The Jackson Trail was developed between 1939 and 1943 as a narrow corridor or park property through six miles of woods and farmland, a plan that has left its rustic landscape vulnerable to development. While most of the adjoining property remains in private ownership, four large parcels along Jackson Trail East, a total of 561 acres, are owned by Spotsylvania County with scenic easements held by NPS. These properties, which are all wooded, were historically part of the Catharine Furnace Company lands. These parcels include part of the unfini hed railroad (Virginia Central Railway) corridor, and extend north toward the park-owned Posey's Line and Furnace Road. On Jackson Trail West, NPS owns a scenic easement on a 5.45-acre parcel of private property at the entrance to the Custers Trace subdivision. The Civil War Trust holds a scenic easement to the 300-acre subdivision that is not contiguous with park property, presumably to control density of development.

PARK-WIDE FEATURES

Signage and Interpretation

Standard signage and interpretive waysides are found throughout the Chancellorsville unit, but primarily within the Core Battlefi ld area. Historic signage includes small metal tablets of a standard War Department design also found at other national military parks and national cemeteries to identify names of drives, earthworks, and historic sites on the battlefi ld. Installed between ca. 1935 and 1965, they are low iron or aluminum square tablets with raised lettering, set at an angle on low octagonal posts (fig. 2.15). arger metal signs within wood frames, known as Happel signs after the person who updated the design in the 1950s, provide narratives of important sites and military action on the battlefi ld (fig. 2.16). The existing gray color scheme and cast aluminum signboard are MISSION 66-era up-



Figure 2.15. A standard War Department-style identification tablet along Bullock Drive, looking north, 2015. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.16. A narrative sign (Happel sign) along River Road, looking southeast, 2015. In the background is a tablet identifying a federal earthwork (SUNY ESF)

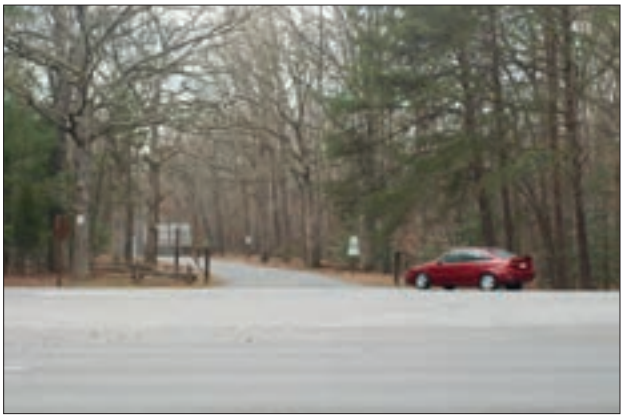


Figure 2.18. Stacked rail fences at the entrance to Stuart Drive, looking south across Route 3, 2013. Such fences are used in only a few areas to identify park lands. (SUNY ESF)

dates of the original 1930s rustic design that was used at many national military parks. They contain a circular logo for each of the four park units. Chancellorsville's logo shows Lee and Jackson at their so-called cracker-box meeting at the bivouac site on May 1, 1863, where they planned the flank ttack. Small round cast-metal signs, also dating to the MISSION 66 era, identify the auto tour route and individual stops. Other standard signage includes non-historic NPS standard interpretive waysides and brown-face aluminum signs.

The Chancellorsville Battlefi ld unit lacks clear and consistent identific tion along the public highways. Modest brown-faced signs with the NPS logo identify park drives, distances to the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld visitor center, and that motorists are entering the battlefi ld area (fig. 2.17). The only substantial park signs are those identifying the entry to the visitor center along Route 3 (see Visitor Center description). Small sections of stacked-rail fences mark the Chancellorsville Inn site and entrances to Stuart Drive at Route 3 and Slocum Drive from Old Plank Road (fig. 2.18). Aside from these fences and signage, there is no other distinctive visual identity to park lands from the public roads.

Park Drives

The park drives in the core battlefi ld and furnace lands are a standard design used throughout the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County battlefi ld parks. Several follow battle-era road alignments. Construction began under War Department administration in 1932, and they were completed by 1935 under NPS administration through federal work-relief programs. The drives feature straight or gently curving alignments, eighteen-foot-wide unstriped roadbeds surfaced in asphalt, turf shoulders, and triangular intersections with other park drives (fig. 2.19). oadside drainage



Figure 2.17. Typical signs used to identify Chancellorsville Battlefiel along the main roads, looking southeast along Route 3 west of the Flank Attack Battlefield, 2015. (SUNY ESF



Figure 2.19. Typical park drive roadbed, shoulders, and intersection, showing the west end of Furnace Road looking west, 2015. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.20. Standard park drive drainage showing swale and culvert with stone headwall, looking south on Bullock Drive, 2013. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.21. Typical stone tree ring, looking west along River Road, 2013. This section of River Road was originally built as a park road named Miles Drive. (SUNY ESF)

is carried by swales and culverts with granite ashlar headwalls (fig. 2.20). St eam crossings feature larger poured-concrete culverts with matching granite ashlar facing, or larger arched bridges (see individual drive descriptions). Trees rings, used to preserve trees where the grade of the shoulders had to be raised, are also of matching granite ashlar (fig. 2.21).

Earthworks

Earthworks on the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld are primarily trenches that are located in woods and are inconspicuous amid deciduous trees, understory, and leaf litter (fi s. 2.22, 2.23). They consist of a linear parapet (berm) that was originally built with debris covered by earth, with a ditch in front from where the earth was excavated. Some trenches were known as "log works" because they used logs for the parapet, either as core debris or as a supporting wall. Some trenches had a protective line of downed trees in front, known as an abatis, while others had ditches on two sides, refle ting a change in direction of the battle. The existing height of the parapets, generally less than two feet tall, refle ts the decomposition of the interior debris.

The park does not have a comprehensive archaeological survey or conditions assessment of the Chancellorsville earthworks, and a number remain unidentified in terms of association with lines of battle. Most of the extant trenches at Chancellorsville are within the core battlefi ld and were built by US forces. Named trenches north of Route 3 include Pender's Line, Jackson's Corps Line, Couch's Line, Griffin's L e, and the complex of earthworks at the Apex of Hooker's Last Line. South of Route 3 trenches include Slocum's Line, Slocum's Log Works, McLaws Line, and Posey's Line.



Figure 2.22. A trench earthwork, looking east at Jackson's Corps Line that runs perpendicular to Bullock Drive, 2013. This is one of the most accessible of the earthworks given its location along a park drive and the Chancellorsville History Trail. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.23. A trench earthwork, looking northeast from the Chancellorsville History Trail at Pender's Line, 2015. This is one of the best preserved trenches on the battlefield in terms of topography. Few visitors take the trail to see this earthwork. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.24. A gun pit, looking south from Furnace Road at Anderson's Gun Pit, 2013. This is the only gun pit that is marked and visible from a park drive. (SUNY ESF)

Extant trenches outside of park boundaries are along River Road, south of Mineral Springs Road, at the Apex of Hooker's Last Line, south of Jackson Trail East, and east of the site of Dowdall's Tavern.

Gun pits, also known as lunettes for their crescent shape, are the other type of earthwork at Chancellorsville. Like trenches, gun pits have eroded over time and today are inconspicuous hillocks. The Fairview gun pits, which are maintained in mown turf, are the most visible (see Core Battlefi ld); the others, which include several at the Apex of Hooker's Last Line and Anderson's Gun Pit off Furnace Road, are concealed by trees, scrub, and leaf litter (fig. 2.24).

CORE BATTLEFIELD

The core of the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld unit is a block of land that extends from Slocum Drive on the south to the Apex of Hooker's Last Line on the north, and from the Hazel Grove artillery site along Stuart Drive on the west to the Chancellorsville Inn site on the east. It was here that the fie cest and fi al fi ht-ing at Chancellorsville occurred on May 3, 1863. This land, most of which was part of the Chancellor family's 843-acre Fairview Plantation that included the Chancellorsville Inn, also contains the oldest and most developed part of the park along with the furnace lands to the south. Route 3, the historic Orange Turnpike that was widened into a divided four-lane highway between ca. 1965 and 1973, creates a substantial functional and visible barrier through the core battlefi ld area.

Visitor Center Area (Drawing 2.2)

At the heart of the core battlefi ld and designated as stop 1 on the auto tour route is the site where Stonewall Jackson was mortally wounded, which is marked by a monument along Route 3 erected in 1888 (fig. 2.25). The granite shaft, the largest and one of only fi e historic monuments at Chancellorsville, was designed to be visible from the highway, but is today screened by vegetation. Surrounded by trees and shrubs a short way to the east is a natural boulder that was dedicated as the fir t monument to Jackson in 1879 (fig. 2.26). t is the oldest monument anywhere on the battlefi lds of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County outside of the national cemetery. To the other side of the Jackson Monument is a fl t grave marker at the grave of an unknown US soldier that was reinterred from the battlefi ld in



Figure 2.25. The Jackson monument, looking east with Route 3 at right, 2015. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.26. The Jackson rock, looking southeast with Route 3 in the background, 2015. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.27. The Chancellorsville visitor center, looking south toward Route 3, 2013. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.28. MISSION 66-era sign at the entrance to the visitor center along Route 3, looking west, 2013. A matching sign is at Bullock Drive. The signboards are later replacements. (SUNY ESF)

1935. These monuments are accessed by the Wounding of Stonewall Jackson Trail, which winds through the wooded area at the rear of the visitor center and follows in part the alignment of the Old Mountain Road, along which Jackson was mortally wounded. The trail has a recently installed rubber-mulch surface.

The Chancellorsville visitor center is a brick-faced Mid-Century Modern building completed in 1962 as part of the park's MISSION 66 improvement program (fig. 2.27). The building received a National Honor Award from the American Institute of Architects. Built on the alignment of the Old Mountain Road, the visitor center faces away from Route 3 and is not visible from the highway. The visitor center is accessed by an entrance drive built at the same time that loops from Route 3 to Bullock Drive and passes through a fifty-car parking area with separate parking for three busses. North of the parking lot is a small picnic area, the only one within the park. Signs on brick walls built at the same time as the visitor center mark the entrances along Route 3 (fig. 2.28).

Bullock Drive, Mineral Springs Road (Drawing 2.1)
Bullock Drive is a historic park road that was built in ca. 1935 along the alignment of the battle-period Bullock Road. It was originally part of the same eighteenth-century route as Mineral Spring Road. The drive extends from Route 3 to Elys Ford Road, mostly through woods along the former western boundary of the Chancellor Plantation (fig. 2.29). The drive has standard features including identific tion tablets, a tree ring, and culverts with stone headwalls. The drive crosses Jackson's Corps Line and enters the Bullock clearing where there is an on-road parking area for stop 2 on the auto tour route. This stop includes a short trail that leads to the site of the Bullock house, a mown area that features an interpretive wayside and wood posts at the corners of the building, which was destroyed as a result of the



Figure 2.29. Bullock Drive, looking north, 2013. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.30. The Bullock house site and Bullock clearing, looking southwest, 2015. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.31. Mineral Springs Road looking east from park land into private property, 2015. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.33. The Chancellorsville maintenance garage, looking northeast, 2013. (SUNY ESF)

battle (fig. 2.30). The trail also leads to another interpretive wayside for the Apex of Hooker's Last Line, the complex of earthworks in the woods northeast of the intersection of Elys Ford Road and Mineral Springs Road. A closed two-track dirt road, Mineral Springs Road served as a US supply line and is today the only unimproved Civil War-era road in the park (fig. 2.31). t crosses into private property 700 feet east of Elys Ford Road, and farther east it has been severed by residential developments. Mineral Springs Road is closed to vehicles, but the Chancellorsville History Trail follows it in part.

Hooker Drive and River Road (Drawing 2.1)

Hooker Drive and River Road are outside the park's auto tour route, but are accessed by the far eastern part of the Chancellorsville History Trail. Hooker Drive is a historic park drive built in ca. 1935 that extends through woods following a line of federal trenches (fig. 2.32). t has standard features including culverts with stone headwalls, turf shoulders, and identific - tion tablets. Near the north end of Hooker Drive is the park's utility area, with a large rustic-style frame garage built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in 1937 according to a standard NSP plan also used at Wilderness and Spotsylvania Courthouse (fig. 2.33). t is the only pre-World War II building in the park. North of the garage across Hooker Drive is the site of the CCC camp built in 1933 and closed in 1943; the buildings were removed by 1944. No traces of the camp are visible from Hooker Drive.



Figure 2.32. Hooker Drive, looking south, 2013. The Chancellorsville History Trail follows the right shoulder, and federal earthworks are in the woods at left. (SUNY ESF)

River Road is a state-maintained highway (Route 618) that extends north and east from Route 3. The western 0.75 mile-section of the road to just east of Nine Mile Run Drive was designed as a park road, Miles Drive, by the War Department and built under NPS administration in ca. 1935 following a line of US trenches and bypassing the antebellum alignment of River Road to the north. The park sold off the eastern 0.55-mile section of Miles Drive and surrounding park property in 1973, leaving the 0.2-mile section from Hooker Drive to Route 3 within park boundaries (see fig. 2.21). eatures along this remaining park-owned section include tree rings, culverts, a narrative sign, and an iron tablet marking a US trench. The alienated park land was subdivided and developed with single family houses. At least one culvert with a park standard granite headwall remains in this area.



Figure 2.34. The Chancellorsville Inn site, looking north across the intersection of Routes 3 and 610, 2013. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.35. The Chancellorsville Inn site, looking west at the interpretive foundation walls and the original stone entrance steps, 2013. (SUNY ESF)

Chancellorsville Inn Site (Drawing 2.3)

The site of the Chancellorsville Inn, also known as Chancellorsville or the Chancellor House, was the long-time home and business of the Chancellor family and served as US Headquarters during the Battle of Chancellorsville before falling to the Confederates on May 3, 1863. The inn site is at the corner of the intersection of two state highways: the divided four-lane Route 3 (Orange Turnpike/Plank Road) and two-lane Route 610 (Elys Ford Road–Old Plank Road) (fig. 2.34). The site, which is stop 3 on the auto tour route, is within the historic Chancellor plantation known as Fairview, and within the Fairview clearing that is the largest single open space in the park at approximately 142 acres. Route 3 cuts across the clearing and is fift feet from the foundation of the Chancellorsville Inn. A winding concrete walk leads from a ten-car parking lot off Elys Ford Road to interpretive waysides at the rear of the inn site. There is a row of red-cedar trees along Elys Ford Road and several deciduous trees scattered across the grounds that do not relate to the antebellum organization of the grounds.

A large brick building constructed in 1816, the Chancellorsville Inn is today a subsurface archaeological site. The building was destroyed during the battle on May 3, 1863, rebuilt in ca. 1872, and destroyed by fi e in 1927. The subsurface foundations are interpreted by low brick walls and gravel strips added between 1977 and 1987 (fig. 2.35). The only visible remnants of the antebellum building are the stone entrance steps. Park rangers typically stand at the back of the inn site when talking to visitors because of traffic noise om Route 3; there is no defi ed circulation to the front of the inn site.

The footprint of the Chancellorsville Inn, which was set within fenced grounds and was part of a complex of plantation buildings, is the only historic landscape



Figure 2.36. Cannons at the Chancellorsville Inn site that mark US lines of fi e toward Confederate positions at Hazel Grove, looking southwest across Route 3 and the Fairview clearing, 2013. (SUNY ESF)

feature that is interpreted at the site. It is surrounded by nearly two acres of mown turf. A nearby gravesite of two infants is associated with 20th-century owners of the property. Two cannons mark and commemorate the tactical view across the Fairview clearing toward Confederate lines at Hazel Grove (fig. 2.36). There are no remaining signs or markers for the Chancellorsville Inn directly along Route 3, only a stacked-rail fence. A state historical marker erected in 1930 along Route 3 is at the parking lot; a 1927 United Daughters of the Confederacy monument along Route 3 in front of the inn was removed in 1980.

Stuart Drive, Berry-Paxton Drive, and Slocum Drive

(Drawing 2.1)

The area of the core battlefi ld south of Route 3 was historically the south half of the Chancellor's plantation that included the original house known as Fairview and the Chancellor cemetery. The surrounding clearing extended southwest to Hazel Grove, the plantation owned by Melzi Chancellor. Most of Hazel Grove is today within Wilderness Presidential Resorts. Confederate forces attacked from the rise of Hazel Grove across the Fairview clearing to the US Headquarters at the Chancellorsville Inn on May 3, 1863.

This area of Fairview and Hazel Grove is accessed by three park drives that form a loop from Route 3 to Old Plank Road. Stuart Drive, a historic park drive that commemorates Confederate General J. E. B. Stuart, was begun in 1932 and completed in ca. 1935. Built on a new alignment since the parallel historic road to Hazel Grove was to the west on private property, Stuart Drive has standard features including culverts with ashlar stone headwalls, triangular intersections, and identification tablets (fig. 2.37). A large, double-arched culvert built in ca. 1935 carries the drive over headwaters of the Lewis Run (Ni River) (fig. 2.38). The highlight of Stuart Drive is the clearing at Hazel Grove, which is auto tour stop 8. The site on a low rise interprets the Confederate position that fi ed upon US forces at Fairview through a set of artillery pieces aimed across Stuart Drive and along a narrow vista that was cleared from post-battle successional woods by the War Department in 1932 (fig. 2.39). A border of pine trees across historically open fi ld screens the Hazel Grove site from the nearby Wilderness Presidential Resorts.



Figure 2.37. Stuart Drive, looking north from the triangular intersection with Berry-Paxton Drive, 2015. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.38. The double culvert that carries Stuart Drive over headwaters of the Lewis Run, looking northwest, 2015. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.39. One of six artillery pieces at Hazel Grove, looking northeast from Stuart Drive through the Fairview-Hazel Grove vista clearing, 2013. The mown trail is the Hazel Grove-Fairview Trail. (SUNY ESF)

Berry-Paxton Drive, laid out in ca. 1933 and completed in 1935, is a historic park drive named in honor of a US General Hiram G. Berry and Confederate General



Figure 2.40. Monument to the 27th Indiana Infantry, looking northwest from Berry-Paxton Drive, 2013. The flank markers are outside the photograph. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.41. The US gun pits at Fairview, looking southwest across the north-south line built on May 3, 1863, with the Fairview-Hazel Grove vista clearing at the upper right, 2013. (SUNY ESF)

Elisha F. "Bull" Paxton who lost their lives at Chancellorsville. It follows the alignment of the antebellum farm road between Fairview and Hazel Grove, and has typical standard features including a triangular intersection and identific tion tablets, plus two larger culverts similar to the nearby double-culvert on Stuart Drive. Along the west side is one of the park's fi e historic monuments: a granite tablet and flank ark-ers to the 27th Indiana Infantry dedicated in 1901 (fig. 2.40). The drive begins at Stuart Drive and dead-ends at the Fairview clearing; the drive originally extended to Route 3, but the section through the clearing was removed following widening of Route 3 in ca. 1973. The Hazel Grove-Fairview Trail now provides access from the drive to the Fairview gun pits and Fairview house site that are stop 10 on the auto tour route. The gun pits are two perpendicular lines of low crescent-shaped berms maintained in mown turf, with artillery pieces aimed toward Hazel Grove (fig. 2.41). The Fairview house site is a subsurface archaeological site in a mown area, with interpretive waysides and wood posts that mark the corners of the building. East of the Fairview house site is the Chancellor Cemetery, a small, quarter-acre burial ground established in ca. 1812 and enclosed by a tall brick wall built in ca. 1970 (fig. 2.42, 2.43). There are twenty-fi e grave markers, all of which post-date the Civil War.

Slocum Drive, laid out in ca. 1933 and completed in 1935, is a historic park drive named in honor of US General Henry W. Slocum that follows the trenches of Slocum's Line that were thrown up along the southern boundary of the Chancellor Plantation by US forces (fig. 2.44). locum's Line is stop 7 on the auto tour route. The drive extends from Stuart Drive to Old Plank Road through woods that adjoin the Estates of Lee-Jackson subdivision, which is visible through the woods at the west end of the drive. Slocum Drive is



Figure 2.42. The Chancellor Cemetery, looking southwest toward the entrance gate, 2013. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.43. Internal view of the Chancellor Cemetery, looking west, 2013. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.44. Slocum's Line, looking southwest along Slocum Drive, 2013. The Estates of Lee- Jackson subdivision is visible in the background. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.45. The 114th Pennsylvania Volunteers monument, looking northwest with Route 3 in the background, 2013. (SUNY ESF)

designated for one-way traffi and has standard features including culverts with granite ashlar headwalls and stacked-rail fences at the exit along Old Plank Road.

Within the limits of the antebellum Fairview clearing, but not accessible by existing park drives or trails, is a monument to the 114th Pennsylvania Volunteers (Collis Zouaves) dedicated in 1899 (fig. 2.45). O e of fi e historic monuments on the battlefi ld, it is located within a small clearing off the south side Route 3 eastbound. There is no pull-off or sign for the monument along Route 3.

FURNACE LANDS

The portion of the park south of Slocum Drive and Route 3 including McLaws Drive and Jackson Trail East was part of the 4,648-acre Catharine Furnace Company property at the time of the Civil War. This area was historically wooded and used for iron mining and timber harvesting, but has been developed with residential subdivisions within the past three decades. The Estates of Lee-Jackson, Chancellor West, and Sawhill subdivisions create a donut hole in the park boundaries, with Furnace Road forming a narrow corridor between Chancellor West and Sawhill. Older residential development adjoins the south side of McLaws Drive. Park boundaries include inholdings with seven residential lots along Old Plank Road.

Sickles Drive (Drawing 2.1)

Sickles Drive, laid out in 1932 and completed in 1935, is a historic park drive named in honor of US Major General Daniel E. Sickles. It was built along a new alignment and extends from the intersection of Slocum Drive and Stuart Drive south to Furnace Road, extending through woods, near swamps, and around hills (fig. 2.46). The drive has standard features including culverts with granite headwalls, triangular intersections, and identific tion tablets. The crossing of the Lewis Run (Ni River) features one of the park's two double-arch bridges built in 1935 of poured concrete with stone facing and parapets (fig. 2.47). pstream 350 feet from the bridge along the NPS property boundary is an 800-foot-long earthen dam built in ca. 1973 that impounds the fifty acre Cool Spring Lake in Wilderness Presidential Resorts.



Figure 2.46. Sickles Drive, looking south, 2015. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.47. The Sickles Drive bridge over Lewis Run, looking west, 2013. (SUNY ESF)

McLaws Drive and Furnace Road (Drawing 2.1)

McLaws Drive and Furnace Road were laid out in 1932 along the alignment of the historic road to Catharine Furnace, and were completed in 1935. McLaws Drive, named in honor of Confederate Major General Lafayette McLaws, is along a section of the old Furnace Road that was fortified w th trenches on May 1, 1863 and saw action through May 3. There is only a small section of McLaws Line remaining, and it is hidden by vegetation. McLaws Drive has standard features including culverts with ashlar granite headwalls, identific tion tablets, and narrative signs. It passes through woods with residential development visible to the east (fig. 2.48). On he north side of the drive is a small parking area that is stop 4 on the auto tour route. This provides access to a large 92-acre clearing in an area referred to as McLaws Wedge (fig. 2.49). t is not known whether a clearing existed in this area during the battle, but it provides broad views across the landscape where rangers can interpret the expanse of the battlefi ld. The fi ld, which is accessed by McLaws Trail that extends along the perimeter, is cut for hay under an agricultural lease.

Furnace Road was part of the route along which Jackson's corps marched to the flank ttack on May 2, 1863, following the Lee-Jackson Bivouac on May 1, 1863 in



Figure 2.48. McLaws Drive, looking north with residential development visible to the right, 2013. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.49. The clearing at McLaws Wedge, looking west from McLaws Drive across the parking area at stop 4, 2013. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.50. The Lee-Jackson bivouac site, looking west from Old Plank Road, 2013. Furnace Road is at left. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.51. Detail of the Lee- Jackson bivouac monument, looking northwest from Old Plank Road, 2015. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.52. Furnace Road, looking west with the Sawhill subdivision at left, 2013. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.53. Furnace Road looking west showing a rustic stone-lined ditch in the shoulder, 2013. (SUNY ESF)

which the two generals planned the flank ttack from a campsite in the woods at the corner of Furnace Road and Old Plank Road, now a small clearing that is stop 3 on the auto tour route (fig. 2.50).

Lee and Jackson's meeting is commemorated by a small granite marker erected in 1903 under the direction of James Power Smith, one of ten markers of the same design that mark sites of significa ce to the Confederate cause on the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County battlefi lds (fig. 2.51). The meeting is also commemorated by a pair of eastern red-cedar trees that symbolize the two generals, planted on the occasion of the park's tenth anniversary in 1937. A small bronze plaque is beneath the trees.

Furnace Road is a historic park drive originally named Bivouac Road or Jackson Trail Bivouac that was rebuilt along the alignment of old Furnace Road between



Figure 2.54. The Maury monument, looking north from Furnace Road, 2013. (SUNY ESF)

1932 and 1935. The drive passes through woods with residential subdivisions visible along the narrow corridor of park land at the middle of the drive (fig. 2.52). Adjacent earthworks include Anderson's Gun Pit and Posey's Line. The drive has standard features including turf shoulders, identific tion tablets, narrative markers, tree rings, and culverts with stone headwalls. It also has a double-arch stone bridge over Lewis Run (Ni River) that is the same design as the one along Sickles Drive, and a stone-lined ditch along the gentle descent to the Lewis Run (Ni River), both built in ca. 1935 (fig. 2.53). On the north side of the drive is a rustic monument to Matthew Fontaine Maury, considered the founder of the US Naval Observatory, that was placed by the Maury Birthplace Association in 1933 (fig. 2.54). A maintained trail leads to the site of the house where Maury was born, located in a small clearing 500 feet to the north. The Maury monument is not a stop on the auto tour route.

Catharine Furnace Site (Drawing 2.1)

The center of the Catharine Furnace Company's operations within its 4,648-acre property was a foundry complex along a bluff west of the Ni River, in an area historically known as Furnace Hollow. Built in 1836-37 and destroyed during the Battle of the Wilderness in 1864, its only visible remnant is the partially reconstructed stone stack of the blast furnace, situated on wooded rise at the transition of the paved Furnace Road to the unpaved Jackson Trail East (fig. 2.55). Other building and structural remnants are sub-surface



Figure 2.55. The Catharine Furnace site, looking south, 2015. Furnace Road continues south as Jackson Trail East. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.56. The Jackson Trail showing a typical section of the wooded, gravel road looking southeast along Jackson Trail East, 2015. (SUNY ESF)

archaeological sites that extend up the adjoining bluff. There are no trails into the site, and a split-rail fence keeps visitors away from the stone stack. The furnace site is stop #6 on the auto tour route, and contains three interpretive waysides within a lawn area. Across the road is a small parking area.

JACKSON TRAIL (DRAWING 2.1)

The Jackson Trail is a historic park drive built between 1939 and 1943 that follows part of the twelve-mile-long route of General Stonewall Jackson's ±30,000 Confederate troops on their march to attack the US right flank n May 2, 1863. The park-owned portions of the Jackson Trail are contained within narrow corridors of park property that adjoin conserved county property, single-family houses and residential subdivisions, commercial timber tracts, and farms. The Jackson Trail adjoins other park property only at the east end at the Catharine Furnace, and at its western end within the Wilderness Battlefi ld. The last six miles of the trail route follow public roads—Brock Road and Route 3. The Jackson Trail is not part of the park's auto tour route, although it is an integral part of the Chancellorsville story.

The National Park Service planned the Jackson Trail, which was not part of the War Department's plan for Chancellorsville, as an interpretive experience that was distinct from the earlier park drives in the core battlefi ld and furnace lands. Designed as a narrow, gravel road approximately twelve feet wide, it still evokes the feeling of the remote mine and farm roads along which Jackson's corps marched (fig. 2.56).

Unlike the granite bridges and headwalls on the main park drives, drainage is carried through hidden concrete and pipe culverts. The only park-wide historic standard features along the trail are Happel narrative signs. There are two distinct sections of the trail to either side of Brock Road: Jackson Trail East and Jackson Trail West, which are separated by a 1,400-foot length of Brock Road that is lined by a mix of woods and residential development. The trail was intended for travel from east to west, in the direction of Jackson's march, although there are entrance signs and narrative signs at Brock Road in the opposite direction (fig. 2.57).



Figure 2.57. The entrance to Jackson Trail East from Brock Road, looking east, 2015. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.58. A poured concrete culvert (bridge) that carries Jackson Trail East over Brock Run, looking southwest, 2013. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.59. The Wellford clearing, looking southwest from Jackson Trail East, 2015. The Wellford house stood beyond the tree at left. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.60. Driveways and residential development of Jackson Trail East, looking east, 2013. (SUNY ESF)

Jackson Trail East, completed in 1939, extends for 2.86 miles from Catharine Furnace to Brock Road along the general alignment of battle-period mine roads within the 4,648-acre Catharine Furnace Company property. The road is carried on earthen causeways and inconspicuous concrete culverts across the lowlands and



Figure 2.61. A large clearing with a recently built house off Jackson Trail East, looking south from the park road, 2013. (SUNY ESF)

creeks in Furnace Hollow (fig. 2.58). The road crosses the grade of the Civil War-era unfinished railroad (Central Virginia Railway) and the adjoining sewer line corridor before entering a 3.5-acre clearing that is a small remnant of the Wellford Plantation (fig. 2.59). The Wellfords, owners of the Catharine Furnace Company, built a large brick house within the clearing in 1838 that served as headquarters for J. E. B. Stuart during the battle. The house remained standing until ca. 1970, and is today marked by a interpretive waysides. There are no visible above-ground remnants. Unlike the Fairview and Bullock house sites, the Wellford house site is not marked by wood posts within mown turf, but is rather hidden within meadow. To the west, there is scattered residential development close to the park boundary with access drives off the park road lined by mailboxes, as well as houses set farther back within large clearings (figs. 2.60, 2.61).

Jackson Trail West extends 2.34 miles through lands that were part of the Fitzhugh, Trigg, and Stephens farms during the Civil War, beginning and ending at Brock Road. The park road was built between 1939 and 1943, partly along a new alignment that provided a more direct route than the series of battle-period farm roads that it replaced. For the first mile, the road extends through woods and crosses Brock Run over a cobblestone ford built by the CCC in 1939 (fig. 2.62). A short distance to the west, the road enters a large farm clearing that was historically part of the Stephens Farm, and is today known as Hilltop Farm (fig. 2.63). North of the battle-period unfinished railroad corridor (Virginia



Figure 2.62. The stone ford at the crossing of Brock Run on Jackson Trail West, looking northwest, 2013. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.63. The battle-period Stephens Farm clearing, looking southeast from Jackson Trail West, 2013. The park boundary is along the edge of the cultivated field. (SUNY ESF



Figure 2.64. The former Trigg Farm, looking east from Jackson Trail West along the unfinished railroad corridor with the Spring Creek subdivision to the left, 2013. (SUNY ESF)

Central Railway) is the Spring Creek subdivision in the former fi lds of the Trigg farm (fig. 2.64). ackson Trail West re-enters a wooded area where it follows US trenches from the Battle of the Wilderness before ending at Brock Road (fig. 2.65). There is no signage here



Figure 2.65. The west end of Jackson Trail West at Brock Road, looking north, 2013. (SUNY ESF)

directing visitors to continue driving along the historic route to the Flank Attack battlefi ld.

FLANK ATTACK BATTLEFIELD

The Flank Attack Battlefi ld is the area along Route 3 west of the visitor center where General Stonewall Jackson launched his surprise attack on the US right flank n May 2, 1863 and pushed east toward US headquarters at the Chancellorsville Inn. Park boundaries encompass land north of Route 3 surrounding Wilderness Baptist Church. The portion of the Flank Attack Battlefi ld south of Route 3, including the Talley Farm and the south half of Locust Grove (Dowdall's Tavern) are outside park boundaries (see Partner Conserved Land and Setting). Because the Flank Attack Battlefi ld has been incorporated into the national military park only within the past two decades, the landscape lacks historic standard park features found in the Core Battlefi ld and Furnace Lands.

Non-Contiguous Parcels (Drawing 2.1)

There are several non-contiguous parcels of park property south and west of the main battlefi ld that are related to the flank ttack. These include Burton Farm, a wooded 14.19-acre parcel along Orange Plank Road (Route 620) donated to the park in 1960 (fig. 2.66). The parcel contains a low hill from which Stonewall Jackson or his aides looked north during the march to the flank attack on May 2, 1863 to scout positions of the US 11th Corps along the turnpike (Route 3). The Burton farm-



Figure 2.66. The Burton Farm parcel, looking northeast along Orange Plank Road, 2013. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.67. The northern Jackson Take-Off parcel, looking north from Route 3 along Black Meadow Road (Route 640), 2013. The park property is on both sides of the road beyond the mailbox at left. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.68. The 1.4-acre parcel along the south side of Route 3, looking southeast, 2013. (SUNY ESF)

house was destroyed during or soon after the Civil War, and is today an unmaintained archaeological site. There is no visitor access to the property.

One mile west of Stop 8 is Jackson's Take-off, a long and narrow corridor of wooded park land north and south of Route 3 that encompasses approximately twenty-fi e acres. The property, east of the Civil War-era Luckett Farm clearing, was acquired by the War Department in ca. 1931 to interpret the area from which Stonewall Jackson paused to launch the surprise attack on the US right flank. The property presently is not signed as park land, and it has no visitor access or interpretive features. The northern parcel is bisected by Black Meadow Road, a Civil War-era woods road that is today a paved state road (Route 640) (fig. 2.67). The park property is surrounded by privately-owned woods and residential development.

On the south side of Route 3 a quarter mile west of Stop 8, on land that was probably part of the Talley Farm, is a 1.4-acre parcel that was donated to the park in ca. 1960 (fig. 2.68). The property is heavily wooded in pine and is adjacent to privately-owned woods and residences. It is part of the general area through which Jackson's corps launched the flank ttack on May 2, 1863. There is no public access or interpretation at the property, except for a highway sign indicating drivers are entering Chancellorsville Battlefi ld. A tenth of a mile to the east is a wooded area of Route 3 median that is a remnant of a larger 1.31-acre parcel acquired by NPS in ca. 1935 to interpret the flank attack, and was later designated as stop 8 on the auto tour route. The northern part of the property was taken for the widening of Route 3 in ca. 1973, and stop 8 was relocated to its present location in ca. 1998. The median property today is unsigned and not accessible to park visitors.

Stop 8 Property (Drawing 2.1)

At the western end of the Flank Attack Battlefi ld clearing along Route 3 is a 140-acre parcel of park property that contains stop 8 on the auto tour route. This property, part of the Hawkins or Talley farms during the Civil War, contained the Ashton and Brygider farms at the time of NPS acquisition in 1998. The property is entirely open fi ld except for scattered trees and a small grove at the southwest corner, and is farmed under an agricultural lease. There are no trails or other public amenities except for interpretive waysides at stop 8, set beneath the shade of a large oak tree. Access is along a



Figure 2.69. The entrance to Stop 8 at the Flank Attack Battlefield, looking west along Route 3 westbound, 2015. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.70. The Flank Attack battlefield, looking east from the ridge west of Stop 8, 2015. The oak trees are remnants of the post-battle Brygider Farm that stood on the site until ca. 1998. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.71. The Flank Attack battlefield, looking northwest from near Stop 8, with houses off Winfield Oaks Drive in the distance. (SUNY ESF)

1,300-foot-long non-historic gravel-surfaced park road that was formerly the entrance road to the Brygider Farm. The road is entered from a deacceleration lane along Route 3 westbound and is marked by a NPS arrowhead logo sign and sections of plank fence that differ from the fences used to mark drive entrances in the older parts of the park (fig. 2.69). There is no cross-over to the stop 8 drive from Route 3 eastbound.

From stop 8 and the higher ridge to the west are expansive views across the Flank Attack Battlefi ld, with Wilderness Church in the distance (fig. 2.70). There is little modern development visible, except for several houses along Route 3 and to the west within the Winfi ld Oaks subdivision and the Laurel Hill Cemetery (fig. 2.71). angers use this westward view to indicate the woods from which Confederates emerged to attack the US right flank.

Hawkins Farm and Wilderness Church (Drawing 2.1)
East of the Stop 8 property is the privately-owned Hawkins Farm, consisting of two inholding parcels (03-223, 03-224) containing approximately 123 acres within the park's authorized boundary; seventeen acres of the farm (parcel 03-266) are north of the park boundary. There is no public access, but the property is part of the viewshed from Stop 8. The Hawkins Farm is the only property at Chancellorsville that remains in the same ownership and use as it was at the time of the Civil War, although its boundaries have been much reduced. The farm consists of agricultural fi lds with a central farmstead accessed by an antebellum entry road off Route 3 (fig. 2.72). The existing two-story farmhouse replaced the antebellum farmhouse in ca. 1920. A ranch-style house at the southeast corner of the farm dates to ca. 1990.



Figure 2.72. The Hawkins Farm, looking north with the farmhouse at right center distance, 2013. The RV and garage in the right middle ground are part of the Hawkins ranch house at the southeast corner of the farm. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.73. Wilderness Baptist Church, looking west from the field of the Wagner Farm, 2013. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 2.74. The Wilderness Baptist Church cemetery and entry sign, looking east with Route 3 at right, 2013. (SUNY ESF)

Adjacent to the Hawkins Farm is the privately-owned Wilderness Baptist Church founded in 1778, a 3.5-acre inholding within the Flank Attack Battlefi ld (fig. 2.73). The existing 1899 church building replaced the wartime church, and has several later wings. An asphalt-paved entry road and parking lot are in front of the building. At the southeast corner of the property is the church cemetery established in 1915 (fig. 2.74). hile accessible to the public, there are no signs or interpretation at Wilderness Church that associate the property with the surrounding battlefi ld.

Verna Farm and Wagner Farm (Drawing 2.1)

East and north of the Hawkins Farm and Wilderness Church are two park-owned properties that were historically part of Melzi Chancellor's Locust Grove Plantation (Dowdall's Tavern) within the heart of the Flank Attack battlefi ld. The former Verna Farm, named after a 20th century owner and acquired by NPS between 1998 and 2005, consists of 34.42 acres within the authorized park boundary, and 30.35 acres (parcel 03-259) outside of it. The property, accessed by a narrow corridor of park land between Wilderness Church and the Hawkins Farm, was the site of Melzi Chancellor's post-war residence and office. Dur g the twentieth century, a cluster of concrete farm buildings was erected. The buildings were demolished in 2016.



Figure 2.75. The Wagner Farm, looking north from Route 3, 2015. (SUNY ESF)

The 85-acre Wagner Farm was acquired by NPS in 2014; 74.54 acres are within the authorized park boundary, and 6.61 acres (parcel 03-267) are outside of it. The property was purchased by the Civil War Trust in 2009, with a right of life estate granted to the Wagner family, who continue to farm the property. During the Civil War, the farm was part of Melzi Chancellor's Locust Grove Plantation, and was fortified y the US 11th Corps with earthworks known as Bushbeck's Line that were removed after the war. The farm consists of approximately forty-fi e acres of fenced pasture, with a two-story farmhouse in the center that was built in ca. 1895 (fig. 2.75). arns and other outbuildings date to the mid-to-late twentieth century. There is no public access or interpretation at the property.

ENDNOTES

1 National Park Service, IRMA Portal, "Annual Park Recreation Visitation," 1994, and "Traffic unts by Location," 1994, https://irma.nps.gov/Stats/Reports/Park/FRSP (accessed December 16, 2015).

2 National Park Service American Battlefi ld Protection Program, "Update to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefi lds, Final Drive, Commonwealth of Virginia," 1993, revised ca. 2007, http://www.nps.gov/abpp/CWSII/CWSIIStateReportVA.htm (accessed February 3, 2016).

3 Spotsylvania County Planning Department, Spotsylvania County Trailways Master Plan (Prepared by the Planning Department, 2010), map 3.

4 US Fish and Wildlife Service, National Wetlands Inventory, http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Mapper.html (accessed December 17, 2015).

5 Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, Natural Heritage Resources, Spotsylvania County, https://vanhde.org/species-search (accessed December 17, 2015).

6 Gregg Kneipp, FRSP Natural Resources Manager, e-mail to John Auwaerter, November 6, 2015.

7 Kneipp to Auwaerter, November 6, 2015.

8 NPS, "Asset, Location / Parent, WBS, Park: FRSP (P422)," Excel table of FMSS data for Chancellorsville, as of December 2, 2015.

9 US Census State & County QuickFacts, Spotsylvania County, Virginia, http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/51/51177.html (accessed December 16, 2015); USGS Topographic map, Chancellorsville Quadrangle, 1973 updated to 1994.

10 Walk Score, Spotsylvania, Virginia, https://www.walkscore.com/score/hwy-3-spotsylvania-va-22553 (accessed December 17, 2015).

11 Real estate listings found on Movoto, Zillow, and Trulia websites (accessed December 18, 2015).

12 Wilderness Presidential Resorts, http://www.wpresort.com/ (accessed December 18, 2015).

13 Civil War Trust, "Saving the First Day's Battlefi ld," http://www.civilwar.org/battlefi lds/chancellorsville/chancellorsville-history-articles/saving-the-fir t-days.html (accessed December 18, 2015).

Cultural Landscape Report
Chancellorsville Battlefield

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania
National Military Park
Spotsylvania County, Virginia

Existing Conditions

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

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

MAJOR SOURCES

1. Spotsylvania County and NPS GIS data
2. Google Earth aerials
3. Field survey, 2013

DRAWN BY

Nathan Powers and John Auwaerter, SUNY ESF
ArcGIS and Adobe Illustrator, 2015, updated 2018

LEGEND

- Building, Bridge
- Road, Park Drive with Key
- Unpaved Road, Trail
- Defensive Trench, Artillery Lunette
- Woods
- Field or Open Ground
- Waterway, Artifical Waterbody
- Chancellorsville Battlefield Park Boundary / Wilderness Battlefield Park Boundary
- NPS Property Boundary (fee ownership)
- NPS Easement Boundary (county or private property)
- NPS Tract (easement or inholding)
- Other Conserved Battlefield Property Boundary
- Spotsylvania County Tax Parcel Boundary
- Site of Civil War-era Building / Commemorative Monument (see key)
- Battlefield Tour Stop: Chancellorsville, Wilderness

PARK ROAD and TRAIL KEY

- 1A McLaws Drive
- 1B Furnace Road
- 2A Sickles Drive
- 2B Stuart Drive
- 3 Bullock Drive
- 4 Hooker Drive
- 7 Berry-Paxton Drive
- 8 Jackson Trail East
- 9 Jackson Trail West
- 10 Slocum Drive
- W Chancellorsville History Trail
- W Hazel Grove-Fairview Trail
- X McLaws Trail
- X Wounding of "Stonewall" Jackson Trail

MILITARY MONUMENT KEY

- A Jackson's Rock
- B Jackson Monument
- C 114th Pennsylvania
- D 27th Indiana
- E Lee-Jackson Bivouac Marker
- F General Paxton Monument
- G 154th New York

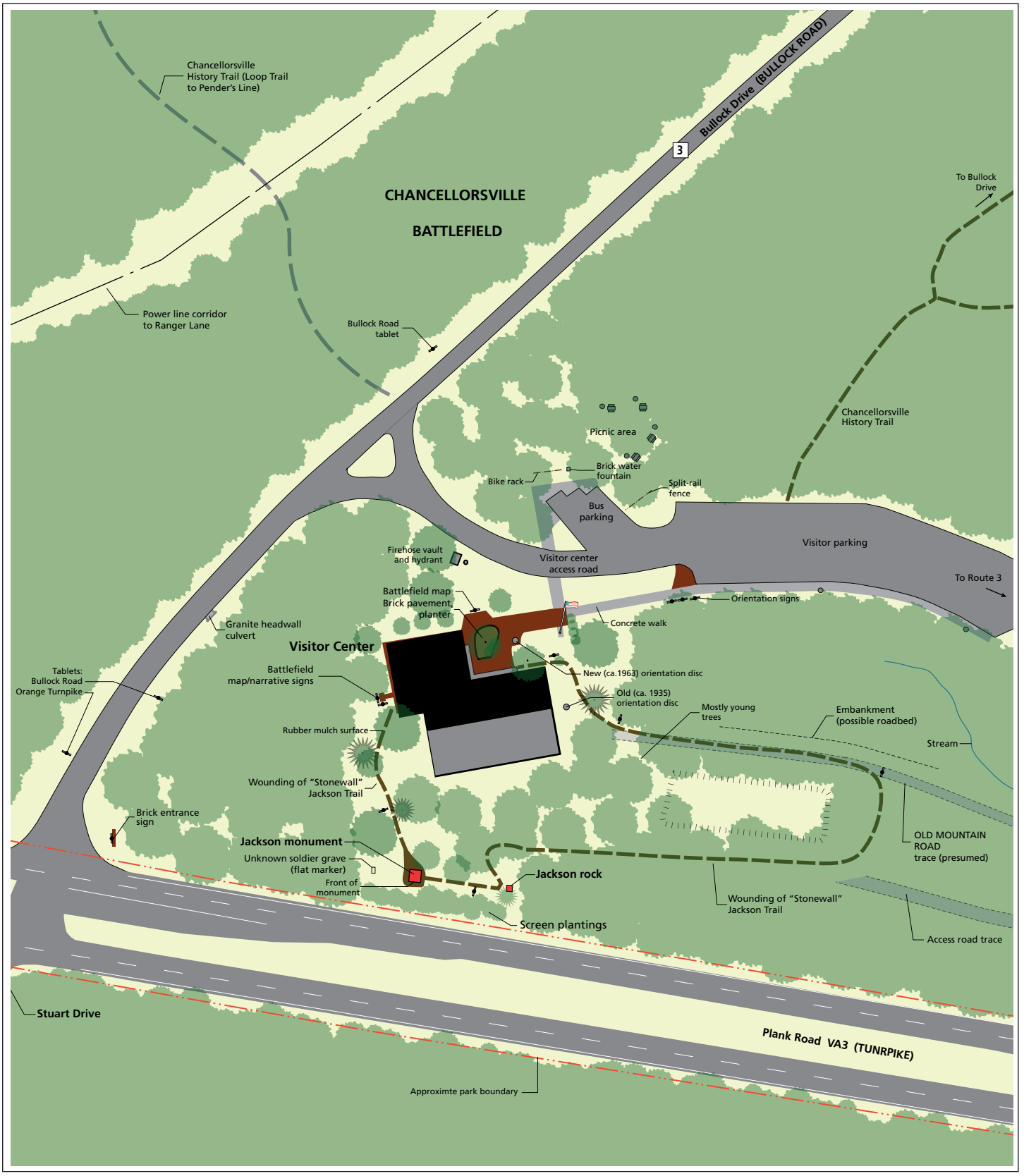
NOTES

1. All features shown at approximate scale and location.
2. Drawing shows existing conditions as of 2015 with select updates to 2017.
3. Areas masked outside Chancellorsville NPS property (fee or interest).
4. 5. Tax parcels within NPS property boundary not shown.
5. CWT = Civil War Trust; CVBT = Central Virginia Battlefields Trust.
6. Contour interval: 5'.
7. See Drawings 3.1-3.6 for feature-level documentation.

North

0 0.25 0.5 Mile 0.75

Drawing 2.1



DRAWN BY
John Auwaerter, Adobe Illustrator, 2015

SOURCES
1. NPS and Spotsylvania County GIS data
2. Aerial photographs, 1994 and 2013
3. Field survey, 2013

NOTES
1. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan shows landscape in 2015.
3. Plan does not show all small-scale features.
4. See Drawing 2.1 for road/trail key and other notes.

LEGEND

- Building, Culvert
- Road, Park Road
- Park Foot Trail
- Brick, concrete walk
- Park boundary
- Monument
- Woods
- Deciduous, Coniferous
- Major sign
- Picnic table, trash barrel

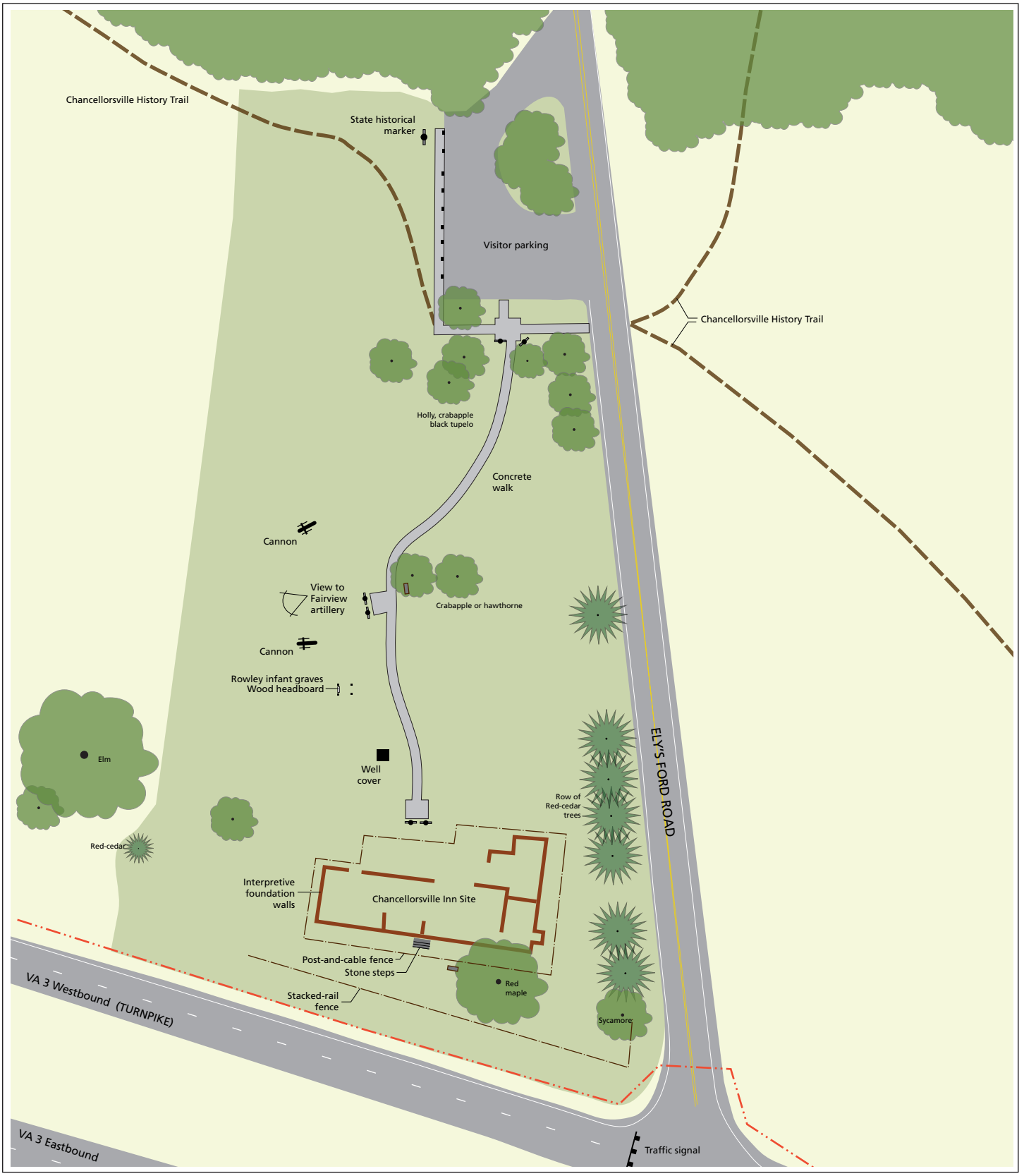
National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
in partnership with Department of Landscape Architecture
SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry

Cultural Landscape Report
Chancellorsville Battlefield
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania N.M.P.

Jackson Wounding Area Existing Conditions Plan Detail

0 100 Feet 300

Drawing 2.2



DRAWN BY
John Auwaerter, Adobe Illustrator, 2015

SOURCES
1. NPS and Spotsylvania County GIS data
2. Aerial photographs, 1994 and 2013
3. Field survey, 2013

NOTES
1. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan shows landscape in 2015.
3. Plan does not show all small-scale features.
4. See Drawing 2.1 for road/trail key and other notes.

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LEGEND

- Road
- Park Foot Trail
- Paved walk
- Fence
- NPS boundary (approx.)
- Mown turf
- Meadow
- Woods
- Deciduous, coniferous tree
- Major sign, interp. wayside
- Bench
- Bollards

Cultural Landscape Report
Chancellorsville Battlefield
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania N.M.P.

Chancellorsville Inn Site
Existing Conditions Plan Detail

0 25 Feet 50

Drawing 2.3



SUNY ESF, FRSP 1958

Analysis and Evaluation

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE EVALUATION

Chancellorsville Battlefield was designated by Congress as a national military park for the purpose of commemorating the Civil War battle, and to mark and preserve for historical purposes the battlefield with its traces of war (44 Stat. 1091, February 14, 1927). The landscape tells the story of the battle through its forests, fields, earthworks, circulation, and archaeological sites, with an overlay of early-to-mid 20th-century park infrastructure, markers, and a small number of historic commemorative works.

The first section of this chapter provides a brief overview of the historical significance of Chancellorsville Battlefield landscape based on criteria established by the National Register of Historic Places. The second section is a more detailed analysis based on National Park Service cultural landscape methods of inventory and evaluation.[1] This chapter is focused on the NPS-managed property within the authorized boundaries of Chancellorsville Battlefield, one of four park units that form the National Register-listed Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park. The chapter also addresses adjoining battlefield land conserved by park partners, but because these areas are not managed by the park, they are inventoried and evaluated at a cursory level.[2]

Findings of this analysis and evaluation document that the cultural landscape of Chancellorsville Battlefield retains its overall historic character as it existed by the end of the historic period in 1963, with much of the developed park landscape retaining character from its initial completion prior to World War II. The 1863 character of the battlefield remains in natural systems including landforms, forest, and creeks, and in the overall patterns of open space, circulation, and traces of defensive earthworks. No buildings or structures remain from 1863 except for the ruined stack of the Catharine Furnace, but many of the sites are marked in the landscape and most of the existing roads reflect Civil War-era circulation. Monuments, park drives, and markers continue to reflect pre-park, War Department, and National Park Service design and commemorative intent. Changes in historic character have resulted primarily from loss of historic open spaces, alienation of park land, and most importantly, changes to the rural setting through highway expansion and suburban development.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The National Register of Historic Places provides the basis for documenting the historical significance and integrity of the Chancellorsville Battlefield cultural landscape as part of the larger Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park. This section summarizes recently completed National Register documentation and evaluates the Chancellorsville Battlefield cultural landscape according to the National Register aspects of integrity.

NATIONAL REGISTER DOCUMENTATION

Chancellorsville Battlefield was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966 as part of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park (NRIS # 66000046). A inventory-registration form was prepared in 1977 and approved by the Keeper of the National Register in 1978. The national military park has also been listed in the National Register through a multiple property nomination, "The Civil War in

Virginia, 1861-1865: Historic and Archaeological Resources" (076-5168).

In 2015, updated National Register documentation was prepared to document and account for all resources acquired through boundary changes, or that gained significa ce since the 1978 documentation was completed. The Civil War centennial and MISSION 66 era of park development has been added as additional areas of significa ce. The Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer igned the updated documentation in 2018. Acceptance of the updated documentation by the Keeper of the National Register is expected in 2018. Since the documentation is recent, this CLR does not include recommendations for updates.

OVERVIEW OF SECTION 8 [5]

The Statement of Significa ce (Section 8) for Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park documents the historical significa ce of the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld district in the following National Register areas of significa ce: Military, Commemoration, Conservation, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Archeology. The period of significa ce for the battlefi ld is from 1863 (Battle of Chancellorsville) through 1963 (completion of visitor center and battle centennial), within an overall period of significa ce for the entire park that extends from 1768 to 1965. The primary period of significa ce for Chancellorsville is 1863–64, encompassing the Civil War battles of Chancellorsville and Wilderness.

Chancellorsville Battlefi ld meets all four criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In the area of Military history, the battlefi ld derives its primary national significa ce under Criterion A as the site of the Battle of Chancellorsville, May 1–3, 1863 (part of the larger Chancellorsville Campaign, April 27–May 6, 1863), as well as its subsequent role in the Battle of Wilderness (May 4-7, 1864). The battlefi ld has additional significa ce in the area of Military history under Criterion B for its association with the significa t commanders of US and Confederate forces, including Lieutenant General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, General Robert E. Lee, and Major General Joseph Hooker. This area of significa ce is conveyed by the battlefi ld land with its earthworks, building sites, roads, and patterns of fi ld and forest that date to the Civil War.

In the areas of Commemoration and Conservation, Chancellorsville Battlefi ld is significa t under Criterion A for late 19th-century and early 20th-century efforts to commemorate and preserve the battlefi lds. Five monuments erected between 1879 and 1903 convey this area of significa ce at Chancellorsville. The establishment and development of the national military park between 1927 and 1963 is also significa t under Criterion A for contributions to national battlefi ld preservation policies and practices.

In the areas of Landscape Architecture and Architecture, Chancellorsville Battlefi ld is significa t under National Register Criterion C for the designed landscape of the park that was initially planned and developed by the War Department between 1927 and 1933, completed by the National Park Service with assistance from federal work-relief programs including the Civilian Conservation Corps between 1933 and 1943, and updated during the MISSION 66 period ending in 1963. This significa ce is conveyed by the park drives, bridges, identific tion tablets, narrative markers, battlefi ld tour route signs, buildings, naturalistic plantings, and maintained open spaces. The Chancellorsville visitor center, dedicated in 1963 at the centennial of the Battle of Chancellorsville, is a representative example of the innovative Modernist design employed by the NPS during the MISSION 66 period.

Under Criterion D, Chancellorsville Battlefi ld possesses national significa ce in the area of Archeology: Historic, Non-Aboriginal for the information it has yielded and has the potential to yield about the history of the Civil War. The district also possesses significa ce at the state and local levels for sites that have or may reveal information about the agrarian and industrial economy of antebellum Virginia.

OVERVIEW OF SECTION 7 [6]

The Chancellorsville Battlefi ld unit is documented as a district encompassing 2,050 acres. Contributing

resources documented in the Chancellorsville unit include the battlefi ld, Elys Ford Road, and the Chancellorsville Tour Road System including associated culverts, bridges, and tree rings; Confederate Works; Federal Works; the visitor center including the associated entrance road, parking area, directional compass, and flagp le; Ranger Lane and three residences (Quarters #4, 5, 6); the CCC Maintenance Building; the sites of the Chancellorsville Inn, Catharine Furnace, Hazel Grove artillery, and Fairview; and commemorative works (Jackson Monument, Jackson Rock, Maury Birthplace Monument, 27th Indiana Monument; 114th Pennsylvania Monument); identific tion tablets; and the James Power Smith bivouac monument and Lee-Jackson Bivouac plaque. The unit has one contributing resource that spans the Chancellorsville and Wilderness park units: the Jackson Trail. Documented noncontributing resources include 20th-century houses, the 1980 Paxton monument, the Rowley infants grave markers at the Chancellorsville Inn site, and the 2005 sand shed at the maintenance yard.

EVALUATION OF HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

Integrity as defi ed by the National Register as the ability of a property to convey its historic significa ce through seven aspects of physical resources: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.[7] The following evaluation is based on an 1863-64 period of significa ce for the battlefi ld landscape, and the period of significa ce for the historic park landscape that ends in 1963. This evaluation assesses the historic integrity of the cultural landscape ("Chancellorsville landscape") within the Chancellorsville unit of the National Register-listed property.

Location

Location is defi ed by the National Register as the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. Although the Chancellorsville landscape does not encompass all land and other resources historically associated with the 1863 battle, the park property forms the core of the historic battlefi ld and retains most of the historic park lands. Exceptions include park lands along Mineral Springs Road and Miles Drive (River Road) that were alienated in 1973. The Mineral Springs Road park land remains undeveloped; the Miles Drive land has been subdivided for residential development.

Evaluation: Retains integrity of location.

Design

Design is defi ed by the National Register as the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. The Chancellorsville landscape retains the overall vernacular structure of the landscape from the time of the 1863 battle through the patterns of forested and open space, and existing public roads. The defensive earthworks thrown up by both armies during the battle remain as traces in the landscape. Details of the 1863 landscape formed by buildings, fences, and orchards have largely been lost. The design of the historic park landscape retains a higher level of integrity to the 1963 end of the period of significa ce, evident by the park drives, maintenance yard, visitor center complex, and Ranger Lane housing area. Alterations to the designed park landscape, which resulted in large part from the widening of Route 3 in ca. 1973, include removal of half of Berry-Paxton Drive, changes to the setting of the Jackson Monument, and loss of stacked-rail fencing. Other changes to the landscape's integrity of design have resulted from the development of adjoining lands along Furnace Road, Slocum Drive, and Jackson Trail that altered the historically wooded and rural character.

Evaluation: Retains integrity of design

Setting

Setting is the physical environment of a property, and in particular the general character of a place. While the setting within park boundaries remains largely intact to both the Civil War and historic park periods, extensive suburban development of adjoining lands, widening of Route 3, and general heavy traffic as significa tly altered the historically rural and remote character of the landscape's setting.

Evaluation: Does not retain integrity of setting

Materials

Materials are the physical elements that give form to a historic property. Extant above-ground built materials from the Civil War period are limited to the stone remnants of the Catharine Furnace stack. In terms of built materials from the historic park development, the landscape retains cast metal in the identific tion tablets; wood and cast metal in the larger narrative signs and small tour route signs; mortared stonework and cast concrete in the culverts and bridges along the park drives; wood in the siding, doors, and structure of the maintenance building; brick and metal in the visitor center; wood siding at the Ranger Lane housing; and concrete in the visitor center walks and asphalt on the park drives and visitor center parking lot. In terms of plant materials, the landscape overall retains the native palette of species from the Civil War that was maintained through the historic park period. Managed plant material from the Civil War, notably farm orchards, the oak tree signal station at Fairview, and the line of poplars and elms at the Chancellorsville Inn, has been lost. The existing asphalt of the park drives has a more uniform black appearance than the historic asphalt (which replaced the original oiled gravel late in the historic period). Non-historic materials added since the end of the historic period are limited to brick paving, rubber mulch path surfaces, and non-native euonymus, English ivy, and annuals around the visitor center; white-painted steel at the Ranger Lane water tower, and vinyl and T-111 siding at the non-historic fi e cache and adjoining shed off Ranger Lane. These non-historic materials are inconspicuous within the overall landscape.

Evaluation: Retains integrity of materials

Workmanship

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts and methods of construction used during the historic period. The Chancellorsville landscape retains integrity of workmanship evident in the stone work of the late 19th and 20th-century monuments; the masonry of the stone and concrete culverts, bridges, ford, tree rings, and ditches along the park drives; and in the carpentry of the maintenance building. Most of these features were built by the Civilian Conservation Corps and other federal work-relief programs. In addition, the visitor center and Ranger Lane housing also display workmanship typical of the mid-20th century machined and mass-produced construction materials. There is little remaining of Civil War-era workmanship, except in the stonework of the Catharine Furnace ruins, which were partially rebuilt in the 1970s. The hasty workmanship of the defensive works through up during the battle eroded or became obscured during the historic period.

Evaluation: Retains integrity of workmanship

Feeling

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time resulting from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character. The feeling of a Civil War battlefi ld remains through the open fi lds, woods, and earthworks that characterized much of the landscape historically. The feeling of a national military park designed and built in part by the War Department also remains through standard features including the drives, culverts, bridges, and iron identific tion tablets, as well as through preexisting commemorative monuments. The feeling of a national military park is not as evident as in sister parks because Chancellorsville never received much monumentation, and because some of the tablets have been lost. At the visitor center and Ranger Lane housing area, the feeling of Modernist design of MISSION 66-era remains in the buildings. Loss of historic feeling has occurred where suburban residential development and heavy traffic as encroached on the historic rural setting of the landscape, particularly along Route 3, Slocum Drive, Furnace Road, and Jackson Trail West. The Jackson Monument has lost historic feeling due to its change in setting that has reduced its historic prominence. Outside of these areas, the historic feeling of the landscape remains intact.

Evaluation: Retains integrity of feeling

Association

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. The Chancellorsville landscape remains intimately associated with the Civil War through the battlefi ld land, archaeological sites, and earthworks within its boundaries. The landscape also retains its historic association with the development of national military parks under the War Department through retention of standard features including the drives and identific tion tablets. It also retains association with the MISSION 66 era of National Park Service development through retention of the visitor center and Ranger Lane housing. The landscape has lost some association with the Civil War through alienation of park property that contained Civil War remnants, notably the Mineral Springs Road and Miles Drive (River Road) areas, but has gained association through incorporation of key areas of the battlefi ld into the park since 1963, notably the Chancellorsville Inn site and Flank Attack battlefi ld. The absence of the southern part of the Flank Attack battlefi ld (Dowdall's Tavern site) from park boundaries detracts from the landscape's historic association with the Civil War.

Evaluation: Retains integrity of association

Summary Evaluation of Integrity

Overall, the Chancellorsville landscape retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, but has lost integrity of setting. As a whole, the landscape retains suffi ent integrity to convey its historic association with the Civil War and its commemoration, and with development of the national military park through the MISSION 66 era. Loss of integrity is largely due to extensive suburban development and traffic in eas adjacent to park boundaries.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE EVALUATION

This section evaluates the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld unit landscape (hereafter, "Chancellorsville landscape") to provide a more detailed assessment of changes in historic landscape character than possible through the National Register. The evaluation is organized according to National Park Service cultural landscape methods that employ a framework of cultural landscape characteristics, from Natural Systems and Features to Archaeological Sites. The evaluation assesses changes in historic characteristics since the end of the Civil War (1863/64), and the end of historic park development (1963). The contexts of the Civil War and park development including commemoration and conservation are derived from the National Register Statement of Significa ce and the 1863–1965 period of significa ce identified in he updated National Register documentation for Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park.

The historic character of the Chancellorsville landscape is conveyed by landforms, woods, fi lds, streams, defensive earthwork remnants, strategic views, some circulation features, and archaeological sites that remain from the aftermath of the Battle of Chancellorsville in 1863, and to a limited extent, the Battle of Wilderness in 1864. The commemorative park landscape, comprised of park features developed between ca. 1931 and 1963 with commemorative works dating back to 1879, forms a later layer over the 1863 battlefi ld landscape. The park landscape exists primarily along the park drive corridors within the Core Battlefi ld, Furnace Lands, and the Jackson Trail areas. There are no historically significa t park landscape features within the Flank Attack battlefi ld.

An evaluated inventory of all existing landscape features covering six areas within the park (Core Battlefi ld, Jackson's Wounding Area (Visitor Center), Chan-

cellorsville Inn Site, Furnace Lands, Jackson Trail, and Flank Attack battlefi ld) is provided in Tables 3.0–3.6, with each feature keyed to Drawings 3.1–3.6 (Table 3.0 covers features found throughout the park). For each landscape feature, the inventory tables include the feature name, other inventory data (National Register, LCS, ASMIS, and FMSS), evaluation status, historical data including historic context (Civil War, Pre-Park Commemoration, Historic Park Development), dates of construction and alteration, a narrative evaluation, and a current photograph for reference. Features are evaluated as contributing or non-contributing to the historic character of the landscape, or unevaluated if there is insuffi ent information. Features that are not owned or managed by the National Park Service are listed in italics. Non-existing (removed) features are not evaluated. Drawings 3.1–3.6 graphically summarize the evaluation by contrasting contributing and non-contributing features, and indicting features removed since the Civil War (1863/64) or end of the historic park period (1963).

NATURAL SYSTEMS AND FEATURES

Natural Systems and Features are the natural aspects that characterize a landscape and have influe ced its development, such as geomorphology, hydrology, climate, fl ra, and fauna. Built or manipulated landforms are described under Topography, and managed fl ra is described under Vegetation.

Historic Condition (1863-1963)

During the Civil War, natural systems and features were a dominant characteristic of the Chancellorsville landscape. These systems had been impacted over the previous century by agriculture, mining, and transportation. Aside from the undulating landform of the Virginia Piedmont with its limited fertility and deposits of iron ore, the most extensive natural feature was deciduous forest and successional conifer woods that covered a majority of the battlefi ld and played a key role in the strategy and outcome of the battle. Dense successional woods were on abandoned farm fi lds and areas harvested for timber, most notably on the 4,648-acre Catharine Furnace property. Little documentation exists on the extent of these second-growth woods. During the Battle of Chancellorsville, large areas of the forest, particularly along the turnpike (Route 3) corridor were heavily damaged or destroyed by artillery that sparked forest fi es. Other natural systems included the network of creeks in the Rappahannock River and York River watersheds, notably the Ni River and its tributaries, the Lewis Run, and Brock Run.

After the Civil War, natural systems healed from wartime damage as the woods grew back and covered abandoned agricultural land, notably within the Fairview clearing, Wellford plantation (Furnace Hollow), and smaller outlying farms. Other areas of the forest were cleared for new farms, or were logged.

During the period of historic park development between 1931 and 1963, natural systems and features were altered for the construction of new park drives that required clearing of forest, grading of land, and accompanying alteration of creeks and drainage. Woods that had grown up after the Civil War were cleared to reestablish a vista between Hazel Grove and Fairview.

Post-Historic Condition (After 1963)

Natural systems and features in the Chancellorsville landscape underwent few major changes after 1963. The larger natural systems that extend beyond park boundaries, however, changed extensively through fragmentation from highway expansion and suburban development, especially after 1980. This development resulted in removal of large areas of forest, construction of miles of paved roads and driveways, planting of acres of manicured lawn and non-native ornamental trees and shrubs, construction of hundreds of buildings, and addition of road drainage, dammed water bodies, and sewers/septic fi lds that have altered hydrological systems. Some of this change has impacted the historic character of the park landscape where it encroached onto park land or is visible from park lands, notably along Route 3, Slocum Drive, McLaws Drive, Furnace Road, and Jackson Trail.



Figure 3.1. Changes in natural systems in the Chancellorsville landscape. Top: post-battle character of damaged dense second-growth woods with human remains (exact location not known), ca. 1866; Bottom: existing woods along Furnace Road showing more mature character and fragmentation due to residential development, 2015. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 1034; SUNY ESF)

Evaluation

Natural systems and features remain a defini g part of the Civil War and historic park-era character of the Chancellorsville landscape. The forest, streams, and landforms that characterize the park are the same systems that existed during the Civil War, but the forest covers a larger area and is most likely more mature. Portions have been fragmented due to residential development, notably within the Trigg Farm and in the Catharine Furnace property along Furnace Road (fig. 3.1)

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

Spatial Organization is the three-dimensional character of a landscape formed by the ground, vertical, and overhead planes.

Historic Condition (1863–1963)

During the Civil War, the overall spatial organization of the Chancellorsville landscape was defi ed by six farm clearings within the forested region. These included the Fairview, Hazel Grove, and Bullock plantations; the Wellford Plantation in Furnace Hollow; the Stephens and Trigg farms (Jackson Trail West); and the clearing at the Flank Attack battlefi ld that included the Hawkins Farm, Talley Farm, and Locust Grove Plantation surrounding Wilderness Church. This was the largest clearing, followed by Furnace Hollow and Fairview. Within these larger clearings, the landscape was divided by fenced agricultural fi lds and fenced yards around houses and barns. There was also a narrow corridor through the woods along the unfini hed railroad. With outbreak of the battle on May 1, 1863, US and Confederate forces broke down fences and slashed corridors through woods to build earthworks, notably along existing Hooker Drive, Slocum Drive, McLaws Drive, and in the woods west and east of the visitor center. Fires sparked by the battle destroyed forests and opened the spatial character of the landscape.

After the Civil War, the slashing and burning from the battle grew back into forest, and farmers reestablished fenced fi lds and yards. The patterns of open fi lds remained, but decreased in size, notably at Fairview, the Wellford Plantation (Furnace Hollow), and the Stephens and Trigg farms, while some additional clearings were established for new farms, such as the Lee Farm around the Lee-Jackson bivouac and Craig Farm near McLaws Drive. A small clearing was maintained around the Jackson monument, dedicated in 1888. Suburban residential lots were established along Route 3 beginning in the 1920s.

During the period of historic park development between 1931 and 1963, changes to the spatial organization of the landscape included clearing of corridors for

park drives, and clearing between Fairview and Hazel Grove to reestablish the strategic sight lines that existed during the Civil War. The small clearing around the Jackson monument was expanded into a larger open lawn in front of the visitor contact station by 1935. The adjoining woods were opened through thinning and removal of understory for the Jackson Memorial Wild Flower Preserve in ca. 1935. In 1961, clearings in the woods off Bullock Road were created for development of the Ranger Lane housing, and in 1961–62, the clearings at the visitor contact station and Jackson Wild Flower Preserve were largely abandoned and replaced with a new clearing around the visitor center. The CCC camp area was removed in ca. 1945. Additional suburban residential lots were developed along Elys Ford Road, Old Plank Road, and Route 3.



Figure 3.2. Top: the Fairview clearing looking west from Old Plank Road showing fence-enclosed field, 1879; Bottom: the same view showing retention of overall open space but loss of enclosing fences, 2015. The large field tree in the upper photo is the oak purportedly used as a US signal station. (Confederate Albums, vol. 1, Chancellorsville Pictures, Manuscript Department, Duke University Library, copy of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Miliary Park, FRSP 1814; SUNY ESF)

Post-Historic Condition (After 1963)

Patterns of woods and fi lds within park boundaries remained largely unchanged after 1963, with several exceptions. These include development of Wilderness Presidential Resorts, which altered the Hazel Grove clearing and forced the park to plant a screen of pine trees along the park boundary that significa tly reduced the historic open space. This also led the park to create a long, narrow clearing north of Furnace Road to create a vista toward the site of Hazel Grove. Widening of Route 3 in ca. 1973 changed the open space surrounding the Jackson monument and forced the park to plant a screen of vegetation that separated the monument from the road. Outside of park boundaries, additional loss of battle-period open space through old-fi ld succession occurred at the Talley Farm and Locust Grove. Residential subdivisions reduced enclosed wooded character. Several post-Civil War residential clearings remain along public roads within park boundaries.

Evaluation

Spatial organization defi ed by patterns of woods and fi lds remains a defini g characteristic of the Civil War and historic park-era character of the Chancellorsville landscape. The character from the historic park era remains largely unchanged, except for encroachment of residential subdivisions into historic woods and fi lds. Changes from the Civil War include loss of cleared corridors along the earthworks, decreases in size of the Fairview, Hazel Grove, Bullock, Wellford, Stephens-Trigg, and Hawkins clearings, and loss of spatial defin tion provided by fences (fig. 3.2).

LAND USE

This characteristic refers to the use of a landscape that has influe ced its form and association.

Historic Condition (1863-1963)

During the Civil War, land use on the Chancellorsville landscape primarily involved transportation (roads), residential, agriculture (farms and plantations, including crops, pasture-livestock, and orchards), and iron mining and processing. Religious uses existed since 1778 at Wilderness Church, and cemeterial uses

were introduced at the Chancellor cemetery in ca. 1812. Commercial uses existed prior to the war at the Chancellorsville Inn and Dowdall's Tavern. Catharine Furnace, established in 1836 and closed by 1846, was revived during the war but ceased operation during the Battle of Wilderness in 1864.

After the Civil War, farming remained the primary land-use, with new transportation uses upon completion of the Fredericksburg & Gordonsville Railroad in 1872–76. Formal battle commemoration and tourism were introduced through fi e monuments dedicated between 1879 and 1903, and use of the second Chancellorsville Inn as a hotel catering to visitors to the battlefi ld. Plans for use of the entire Fairview Plantation for commemorative purposes in 1892 by the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld Association went largely unrealized. Cemeterial uses expanded with establishment of the Wilderness Church cemetery in 1915. Commercial uses included a gas station built by the Rowley family across from the Chancellorsville Inn in ca. 1925. Destruction of the second Chancellorsville Inn by fi e in 1927 marked the end of that site's long history of on-and-off commercial uses.

During the period of historic park development between 1931 and 1963, transportation, agricultural, religious, cemeterial, and commemorative uses continued. Tourism expanded significa tly upon completion of the national military park in the 1930s. The railroad was abandoned in 1937, and suburban (non-agricultural) residential land use appeared along Route 3, Elys Ford Road, and McLaws Drive. Use of the park during the 1930s included automobile touring, picnicking, and walking/hiking along designed trails. By the end of the historic park period in 1963, both picnicking and walking/hiking had largely disappeared, and park staff housing was introduced with completion of the Ranger Lane quarters in 1961. Agriculture remained within current park boundaries at the Hawkins Farm, Locust Grove, Talley Farm, Lee Farm (near bivouac), Craig Farm (McLaws Wedge), and Wellford clearing.



Figure 3.3. Changes in land use in the Chancellorsville landscape. Top: Bullock clearing looking southeast showing battle action on May 1-3, 1863; Bottom: Bullock clearing, showing the quiet field of today looking from Bullock Drive in the same general direction, 2013. (Edwin Forbes, "Hooker's Last Line," Library of Congress LC USZ62-79221, copy of FRSP 1001; SUNY ESF)

Post-Historic Condition (After 1963)

Farming remained on private inholdings and through lease agreements on park land. Commercial uses disappeared with demolition of the Rowley gas station in ca. 1965. Industrial uses were introduced in the Fairview clearing at the Johnston construction facility, but were removed by 1977. Suburban residential uses expanded along Route 3, Old Plank Road, Elys Ford Road, McLaws Drive, and Jackson Trail West, but were reduced within park boundaries as houses were removed following park acquisition. The most significant changes in land use occurred adjacent to park boundaries with development of Hazel Grove as the Wilderness Presidential Resorts beginning in ca. 1973, and sprawling suburban housing subdivisions that were developed after 1980.

Evaluation

Existing park land uses contribute to the historic character of the Chancellorsville landscape as a commemorative battlefi ld park, while remaining agricultural uses contribute to both the Civil War and historic park-era character of the landscape. Actual crops grown have changed since 1863, but the overall use remains similar. The Hawkins Farm and Wilderness Church are the only two properties that have remained in the same ownership and historic use since 1863. The main roads that existed in 1863, with the exception of Germanna Plank Road, also continue to function as transportation corridors, although their physical form has changed significa tly. Surrounding suburban residential land use and automobile traffic dimin h the overall historic character of the landscape. The most substantial change in land use is from the battle action that occurred in May 1863 to the quiet park setting of today (fig. 3.3)

CIRCULATION

Circulation is comprised of the spaces, features, and materials that constitute systems of movement in a landscape.

Historic Condition (1863–1963)

During the Civil War, circulation in the Chancellorsville landscape consisted of two primary roads: the Orange Plank Road, a privately developed timber-surfaced road, and the older Orange Turnpike. The Old Mountain Road, probably a remnant of the pre-1813 alignment of the Orange Turnpike (Germanna Road) extended through the woods west of the Chancellorsville Inn. Narrower secondary roads included River Road, Mineral Springs Road, Elys Ford Road, and Brock Road. The major intersections in the area were the four-way crossing of the turnpike (plank road) and Elys Ford Road at the Chancellorsville Inn, and the three-way intersection of the turnpike and plank road at Wilderness Church. Outside of these public roads, there were narrow unimproved farm roads and mine roads that traversed the fi lds and woods of Chancellorsville. Furnace Road provided the main access to the Catharine Furnace from the turnpike. During the Battle of Chancellorsville, the turnpike/plank road (Route 3) formed the spine of the battlefi ld, where Confederates advanced east against US forces. Stonewall Jackson led his troops down a twelve-mile-long route along mine and farm roads to the south to launch his surprise attack on the US right flank. ackson was mortally wounded along the Old Mountain Road. The bed of the unfini hed Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad, which crossed the area roughly parallel to the turnpike, was not used as a primary route by either army.

After the Civil War, the public roads were repaired and the railroad was completed. Some of the old farm and mine roads were abandoned, as well as the Old Mountain Road. The front walk and steps to the Chancellorsville Inn were retained during rebuilding completed in ca. 1872. Destruction of the building to fi e in 1927 led to loss of adjoining walks, although the front steps remained.

During the period of historic park development between 1931 and 1963, circulation in the Chancellorsville landscape underwent significa t changes with construction of the park drives between 1931 and 1935 that were designed by the War Department. The drives were characterized by gentle alignments, macadam construction with oiled pea-gravel surfaces, turf shoulders, triangular intersections, and stone bridges and culverts. Some followed existing antebellum roads, including River Road, Furnace Road, Bullock Road, and the road between Fairview and Hazel Grove (Berry Paxton Drive). Mineral Springs Road was planned for improvement, but the work was never done. New roads were built parallel to lines of earthworks, including Hooker Drive and Slocum Drive, or through woods to connect park drives, including Stuart Drive and Sickles Drive. A short loop drive off Route 3 was built in 1933 and realigned in 1937 to access the visitor contact station and Jackson monument. Small parking areas were built near Catharine Furnace and Hazel Grove-Fairview vista clearing. The longest single park road was the 5.2-mile-long Jackson Trail built between 1939 and 1943. It was designed by the National Park Service as a rustic, narrow gravel road to give visitors a sense of the

battle-period mine and farm roads used by Jackson's troops. In addition to drives, the National Park Service also built a system of six rustic foot trails with commemorative names that provided access to earthworks and picnic areas, extending from Couch's Works along Elys Ford Road south to Catharine Furnace and east to Old Plank Road. After World War II, the park abandoned the trail system, and added asphalt pavement on all but the Jackson Trail in ca. 1950. Development of the MISSION 66 visitor center and staff housing resulted in the removal of the 1937 loop drive at the visitor contact station, and addition of an asphalt entrance road, parking area, and concrete walks completed by 1963. The visitor center was constructed on the historic alignment of the Old Mountain Road. Ranger Lane and the driveways and concrete walks to the three employee residences were completed in 1961.



Figure 3.4. Continuity in circulation in the Chancellorsville landscape. Top: Sickles Drive looking north, south of the bridge over Lewis Run, 1936; Bottom: Sickles Drive looking north at the bridge over Lewis Run, 2013. The original surface was oiled gravel; the asphalt was first added during the historic period in the 1950s. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 3; SUNY ESF)

Post-Historic Condition (After 1963)

Four new trails with interpretive signage were added beginning in 1979, along portions of earlier foot trails. Parking areas built in the 1930s were removed and new ones added at auto tour stops. In 1973, the park sold most of Miles Drive (River Road) and Mineral Springs Road in exchange for lands that were then felt to be more important to the story of Chancellorsville. The widening of Route 3 into a divided highway, beginning with the section from Elys Ford Road east in ca. 1965, and to the west in ca. 1972 required removal of portions of Stuart Drive and McLaws Drive, and led the park to remove the northern half of Berry-Paxton Drive. Widening also resulted in isolation of the park's Stop 8 parcel at the Flank Attack battlefi ld into the median of the newly divided highway. With acquisition of the Ashton and Brygider farms to the north in 1998, the park converted a farm road into a park road leading to the new tour stop 8. Suburban development in the region led to large increases in traffic n the public roads as well as on park drives.

Evaluation

Circulation is a defini g characteristic of the Chancellorsville landscape, refle ting its development as a national military park during the 1930s. Most of the park drives retain historic character defi ed by alignment, turf shoulders, and stone-faced culverts and bridges (fig. 3.4). ajor changes since 1963 have occurred with the removal or alienation of portions of the historic park drive system. Civil War-era circulation remains in the existing adjoining public roads, although they have been substantially altered through widening, realignment, and pavement in asphalt. The battle-period entry road to Wilderness Church has likewise been paved and widened to accommodate parking. The only circulation features that remain largely intact from the Civil War are the privately-owned main farm road at the Hawkins Farm, and Mineral Springs Road, only a small part of which is owned by the park.

TOPOGRAPHY

Topography is the three-dimensional configu ation of a landscape, comprised of built landforms. Natural landforms are described under Natural Systems and Features.

Historic Condition(1863–1963)

During the Civil War, topography within the Chancellorsville landscape was mostly natural, except for iron pits (mines) within the 4,648-acre Catharine Furnace property and elsewhere, the rail bed of the unfini hed Fredericksburg & Gordonsville Railroad, and minor grading along roads and at building sites. The advance of troops on May 1, 2, and 3, 1863 led to extensive topographic changes with miles of earthen trenches and numerous crescent-shaped gun pits (lunettes) dug into the soft soils by both US and Confederate forces. The trenches featured depressions and linear mounds that served as defensive shields. US north-south facing works, primarily in around the Chancellors' Fairview Plantation refle ted the early strategy of the battle when US forces expected the Confederate advance from the south. East-west works refle ted Jackson's surprise attack on the US right (west) flank. S me of the more carefully built earthworks, generally those constructed before the flank ttack, featured supporting log walls (known as log works), while those thrown up in haste were built with core or covering of debris that often included trees, dead animals, wagons, and fences.

After the Civil War, the earthworks were abandoned and most became covered in trees and undergrowth, or were removed as farmers returned their fi lds to production, such as at Locust Grove (Wagner Farm). The earthworks diminished in height due to erosion and decomposition of the debris core and supporting log structures. An earthen causeway was built or completed by 1876 along the Fredericksburg & Gordonsville Railroad across the lowlands of the Ni River near present Jackson Trail East.

During the period of historic park development between 1931 and 1963, earthworks formed the organizational structure of the park, with initial land acquisition focused on acquiring corridors along the earthworks within the core of the battlefi ld in and around the Fairview Plantation, according to a modified Antietam Plan. Remaining earthworks not incorporated into the park were located along Mineral Springs Road at the Apex of Hooker's last line, and at Locust Grove (Dowdall's Tavern). During the mid-to-late 1930s, CCC enrollees cleared brush from the earthworks and established turf on many. One gun pit (lunette) at Fairview was restored in 1936 to its presumed original dimensions. During and after World War II, the park stopped maintaining vegetation on the earthworks except for turf on the Fairview gun pits, and many became hidden by undergrowth and debris. Other topographic changes resulted from construction of the park roads during the 1930s and early 1940s, which required substantial grading in areas and addition of earthen causeways across lowlands along Furnace Road, Sickles Drive, and Jackson Trail East.

Post-Historic Condition (After 1963)

After 1963, changes in topography within the Chancellorsville landscape were few, except along the Route 3 corridor. Lowering of the highway in ca. 1973 created banks in front of the Jackson monument and at Berry-Paxton Drive in ca. 1973, and led to removal of the northern Fairview gun pits. Some other earthworks were removed to provide access to residential development off McLaws Drive and Elys Ford Road.

Evaluation

Since the end of historic park development in 1963, the topography of the Chancellorsville landscape has changed little in overall character, except along Route 3 due to highway widening and realignment. Changes to the Civil War-era character have resulted from erosion of the defensive earthworks, resulting in the inconspicuous mounds and depressions that exist today. The lack of vegetation maintenance on the earthworks (except for the Fairview gun pits) has made the earthworks less conspicuous than during the early period of park development prior to World War II (fig. 3.5).



Figure 3.5. Changes in topography in the Chancellorsville landscape. Top: timber-supported earthworks looking east shortly after the battle (probably Slocum's Line), ca. 1879; Middle: Slocum's Line following clearing and turfing, looking east along Slocum Drive, 1935; Bottom: Slocum's Line looking east along Slocum Drive showing concealment by vegetation and leaf litter, 2013. (Library of Congress, LC-B8184-4994, FRSP 2637a; Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 1; SUNY ESF)

VEGETATION

Vegetation is comprised of trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, and herbaceous plants and other fl ra that is managed or has particular cultural values. Natural and unmanaged vegetation is described under Natural Systems and Features.

Historic Condition (1863–1963)

During the Civil War, vegetation within the Chancellorsville landscape consisted of agricultural crops, orchards, groves, specimen trees, and turf. Crops included wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, potatoes, and pasture. A peach orchard was maintained at the Fairview house. Notable specimen and groves of trees included a stand of white pine around Wilderness Church, a row of elms and poplars in front of the Chancellorsville Inn, and a large oak tree in the middle of the Fairview clearing. During the battle, crops, orchards, and specimen trees were damaged or destroyed. The oak tree in the Fairview clearing purportedly served as a US signal station.

After the Civil War, fi lds were slowly returned to production, and the oak tree signal station remained as a memento of the battle until about 1920. Some of the elms continued to shade the front lawn of the Chancellorsville Inn after it was rebuilt in ca. 1872, and even after the building burned down for a second time in 1927. At the Wellford Plantation and Chancellorsville Inn, large fruit orchards were established around the turn of the century.

During the period of historic park development between 1931 and 1963, the National Park Service, through CCC labor, planted thousands of trees and shrubs throughout the park. Along the park drives, native species such fl wering dogwood, Eastern redcedar, tulip-tree, pine, laurel, hazel, alder, oak, sumac, and huckleberry were transplanted from surrounding woods to beautify the landscape by directing views, defini g spaces, and providing visual interest, in keeping with the existing character of the dominant oak woods. Near the visitor contact station (visitor center), a native wildfl wer garden was established as a memorial to General "Stonewall" Jackson. In some areas, such as around the Lee-Jackson bivouac and north of the Bullock house site, conifer plantations were set out to reestablish wooded conditions. A line of conifers was planted along the Fairview gun pits (lunettes) to screen private property to the east. Agricultural crops continued to be raised on private farms, and the white pine grove at Wilderness Church disappeared by the 1930s. After World War II, the Jackson wildfl wer garden was

abandoned and the plantings along the drives became naturalized. Development of the visitor center and Ranger Lane housing included addition of lawn and planting of oaks, fl wering dogwoods, and shrubs.

Post-Historic Condition (After 1963)

After 1963, new plantings in the Chancellorsville landscape were limited to removal and replacement of shrubs and herbaceous beds around the visitor center, reforestation of the area between the visitor center and Bullock Road, addition of a line of shrubs along the Jackson monument to screen Route 3, and addition of a pine trees at the Hazel Grove artillery site to screen the Wilderness Presidential Resort established in ca. 1973. The area of turf south of the visitor center was reduced, and trees grew up around the Chancellorsville cemetery. The conifer plantations at the Lee-Jackson bivouac and near the Bullock house became naturalized with the native hardwoods forest. Ornamental shrubs and trees were removed from residential properties acquired by the park along Route 3, Elys Ford Road, and Old Plank Road. Agricultural crops and pasture continued to be maintained at the Hawkins Farm, Wagner Farm (Locust Grove), and McLaws clearing. Park acquisition of the Chancellorsville Inn site in 1972 was followed by establishment of turf and some ornamental trees that supplemented a row of Eastern red-cedar maintained from the Rowley ownership period. Park acquisition of the Fairview clearing led to removal of the pine screen east of the gun pits in 2005.

Evaluation

Since the end of historic park period in 1963, planted and managed vegetation within the Chancellorsville landscape has remained consistent in overall character, with major changes limited to plantings around the visitor center, removal of the pine screen at the Fairview gun pits, and addition of screening at the Hazel Grove site. Notable changes since the Civil War include loss of the white pine grove at Wilderness Church, the signal station oak in the Fairview clearing, the peach orchard at Fairview, and the row of elms and poplars at the Chancellorsville Inn (fig. 3.6). Aside from these features, vegetation was characterized mostly by agricultural crops, which are now primarily pasture and hay, rather than food crops.



Figure 3.6. Changes in vegetation at the Chancellorsville Inn. Top: elms and poplars in front of the Chancellorsville Inn prior to the battle, ca. 1860; Second from top: elms remaining after the battle and ca. 1872 reconstruction of the inn, ca. 1890; Third from top: elms remaining after the 1927 destruction of the second inn, ca. 1935; Bottom: existing red maple, sycamore, and red-cedars, 2015. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, FRSP 1958, FRSP 1811, FRSP 1429; SUNY ESF)

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Buildings and Structures are three-dimensional constructs, with buildings distinguished as features designed for human use.

Historic Condition (1863–1963)

During the Civil War, buildings and structures within the Chancellorsville landscape included the ca. 1816 Chancellorsville Inn, the largest and most prominent building on the battlefi ld; the 1853 Wilderness Church, the only religious building and a prominent part of the Flank Attack battlefi ld that replaced a pre-1778 building; and seven farmstead buildings (houses, barns, etc.) at the Fairview, Bullock, Wellford, Trigg, Stephens, and Hawkins farms within or immediately adjoining current park boundaries. The Wellford house, built in 1838, and Chancellorsville Inn were the only known primary brick buildings. The largest complex of buildings and structures on the battlefi ld was at the Catharine Furnace, which included the thirty-six-foot-tall stone stack of the blast furnace and approximately ten adjacent stone and wood buildings. These included a coal house that measured 100 feet long, an engine house, casting house, bridge house (connected buildings on the bluff), ball house, pattern house, smoke house, and a blacksmith's shop. On top of the bluff stood an office d large boarding house. During the battle, the Chancellorsville Inn, Fairview house, and Bullock house were destroyed. The Catharine Furnace complex was destroyed during the Battle of the Wilderness the following year.

The ruined chimney of the Fairview house remained standing into the early 20th century as a memento of the war. The Chancellorsville Inn was rebuilt by 1872 at about half its original size, which incorporated the brick walls of the antebellum west wing and the front stone steps. The Bullock house was not rebuilt. Melzi Chancellor, owner of Locust Grove, built a new residence and office n his property north of Wilderness Church in ca. 1869 (later Verna Farm). In ca. 1895, a new farmstead was built on the Locust Grove property north of the turnpike (Route 3), probably by the Chewing family (present Wagner Farm), and another farmstead was built across from the Talley Farm (later Ashton Farm). The antebellum Stephens farmhouse along Jackson Trail West was replaced in the latter 19th century by a new farmstead on the hill to the south, known as Rosemont (present Hilltop Farm). Farmhouses were built at post-war farms, including the Lee Farm along Old Plank Road and the Craig Farm at the corner of Furnace Road (McLaws Drive) and Route 3. In 1899, Wilderness Church was replaced with a new building of about the same size, and in ca. 1920, the antebellum Hawkins House was replaced. In ca. 1925, the Rowley family, owners of the Chancellorsville Inn, were probably the builders of a bungalow near the site of the Bullock House along Elys Ford Road. In ca. 1927, they built a gas station across the street from the inn at the corner of Route 3 and Old Plank Road. That same year, the second Chancellorsville Inn was destroyed by fi e; the entrance steps and brick walls from the east wing, some of which dated to the original antebellum building, remained standing.

During the early period of historic park development between 1931 and 1942, there were four park buildings constructed by the National Park Service, all designed in a standard rustic style used throughout the national military park. Intended to harmonize with the natural setting and convey the character of pioneer construction, these included the visitor contact station along Route 3 (1935) and two nearby privies (ca. 1935), and the maintenance garage (1937) off Hooker Drive. A planned staff residence across Hooker Drive was never built. To the north, a large complex of tar-paper sheathed temporary frame buildings was constructed along Elys Ford Road for CCC Camp MP-3 (NP-11) in ca. 1933. These were removed by 1945. Construction of the park drive system between 1931 and 1935 included the addition of many structures to the landscape that shared a common style and use of stone ashlar, including culverts, drainage ditches, tree rings that protected trees from changes in grade, and two large double-arch bridges. Poured concrete bridges (box culverts) and a stone ford were built on the more rustic, National Park Service-designed Jackson Trail built between 1939 and

1942. Numerous rustic wood foot bridges were built along the park's trail system in ca. 1935 and removed after World War II.

As part of its MISSION 66 improvements, the park removed the 1935 visitor contact station and the nearby privies, and constructed four new buildings, all designed by park service architects in a Modernist style that emphasized simple massing and details: three clapboard-sided ranch-form frame staff residences along Ranger Drive completed in 1961; and the brick and steel visitor center completed in 1962 and dedicated on the centennial of the battle in 1963. The visitor center won a national honor award from the American Institute of Architects in 1963. A planned maintenance area off Ranger Lane was never realized.

Post-Historic Condition (After 1963)

After 1963, there was little substantial change to park buildings and structures aside from the addition of a water tower in ca. 1970, off Ranger Lane where a maintenance facility had been planned. The last antebellum building within or adjacent to park boundaries, the brick Wellford house along Jackson Trail East, was demolished by its private owner in ca. 1970. The last standing walls of the fi e-ruined Chancellorsville Inn were taken down by the private property owner in 1966, prior to park acquisition of the site. Expansion of park property brought in early- and mid-20th-century houses, most of which have been torn down. These included seven houses along the north side of Route 3 west of the visitor center, fi e houses along Route 3 within the Fairview clearing including the Rowley's bungalow built in 1932 to replace the Chancellorsville Inn, six houses along the west side of Elys Ford Road, and two houses along Old Plank Road. Park land alienated along Miles Drive (River Road) in 1973 was developed with a dozen houses. Park acquisition of land at the Flank Attack battlefi ld included removal of the post-Civil War Ashton farmstead and Verna (Melzi Chancellor) farmstead, and the mid-19th century Brygider farmstead. Hundreds of houses were built adjacent to park boundaries, mostly after 1980.

Evaluation

Since the end of historic park development in 1963, the exteriors of park designed and built buildings and structures have remained little changed, aside from alteration of paint colors (fig. 3.7). on-park building and structures have undergone significa t change due to the removal of non-historic buildings, mostly early- and mid-20th century houses. Several non-historic buildings remain on private in-holdings or on park property with rights to life estate. There are no standing buildings or structures dating to the Civil War, except for the ruined stack of the Catharine Furnace. Wilderness Church and the Hawkins farmhouse, both on private inholdings, are late 19th- and early 20th-century generations of antebellum buildings. While buildings were a significa t characteristic of the 1863 landscape, overall they are inconspicuous today.



Figure 3.7. Buildings and structures in the Chancellorsville landscape. Top: the visitor center showing original construction and paint colors, looking southwest, 1963; Bottom: similar view, 2013. These photos also show changes in circulation and vegetation. The flagpole remains, but is off the left side of the bottom photograph. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 2; SUNY ESF)

VIEWS AND VISTAS

Views and vistas are prospects in a landscape, either natural or designed. Views are broad lines of sight, while vistas are controlled lines of sight with a defi ed focal point.

Historic Condition (1863–1963)

During the Civil War, views and vistas within the Chancellorsville landscape were characterized by broad prospects across open agricultural land, and narrow views along road corridors. The expansive views within the clearing of the Fairview Plantation, especially looking southwest from the porch of the Chancellorsville Inn toward Hazel Grove, probably were the namesake of the plantation. The strategic sight lines possible in these open fi lds, along with those at the Hawkins Farm, Locust Grove, Hazel Grove, and the Bullock Plantation made them the focus of the intense fi hting and fortific tion during the Battle of Chancellorsville. A large oak tree in the middle of the Fairview clearing may have served as a signal station during the battle, visible from US headquarters at the Chancellorsville Inn and US artillery lines to the west. The view from Hazel Grove to Fairview allowed Confederates to fi e upon US forces at Fairview on May 3. Another strategic view existed at Burton Farm, where on May 2, 1863, Jackson or his aides looked out on the US 11th Corps in the clearing surrounding Wilderness Church, and decided to move their surprise flank ttack farther west.

After the Civil War, the view from the Chancellorsville Inn remained a valued feature of the landscape, as evidenced by the addition of a cupola on the inn as rebuilt in ca. 1872, which provided tourists with broad prospects across the battlefi ld of May 3, 1863. These views diminished with decreases in the size of the clearing by the turn of the century, notably through reforestation of the clearing between Fairview and Hazel Grove. A focal point was introduced along the turnpike (Route 3) with the dedication of the Jackson monument in 1888. Views were expanded or established with clearings for farms established after the Civil War, notably at McLaws Wedge and the Lee-Jackson Bivouac, while others were lost or diminished, notably through reforestation of Furnace Hollow.

During the period of historic park development between 1931 and 1963, the strategic view between Hazel Grove and Fairview was reopened in 1931 by the War Department through clearing of a narrower, straight corridor. The view to the east through the Fairview clearing was closed off with the planting of a line of conifers parallel to the north-south gun pits in ca. 1941. Views of the Jackson monument from Route 3 were maintained and reinforced with development of the surrounding area as the center of park operations. Burton Hill was incorporated into the park in 1960, but by this time the battle-period view north toward Wilderness Church had probably been lost due to growth of woods on the Talley Farm.

Post-Historic Condition (After 1963)

After 1963, new views and vistas were incorporated into the Chancellorsville landscape through expansion of park boundaries and land acquisition. Purchase of the eastern Fairview clearing allowed the park to remove the ca. 1941 pine screen along the gun pits in 2005. Acquisition of a portion of the Flank Attack battlefi ld in 1998 allowed visitors to experience the Confederate's strategic views across the clearing surrounding Wilderness Church during the launch of the surprise flank ttack on May 2, 1863. Construction of suburban houses beginning in the 1950s changed the wooded views along McLaws Drive and Jackson Trail East. Development of Wilderness Presidential Resorts beginning in ca. 1973 caused the park to block the historic view of the Hazel Grove site from Stuart Drive with a screen of pines. Widening and lowering of Route 3 made views of the Jackson Monument inconspicuous; the view was subsequently lost through the park's planting of shrubs in 1986 to screen increasingly heavy traffic. Els here, suburban subdivisions begun in the 1980s created open and fi tered views of houses, fences, and back yards along Slocum Drive, Furnace Road, Jackson Trail West, and at Stop 8 in the Flank Attack battlefi ld.



Figure 3.8. Change in views and vistas in the Chancellorsville landscape. Top: view of the Jackson monument and rock looking east along the turnpike (Route 3), ca. 1900; Middle: the Jackson Monument and rock showing historic park setting, looking northwest along Route 3, 1952; Bottom: current loss of view, looking east along Route 3 (similar to top photo vantage), 2015. (The Albert Kern Collection at Dayton History, object K.5.9.075; Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 2; SUNY ESF)

Evaluation

Since the end of historic park development in 1963, views and vistas have remained a defini g characteristic of the Chancellorsville landscape, refle ting 1863 character as well as changes during the historic park period. Historic character has been lost in areas due to encroachment of woods into historic open fi lds, and introduction of modern development into the historic wooded setting (see fig. 2.1). iews along the park drives overall refle t character from the historic park era. Views of the Jackson monument from Route 3, once a focal point of the park, have been lost (fig. 3.8). Features related to the 1863 battlefi ld include the strategic Hazel Grove-Fairview vista, but within a narrower clearing that refle ts early park development, and without the western continuation to Hazel Grove. Views across the Flank Attack have been diminished due to growth of trees south of Route 3, but retain the overall expansive character with the view across Wilderness Church. The "Fair-view" from the Chancellorsville Inn remains, but is interrupted by the divided highway of Route 3 and lacks the historic vantage point of the building. Insuffi ent documentation exists to determine whether the broad views across McLaws clearing existed in 1863.

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

Small-scale features are furnishings and other details in the landscape defi ed by their size relative to the overall landscape. Small-scale features may serve aesthetic or utilitarian functions.

Historic Condition (1863–1963)

During the Civil War, small-scale features within the Chancellorsville landscape (area within park boundaries) included things such as tools and vehicles that were part of farming and mining operations. The most widespread small-scale features were fences of several types, with whitewashed wood fences often around farmsteads, and rail fences around agricultural fi lds. Around the Chancellorsville Inn were whitewashed picket and plank fences that defi ed ornamental grounds. The Chancellor cemetery probably had a wood fence enclosure. Most fences were destroyed or damaged during the battle. The battle also left debris throughout the battlefi ld, including such things as rucksacks, arms, munitions, diaries, personal mementoes, and clothing, in addition to human remains. Troops collected valuable materials in the aftermath of the battles, and scavengers likely scoured the landscape as well, leaving few things behind.

After the Civil War, fences were rebuilt, and by the early 20th century many had been replaced with barbed-wire, including those around the second Chancellorsville Inn

as well as the Chancellor cemetery. Commemorative monuments were introduced with the Jackson rock in 1879, followed by the fence-enclosed Jackson monument in 1888, 114th Pennsylvania in 1899, 27th Indiana in ca. 1901, and Lee-Jackson bivouac marker in 1903. The Daughters of the Confederacy installed a stone and bronze monument along Route 3 in front of the Chancellorsville Inn in 1927. Stone grave markers were installed in the Chancellor cemetery after the Civil War, and at the Wilderness Church cemetery beginning in 1915.

During the period of historic park development between 1931 and 1963, many small-scale features were introduced into the landscape for interpretation and wayfi ding, but no commemorative monuments were added. These included iron identific tion tablets that had a formal design similar to those at other national military parks. The NPS added a series of sign types that initially had a Colonial Revival style that was soon replaced with a rustic style. These included large narrative signs with Masonite signboards, smaller all-wood narrative signs, and small directional signs. Rustic wood picnic tables and stone fi eplaces were installed at the Furnace and Vista picnic areas. Other park small-scale features included a flagp le at the visitor contact station and another at the CCC camp. Stacked-rail fences were used to mark park boundaries at the entrances to the park drives.

During the MISSION 66 period, the park removed the rustic signs, bollards, picnic tables, and fi eplaces and installed features with a more modern and durable design. The large narrative signs were redesigned with gray paint and a metal sign board, and several new or replacement identific tion tablets were fabricated in aluminum. The stacked-rail fences at the entrances to the drives were probably removed at this time and metal gates with short sections of wood fencing were added. The park introduced small metal tour route signs and two large brick entrance signs along Route 3, along with a fla staff and directional compass at the new visitor center. Cannons were introduced as interpretive devices at the visitor contact station in the 1950s, and at Hazel Grove and Fairview in ca. 1960.



Figure 3.9. Changes in small-scale features in the Chancellorsville landscape. Top: stacked-rail field fences, looking northwest from the turnpike (Route 3) in the Flank Attack battlefield, ca. 1875; Middle: stacked-rail fences used to mark park boundaries and entrances during the historic park period, looking southwest along Bullock Drive, 1936; Bottom: Existing short fence sections and metal gates that mark entrances to park drives, looking east along Slocum Drive, 2013. (National Archives, copy of Fredericksburg and Spotyslvania National Military Park, FRSP 1445; FRSP Chancellorsville Photographs, box 6; SUNY ESF)

Post-Historic Condition (After 1963)

After 1963, small-scale features in the Chancellorsville landscape changed little in overall composition, except for the addition of small metal signs known as site markers, wood trail signs, and standard NPS interpretive waysides and directional signage. Cannons were added at the Chancellorsville Inn site. Picnic tables and barrel-style trash receptacles were added near

the visitor center. The identific tion tablets and larger narrative signs introduced in the 1930s and 1950s were not added to newly acquired park land, such as the Flank Attack battlefi ld. Rustic stacked-rail fencing was reintroduced to the park at the Chancellorsville Inn site in ca. 1987. One commemorative work, the Paxton monument, was dedicated in 1980.

Evaluation

Since the end of historic park development in 1963, small-scale features have changed through introduction of contemporary NPS signage, and removal of stacked-rail fences at park entrances. The MISSION 66 improvements to the park represented a significa t departure from the earlier rustic park features. No small-scale features remain from 1863, but the fi e historic commemorative monuments and the cannon at Hazel Grove, Fairview, and the Chancellorsville Inn site recall military action. The most prominent small-scale feature, the Jackson monument along Route 3 at the heart of the battlefi ld park, has lost its historic prominence in the landscape (see fig. 3.8). verall, small-scale features are today a minor characteristic of the Chancellorsville landscape, but were significa t in the 1863 landscape, most notably the many rail fences that influe ced battle action, or were part of the historic park landscape (fig. 3.9).

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

Archeological Sites contain surface or subsurface remnants related to historic or prehistoric land use. Subsurface remants may characterize a landscape if they are marked or are part of a landscape's historic association.

Historic Condition (1863–1963)

During the Civil War, archaeological sites within the Chancellorsville landscape became a widespread feature after the fi hting ended on May 3, 1863, characterized by building ruins, burials, above-ground human remains, and abandoned earthworks. Buildings that had been destroyed in whole or part included the Chancellorsville Inn, the Fairview house, the Bullock house ("White House"), the Hazel Grove house, and the Catharine Furnace complex. There were approximately 1,496 Union burials on the battlefi ld and many more uninterred remains. There were probably similar or greater number of Confederate casualties on the battlefi ld.

After the Civil War, most human remains were reinterred by 1868 to cemeteries outside Chancellorsville, and people rebuilt many of the destroyed or damaged buildings, including the Chancellorsville Inn. It became a ruin once again when the building was destroyed by fi e in 1927, leaving just the east walls and entrance steps intact. The battlefi ld's extensive lines of trenches and other earthworks eroded and became subtle depressions and rises in the landscape, often covered by trees and heavy undergrowth. The most prominent archeological site had been the ruins of the Fairview house, whose stone chimney stood as a poignant landmark in the Fairview clearing, but was removed by the 1920s, probably by the Rowleys who farmed the property. The stone stack of Catharine Furnace did remain standing, although it was inconspicuous given its location deep in the woods south of the turnpike. Other building ruins and remnants included the brick Pulliam house off Furnace Road. The Chancellors continued to inter family members in the family cemetery in the Fairview clearing.

During the period of historic park development between 1931 and 1963, the Catharine Furnace and earthworks remained the only visible and marked archaeological sites within the park. Unmarked battle-period building sites included the Van Wert house site along Route 3. The Trigg farmstead was probably demolished by the park for the construction of Jackson Trail West at some point between 1939 and 1943. The adjoining Stephens farmstead buildings also disappeared during this time (the family relocated to Rose Hill to the south in the late 19th century). The CCC camp along Elys Ford Road became an archaeological site upon its demolition in ca. 1945.

Post-Historic Conditions (After 1963)

Additional battle-period archaeological sites were incorporated into the park through property acquisition,



Figure 3.10. Archaeological sites in the Chancellorsville landscape. Top: Ruins of the Fairview house, looking south, 1879; Bottom: the Fairview House site showing existing interpretation, 2013. (The Confederate Albums, vol. 1, Chancellorsville Pictures, Manuscript Department, Duke University Library, copy of Fredericksburg and Spotyslvania National Military Park, FRSP 1813; SUNY ESF)

notably the Fairview house, Bullock house, Wellford house, and Chancellorsville Inn. All were marked and interpreted, but none had above-ground structural remains. The 1836 Wellford house was demolished in ca. 1970 by its private owner. The Chancellorsville Inn was marked by low brick walls and gravel trenches to interpret the subsurface foundation remains. None of the outbuilding sites were marked. A trace of the Old Mountain Road was interpreted and made accessible by a new path from the visitor center laid out in 1979. The park also acquired the Chancellor cemetery during this time. Two of the Fairview gun pits (lunettes) were lost to the widening of Route 3 in ca. 1973. The widening probably also destroyed the Van Wert house site, and other sites outside park boundaries, including the schoolhouse site at Hazel Grove, Dowdall's Tavern, and the Talley farmstead.

Evaluation

Since the end of historic period in 1963, archaeological sites of battle-period buildings have become more prominent in the landscape as interpreted features. Except for the Catharine Furnace stack, actual above-ground building remnants have been lost (fig. 3.10). The earthworks continue to be obscured by vegetation and litter, in a marked change in character from the early park period prior to World War II when they were cleared of brush and maintained in turf. They are also less accessible due to loss of much of the original 1935 trail system that was abandoned by 1950.

ENDNOTES

1 Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, and Susan A. Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1998). The cultural landscape evaluation is necessary because the National Register does not allow for comprehensive inventory and evaluation of cultural landscapes. There is no one-to-one correlation between inventory and evaluation methods of the National Register and NPS cultural landscape program.

2 Salem Church and the Jackson Shrine, which are administered as part of the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld unit, are outside the scope of this analysis and evaluation.

3 All historic areas of the National Park System were administratively listed in the National Register following creation of the program through the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

4 PAL/Public Archaeology Laboratory, Draft National Register documentation for Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, May 2015; Eric Mink to John Auwaerter regarding status of updated draft documentation, July 17, 2018.

5 PAL, Draft National Register documentation, Section 8, pages 115–116.

6 PAL, Draft National Register documentation, Section 7, pages 7-8, 49-60.

7 National Register Bulletin [15], *How to Apply the National Register Criteria* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1990, revised 1997), 144-45.

TABLES 3.0–3.6: LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY

TABLE 3.0. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: PARK-WIDE FEATURES (DRAWINGS 3.1–3.6)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Natural Systems and Features (Plan Key: NSF)					
NSF-1. Forest			Contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** Forest occupied all land outside of road corridors and agricultural clearings during Civil War; extent is known, but not the composition. Native forest was oak-hickory; much of battle-period was probably dense second-growth, with conifers characterizing the youngest second-growth areas where cutting for fuel or iron mining took place. Swamp covered low-lying areas. During early park period, extent of forest in the larger battlefield as well as on park lands remained similar to the Civil War period. **Evaluation:** The Civil War-era forest has been greatly reduced in extent in the larger battlefield through suburban development, but the extent on existing park lands has increased since the Civil War, extending onto formerly open agricultural land. The forest is likely more mature in many areas than it was during the Civil War, with a more open understory.	
Topography (Plan Key: T)					
T-1. Chancellorsville US (Federal) Works, Unnamed	CH0105 LCS:07893 NR Resource	17550	Contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** US and Confederate forces built earth trenches and artillery lunettes across the Chancellorsville Battlefield between May 1 and 3, 1863. **Evaluation:** Earthworks are the only visible remnants from the battle action. Although inconspicuous due to erosion, accumulation of leaf litter, and growth of vegetation, their location influenced historic patterns of circulation and interpretation during the early park period. Additional research is needed to document the history and condition of existing unnamed works that are primarily in the core of the park north and south of Route 3. Some trenches are outside of park boundaries, notably along Mineral Springs Road and River Road. See tables 3.1 and 3.4 for named works.	
T-2. Chancellorsville Confederate Works, Unnamed	NR Resource		Contributing	See above.	n/a

TABLE 3.0. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: PARK-WIDE FEATURES (DRAWINGS 3.1–3.6)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
Circulation Features (Plan Key: C)					
C-1. Orange Turnpike (Route 3)			*Non-contributing (setting)*	***Context:*** *Civil War, Historic Park Development* ***History:*** *Road built ca. 1716 as Germanna Road between Fredericksburg and Germanna; improved as Orange Turnpike, ca. 1813; section between current Routes 610 and 621 rebuilt as part of Orange Plank Road, 1852; designated a state route, ca. 1925 (Route 37, then Route 3); served as part of park circulation during initial park development in 1930s; section from Route 610 east widened into divided four-lane highway, ca. 1963; from Route 610 west, ca.1972.* ***Evaluation:*** *The Orange Turnpike/Route 3 remains the main transportation corridor through Chancellorsville as it was during the historic period. Due to substantial widening and realignment, the road no longer contributes to the historic character of the battlefield landscape. Heavy automobile traffic and 55+ mph speeds also inhibit park circulation, forming a physical and psychological divide through the core of the park.*	
C-2. Park Drive Shoulder Parking Areas		103084 (Fairview) 116203 (Hzl. Grove) 116209 (Maury) 236429 (Bivouac) 242438 (Bullock) 36541 (Furnace) 46233 (Stop 8)	Non-contributing (post-historic)	Minor parking areas added along road shoulders, post-1963: two along Stuart Drive, one on Bullock Drive, two on Furnace Road, one across from the Catharine Furnace, and one along Stop 8 drive. Fairview and Catharine Furnace parking areas lined by non-historic split-rail fences.	
Vegetation Features (Plan Key: C)					
V-1. Chancellorsville Park Drive Plantings and Turf Shoulders		23949/11080	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** NPS completed park drives with turf shoulders and plantings to enhance native wooded setting, ca. 1934–35 (except Jackson Trail East, Jackson Trail West, and Mineral Springs Road). Plantings managed to enhance beauty, screen, and direct views; included dogwood, laurel, pine, sumac, blueberry, and native hardwoods. Plantings naturalized over time, but mown turf maintained.[1] **Evaluation:** The turf shoulders and naturalized native plantings along the park drives remain, but mowing over time may have regularized their limits. Suburban development has altered the natural, rustic character along Furnace Road and Slocum Drive. Further research and inventory necessary to determine the extent to which the historic plantings and areas of turf survive.	

TABLE 3.0. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: PARK-WIDE FEATURES (DRAWINGS 3.1–3.6)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
V-2. Chancellorsville Field Crops and Meadow Grasses		22927 / 1333023, 1333024, 1333026	Contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Agricultural clearings were used for raising hay, wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco, rye, and corn, ca. 1860; Agricultural crops still raised during the early park period, but most battle-period farmland outside of park boundaries. After historic period, NPS acquired farmland on the historic battlefield at Fairview, Bullock Plantation, Talley Farm, Locust Grove, and Wellford Plantation. NPS property presently farmed through lease agreements include Fairview clearing, Wagner Farm, and Stop 8 area (former Ashton/Brygider farms); current crops include soybeans and hay. Bullock clearing and portions of Fairview clearing mown seasonally. **Evaluation:**. While the current extent and species of meadow and crops are not the same as those in 1863, they are compatible in overall character and reflect continued historic agricultural and rural land use.	
Small-Scale Features (Plan Key: SSF)					
SSF-1. Cast Metal Narrative Signs (Happel Signs)		Data recorded by location (multiple sites)	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Design for standard park-wide rustic-style narrative signs consisting of brown Masonite board with yellow lettering, set within a stained wood frame and supported by wood posts with pointed finials introduced ca. 1937; design also used to display battlefield maps. Design updated during MISSION 66 era using gray-painted cast-aluminum signboard and maps, and same frame painted gray, ca.1955. Improvements included addition of round logos for each of the park units, designed by Ralph Happel; Chancellorsville's logo depicted Lee and Jackson's so-called Crackerbox Meeting at the bivouac site on May 1, 1863.[2] Signs maintained as standard through ca. 1990. A number removed; approximately 18 remaining, most south of Route 3 and along the Jackson Trail. **Evaluation:** The cast metal narrative signs reflect interpretive devices introduced in the 1930s and updated during the MISSION 66 period that historically provided a cohesive identity to the four units of the national military park. Due to removals, the signs no longer serve this function.	
SSF-2. Park Drive Entry Gates and Fences			Non-contributing (post-historic)	Swinging gates of Cor-ten tube-steel installed after 1963 to control access, located at south end of Sickles Drive, north end of Stuart Drive, west end of Berry-Paxton Drive, and east end of Slocum Drive; flanked by stacked-rail fences with posts, except on Berry-Paxton Drive. The entrances to the drives from the public roads were mostly lined by split-rail fences during the historic period.	

TABLE 3.0. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: PARK-WIDE FEATURES (DRAWINGS 3.1–3.6)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
SSF-3. Interpretive Waysides and Site Markers		231589	Non-contributing (post-historic)	Interpretive waysides with illustrated panels and text are located at tour stops and other significant sites. Smaller anodized metal signs, known as Site Markers, are located at secondary interpretive sites, primarily along trails. Both designs were introduced after the end of the historic period in 1963.	
SSF-4. Identification Tablets	AU0275 LCS:082132 082133, 082134 [organ. as Battlefield, Earthwork, House Site, and Road ID Tablets]	22927 / 11789, 17793 44076 / 17782	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** The War Department developed a standard metal tablet to mark historic sites and park drives in the national military park. They featured angled black-pained iron plaques with aluminum-painted raised inscriptions, set on octagonal concrete-filled steel posts. War Department installed temporary wood tablets in ca. 1931-33; permanent tablets not installed until ca. 1935, by NPS. NPS maintained design through 1960s, but used aluminum instead of iron. Drives and historic sites acquired by NPS after ca. 1970 are not marked by identification tablets. **Evaluation:** The identification tablets reflect a standard War Department design that was used throughout Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania, similar to tablets used at national cemeteries and many national military parks dating back to the 1880s. 20 tablets presently exist; some have been removed since the historic period. A complete inventory of those that existed historically has not been found.	
SSF-5. MISSION 66-Era Battlefield Tour Route Signs		Data recorded by location (multiple sites)	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** NPS established driving tour route at Chancellorsville and other units of Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania as part of MISSION 66 prospectus, 1955; cast-metal circular signs mounted on wood posts designating tour stops and tour direction installed by ca. 1960. Initially white with dark lettering, changed to brown with white lettering at an undetermined date. By late 20th century, materials changed to painted sheet metal. **Evaluation:** The original design of the battlefield tour route signs reflect historic park wayfinding and MISSION 66-era design. The later sheet-metal versions do not contribute because they represent a shift away from the historic design and materials.	
SSF-6. NPS Identification and Wayfinding Signs		Data recorded by location (multiple sites)	Non-contributing (post-historic)	The existing standard NPS brown/white sheet-metal signs and trailhead signs that provide direction and wayfinding date to after the end of the historic period in 1963. They replaced rustic wood identification and wayfinding signs from the 1930s and MISSION 66 periods. (Not identified on Drawings 3.1–3.6)	

TABLE 3.0. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: PARK-WIDE FEATURES (DRAWINGS 3.1–3.6)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
SSF-7. Wood Trail Signs			Non-contributing (post-historic)	Several small incised wood signs mark trails, such as part of the Chancellorsville History Trail (Loop Trail) west of the visitor center. These were added after the end of the historic period in ca. 1963. They may have replaced identification tablets or more finely crafted rustic wood identification signs used in the 1930s. (Not identified on Drawings 3.1–3.6)	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: CORE BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.1)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Natural Systems and Features (Plan Key: NSF)					
NSF-1. Forest			Contributing	See Table 3.0. Forest covered approximately half of the northern core park area in 1863, and additional area during the historic park period. Forest that post-dates the Civil War is mostly within the Bullock Plantation, the western part of the Fairview clearing, and northeastern part of the Fairview clearing north of the Chancellorsville Inn site. An area of dense successional woods is at the site of a blow-down near Mineral Springs Road.	
Spatial Organization Features (Plan Key: SO)					
SO-1. 114th Pennsylvania Monument Clearing			Contributing	**Context:** Pre-Park Commemoration **History:** Site partly within Fairview clearing, 1863; became wooded post-war. Property acquired by the Chancellorsville Battlefield Association, 1891, which assisted the 114th Pennsylvania Volunteers (Collis Zouaves) in marking their general position on the battlefield on May 2-3, 1863. Site selected at end of path or trail that ran parallel to Jackson's Corps Line; small clearing either maintained or created around the monument dedicated in 1899. NPS built Captain Dimick Foot Trail across Route 3 through the clearing, 1935; trail abandoned, ca. 1950; size of the clearing reduced approximately 75' in depth with widening of Route 3, ca. 1972. **Evaluation:** Although the 114th Pennsylvania Monument clearing is no longer readily accessible and has changed in extent, the quarter-acre clearing remains an historic open space setting for the 114th Pennsylvania monument.	
SO-2. Bullock Clearing			Contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** Clearing at time of Civil War approximately 80 acres along Elys Ford Road, mostly to the west but also to the east, south of Mineral Springs Road. Northern part became separate farm during post-war period; privately-owned clearing north of Bullock Drive reforested during early park period. Clearing further reduced in size through late 20th century to approximately 3.3 acres. **Evaluation:** The Bullock clearing is a primary battle-period open space and site of the final fighting on May 3, 1863 (Apex of Hooker's last line). The decrease in the clearing's size detracts from the historic character of the battlefield.	
SO-3. Chancellor Cemetery Enclosure			Contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Cemetery established within Fairview clearing, ca. 1812; ownership of one-acre parcel to Chancellor heirs, 1854; enclosed by white picket fence by ca. 1863; smaller area of approximately 0.2 acre enclosed by barbed-wire fence by early 20th century; wire fence replaced by brick wall, ca.1970. Conveyed to park ownership through Eastern National Park & Monument Association, 1985. **Evaluation:** The Chancellor Cemetery enclosure is a battle-period space, but has been altered since the Civil War due to addition of the brick wall and trees; the	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: CORE BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.1)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
				battle-period enclosure is believed to have been larger.[3] It was not within the park during the historic period.	
SO-4. Fairview Clearing			Contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** Clearing established between ca. 1777 (Raine's Ordinary) and ca. 1799 (Fairview house), limits not known, but most likely extended north of turnpike (Route 3). Approximately 142 acres at time of Civil War (including present vista clearing); northwestern part of clearing became wooded, post-war; approximately 60 acres by 1927. Currently about 63 acres (excluding vista clearing). **Evaluation:** The Fairview clearing is the primary open space in the battlefield and site of the center of the battle on May 3, 1863. The reduction in the size of the clearing detracts from the historic character of the battlefield.	
SO-5. Fairview-Hazel Grove Vista Clearing			Contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** Part of Fairview and Hazel Grove clearings, 1863; wooded by 1927. Narrow vista clearing between Hazel Grove and Fairview sites, approximately 300' wide and 2,500' long, created ca. 1932 by War Department to interpret artillery line of fire. Scattered trees within clearing removed post-1963 and clearing narrowed to 200'; currently approximately 13 acres. **Evaluation:** The Fairview-Hazel Grove vista clearing is a space created during the historic park era. Its current limits detract from the larger open space that existed during the Civil War, as well as the broader clearing that existed prior to 1963.	
SO-6. Hazel Grove Clearing			Contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** Part of larger, approximately 70-acre Hazel Grove clearing from 1863 through ca. 1973, where Confederates fired on US artillery at Fairview. Wilderness Presidential Resorts developed on western part of clearing beginning in ca. 1973; reduced clearing to approximately 1.3 acres west of Stuart Drive. Pines planted on NPS boundary to screen development, ca. 1973. **Evaluation:** The Hazel Grove clearing, although a fragment of the historic clearing, is an important open space from the battle period that saw significant artillery action. The loss of the adjoining open space on private property detracts from the historic character of the battlefield landscape.	
SO-7. Ranger Lane Residential Yards			Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Part of wooded area east of Pender's Line and west of Fairview (Chancellor) Plantation, 1863. Three ranch-style staff residences built 1961; included lawn space around houses partly beneath trees. Part of Quarters 5 lawn removed for parking, ca. 1980. **Evaluation:** The yards around the Ranger Lane residences are part of the historic park development and are integral to the suburban character of the park's MISSION 66 improvements. There have been no substantial changes except at the front lawn of Quarters 5.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: CORE BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.1)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
SO-8. Ranger Lane Septic Field Clearing			Unevaluated	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Part of wooded area east of Pender's Line and west of Fairview (Chancellor) Plantation, 1863. Clearing/septic field not shown on May 1961 as-built drawings for Ranger Lane houses; may have been built soon after.[4] **Evaluation:** Insufficient documentation has been found to evaluate the septic field clearing along Ranger Road. If built prior to 1963, it would be contributing as part of the spatial character of the Ranger Lane development, although it is an inconspicuous feature.	
SO-9. Ranger Lane Power Line Corridor			Non-contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Part of wooded area east of Pender's Line and west of Chancellor (Fairview) Plantation, 1863. Clearing approximately 50' wide and 1,300' long created for overhead power line from Route 3 to Ranger Lane housing, ca. 1961; crossed Chancellorsville History Trail (built ca. 1979). **Evaluation:** The Ranger Lane power line corridor is not associated with the historic significance of the landscape. The space and accompanying overhead power line were hidden in the woods and not intended to be seen from the Ranger Lane area or from Bullock Drive. It detracts from the historic wooded setting of the Chancellorsville History Trail.	
SO-10. Maintenance Yard			Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Part of wooded area on Bullock Plantation, 1863; gravel-surfaced yard approximately 150' by 75' established 1937 with construction of maintenance (utility) garage; includes short spur drive from Hooker Drive; enclosed by chain-link fence post-1945; salt storage shed added 2005.[5] **Evaluation:** Although utilitarian, the maintenance yard reflects the historic space that was integral to operation of the adjoining historic maintenance garage built by the CCC. The existing overgrown chain-link fence may be a non-historic addition.	
Land Use Features (Plan Key: LU))					
LU-1. Conserved Battlefield Land: Stonewall Brigade Parcel, Route 3			*Contributing (Setting)*	***Context:*** *Civil War* ***History:*** *Site part of woods between Hazel Grove and Locust Grove, location of fighting during the Flank Attack, May 2, 1863. Subdivided and Craftsman-style bungalow constructed ca. 1925; front part of property taken for widening of Route 3, ca. 1972; 9.2-acre property acquired by Central Virginia Battlefield Trust, 2012.[6] House demolished ca. 2012; garage/shed and driveway remains.* ***Evaluation:*** *The Stonewall Brigade Parcel is part of the larger battlefield that is outside the park boundary. The woods on the property are part of the historic forest on the battlefield; the existing lawn, building, and driveway do not contribute to the historic character of the landscape. Property is outside the NPS authorized boundary.*	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: CORE BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.1)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
LU-2. Easement Parcel 03-257: Estates of Lee-Jackson			*Contributing (Setting)*	***Context:*** *Civil War* ***History:*** *Site part of woods along boundary between Chancellor (Fairview) Plantation and Catharine Furnace property, near Slocum's Line, 1863; adjacent park land acquired ca. 1931 and Slocum Drive completed by 1935. Estates of Lee-Jackson laid out, 1995; subdivision included easement to NPS consisting of narrow, approximately 30'-wide easement along park boundary with three southward extensions intended to convey direction of line of fire.[7] Subdivision houses constructed between ca. 1995 and 2000.* ***Evaluation:*** *Easement parcel 03-257 within the Estates of Lee-Jackson subdivision contain a narrow margin of woods that does not screen views of residential development from the west end of Slocum Drive. The southern extensions of the easement cross open residential yards, roads, and driveways that detract from the historic setting of the landscape. Property is outside the NPS authorized boundary.*	
LU-3. Inholding Parcel 03-153: Seay House, 8940 Elys Ford Road	*NR Resource*		*Contributing (non-historic landscape)*	***Context:*** *Civil War* ***History:*** *Site part of Bullock clearing, 1863; west side of Elys Ford Road within Bullock clearing subdivided and developed with houses early-mid 20th-century; one-acre lot of parcel 03-153 developed with small Cape Cod-style house, ca. 1938. Owned by Marvin Seay, late 20th century.[8]* ***Evaluation:*** *Privately-owned parcel 103-153 is part of the historic battlefield landscape. The existing woods, house, specimen trees, driveway, and lawn do not contribute to the historic character of the landscape that was meadow or agricultural fields in 1863.*	
LU-4. Inholding Parcel 03-216: Wilderness Church Parsonage, 9409 Plank Road (Route 3)			*Contributing (non-historic landscape)*	***Context:*** *Civil War* ***History:*** *Site part of woods west of Locust Grove clearing, 1863. 1.66-acre lot subdivided and Cape Cod-style house built ca. 1950; owned by Wilderness Baptist Church and used as a parsonage.* ***Evaluation:*** *Privately-owned parcel 103-216 is part of the historic battlefield landscape. The existing woods at the rear of the property contribute to the historic character of the battlefield landscape; the existing house, specimen trees, driveway, and lawn do not contribute.*	
LU-6. Inholding Parcel 03-224: Orange Plank Road			*Contributing*	*See Table 3.4*	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: CORE BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.1)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Circulation Features (Plan Key: C)					
C-3. Berry-Paxton Drive	CH0098c LCS:082098 NR HAF FHWA Route 0015	23969	Contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** Location of farm road connecting Fairview and Hazel Grove, 1863. Property acquired by federal government, ca. 1931; road redesigned by War Department as 0.77-mile long, 18′ wide park drive to Route 3, ca. 1933; diverted from farm road alignment through Fairview clearing, which required removal of one east-west artillery lunette. Featured oiled pea gravel surface, stone/concrete culvert, and culverts with stone headwalls. Paved in asphalt, ca. 1950. Northern 1,000 feet of drive removed ca. 1972 with widening of Route 3; parking area added at dead-end. **Evaluation:** Berry-Paxton Drive is part of the historic park circulation that replaced battle-period circulation in part. Drive is significant for commemorating US General Hiram G. Berry and Confederate General Elisha F. "Bull" Paxton. It is the only park drive that commemorates generals from both sides; both were killed nearby on May 3, 1863. The southern part of the drive has not undergone substantial changes since the historic period. Removal of the northern part of the drive detracts from the historic character of the battlefield park landscape. The wooded south half of the road was open field in 1863.	
C-4. Bullock Drive (Bullock Road)	CH0041a LCS:082101 NR HAF FHWA Route 0013	23953	Contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** Road probably laid out in 18th century as part of Old Mine Road (Mineral Springs Road), used to access iron mines along Mine Run for Tubal Furnace. Bullock name probably given to section west of Elys Ford Road following establishment of Bullock Plantation, ca. 1848; road continued across turnpike (Route 3) and ended at road to Hazel Grove. Road reconstructed as 0.88-mile long, 18′ wide park drive that followed a new alignment at south end, ca. 1935; featured oiled pea gravel surface and culverts with stone headwalls. Paved in asphalt, ca. 1950. Two intersections added with construction of Ranger Lane and visitor center access road, ca. 1961. **Evaluation:** Bullock Drive is part of the historic park circulation that was an improvement of a battle-period road. Aside from repaving and widening of Route 3 intersection, the road has not undergone substantial changes since the historic period. The road retains its battle-period wooded setting, but has lost some of its open-space setting at the north end within the Bullock clearing.	
C-5. Bullock House Site Path			Non-contributing (post-historic)	Unpaved forked trail approximately 350′ long from Bullock Drive to the site of the Bullock house and Elys Ford Road added after NPS acquisition of the property in 1973. Includes two interpretive waysides for the Bullock house site and Apex of Hooker's Last Line across Elys Ford Road.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: CORE BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.1)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
C-6. Chancellorsville History Trail		23993	Non-contributing (post-historic)	Unpaved approximately 3.5-mile 2-hour-long trail that crosses through most of the park land north of Route 3, built ca. 1985. Includes 11 interpretive stops. Trail follows short sections of three historic trails built ca. 1935: Mott-Carr Foot Trail west and south of Bullock Drive, Couch's Foot Trail north of Bullock Drive, and an unnamed trail east of CCC camp site. Trail may also follow part of a historic farm road east of the Chancellorsville Inn site.	
C-7. Elys Ford Road (Part)	*NR Resource*		*Contributing*	***Context:*** *Civil War, Historic Park Development* ***History:*** *Early road built pre-1716 that formed part of the main intersection at Chancellorsville at time of battle, 1863. Section between Bullock Drive and Hooker Drive acquired by War Department subject to public right-of-way, ca. 1931. Formed park of park circulation with connecting park drives; roadsides improved by CCC and lined by stacked-rail fences, 1930s.[9] Section between Hooker Drive and Route 3 acquired by NPS, 1973; designated as Route 610 and maintained by the state.* ***Evaluation:*** *Elys Ford Road is part of the battle-period circulation during the battle period. Although paved, the road has not been substantially widened and retains its overall battle-period alignment, but has lost the fencing added during the historic park period that recalled battle-period conditions. The intersection with Route 3 and Old Plank Road has been substantially widened.*	
C-8. Hazel Grove-Fairview Trail		23994	Non-contributing (post-historic)	Unpaved, 1 mile, 45-minute trail from Stuart Drive through Fairview-Hazel Grove vista clearing to the Fairview lunettes and looping back via Berry-Paxton Drive, built ca. 2005. Includes 7 interpretive stops. Follows a segment of the Captain Dimick Foot Trail built in 1935.	
C-9. Hooker Drive	CH0104a LCS:082083 NR HAF FHWA Route 0014	23949	Contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** Site of woods road between River Road and Elys Ford Road, parallel to line of US trenches, 1863. Rebuilt as 0.53-mile long, 18' wide park drive, ca. 1935; featured oiled pea gravel surface and culverts with stone headwalls. Paved in asphalt, ca. 1950. **Evaluation:** Hooker Drive is part of the historic park circulation that was an improvement of a battle-period road. Drive is significant for commemorating the head of US forces at Chancellorsville, Major General Joseph Hooker. The drive has not undergone substantial changes since the historic period, and retains its historic wooded setting.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: CORE BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.1)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
C-10. Johnston Construction Site Concrete Road	CH0003		Non-contributing (post-historic)	Road from Route 3 extending 0.20 mile south through the Fairview clearing past the Chancellor Cemetery, built ca. 1967 by A. N. Johnston to access a construction facility (concrete plant) he developed in the woods to the south; northern 700' paved in concrete. Property acquired by NPS through condemnation proceedings, 1975. Used by park maintenance to access cemetery and Fairview site.	
C-11. Mineral Springs Road (Part)			Contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Road probably laid out in 18th century from turnpike/old mountain road 2.5 miles northeast to Spotswood Furnace Road to access iron mines along Mine Run (Mineral Springs Run) associated with Tubal Furnace; road lined by US defenses and served as route of US retreat, 1863. Section west of Elys Ford Road became known as Bullock Road. War Department acquired 0.75-mile section east of Elys Ford Road, ca. 1931; unrealized plans called for improving it as gravel-surfaced park drive. NPS alienated eastern .55 mile of road, 1973; portion of remaining 0.2 mile section on park property used as part of Chancellorsville History Trail developed ca. 1985. Road to east cut-off by suburban development (Estates of Chancellorsville), ca. 2000. **Evaluation:** The section of Mineral Springs Road on park property is part of the battle-period circulation that shaped the US defenses known as Apex of Hooker's Last Line. Although it is currently a rutted two-track trail and is only partially on park property, it is the only largely unaltered battle-period road on the battlefield.	
Old Plank Road, Route 610 (Orange Plank Road)			Contributing	See Table 3.4	
C-12. Ranger Lane	NR Resource FHWA Route 0405	46386, 103082/4006 70 (parking)	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Site part of wooded area east of Pender's Line and west of Chancellor (Fairview) Plantation, 1863. Curving 0.11-mile-long and 15' wide dead-end asphalt road with drainage swales and pipe culverts, designed by NPS Eastern Division of Design & Construction, built 1961; pull-off parking area added at middle residence used as Western Ranger Office, ca. 1980. **Evaluation:** Ranger Lane reflects informal, suburban design that was popular during MISSION 66 for park residential areas. Aside from the addition of a small parking area at Quarters 5, Ranger Lane remains unchanged since the end of the historic period.	
C-13. Ranger Lane Driveways and Entrance Walks		23803 / 1256225	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Asphalt 10'-wide driveways leading to porte-cocheres and concrete entrance walks designed by NPS Eastern Division of Design & Construction, built 1961. **Evaluation:** The Ranger Lane driveways and entrance walks reflect informal, suburban design that was popular during MISSION 66 for park residential areas. There have been no documented changes since the end of the historic period aside from asphalt repaving.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: CORE BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.1)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
C-14. River Road (Miles Drive) (Part)	CH0096a LCS:082080 82152 NR Associated Feature	23951	Contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** Site of old River Road and woods north of turnpike and US trenches, 1863. Property acquired by War Department, ca. 1931; 0.75-mile long, 18′ wide park drive built by NPS/CCC as bypass to old River Road, ca. 1935; included oiled pea gravel surface and culverts with stone headwalls. Paved in asphalt, ca. 1950. Eastern 0.65 mile of road alienated/sold to Ralph England, 1973 subject to state right-of-way; NPS retained ownership of 0.1-mile western end; entire road renamed River Road and maintained by state as Route 618. Minor widening and residential development along alienated section, post-1973. **Evaluation:** River Road has lost a substantial part of its association with the park and with its original namesake, Medal of Honor recipient Colonel Nelson A. Miles. The park-owned section has not undergone substantial physical changes since its construction aside from addition of striping; the non-park section has lost its historic wooded setting to residential development.	
Sickles Drive			Contributing	See Table 3.4	
C-15. Slocum Drive	CH0106a LCS:082094 NR Associated Feature		Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Site of woods along southern boundary of Chancellor (Fairview) Plantation adjacent to US trenches (Slocum's Line), 1863. Narrow strip of land along trenches acquired by War Department, ca. 1931and 0.83-mile long, 18′ wide drive built along north side of trenches, ca. 1933; included oiled pea-gravel surface, triangular intersection with Stuart/Sickles drives, and culverts with stone headwalls completed by 1935. Captain Dimick Foot Trail maintained along south side of drive between 1935 and ca. 1950. Paved in asphalt, ca. 1950. **Evaluation:** Slocum Drive is part of the historic park circulation and is significant for commemorating US General Henry W. Slocum, commander of the 12th Corps. Slocum Drive has not undergone substantial changes since the end of the historic period, except for loss of wooded setting at west end due to development of the adjoining Estates of Lee-Jackson beginning in 1995.	
C-16. Stuart Drive	CH0086a LCS:082096 NR Associated Feature FHWA Route 0013	23953	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Site of woods and clearing between Fairview and Hazel Grove plantations, 1863. Property acquired by War Department, ca. 1931 and 0.83-mile long, 18′ wide drive constructed 1932 along new alignment since parallel historic road (Hazel Grove entrance road) was on private property to the west. Drive featured oiled pea-gravel surface, two triangular intersections, double boxed culvert with stone headwalls, and culverts with stone headwalls completed by 1935. Paved in asphalt, ca. 1950. Northern 75′ removed for widening of Route 3, ca. 1972; parking area with concrete curbs added at Hazel Grove site, ca. 2000. **Evaluation:** Stuart Drive is part of the historic park circulation, and is also significant for commemorating Confederate General J. E. B. Stuart, commander of the Confederate 2nd Corps following Stonewall Jackson's mortal wounding. Aside from changes to the Route 3 intersection, the drive has not undergone substantial changes since the historic period. The concrete curbs at Hazel Grove detract from the historic design of the road.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: CORE BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.1)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
C-17. Maintenance Area Drive/Parking	FHWA Route 0406	46502, 103083 / 400677 (parking)	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Site of woods at east end of Bullock Plantation, 1863. Gravel-surfaced yard approximately 150' by 75' with access off Hooker Drive built 1937. **Evaluation:** Although the maintenance area drive/parking is utilitarian and not intended to be seen by the public, it reflects the historic circulation that was integral to operation of the adjoining historic maintenance garage built by the CCC.	
Topography (Plan Key: T)					
T-3. Apex of Hooker's Last Line, US	CH0109 LCS:007896 ASMIS: FRSP159.00 NR HAF	17553	Contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Multiple lines of US trenches with artillery lunettes built in Bullock Plantation field east of the intersection of Elys Ford Road and Mineral Springs Road, May 3, 1863; served as final US defenses following loss of headquarters at Chancellorsville Inn on May 3. Trenches also lined south side of Mineral Springs Road. Field became wooded post-war and remained wooded. Southern earthworks acquired by War Department, ca. 1931; earthworks probably cleared and sodded, ca. 1935; marked by identification tablet, ca. 1935. **Evaluation:** The multiple segments of trench earthworks and gun pits associated with the Apex of Hooker's Last Line are currently hidden by woods and natural debris, and are largely inaccessible. Most of the trenches are on private property north of the park boundary extending into the Estates of Chancellorsville subdivision (ca. 2000). Condition/integrity not assessed for CLR.	
T-4. Couch's Line, US	LCS:007893 ASMIS: FRSP149.00 NR HAF		Contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Two-part T-shaped trench built under direction of Major General Darius Couch, senior commander of the US 2nd Corps, in Bullock clearing north of Bullock Road, May 3, 1863. Field became wooded, post-war. Property around earthworks acquired by War Department, ca. 1931; earthwork probably cleared and sodded, ca. 1935; General Couch Foot Trail built along trenches, 1935 and abandoned ca. 1950. Chancellorsville History Trail laid out on part of old trail, ca. 1985. South part of Conch's Line removed at undetermined date. **Evaluation:** Couch's Line is a remnant trench earthwork approximately 400' long, that is currently hidden by woods and natural debris, but is accessible from the Chancellorsville History Trail. Condition/integrity not assessed for CLR.	n/a
T-5. Fairview Artillery Positions, US	CH0099 LCS:007892 NR HAF	17549	Contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** 34 US guns commanded by Captain Clermont Best positioned at Fairview farmstead on May 2, with crescent-shaped gun pits (lunettes) facing south across Fairview-Hazel Grove road; following advance of Jackson's Flank Attack later that day, Best turned battery 90 degrees to face west, lined up along east side of road; positions abandoned at 9:00 a.m., May 3. Surrounding field became wooded and road abandoned, post-war. Property acquired by War Department, ca. 1931; woods initially cleared except on gun pits, and one east-west gun pit removed for construction of Berry-Paxton Drive, ca. 1933; trees cleared and gun pits sodded, ca. 1935; topography	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: CORE BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.1)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
				and floor of gun pit on east side of Berry-Paxton Drive restored by CCC, 1936. Two gun pits destroyed for widening of Route 3, ca. 1972. **Evaluation:** The approximately 24 Fairview artillery positions (gun pits) form the most conspicuous and distinctive set of earthworks at Chancellorsville. The gun pits retain their cleared, sodded appearance dating to the historic park period. Approximately two earthworks have been lost since the historic period and three since the Civil War: the northern ones are concealed by woods. Loss of the Fairview-Hazel Grove road, which influenced the placement of the gun pits, detracts from the historic battlefield setting of the earthworks.	
T-6. Griffin's Line, US	CH0108 LCS:082140 NR HAF		Contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Single line of trenches built by Griffin's Division of the US 5th Corps in field on Bullock Plantation parallel to the east side of Elys Ford Road extending north along US Ford Road, May 3, 1863. Associated with Apex of Hooker's Last Line. Site became wooded, post-war. Southern part of line acquired by War Department, ca. 1931; earthwork probably cleared of small trees/shrubs and sodded, ca. 1935. Line north of park boundary removed at undetermined date, probably prior to 1931; property developed for St. Patrick's Church and rectory, 1983. **Evaluation:** Griffin's Line, a remnant trench earthwork approximately 700' long, is currently hidden by woods and natural debris. There is no public access to the earthwork, and it is unmarked. Condition/integrity not assessed for CLR.	n/a
T-7. Jackson's Corps Line, Confederate / US	CH0045 LCS:082150 ASMIS: FRSP158.00 NR HAF	17557	Contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** Line of trenches through woods in western part of Chancellor (Fairview) Plantation extended north of Bullock Road to turnpike/Route 3, built in part by US forces on May 2, 1863 and taken over and extended by Jackson's 2nd Corps; included branch trench on west side. Line north of Bullock Road lost at undetermined date. Property acquired by War Department, ca. 1931; earthwork cleared of small trees/shrubs, sodded, and marked by iron tablet at Bullock Drive, ca. 1935; Mott-Car Foot Trail built along west side of trench, 1935, abandoned ca. 1950. Chancellorsville History Trail with site markers and stacked-rail fences at earthwork established along part of old trail, ca. 1985. **Evaluation:** Jackson's Corps Line is a largely intact trench earthwork, approximately 4,500 long. Its parapet and trench remain visible, although mostly covered in scrub and natural debris. It is marked and accessible from the Chancellorsville History Trail.	
T-8. Pender's Line, 12th Corps, Confederate / US	CH0044 LCS:082154 ASMIS: FRSP176.00 NR HAF	17559	Contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** U-shaped line of trenches through woods west of Chancellor (Fairview) Plantation and Bullock Road with ditches on both sides; built by US forces, May 2, 1863 and taken over by Confederates under command of Confederate Brigadier General W. D. Pender; crossed woods road and included separate interior line. Property acquired by War Department, ca. 1931; earthwork cleared of small trees/shrubs, sodded, ca. 1935; Mott-Carr Foot Trail built along eastern side of work, 1935, abandoned ca. 1950. Chancellorsville History Trail with site markers established along part of old trail, ca. 1985. **Evaluation:** Pender's Line is a largely intact trench earthwork, approximately 1,800 feet long. It contains trenches on both sides, and overall retains the most visible	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: CORE BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.1)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
				topography of any earthworks on the battlefield, except for the separate interior section that is not visible. The earthwork is marked and accessible from the Chancellorsville History Trail.	
T-9. Slocum's Line, US	CH0107 LCS:007894 ASMIS: FRSP150.00 NR HAF	17551	Contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** Linear trench with abatis built by XII Corps under command of Major General Henry W. Slocum through wide swath of woods along southern boundary of Chancellor (Fairview) Plantation, May 1-2, 1863. Western end of earthwork removed at undetermined date. Property acquired by War Department, ca. 1931; Slocum Drive built along northern side of earthwork, ca. 1933; earthwork cleared of small trees/shrubs, sodded, and marked by identification tablet, ca. 1935; Captain Dimick Foot Trail built along north side of trench, 1935, abandoned ca. 1950. Estates of Lee-Jackson subdivision built near western end of earthwork beginning in 1995. **Evaluation:** Slocum's Line is a largely intact trench earthwork, approximately 3,520' long. It is marked and accessible from Slocum Drive, but its parapet and trench are inconspicuous and covered by vegetation and natural debris.	
T-10. Slocum's Log Works, US / Confederate	CH0087 LCS:007895 ASMIS: FRSP151.00 NR HAF	17552	Contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Linear trench built by US 12th Corps under command of Major General Henry W. Slocum through woods at western end of Chancellor (Fairview) Plantation facing Hazel Grove, May 1-2, 1863; formed northern continuation of Slocum's Line; taken over by Confederate forces, May 3, 1863. Property acquired by War Department, ca.1931. Name "Slocum's Log Works" coined ca. 1935 with unrealized plans to restore work with log construction; probably cleared of shrubs/small trees and sodded, ca.1935; Gunners Foot Trail built to earthwork, ca.1935, abandoned ca.1950. **Evaluation:** Slocum's Log Works is a remnant trench earthwork approximately 528' long, but is currently hidden by woods and natural debris. There is no public access to the earthwork, and it is unmarked. Condition/integrity not assessed for CLR.	n/a
Vegetation (Plan Key: V)					
V-2. Chancellorsville Field Crops and Meadow Grasses			Contributing	See Table 3.0. (Fairview field crops and meadow, Bullock clearing meadow)	
V-3. Berry-Paxton Drive Triangle Trees			Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Site of open field and Hazel Grove-Fairview road, 1863; became wooded post-war. Woods cleared except small grove of young evergreens with construction of road, ca. 1933; native trees and possibly understory planted ca. 1935.[10] Understory and some trees probably removed at undetermined date. **Evaluation:** The trees within the Berry-Paxton Drive intersection triangle are part of the historic maintained grounds along the park drives. Further research needed to determine if there were additional trees and native understory prior to 1963.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: CORE BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.1)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
V-4. Bullock Clearing Tree Line			Non-contributing (post-historic)	Open field in 1863 through 1930s. Trees part of volunteer growth along old park property line, or planted after NPS acquisition of Bullock clearing, 1973.	
V-5. Chancellor Cemetery Trees			Non-contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Cemetery contained no trees in 1863 or through early park period; red cedar and Virginia pine planted ca. 1960 prior to park ownership.[11] **Evaluation:** Although the trees may date to the historic period, they are not associated with the historic park development, and were not present at the time of the battle.	
V-6. Hazel Grove Pine Screen			Non-contributing (post-historic)	Site of open field behind Hazel Grove earthworks, 1863; remained open field through historic park period. NPS planted pines along property boundary ca. 1973 to screen Wilderness Resorts development begun in 1973.	
V-7. Slocum Drive Triangle Trees			Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Site of clearing made for Slocum's Line, 1863; became wooded post-war. Trees either thinned from woods or planted within intersection triangle, with open mown understory, ca. 1931-1935. **Evaluation:** The trees within the Slocum Drive triangle are part of the historic maintained grounds along the park drives. The existing extent of tree and ground cover appears to be consistent with historic conditions.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: CORE BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.1)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Buildings and Structures (Plan Key: BS)					
BS-1. Berry-Paxton Drive Stream Culvert	CH0098c LCS:082099 NR HAF	23969/17540	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Single concrete box culvert with rustic ashlar stone headwall over a stream, built between ca. 1933 and 1935, probably according to a War Department design and with CCC labor. **Evaluation:** The single stream culvert on Berry-Paxton Drive is part of the historic landscape along the park drives. There have been no substantial changes to the structure since the historic period.	
BS-2. Berry-Paxton Drive Stream Culverts	LCS:082100 CH0098b NR HAF	23969/18438	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Two adjoining concrete culverts with ashlar stone headwalls over tributaries of the Lewis Run at the foot of Berry-Paxton Drive, built between ca. 1933 and 1935, probably according to a War Department design and with CCC labor. Larger culvert, over main tributary (pictured), approximately 6' tall with arched opening; smaller culvert to the east, approximately 2.5' feet tall, has a flat arch. **Evaluation:** The two adjoining stream culverts on Berry-Paxton Drive are part of the historic landscape along the park drives. There have been no substantial changes to the structure since the historic period.	
BS-3. Bullock Drive Drainage Culverts (5)	CH0041 LCS: NR HAF	25953/17541	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Five single culverts with rectangular ashlar headwalls carrying roadside drainage, built between ca. 1933 and 1935 according to a standard War Department design and probably with CCC labor. The west headwall of the southernmost culvert may have been removed with expansion of the Route 3 intersection, ca. 1972. **Evaluation:** The culverts on Bullock Drive are part of the historic landscape along the park drives. Aside from possible removal of one headwall, there have been no substantial outward changes to the structures since the historic period; detailed assessment of the type and condition of culverts not part of CLR inventory.	
BS-4. Bullock Drive Tree Ring	LCS:082087 Or 082139 NR HAF		Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** One low, approximately 1'-high circular stone wall built to protect pre-existing tree from change in grade with construction of Bullock Drive, ca. 1935; used same stone as culvert headwalls and built by CCC. **Evaluation:** The tree ring on Bullock Drive is part of the historic landscape along the park drives, reflecting the park's sensitivity toward preserving trees. There may be other tree rings that are concealed beneath natural debris and sediment.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: CORE BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.1)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
BS-5. Chancellor Cemetery Wall	CH0003 LCS:082103 NR HAF	23830 / 11072	Non-contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Cemetery established within Fairview clearing, ca. 1812; enclosed by white picket fence, ca. 1863; enclosed by barbed-wire fence by early 20th century. Six-foot-high brick wall constructed ca. 1970 by Chancellor heirs, during time when surrounding property was being developed by A. N. Johnston as a construction facility. **Evaluation:** The brick wall enclosing the Chancellor Cemetery does not contribute to the historic character of the battlefield landscape because it was constructed after the historic period. It replaced earlier enclosures that had an open character in keeping with the surrounding rural landscape.	
BS-6. Chancellorsville Maintenance Building (Utility-Garage)	CH0071a LCS:082082 NR Resource	23800	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** One-story side-gable roof frame garage off Hooker Drive, with clapboard siding built by CCC according to a standard NPS plan also used at Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court House, 1937; planned central component of an unrealized larger utility complex. Not designed as part of the CCC camp located to the north. Taller central section with six garage bays, and flanking lower wings with three garage bays; each bay accessed by side-hinged glazed and cross-braced wood doors. Wood shingle roof replaced by metal roof at undetermined date. **Evaluation:** The Maintenance Building reflects a standard rustic design used during the 1930s for park buildings. It is the only building remaining at Chancellorsville that was built by the CCC during the initial period of park development. Aside from the replacement of the roof, the building exterior remains unchanged from the historic period.	
BS-7. Chancellorsville Sand Shed	NR Resource	86616	Non-contributing (post-historic)	Tall wood-frame shed built on the south side of the maintenance yard off Hooker Drive, 2005.	
BS-8. Hooker Drive Culverts (1–4)	CH0104b LCS:082084 NR HAF		Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Four single culverts; three with rectangular ashlar headwalls carrying roadside drainage and one carrying a stream with a larger headwall, built between ca. 1933 and 1935 according to a standard War Department design and probably with CCC labor. **Evaluation:** The culverts on Hooker Drive are part of the historic landscape along the park drives and were designed to be harmonious with the natural setting. There have been no substantial outward changes to the structures since the historic period; detailed assessment of the type and condition of culverts not part of CLR inventory.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: CORE BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.1)
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Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
BS-9. Old Plank Road Culverts (2)			*Contributing*	***Context:*** *Historic Park Development* ***History:*** *Two single culverts with rectangular ashlar headwalls carrying roadside drainage at intersection of Slocum Drive, built between ca. 1933 and 1935 according to a standard War Department design and probably with CCC labor. Built on public road not owned by NPS.* ***Evaluation:*** *The two culverts on Old Plank Road are part of the historic landscape along the park drives and were designed to be harmonious with the natural setting, and also reflect the incorporation of public roads in the park circulation system. There have been no substantial outward changes to the structures since the historic period; detailed assessment of the type and condition of culverts not part of CLR inventory.*	
BS-10. Ranger Lane Quarters #4, #5, #6	CH0077, 78, 79 NR Resources (3)	23803 (#4) 23805 (#5) 23804 (#6)	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Three modest ranch-style houses of same design built 1961 as staff residences as part of park's MISSION 66 master plan; featured concrete-block foundations, low-slung roofs with wide eaves, attached car ports, wood double-hung and triple plate glass/awning windows, concrete-slab entry steps, and clapboard siding painted a rustic dark brown. Designed by NPS Eastern Division of Design & Construction, with site plans by Hoppe, Steenhagen, and Lamb; architect not determined (Robert E. Smith served as Chief Architect for contemporary visitor center). Foundations painted and exterior color changed to tan at undetermined date. **Evaluation:** The Ranger Lane quarters are part of the park's historic MISSION 66 development that reflect suburban design popular during the period. There have been no substantial changes to the buildings since the historic period aside from change in color. Quarters #4 and #6 remain in residential use; #5 serves as the park's Western Ranger Office.	
BS-11. Ranger Lane Water Tower Complex	CH0080, 81 NR Resources (2)	35879 / 45218 23814 / 58472	Non-contributing (post-historic)	Site off Ranger Lane within unrealized maintenance complex in MISSION 66 master plan finalized 1958; 25,000 water tower with electrical shed/pump house and gravel access road built ca. 1970, after the end of the historic period.	
BS-12. Ranger Lane Fire Cachet and Shed	CH0081 NR Resource	23806, 23808	Non-contributing (post-historic)	Modest frame and vinyl-sided garage built on south side of Ranger Lane, ca. 1990; adjoining prefab frame shed.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: CORE BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.1)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
BS-13. River Road (Miles Drive) Drainage Culverts (2)	LCS082086 CH00906a	23951/17522	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Three single culverts with rectangular ashlar headwalls carrying roadside drainage, built ca.1935 according to a standard War Department design and probably with CCC labor. Eastern culvert transferred to private ownership with alienation of Miles Drive, 1973; within residential lawn. **Evaluation:** The two culverts on River Road on park land are part of the historic landscape along the park drives and were designed to be harmonious with the natural setting. The eastern culvert on private property has lost its historic context. There have been no substantial outward changes to the structures since the historic period; detailed assessment of the type and condition of culverts not part of CLR inventory.	
BS-14. River Road (Miles Drive) Tree Rings (3)	LCS:082087 CH0096d NR HAF		Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Three low, approximately 2'-high circular stone walls on road bank built to protect pre-existing trees from change in grade required for construction of Miles Drive, ca. 1935; built by CCC using same stone as culvert headwalls. **Evaluation:** The tree rings on River Road (Miles Drive) are part of the historic landscape along the park drives and were designed to be harmonious with the natural setting. No changes have been documented.	
BS-15. Slocum Drive Tree Ring	LCS:082139 CH0106c		Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Circular stone wall on road bank built to protect pre-existing tree from change in grade required for construction of Slocum Drive, ca. 1935; built by CCC using same stone as culvert headwalls. **Evaluation:** The tree ring on Slocum Drive was not located for this inventory; although probably concealed by natural debris, the feature is part of the historic landscape along the park drives and were designed to be harmonious with the natural setting. Not on Drawing 3.1.	n/a
BS-16. Slocum Drive Drainage Culverts (3)	LCS082095 CH0106b	23961/17536	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Three single culverts with rectangular ashlar headwalls carrying roadside drainage, built between ca. 1933 and 1935 according to a standard War Department design and probably with CCC labor. **Evaluation:** The culverts on Slocum Drive are part of the historic landscape along the park drives and were designed to be harmonious with the natural setting. There have been no substantial outward changes to the structures since the historic period; detailed assessment of the type and condition of culverts not part of CLR inventory.	n/a (see BS-3 for typical headwall)

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: CORE BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.1)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
BS-17. Stuart Drive Double Stream Culvert	LCS:082151 CH0086b NR HAF	23953/18437	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Double concrete box culvert with ashlar stone headwall over a stream south of Berry-Paxton Drive, built between ca. 1933 and 1935, probably according to a War Department design and with CCC labor. **Evaluation:** The double culvert on Stuart Drive is part of the historic landscape along the park drives. There have been no substantial changes to the structure since the historic period.	
BS-18. Stuart Drive Drainage Culverts (5)	LCS082097 CH0086c	23953/17539	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Five single culverts with rectangular ashlar headwalls carrying roadside drainage, built between ca. 1933 and 1935 according to a standard War Department design and probably with CCC labor. **Evaluation:** The drainage culverts on Stuart Drive are part of the historic landscape along the park drives. There have been no substantial outward changes to the structures since the historic period; detailed assessment of the type and condition of culverts not part of CLR inventory.	
Views and Vistas Features (Plan Key: VV)					
VV-1. Fairview-Hazel Grove Vista			Contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** A broad field between Hazel Grove and Fairview, approximately 800-1,000' wide, allowed for expansive views; used as strategic firing line during battle, 1863. View lost post-war due to natural succession. Narrower, 300'-wide clearing with scattered trees cleared by War Department to reestablish strategic vista, ca. 1932. Vista narrowed to approximately 200' due to growth of woods, and scattered trees removed, post-1963. **Evaluation:** The Fairview-Hazel Grove vista was one of the most significant strategic firing lines in the battle, and was a central interpretive feature during the early park period. The vista clearing does not reflect the breadth of the vista during the Civil War.	
Small-Scale Features (Plan Key: SSF)					
SSF-1. Cast Metal Narrative Signs			Contributing	See Table 3.0. Located on Stewart Drive, Slocum Drive, and River Road; several removed north of Route 3.	
SSF-4. Identification Tablets			Contributing	See Table 3.0. Located on Bullock Drive and Jackson's Corps Line, at Hooker's Apex, along US lines on Hooker Drive and River Road, at Hazel Grove, at triangular intersections on Stuart and Sickles drives, and at Slocum's Line. Unknown number removed.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: CORE BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.1)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
SSF-8. 114th Pennsylvania Volunteers Monument	CH0110 LCS:007902 NR Resource	23984	Contributing	**Context:** Pre-Park Commemoration **History:** 114th Pennsylvania Volunteers (Collis Zouaves, US), assisted by Chancellorsville Battlefield Association that acquired the old Chancellor (Fairview) Plantation in 1891, marked general position on battlefield with monument dedicated in 1899; third monument on the battlefield, located across turnpike (Route 3) and east of Jackson Monument. Monument a rusticated plinth inscribed with "Collis Zouaves," and rectangular die of local granite with bronze plaque on east face, 4′ tall overall; made by George T. Downing of Fredericksburg. Original access road probably on west side of monument via post-war north-south farm road. Monument accessed by Captain Dimick Foot Trail, built 1935 along old farm road; trail abandoned ca. 1950. Access to monument from Route 3 lost with widening of highway, ca. 1972. **Evaluation:** The 114th Pennsylvania Volunteers monument is one of five Chancellorsville monuments that date to early commemorative efforts prior to establishment of the national military park in 1927. Its setting has been altered due to lack of access and highway widening. The actual site of the regiment was closer to Hazel Grove.	
SSF-9. 27th Indiana Infantry Monument	CH0100 LCS:007900 NR Resource	23982	Contributing	**Context:** Pre-Park Commemoration **History:** 27th Indiana Volunteer Regimental Association, assisted by Chancellorsville Battlefield Association that acquired the old Chancellor (Fairview) Plantation in 1891, marked position of the regiment along the old Fairview-Hazel Grove road with a monument dedicated by September 1901; monument featured rusticated central granite tablet, 4′6″ tall, with polished and inscribed face, and two small granite flank markers (only examples in park) located 150′ to either side. Broad mown shoulder around monument maintained by NPS with improvement of road as Berry-Paxton Drive, ca. 1935. Woods grew up around right flank marker at undetermined date. **Evaluation:** The 27th Indiana Infantry monument is one of five Chancellorsville monuments that date to early commemorative efforts prior to establishment of the national military park in 1927. Woods have obscured the relationship and visibility of the flank markers with the central monument.	
SSF-10. Chancellor Cemetery Grave Markers	LCS:082104 CH003 LCS:082104 NR HAFs	23829	Unevaluated	**Context:** Civil War, Other **History:** Cemetery established within Fairview clearing with first interment, 1812; at least six Chancellor interments within picket-fence enclosure by 1863, but type of grave markers not known. Twenty-five marble and granite slab and die-type grave markers installed post-war through ca. 1970. Cemetery sold by Chancellor heirs to Eastern National Park and Monument Association, 1985.[12] **Evaluation:** The grave markers within the Chancellor cemetery are significant cultural resources and relate to the historic association of the Chancellor family to the battlefield, but do not contribute to the historic character of the battlefield landscape since they were installed after the Civil War and are not associated with the historic development of the park. Further research is needed to establish the history and historic context of the Chancellor cemetery grave markers.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: CORE BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.1)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
SSF-11. Chancellorsville Maintenance Yard Perimeter Fence			Unevaluated	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Maintenance yard established with construction of Maintenance Building, 1937; unknown if yard enclosed by fence prior to 1963. Date of installation of existing chain-link and barbed-wire fence and gates not known. **Evaluation:** There is insufficient documentation to evaluate maintenance yard fence. It is inconspicuous, but does define the limits of the historic maintenance yard.	
Chancellorsville Visitor Center Brick Wall Entrance Sign			Contributing	See Table 3.2. Two brick wall signs along Route 3 at visitor center drive and Bullock Drive.	
SSF-12. Fairview Artillery (4)			Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Four historic gun tubes on steel reproduction carriages placed as interpretive devices near Fairview artillery gun pits during MISSION 66 era, ca. 1960. Origin of gun tubes not documented. **Evaluation:** Although introduced to Chancellorsville late in the historic period, cannons were traditional interpretive devices used by the War Department at national military parks since the late 19th century. No known changes have occurred since the historic period.	
SSF-13. General E. F. Paxton Monument	CH0088 LCS:007901 NR Resource	23983	Non-contributing (post-historic)	Rusticated 4'-tall gray granite slab with stained bronze tablet on west side of Stuart Drive, placed at the behest of his grandson, Matthew W. Paxton, a local attorney, in 1980.[13] Commemorates approximate location where Confederate Brigadier General E. F. Paxton fell during the attack on Fairview on May 3, 1863. It is compatible with the character of the historic park landscape.	
SSF-14. Hazel Grove Artillery (8)		22927/13319 74	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Four historic gun tubes and four shell wagons on steel reproduction carriages placed as interpretive devices at Hazel Grove clearing during MISSION 66 era, ca. 1960. Origin of gun tubes not documented for CLR. **Evaluation:** Although introduced to Chancellorsville late in the historic period, cannons were traditional interpretive devices used by the War Department at national military parks since the late 19th century. No known changes have occurred since the historic period.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: CORE BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.1)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
SSF-15. Ranger Lane Quarters #4 Lamppost			Non-contributing (post-historic)	Colonial Revival-style four-sided metal lantern on turned wood post, installed ca. 1975 after the end of the historic period.[14]	
Archeological Sites (Plan key: AS)					
AS-1. Bullock House Site	CH0024 ASMIS: FRSP041.00 NR Resource 44SP0161 NR Resource		Contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Site of white clapboard house with gable roof and end chimneys built 1849–50. Served as US hospital, May 1-2, 1863, and Hooker's last headquarters, May 3, 1863; house torn down prior to fall 1863. Bungalow built on property, ca.1925. Property acquired by NPS, 1973, and bungalow removed ca. 1990. Bullock House site kept mown and interpreted by wood posts marking four corners installed ca. 1990. No visible remains; site subject of archaeological investigation (Geier and Sancomb, 2000). **Evaluation:** The site of the Bullock house, destroyed as a result of the battle, is important for its association with the battlefield. The site was not part of the national military park during the historic period.	
AS-2. Chancellors-ville Cemetery Graves	CH0003 ASMIS: FRSP0044 44SP9150 NR Resource		Contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Other **History:** One-acre site containing graves of Chancellor family; first interment 1816, approximately six by 1863; 19 post-war. Larger area purportedly enclosed by antebellum wood fence; smaller wire fence installed by early 20th century, correlating with existing brick wall; potential that there may be burials outside the brick wall.[15] Interments include six CSA veterans, including one war casualty. Marked interments include (death dates in parentheses): Susan P. Chartters (1885), James Chartters (1886), XX. Charters (1893), Evelyn Wortley (1893), Thomas Chartters (1862), Susie Guy (1866), Charles Bailey (1882), Chancellor Bailey (1898), George Chancellor (1836), Lillie Harris (1888), William Grady (?), Hugh Chartters (1938), Susan Margaret Chancellor (1935), Vespasian Chancellor (1908), George S. Chancellor (1885), Fannie L. Chancellor (1892), Major Sanford Chancellor (1860), Mary Edwards Chancellor (1922), John T. Frazer (1881), Elizabeth Chancellor (1939), George Edwards Chancellor (1887), Melzi Sanford Chancellor (1925), Rev. Melzi S. Chancellor (1895), Lucie F. Chancellor (1884), Thomas Chancellor (1864).[16] **Evaluation:** The interments within the Chancellor Cemetery collectively contribute to the historic association of the Fairview plantation with the Chancellor family that lived on the property at the time of the battle. The existing grave markers were all installed after 1863 (see Small-Scale Features). Additional research would be necessary to document the historic significance of the interments with local history, and to identify location of all remains, some of which may be outside existing brick wall.	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: CORE BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.1)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
AS-3. Civilian Conservation Corps Camp MP-3	CH0071		Non-contributing (landscape)	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Site part of Bullock clearing, 1863. Complex of tar-paper sheathed temporary buildings, shrub-bordered yard, and access road developed 1933 for approximately 200 Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees who built much of the park infrastructure; camp included utility buildings and workshops along and south of Hooker Drive. Designated camp MP-3 (later NP-11) and housed all-African American company, 1934; replaced by white company, 1941. Camp closed 1942 and complex torn down, ca.1944. Site became wooded; presently site is hidden with no access or interpretation. Subject of archeological survey (Sancomb and Geier, 2003); visible remnants not inventoried for CLR. **Evaluation:** The site of the CCC camp was abandoned prior to the end of the historic period, so the existing wooded and unmarked condition is consistent with the historic character of the landscape. However, it is likely that the remnants of the camp are less visible than they were in 1963. The camp served a significant role in the development of the battlefield park landscape.	
AS-4. Fairview Debris Pile			Non-contributing (landscape)	**Context:** Unknown **History:** Stone and other debris on edge of woods in Fairview clearing, near terminus of Berry-Paxton Drive. Debris may be remnants of Fairview house ruins removed after 1967 by A.N. Johnston in development of the property for a construction business.[17] **Evaluation:** The debris pile does not contribute to the historic character of the landscape because it was created after the historic period. It may have significance under National Register Criterion D.	
AS-5. Fairview-Hazel Grove Road Trace	CH0003c LCS:082096		Contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Road built from turnpike (Route 3) south to Fairview house site by 1799; extended south to Hazel Grove, ca. 1837. Northern section served as line of artillery, May 1–3, 1863. Area along road became wooded after the battle. Woods cleared in development of park, ca. 1931-35; southern part of road reconstructed as Berry-Paxton Drive, northern part adjacent to gun pits converted to turf. **Evaluation:** The site of the Fairview-Hazel Grove Road remains an open corridor as it was during the historic period, although little trace of the road surface is evident. The road was a significant part of the battlefield landscape in 1863, but today reflects conditions during the early park period when the site was maintained as lawn.	
AS-6. Fairview House Site	CH0003 ASMIS: FRSP0043 44SP0150 NR Resource		Contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Site of log house built ca. 1799 by Charles Bullard, or possibly earlier for Raine's Ordinary in ca. 1777; later served as residence on Chancellor Plantation, "Fairview." Served as US hospital and damaged, May 1-3, 1863, and as headquarters for US General Alphaeus Williams; destroyed during Battle of the Wilderness, April 30, 1864, leaving just the stone chimney. Chimney became prominent memento of the war and was probably taken down prior to 1927. Property developed for A. N. Johnston construction business, ca. 1967, when remnant stones may have been moved to a dump site in the adjacent woods. Site acquired by NPS, ca. 1985, and interpreted by wood posts marking four corners of the house. Origin of the daffodils that bloom	

TABLE 3.1. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: CORE BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.1)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
				around the house in the spring is not known. No visible remains; subject of archaeological investigation (Geier and Sancomb, 2000). **Evaluation:** The site of the Fairview house, destroyed during the Civil War, is important for its association with the battle. The site was not part of the battlefield park historically.	
AS-7. Hazel Grove Artillery and Earthworks Site	CH0089		Contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** Eastern ridge of Hazel Grove clearing served as strategic position initially held by US 3rd Corps, May 2, 1863, with long line of trenches closing off the Hazel Grove road; position evacuated by Hooker after Jackson's flank attack, which allowed General J. E. B. Stuart to support upwards of 30 guns on the ridge to fire on US positions at Fairview. Ridge became wooded and trenches removed with return of field to agriculture post-war. Ridge acquired by War Department, ca. 1931 to interpret Hazel Grove line of fire. Interpretive cannon and wagons installed ca. 1960 (see Small-Scale Features); line of earthworks not interpreted. **Evaluation:** The Hazel Grove artillery and earthworks site is important for its association with the battle, and as part of the historic park landscape. The existing cannons interpret only part of the historic defenses at this location.	
Old Mountain Road			Contributing	See Table 3.2	
AS-8. Van Wart House Site	CH0025 FRSP047		Unevaluated	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Building probably intended as the church of Reverend John Wyckoff begun along south side of turnpike on Chancellor (Fairview) Plantation, ca. 1860. At time of battle, the incomplete building may have been occupied by William Van Wart, the builder and son-in-law of Wyckoff, and so was identified by soldiers as the Van Wart house. Suffered extensive damage during battle and probably torn down soon after. Site acquired by War Department, ca. 1931, but not interpreted; site probably obliterated with widening of Route 3, 1972, but associated remnants may exist. **Evaluation:** The Van Wart house was a landmark on the Chancellorsville battlefield. The site was part of the historic park landscape, but was not interpreted. Although the Route 3 widening altered the site, park resource inventory indicates possible structure platform remains; further investigation is necessary to verify.	n/a

TABLE 3.2 LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: JACKSON WOUNDING (VISITOR CENTER) AREA (DRAWING 3.2)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Natural Systems and Features (no associated features)					
NSF-1 Forest			Contributing	See Table 3.1. The visitor center area was forested in 1863, except along road corridors. Clearings were established during the historic park period.	
Spatial Organization Features (Plan Key: SO)					
SO-11. Chancellorsville Visitor Center Grounds			Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Site of woods at west end of Chancellor (Fairview) Plantation along turnpike and old mountain road, 1863. First commemorative feature, Jackson rock, added within wooded setting, 1879; small area of maintained grounds introduced with Jackson monument, 1888. Property acquired by Chancellorsville Battlefield Association, 1891, which may have added walk or drive around monument. War Department acquired property, 1931; NPS redeveloped and expanded grounds with open lawn in front of visitor contact station and large area of woods and meadow devoted to Jackson Memorial Wild Flower Preserve, 1933–1937. Grounds redeveloped as part of MISSION 66 with removal front lawn and wildflower preserve, and addition of new visitor center; entry drive/parking lot oriented away from Route 3, but continued earlier rustic wooded setting with understory turf. Grounds altered post-1963 with addition of picnic area and Wounding of Jackson Trail, loss of turf areas between the visitor center and Route 3, and changes in plantings, but space remained overall consistent. **Evaluation:** The grounds surrounding the visitor center reflect redevelopment during the historic MISSION 66 period that continued the earlier rustic wooded character introduced by NPS during the 1930s. The overall character of the loosely-defined space has not been substantial altered since the end of the historic period.	
SO-12. Visitor Center Fenced Utility Area			Non-contributing (post-historic)	HVAC units and outdoor storage area within fenced enclosure on south side of visitor center not part of original construction.[18]	

TABLE 3.2 LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: JACKSON WOUNDING (VISITOR CENTER) AREA (DRAWING 3.2)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
Land Use Features (Plan Key: LU))					
LU-5. Visitor Center Picnic Area		23830	Non-contributing (post-historic)	Picnic area within woods north of visitor center and bus parking established ca. 1980 within former Jackson Memorial Wild Flower Preserve.[19] Earlier picnic areas near Catharine Furnace and Hazel Grove-Fairview vista clearing established ca. 1935 and removed ca. 1945.	
Circulation Features (Plan Key: C)					
C-4. Bullock Drive			Contributing	See Table 3.1	
C-6. Chancellors-ville History Trail			Non-contributing (post-historic)	See Table 3.1.	
C-18. Visitor Center Entrance Road and Parking Area	CH0027 NR Resource FHWA Route 914	23974	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Site of woods at west end of Chancellor (Fairview) Plantation, 1863. Asphalt drive and parking area designed by NPS Eastern Division of Design & Construction as part of MISSION 66 improvements and built 1961-62. Curving drive 20' wide and 0.18-mile long, with curbed shoulder parking for 50 cars and slots for 3 busses. Included spur or service drive to Bullock Drive that had triangular intersection off main drive east of parking area; removed ca. 1974. **Evaluation:** The visitor Center entrance road and parking area is part of the historic MISSION 66-era park landscape. Substantial changes since the end of the historic period are limited to removal of the spur to Bullock Drive.	
C-19. Visitor Center Brick Entry Plaza and Walks			Non-contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Visitor center as completed in 1962 featured concrete entry plaza with square scoring and square planting bed surrounding red oak tree; connected to concrete walks extending to parking areas and to narrative signs on west side of building. Rectangular design reflected massing of visitor center building. Concrete replaced with herringbone brick surface with irregular limits and kidney-shaped planting bed, 1979. **Evaluation:** The existing brick entry plaza and walks are non-contributing because they were redesigned after the historic period with an alignment and materials inconsistent with the historic design.	

TABLE 3.2 LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: JACKSON WOUNDING (VISITOR CENTER) AREA (DRAWING 3.2)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
C-20. Visitor Center Concrete Walks		23830/17873	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Visitor center grounds as completed in 1962 featured axial concrete walks extending off entry plaza to flagstaff, parking area, and bus parking. Section of walk west of flagstaff replaced with brick as part of redesign of entry plaza, 1979 (see C-19); other walks retained. **Evaluation:** The concrete entry walks are part of the original MISSION 66-era design of the visitor center grounds. Changes since the historic period include replacement of a section extending to the entry plaza; other sections may have been replaced in-kind.	
C-21. Wounding of "Stonewall" Jackson Trail		24436	Non-contributing (post-historic)	The grounds south of the visitor center to the Jackson monument were redesigned in 1961 as turf beneath scattered oak trees, with non-defined circulation. Loop trail from visitor center to Jackson monuments and trace of old mountain road built 1979; resurfaced with rubber mulch, 2012.	
Topography (Plan Key: T)					
T-11. Visitor Center Septic Field or Drainage Depression			Non-contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Site within woods at west end of Chancellor (Fairview) Plantation adjacent to old mountain road, 1863. Site probably within open glade in Jackson Memorial Wild Flower Preserve developed between 1935 and 1937. Opening retained in development of visitor center grounds, 1961-62, probably as a septic field within a depressed rectangular terrace. **Evaluation:** The depressed rectangular terrace southeast of the visitor center does not contribute because as a utilitarian topographic feature not intended to be visible to the public, it is unrelated to the historic significance of the landscape.	
Vegetation (Plan Key: V)					
V-8. Visitor Center Shrub Rows			Non-contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Original development of the visitor center grounds in 1961-1962 included axial rows or hedges of yew along the northwest corner, and off the northeast corner extending past the flagpole to the entry drive.[20] Shrubs removed post-1970, probably due to deer browsing; section near flagstaff replanted with laurel. **Evaluation:** The existing laurel shrubs near the flagstaff do not contribute to the historic character of the landscape because they are non-historic replacements of a portion of the original yew hedges that framed spaces around the visitor center.	

TABLE 3.2 LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: JACKSON WOUNDING (VISITOR CENTER) AREA (DRAWING 3.2)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
V-9. Jackson Monument Screening			Non-contributing (post-historic)	Leatherleaf viburnum, oak, white pine, holly, and mixed deciduous shrubs planted in former open turf bordering Jackson monument and Jackson rock to provide screening from Route 3, 1986. Monuments were visible from Route 3 during the historic period.	
V-10. Visitor Center Dogwood Row			Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Straight row of native flowering dogwood trees planted parallel to the front of visitor center and entrance walk to parking area, with a short perpendicular row near flagstaff, ca. 1962. About two-thirds of dogwoods removed post-1963. **Evaluation:** The row of dogwoods in front of the visitor center is part of the historic plantings made in ca. 1962. Loss of the eastern part of the row detracts from the historic character of the landscape.	
V-11. Visitor Center Lawn		22927 / 1333023	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Turf probably first established around Jackson monument, ca. 1888. Larger area of turf established along Route 3 around entry drive and visitor contact station, 1933-35; area of turf redesigned and expanded with development of visitor center, 1961-62. Area of turf reduced after 1963 south and east of visitor center. **Evaluation:** The lawn surrounding the visitor center is part of the historic MISSION 66-era park landscape. Loss of turf south and west of the visitor center detracts from the historic character of the landscape.	
V-12. Visitor Center Plaza Raised Bed Plantings		23830 / 11073	Non-contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Simple rectangular lawn panel with planted red oak established within concrete entry plaza, 1962.[21] Bed reconfigured into kidney shaped raised planter supported by brick wall, 1979. Planted with burning bush, ivy, and annuals. **Evaluation:** Although there was a central bed within the visitor center entry plaza historically, the existing ornamental bed does not contribute to the historic character of the landscape because it differs from the simple design and materials used historically. The oak tree is historic.	
V-13. Visitor Center Sign Bed Plantings		23830 / 11073	Non-contributing (post-historic)	The original visitor center sign installed ca. 1962, which featured a white signboard and large NPS arrowhead on white wood posts, was surrounded by lawn. Sign replaced with existing standard NPS aluminum sign and ornamented with annual bed at undetermined date after the historic period.	

TABLE 3.2 LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: JACKSON WOUNDING (VISITOR CENTER) AREA (DRAWING 3.2)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
V-14. Visitor Center Specimen Trees		23830 / 11074	Contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** Site of woods at western end of Chancellor (Fairview) Plantation, 1863. Small area of woods thinned for Jackson monument, 1888. More extensive area thinned for development of visitor contact station and Jackson Memorial Wildflower garden, ca.1933-37; may have included planting of native trees. Smaller area of woods maintained as specimen trees within lawn as part of development of visitor center, 1961-62; included planting of at least two red oaks in front of visitor center. Additional trees planted in mulched area along east side of visitor center, 2015. **Evaluation:** The specimen trees on the visitor center grounds (lawn area), which include mostly oaks but also red-cedar and other conifers that may be remnants of early NPS development, are part of the historic rustic character of the park landscape. There has been no apparent substantial loss of individual trees since the historic period. The contribute to the wooded canopy that existed during the battle.	
Buildings and Structures (Plan Key: BS)					
BS-19. Chancellorsville Battlefield Visitor Center	CH0027 NR Resource	23815	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** A rustic cabin set back from Route 3 designed by NPS and built by CCC as visitor contact station, 1935; building removed and replaced with larger visitor center on alignment of old mountain road as part of MISSION 66 development, 1961-62. Modernist ranch-style brick-faced building designed by NPS Eastern Office of Design and Construction with Robert E. Smith as Chief Architect; completed in 1962 and dedicated May 5, 1963 during ceremonies for 100th anniversary of the Battle of Chancellorsville; earned National Honor Award in 1963 from American Institute of Architects. Exterior trim color changed post-1963 from olive green on the windows and light gray on the eaves to white and later all brown. [22] **Evaluation:** The visitor center is part of the historic MISSION 66-era development of the park landscape. There have been no substantial exterior changes since the end of the historic period aside from change in trim color. The building obscures the battle-era alignment of the old mountain road and site of Jackson's wounding.	
BS-20. Firehose Vault and Hydrant			Unevaluated	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Small brick vault with steel door containing a firehose and adjoining hydrant built in front lawn of visitor center at undetermined date after 1962.[23] May date to 1970, when the water system was expanded with construction of a water tower off Ranger Lane. **Evaluation:** Insufficient documentation was found to evaluate the firehose vault and hydrant. They are inconspicuous features in the landscape.	

TABLE 3.2 LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: JACKSON WOUNDING (VISITOR CENTER) AREA (DRAWING 3.2)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
BS-21. Jackson Monument	CH0029 LCS:007903 NR Resource	23985	Contributing	**Context:** Pre-Park Commemoration **History:** The Chancellorsville Stonewall Jackson Monument Association was formed ca. 1887 to raise funds for erecting monument at the purported site where Jackson fell, which was only marked by an inconspicuous rock (see SSF-19). 14'-tall shaft of Richmond gray granite designed by Major Wilfred E. Cutshaw and dedicated June 13, 1888. Monument faced south toward turnpike and enclosed by circular wrought-iron fence made by Hope Foundry of Fredericksburg; monument part of property acquired by Chancellorsville Battlefield Association, 1891; road or path encircled monument. Paths removed ca. 1933, fence removed ca. 1935. Monument became part of rear grounds of new visitor center, 1961-1962; detached from Route 3 with highway widening and lowering, ca. 1972. Screen plantings between monument and Route 3 installed 1985; rubber mulch added around monument, 2012. **Evaluation:** The Jackson monument is the most prominent of the five Chancellorsville monuments that date to early commemorative efforts prior to establishment of the national military park in 1927, but is in an inconspicuous location. It historically served as a major focal point of the park. The loss of visibility both within the park and from Route 3, and the addition of rubber mulch around the monument, detracts from the historic character of the landscape. The loss of the wrought-iron fence, although it occurred during the historic period, detracts from the original design of the monument.	
BS-22. Raised Bed Brick Wall		23830/11020	Non-contributing (post-historic)	Low brick wall built 1979 to support reconfigured kidney-shaped raised bed in visitor center entry plaza.	
BS-23. Visitor Center Route 3 Entrance Signs			Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Two brick walls with inset courses, 5'4" tall and 10' wide, built to support signs on Route 3 at visitor center entrance drive and Bullock Drive, ca. 1962; original rustic-style wood signboard featured horizontal planks with incised lettering. Design was a park standard by NPS Eastern Office, Division of Design & Construction.[24] Signboards replaced with NPS standard brown-face aluminum sign, post-1963. **Evaluation:** The visitor center entrance signs are part of the historic MISSION 66-era park landscape. Loss of the original signboards detracts from the historic character of the landscape.	

TABLE 3.2 LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: JACKSON WOUNDING (VISITOR CENTER) AREA (DRAWING 3.2)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Views and Vistas Features (Plan Key: VV)					
VV-2. View of Jackson Monument from Route 3			Non-contributing	**Context:** Pre-Park Commemoration, Historic Park Development **History:** The Jackson Monument as dedicated in 1888 was positioned for visibility from the turnpike (Route 3). Visibility of monument from Route 3 retained in redevelopment of surrounding grounds for visitor contact area, 1933-35, and in redevelopment for visitor center, 1961-62. Lowering and widening of Route 3 in ca. 1972 reduced visibility of monument from the road; addition of screening plantings in 1985 removed remnants of the view. **Evaluation:** Although the Jackson Monument can be picked out if standing along Route 3, the monument is largely invisible, especially to motorists passing by at 55 mph. It is also not visible to visitors on the approach to the visitor center. Loss of this once important view detracts from the historic character of the battlefield landscape.	
Small-Scale Features (Plan Key: SSF)					
SSF-1. Cast Metal Narrative Signs (Happel Signs)			Contributing	See Table 3.0. Two located on west side of visitor center.	
SSF-16. Brick Water Fountain		22927/13327 83	Unevaluated	Brick water fountain near bus parking and picnic grounds not built with initial development of visitor center grounds, 1962.[25] May date to establishment of picnic area, 1980.	
SSF-17. Visitor Center Benches			Contributing/ Non-contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Visitor center included simple benches with plank backs and seats on metal tube frames, positioned under front canopy, 1962.[26] New bench with continuous narrow wood slats on metal frame installed on entry plaza at raised bed, post-1979. **Evaluation:** The benches under the visitor center front canopy are original to the building and contribute to the historic character of the landscape. The newer bench on the plaza is a non-historic addition, located where there were no benches historically.	

TABLE 3.2 LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: JACKSON WOUNDING (VISITOR CENTER) AREA (DRAWING 3.2)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
SSF-18. Visitor Center Flagstaff	NR Resource		Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** NPS erected a flagstaff near the corner of the turnpike and Route 3 in development of the visitor contact station, ca. 1933. A steel pole with a ball finial, including a concrete approach walk, was installed by November 1963 following dedication of the visitor center. **Evaluation:** The visitor center flagstaff is part of the historic MISSION 66-era development of the landscape. There have been no apparent changes to the flagstaff since the historic period.	
SSF-19. Jackson Rock	CH0029 LCS:007904	23986	Contributing	**Context:** Pre-Park Commemoration **History:** A natural white quartz boulder, purportedly unearthed from the Luckett Farm along Route 3 to the west, was placed near the site of Jackson's wounding under direction of Reverend Beverly Tucker Lacy, Jackson's chaplain, 1879. An inscription was planned for the boulder, but never made. Rock moved closer to Route 3 as part of NPS development of visitor contact station grounds, ca. 1937. Rock moved back to near its original location, ca. 1972. Wounding of Jackson trail aligned to rock, 1979; screening shrubs and trees planted around monument, 1986; rubber mulch path surface installed, 2012. **Evaluation:** The Jackson rock, although inconspicuous, was the first monument anywhere on the Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania battlefields. It established the recognized location of Jackson's wounding, and created a pilgrimage site along the turnpike that would eventually lead to development of the existing visitor center. The existing setting of heavy vegetation, rubber mulch, and lack of visibility detracts from the historic character of the monument.	
SSF-20. Old Orientation Disc	n/a		Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** A concrete 4'-diameter disc fabricated by CCC enrollees was installed in front of the visitor contact station, 1935; standard feature installed at all contact stations at Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania. Concrete mixed with burnt umber to provide old rose shade; set slightly above grade, with labels that provided compass direction to other landmarks on the Fredericksburg-area battlefields; moved to west side of visitor contact station when new entry drive built, ca.1937. Moved to east side of new visitor center and installed flush with ground, ca. 1963. **Evaluation:** The old orientation disc is in an inconspicuous location and is unmarked but is the only surviving built feature from the original visitor contact station grounds. The loss or fading of the concrete and labels detracts from its historic character; additional investigation needed to document labels.	

TABLE 3.2 LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: JACKSON WOUNDING (VISITOR CENTER) AREA (DRAWING 3.2)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
SSF-21. Orientation Disc	NR Resource	44324	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Bronze disc with compass bearings and location of Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania sites erected on circular stone base and stone paving after completion of the visitor center, ca. 1963. Standard feature installed at other FRSP units; designer and fabricator not determined. Surrounding concrete plaza replaced with brick surface, 1979. **Evaluation:** The orientation disc is part of the historic MISSION 66-era park landscape. It remains unchanged, but the setting has been altered with redesign of the entry plaza.	
SSF-22. Picnic Tables			Non-contributing (post-historic)	Four picnic tables with concrete legs and plank seats/table surfaces installed with creation of picnic area across from the visitor center, ca. 1980.	
SSF-23. Trash Receptacles			Non-contributing (post-historic)	Barrel-style trash receptacles in visitor center picnic area and along parking area, installed post-1980.	
SSF-24. Unknown Soldier Grave Marker	CH0106c LCS:082144 NR Resource	23992	Non-contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** CCC enrollees working along the Orange Plank Road in 1935 unearthed remains of unidentified US soldier; for unknown reasons, the park had remains reinterred within grounds of the visitor contact station, just west of the Jackson monument, instead of within Fredericksburg National Cemetery. Grave marked by a white-painted wood cross. Cross removed ca. 1962 in redevelopment of visitor center grounds and grave left unmarked. Cross replaced with flat standard government grave marker, 2007. **Evaluation:** The marker at the grave of the unknown soldier was installed after the end of the historic period and therefore does not contribute to the historic character of the landscape. Government grave markers are considered historic features within national cemeteries as Congressionally-designated national memorials to the military history of the United States. The existing grave lacks this context, although the remains are significant (see Archaeological Sites).	

TABLE 3.2 LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: JACKSON WOUNDING (VISITOR CENTER) AREA (DRAWING 3.2)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
SSF-25. Sidney King Outdoor Battlefield Map			Non-contributing (post-historic)	Large illustrated map by Sidney King of Caroline County, Virginia installed ca. 1979, probably as part of redesign of visitor center entry plaza.[27]	
Archeological Sites (Plan key: AS)					
AS-8. Visitor Center-Area Embankment			Unevaluated	Insufficient information available to evaluate raised area north of interpreted trace of old mountain road; embankment could be remnant of walk in Jackson Memorial Wild Flower Preserve, developed ca. 1935 and abandoned ca. 1950; or could be actual trace of old mountain road. Archaeological investigation needed to evaluate the feature.	
AS-9. Old Mountain Road Trace	CH0028 FRSP051		Contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Main road from Germanna to Fredericksburg, known as Germanna Road, built ca. 1716; westward-leading roads referred to locally as mountain roads. Section of Germanna Road between Bullock Road and Elys Ford Road may have been bypassed with improvement of the road as the Orange Turnpike, 1813; old mountain road probably used a minor woods or farm road on the Chancellor (Fairview) Plantation. Just after 9 pm on May 2, 1863, General Jackson with aides and couriers rode his horse along the old mount road, through woods just east of Bullock Road, which provided concealment from US troops along the turnpike. Confederate troops mistook the party for US forces and fired on them, seriously wounding Jackson, who subsequently died from his wounds. Road probably remained into early 20th century, and was abandoned and partly removed with development of Bullock Drive, visitor contact station grounds, and Jackson Memorial Wild Flower Garden, ca. 1933–37. Visitor center built on site of mountain road where trace had earlier been removed, 1961–62. Wounding of Stonewall Jackson Trail laid out in 1979 to bring visitors to remaining trace east of the visitor center. **Evaluation:** The old mountain road trace is a significant remnant of the battlefield landscape, but was not interpreted or marked during the historic park period prior to1963. Trace currently concealed in part by brush and natural litter. Archaeological investigation is needed to document extent of trace, which may extend east of visitor center entrance drive.	

TABLE 3.2 LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: JACKSON WOUNDING (VISITOR CENTER) AREA (DRAWING 3.2)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
AS-10. Unknown Soldier Grave			Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** CCC enrollees working along the Orange Plank Road in 1935 unearthed remains of unidentified US soldier; for unknown reasons, the park had remains reinterred within grounds of the visitor contact station, just west of the Jackson monument, instead of within Fredericksburg National Cemetery. Grave marked by white-painted wood cross and later flat stone marker (see SSF-24). **Evaluation:** The grave of the unknown soldier near the Jackson Monument is significant for association with the Civil War. The existing location within the park is part of the historic development of the park landscape, but is in a forlorn location that does not convey the honor and respect that should be given to causalities of the Civil War, in keeping with National Cemetery regulations.	
AS-11. Visitor Center Service Road Trace			Non-contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Access or service road built parallel to Route 3 west from visitor center entrance road during construction of visitor center, ca. 1961; remained to ca. 1979. Part of road used for alignment of Wounding of Stonewall Jackson Trail, 1979. **Evaluation:** The trace of the access or service road to the visitor center does not contribute to the historic character of the landscape because the road has lost historic character. There is little likelihood that subsurface remains can provide significant additional insight into the history of the landscape.	

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: CHANCELLORSVILLE INN SITE (DRAWING 3.3)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
Chancellorsville Inn Site (Drawing 3.3)					
Natural Systems and Features (no associated features)					
Spatial Organization Features (Plan Key: SO)					
SO-4. Fairview Clearing			Contributing	See Table 3.1	
Land Use Features (no associated features)					
Circulation Features (Plan Key: C)					
C-1. Orange Turnpike (Route 3)			*Non-contributing*	*See Table 3.0*	
C-6. Chancellorsville History Trail			Non-contributing (post-historic)	See Table 3.1	
C-7. Elys Ford Road (Route 610)			*Contributing*	*See Table 3.1*	
C-22. Chancellors-ville Inn Parking Area	FHWA Route 0915	36538 22927/13312 68	Non-contributing (post-historic)	Site with field north of Chancellorsville Inn, 1863. Property acquired by NPS, 1973; unmarked asphalt 100′ by 65′ parking lot for approximately 10 cars constructed 1987 with completion of landscape surrounding inn site. Bordered by timber bollards and concrete walk on south and west sides.	
C-23. Chancellors-ville Inn Site Walk		22927/13319 84	Non-contributing (post-historic)	Site with field and yard north of Chancellorsville Inn, 1863. Property acquired by NPS, 1973; 270′-long concrete walk with brick-edged plazas in front of interpretive waysides constructed 1987. Walk connects to concrete walks along edge of parking area.	
Topography (No associated features)					

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: CHANCELLORSVILLE INN SITE (DRAWING 3.3)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
Vegetation (Plan Key: V)					
V-15. Elys Ford Road Red-Cedar Row			Non-contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Elys Ford Road at the Chancellorsville Inn was lined by deciduous trees in 1863. Property acquired by A. J. Rowley, 1910; Rowley planted a row of Eastern red-cedar trees along road, ca. 1920. Sycamore tree at end of row pre-1970. NPS incorporated property into park, 1973. **Evaluation**: The row of red-cedar trees at the Chancellorsville Inn site does not contribute to the historic character of the battlefield landscape because it did not exist during the battle. As a native species, they are compatible with the historic character of the landscape and provide some traffic screening.	
V-16. Chancellorsville inn Site Lawn			Non-contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Fenced yard in front and side of Chancellorsville Inn covered in mown turf at time of Civil War. Turf restored post-war and maintained through ca. 1927, when building was destroyed by fire. Lawn reestablished after property acquired by NPS, ca. 1973. Area of mown lawn expanded to 1.9 acres with completion of landscape, 1987. **Evaluation:** Although lawn existed historically in the front and side yards of the Chancellorsville Inn, the existing lawn covers a much greater expanse. The historic composition of the turf is not known.	
V-17. Chancellors-ville Inn Site Specimen Trees			Non-contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** The front of the Chancellorsville Inn was lined in 1863 by a row of approximately eleven elm and poplar trees, with additional trees to the sides of the house. Lower parts of the trunks whitewashed, corresponding with level of whitewashed inn foundation and whitewashed picket fence. To either side of the entrance walk outside of the front fence was a short row of four smaller deciduous trees. Some of the trees were damaged during battle and removed; four elms still stood in ca. 1927 when second inn burned; two remained in ca. 1940, but none stood when NPS acquired the property in 1973. Young red maple near inn site and young sycamore at end of red-cedar row existed by 1973. Specimen trees planted to west around new Rowley house, post-1932. Crabapples and other trees planted along walk to inn site, ca.1987. **Evaluation:** The trees at the Chancellorsville Inn site do not contribute to the historic character of the landscape because they post-date the Civil War and do not relate to historic species and locations.	

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: CHANCELLORSVILLE INN SITE (DRAWING 3.3)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
Buildings and Structures (Plan Key: BS)					
BS-24. Chancellorsville Inn Entrance Steps			Contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** A five-flight set of stone steps was probably added in ca. 1825 when the front porch and side wings added to original 1816 building. Steps survived 1863 destruction of the inn and were incorporated into the rebuilt inn completed ca. 1872. Steps survived 1927 destruction of second inn and removal of ruined walls between 1947 and 1966. Lower two steps intact; upper three steps collapsed at undetermined date. **Evaluation:** The stone steps to the Chancellorsville Inn are the only visible built remnants of the namesake building of the community that was at the center of the battle on May 3, 1863. The existing condition of the steps reflects the ravaged history of the building and passage of time.	
BS-25. Chancellorsville Inn Interpretive Foundations			Non-contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** The Chancellorsville Inn site was the subject of archaeological investigation and stabilization by Temple University, 1976–77; foundation remains covered with earth and turf for conservation, and marked flush red argillite shale gravel bound by polyurethane (Rockbinder) installed in 1977 following completion of archaeological investigation.[28] Park built interpretive low brick walls over sections of intact subsurface foundation remains to interpret 1816 building and pre-1863 additions, 1987. **Evaluation:** The interpretive foundation walls and gravel lines at the Chancellorsville Inn site were built in 1977 and 1987 and are therefore not historic. The manicured lawn and well-mortared brick walls do not convey the building's ravaged history.	
BS-26. Well		22927/1331982	Unevaluated	**Context:** Civil War **History:** The Chancellorsville Inn had a well with a hand pump in the front yard, west of the entrance walk and gate in the picket fence. Soldiers during the battle purportedly drank from this fountain. The inn may have had another well in the rear yard. Archaeological investigations by Temple University in 1976-77 identified this feature as "Well #1," but apparently no assessment or testing was undertaken. No feature associated with the front yard well was identified during investigations. NPS maintained a wood cover over the well. Another well to the west, probably associated with the 1932 Rowley bungalow, was identified, and subsequently removed or capped.[29] **Evaluation:** The wood-covered well at the Chancellorsville Inn site is of undetermined origin. Additional research is needed to determine whether it is associated with the Civil War history of the site.	

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: CHANCELLORSVILLE INN SITE (DRAWING 3.3)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Views and Vistas Features (Plan Key: VV)					
V-3. Fairview View			Contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** The large clearing of the Chancellor (Fairview) Plantation allowed for expansive views within the heavily wooded Wilderness, probably lending the plantation its name, Fairview. Through this clearing was a long view looking southwest from the porch of the Chancellorsville Inn toward Hazel Grove with low hills in the distance. This became an important view during the Battle of Chancellorsville where intense artillery action was exchanged. The cupola on the rebuilt ca.1872 inn allowed visitors to take in the historic view. The view diminished by the early 20th century due to loss of inn and growth of woods between Fairview house and Hazel Grove. Establishment of the narrow Hazel Grove-Fairview vista clearing in ca. 1932 did not reestablish the full extent of the view (clearing not visible from Chancellorsville Inn site). Widening and heavy traffic on Route 3 by 1970s altered the viewshed. **Evaluation:** The Fairview view was the largest and one of the most strategically important viewsheds on the Chancellorsville Battlefield. It remains largely intact, although the existing viewshed is not as long due to growth of woods between the Fairview house and Hazel Grove.	
Small-Scale Features (Plan Key: SSF)					
SSF-26. Chancellorsville Inn Artillery (2)		22927/1331961	Unevaluated	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Two guns on reproduction steel carriages installed at the Chancellorsville Inn site as interpretive devices, 1987. They interpret the strategic firing lines toward Fairview house and Hazel Grove. Origin of cannon not documented for CLR (possibly moved from elsewhere in park) **Evaluation:** Further research is needed to determine if the two artillery pieces at the Chancellorsville Inn site are relocated historic features. Such cannon were introduced to the park late in the historic period, ca. 1960, but were traditional interpretive devices used by the War Department at national military parks since the late 19th century.	
SSF-27. Post and Cable Railing		22927/1330964	Non-contributing (post-historic)	Concrete post and cable fence installed around Chancellorsville Inn site, ca. 1987; replaced stacked-rail fence installed ca. 1973.	

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: CHANCELLORSVILLE INN SITE (DRAWING 3.3)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
SSF-28. Rowley Infants Headboard and Posts	NR Resource		Non-contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Site within rear yard of Chancellorsville Inn, 1863. Part of rear grounds of second inn acquired by A. J. Rowley, 1910; son James Harold "Hal" Rowley and his wife Etta David Rowley raised three children at Chancellorsville; two other children died at birth and were buried in the back yard of the inn at some point between 1912 and 1915. The Rowleys sold the property to Ralph England, 1966; state of graves not known. NPS acquired property from England, 1973; grave marker present by 1977.[30] Park-maintained wood headboard and four white-painted wood posts marking the corners of the gravesite. **Evaluation:** The headboard and posts of the Rowley infant gravesite do not contribute to the historic character of the landscape because they are not associated with the Civil War or historic park development.	
SSF-29. Stacked Rail Fence		22927/13309 64	Non-contributing (post-historic)	Stacked rail fence built by NPS as part of interpretive enhancement of Chancellorsville Inn site, ca. 1987. Fence does not align with site or style of antebellum-era picket and plank fences around the inn's front yard.	
SSF-30. Battle of Chancellorsville State Historical Marker			Contributing	**Context:** Pre-Park Commemoration **History:** The State of Virginia (Conservation and Development Commission) erected a highway historical marker with text about the Battle of Chancellorsville (site J40) along Route 3 in front of ruins of Chancellorsville Inn, 1930, adjacent to United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) monument dedicated in 1927. The UDC monument was removed in 1980; NPS relocated state marker to parking area for Chancellorsville Inn site, ca. 1980. **Evaluation:** The Battle of Chancellorsville state historical marker is the only historic commemorative feature at the Chancellorsville Inn site. Although erected by the state, the monument reflects the historic recognition of the Chancellorsville Inn site as the center of the Battle of Chancellorsville. Relocation of the marker off its historic location on Route 3 detracts from the historic character of the landscape.	
Archeological Features (Plan key: AS)					
AS-11. Chancellors-ville Inn Site	ASMIS: FRSP042.00 44SP0181	23816	Contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Chancellorsville Inn (Chancellor House) completed 1816; flanking wings and front porch built ca. 1825; rear kitchen wing built ca. 1840. Served as US headquarters; burned during fighting on May 3, 1863. Standing walls on west wing incorporated into rebuilt building (second inn) completed ca. 1872. Second inn burned 1927; remaining walls (largely same as those that survived 1863 fire) collapsed in part during windstorm, 1947; remaining walls taken down by Ralph England, 1966; stone steps left (see BS-24). Inn site subject of archaeological investigation by Temple University, 1976-77; work included stabilization of foundation remains with protective	

TABLE 3.3. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: CHANCELLORSVILLE INN SITE (DRAWING 3.3)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
				mantle of soil and sod, and addition of interpretive outlines surfaced in gravel; NPS added interpretive brick walls, 1987 (see BS-25). **Evaluation:** The site of the Chancellorsville Inn is a significant place in the battlefield landscape, but was not interpreted or marked during the historic park period prior to1963 aside from a state historical marker. The existing landscape is not historic; no above-ground historic remains exist apart from the stone entrance steps.	
AS-12. Chancellorsville Inn Outbuilding Sites			Unevaluated	**Context:** Civil War **History:** The Chancellorsville Inn had complex of outbuildings, including barns to the west and slave cabins to the rear. All were probably destroyed during fighting on May 3, 1863. New barns built near old barn sites with rebuilding of inn, ca. 1872; replaced by new barn to the northwest, ca. 1890; barn removed around time Rowley family built a new house on the site, 1932. Test areas excavated by Temple University to determine outbuilding sites, 1976-1977, but apparently little documentation retrieved.[31] Rowley house removed by NPS, ca. 1977. **Evaluation:** Outbuildings associated with the Chancellorsville Inn were a significant part of the Chancellor (Fairview) Plantation at the time of the Civil War, but there are presently no traces or interpretive devices about them. Drawings provide clues to the location and massing of the barns to the west of the inn, but no graphic documentation has been found on the buildings at the rear, including slave quarters.	
AS-13. Rowley Infants Gravesite	NR Resource		Non-contributing	Graves of two infants belonging to owners of Chancellorsville Inn, ca. 1912–15. Marked by headboard and posts (see SSF-28). Not associated with Civil War or early park development history, but remains have other cultural value.	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: FURNACE LANDS (DRAWING 3.4)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Natural Systems and Features (Plan Key: NSF)					
NSF-1. Forest			Contributing	See Table 3.0. Forest in 1863 covered most of the furnace lands, except at Furnace Hollow; there may have also been a clearing at McLaws Wedge. Large parts of the forest may have been dense successional woods that had grown back where the forest had been harvested for charcoal production to fuel the iron furnace.	
NSF-2. Great Meadow Swamp				**Context:** Civil War **History:** Great Meadow Swamp (name in use by Civil War) was an area of wet woods south of the turnpike (Route 3) at headwaters of Nine Mile Run near west end of Chancellor (Fairview) Plantation. Swamp possibly created from changes to drainage following construction of Orange Turnpike, 1813, which required construction of a raised bed or causeway across lowlands. Relatively open canopy in swamp may have allowed site lines during Battle of Chancellorsville. Eastern part of swamp cleared after 1945 for expansion of post-war Craig Farm (current McLaws Wedge clearing); stream in the western part of swamp dammed after Civil War. **Evaluation:** The Great Meadow Swamp, most likely a human-influenced change to the natural environment, contributes to the historic character of the battlefield landscape; loss of its wooded eastern part detracts from the landscape's historic character.	
Spatial Organization Features (Plan Key: SO)					
SO-13. Furnace Hollow Clearing			Contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** Furnace Hollow was a large, approximately 200-acre clearing along the Ni River owned by the Catharine Furnace company, 1863; included furnace complex and fenced agricultural fields associated with Wellford Plantation. Area became wooded after Civil War, including large areas of swamp; small clearing with cleared understory around furnace remnants reestablished by NPS, ca. 1935; reduced in extent post-1963; currently approximately one-quarter acre. **Evaluation:** The Furnace Hollow clearing is part of the park-era landscape, and reflects a small part of a much larger clearing that existed during the Civil War (including the existing Wellford Plantation clearing, see Table 3.5).	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: FURNACE LANDS (DRAWING 3.4)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
SO-14. Hazel Grove Vista Clearing From Furnace Road			Non-contributing (post-historic)	Site within woods along east edge of Furnace Hollow clearing, 1863; site probably logged after 1945 and grew back in pine; property acquired from Gayle estate by NPS, ca.1975.[32] NPS cleared 1,300-foot corridor extending northwest from Furnace Road to provide visual connection to area near site of Hazel Grove, 1991.	
SO-15. Lee-Jackson Bivouac Clearing			Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Site part of wooded Catharine Furnace property at intersection of Furnace Road and Orange Plank Road where Confederates bivouacked on evening of May 1, 1863; here, Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee held their so-called Crackerbox Meeting in which they plotted a surprise attack on the US right flank near Dowdall's Tavern, according to tradition beneath a tall pine tree; site beginning of trail of Jackson's march to flank attack, May 2, 1863. Site cleared of woods as part of post-war Lee Farm (no known relation to general). War Department acquired property (Furnace Road corridor), ca. 1931; NPS planted a pair of cedars in the century of the clearing, 1937, and reforested the field to the west with conifers in ca. 1938. **Evaluation:** The Lee-Jackson Bivouac clearing, established after the Civil War, reflects development during the historic park period when the clearing was established as a small, defined area in what had been woods during the battle. The clearing remains intact but has become more enclosed since 1963 on the west and north sides due to growth of deciduous woods.	
SO-16. Maury House Site Clearing			Contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** Clearing originally established ca. 1797, when the Maury family settled on the property; clearing probably reduced in size with acquisition of property by Catharine Furnace Company, 1837; rectangular field extending north of Furnace Road at time of the Civil War. Clearing lost at undetermined date after the war along with the Maury house. NPS probably reestablished existing small clearing in woods around the house site when it acquired the property in 1937. **Evaluation:** The Maury House site clearing is a remnant of a larger Civil War-era clearing; its current extent probably originated during the historic park period.	
SO-17. McLaws Clearing (McLaws Wedge)			Unevaluated	**Context:** Civil War **History:** The clearing site was probably on Catharine Furnace company property in 1863. Michler indicated that the site was wooded on the 1867 map of the battlefield; accounts from soldiers indicated there were long sight lines in area.[33] Such sight lines may have been down road corridors, or in areas harvested for timber by the furnace company; additional open space may have been within Great Meadow Swamp, due to lack of understory and widely spaced or dead trees. Site cleared or maintained as open field as part of post-war Craig Farm. Farm clearing enlarged to approximately 110 acres, post-1945. Most of clearing (99 acre Ashley Farm parcel) acquired by Central Virginia Battlefields Trust, 1997 and conveyed to NPS, 1998. Clearing maintained as hayfield; northeastern corner reverting to woods.	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: FURNACE LANDS (DRAWING 3.4)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
				Evaluation: Insufficient documentation has been found to verify that McLaws clearing existed as an open space during the Civil War. If it did, it most likely was a much smaller clearing, closer to the pre-1945 Craig Farm field comprised of the northeast quarter of the existing field.	
Land Use Features					
LU-6. Conserved Battlefield Land: First Day at Chancellorsville			*Contributing (Setting)*	***Context:*** *Civil War* ***History:*** *Site part of Absalom McGee and Reuben McGee farms, where opening clash of the battle occurred May 1, 1863 within fields bordering the turnpike. War Department/NPS plans (ca.1927-40) did not include the property. Western part of Absalom McGee Farm redeveloped for Ashley Farms subdivision, ca. 1985. Eastern part and Reuben McGee Farm part of proposed major residential and commercial development, 2002; Coalition to Save Chancellorsville Battlefield, working with Civil War Trust and Central Virginia Battlefields Trust, agreed on conservation plan for smaller development that preserved fields along north side of Route 3; 140 acres, including fields where heaviest fighting occurred along with post-war farmstead, conveyed to Civil War Trust, 2004. Additional 74 acres acquired 2006.*[34] ***Evaluation:*** *The First Day at Chancellorsville conserved land is part of the larger area of Chancellorsville Battlefield. The existing farmstead and visitor center are not historically associated with the battlefield. The property is outside the NPS authorized boundary.*	
LU-7. Conserved Battlefield Land: Johnson and Warren Tracts (Nine Mile Run)			*Contributing (Setting)*	***Context:*** *Civil War* ***History:*** *Site of woods along turnpike at east end of Chancellor (Fairview) Plantation containing headwaters of Nine Mile Run, 1863. Woods to west and north developed for Pipe Run subdivision, ca. 1990; woods to east subdivided for lots along Rensselaer Court, ca. 1990. Johnson and Warren tracts of 11.9 acres between Rensselaer Court and Nine Mile Run Drive acquired by Central Virginia Battlefields Trust in 1999 and 2002.*[35] ***Evaluation:*** *The Johnson and Warren Tracts are part of the historic Chancellor (Fairview) Plantation property and the turnpike corridor of the battlefield that saw action on May 1-3, 1863. Property is outside the NPS authorized boundary.*	
Easement Parcel 03-260 (Spotsylvania County)			*Contributing (Setting)*	See Table 3.5.	
LU-8. Easement Parcels 03-264/265 (Sawhill Subdivision)			*Contributing (Setting)*	***Context:*** *Civil War* ***History:*** *Part of wooded 4,648-acre Catharine Furnace Company property along south side of Furnace Road, 1863. Furnace Road acquired by War Department, ca. 1931. Property to south part of Sawhill subdivision begun ca. 1990; subdivision included two narrow parcels parallel to Furnace Road in which easements were conveyed to NPS. Houses built on lots, ca. 2000. Easement restrictions not documented for CLR.* ***Evaluation:*** *The 03-264 and 03-265 easement parcels within the Sawhill subdivision contain a thin margin of woods, but do not screen views of residential development*	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: FURNACE LANDS (DRAWING 3.4)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
				from Furnace Road. Residential yards with lawn, vinyl and wood fences, and other features extend into easement area. Property is outside the NPS authorized boundary.	
LU-9. Inholding Parcel 03-224: Wharton Property, Orange Plank Road			*Contributing*	***Context:*** *Civil War* ***History:*** *Part of wooded 4,648-acre Catharine Furnace property, 1863. Subdivided post-war as part of Young property; 31.72-acre parcel east of Orange Plank Road owned by Ernest M. Wharton included within 1989 NPS boundary expansion.* ***Evaluation:*** *Parcel 03-224 is part of the historic battlefield and was wooded in 1863. The property contains woods and no known improvements.*	
LU-10. Inholding Parcel 03-238: 6380 Plank Road (Route 3)			*Contributing (non-historic landscape)*	***Context:*** *Civil War* ***History:*** *Area at intersection of Furnace Road and turnpike either wooded or part of small clearing on land probably owned by Catharine Furnace Company, 1863. Site of post-war Craig farmstead, removed ca. 1980. One-acre parcel owned by Thomas R. Hairfield with ca.1980 house, lawn, driveway included within 1989 NPS boundary expansion.* ***Evaluation:*** *Parcel 03-238 is part of the historic setting of the battlefield area known as McLaws Wedge adjacent to McLaws Drive. Insufficient documentation exists to determine whether the site was wooded or field in 1863. The existing site improvements do not contribute to the historic character of the landscape.*	
LU-11. Inholding Parcel 03-240: 8483-8489 Old Plank Road			*Contributing (non-historic landscape)*	***Context:*** *Civil War* ***History:*** *Part of wooded 4,648-acre Catharine Furnace property along Orange Plank Road, 1863. Part of field on post-war Lee Farm. Field subdivided and house constructed on back of 5.63-acre lot, ca.1975. Lot included within 1989 NPS boundary expansion; owned by Ernest M. Wharton.* [36] ***Evaluation:*** *Parcel 03-240 is part of the historic battlefield and was wooded in 1863. The existing house, lawn, driveway, and other improvements are not historic. Woods separate the house from NPS property at McLaws clearing.*	
LU-12. Inholding Parcel 03-241: 8481 Old Plank Road			*Contributing (non-historic landscape)*	***Context:*** *Civil War* ***History:*** *Part of wooded 4,648-acre Catharine Furnace property along Orange Plank Road, 1863. Part of field on post-war Lee Farm. Field subdivided and house constructed on back of 5.50-acre lot, ca.1975. Lot included within 1989 NPS boundary expansion; owned by William Masi.* [37] ***Evaluation:*** *Parcel 03-241 is part of the historic battlefield and was wooded in 1863. The existing house, lawn, driveway, and other improvements are not historic. Woods separate the house from NPS property at McLaws clearing.*	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: FURNACE LANDS (DRAWING 3.4)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
LU-13. Inholding Parcel 03-242: 8451 Old Plank Road			*Contributing (non-historic landscape)*	***Context:*** *Civil War* ***History:*** *Part of wooded 4,648-acre Catharine Furnace property along Orange Plank Road, 1863. Part of field on post-war Lee Farm, and may have included Lee farmstead. Field subdivided and house constructed on back of 9.59-acre lot between 1975 and 1994. Lot included within 1989 NPS boundary expansion; owned by James T. Edmonds.* [38] ***Evaluation:*** *Parcel 03-242 is part of the historic battlefield and was wooded in 1863. The existing house, lawn, driveway, and other improvements are not historic. Woods separate the house from NPS property at McLaws clearing.*	
LU-14. Inholding Parcel 03-243: 8439 Old Plank Road			*Contributing (non-historic landscape)*	***Context:*** *Civil War* ***History:*** *Part of wooded 4,648-acre Catharine Furnace property along Orange Plank Road, 1863. Part of field on post-war Lee Farm. Field subdivided and house constructed on back of 7.05-acre lot between 1975 and 1994. Lot included within 1989 NPS boundary expansion; owned by Calvin Forbes.* [39] ***Evaluation:*** *Parcel 03-243 is part of the historic battlefield and was wooded in 1863. The existing house, lawn, pond, driveway, and other improvements are not historic. Woods separate the house from NPS property at McLaws clearing.*	
LU-15. Inholding Parcel 03-244: 8415 Old Plank Road			*Contributing (non-historic landscape)*	***Context:*** *Civil War* ***History:*** *Part of wooded 4,648-acre Catharine Furnace property along Orange Plank Road, 1863. Part of field on post-war Lee Farm. Field subdivided and house constructed on back of 5.76-acre lot between 1975 and 1994. Lot included within 1989 NPS boundary expansion; owned by Gene Ackley.* [40] ***Evaluation:*** *Parcel 03-244 is part of the historic battlefield and was wooded in 1863. The existing house, lawn, pond, driveway, fences, and other improvements are not historic. Woods separate the house from NPS property at McLaws clearing and along McLaws Drive.*	
LU-16. Inholding Parcel 03-245: 8408 Old Plank Road			*Contributing (non-historic landscape)*	***Context:*** *Civil War* ***History:*** *Part of wooded 4,648-acre Catharine Furnace property along Orange Plank Road, 1863. Part of field on post-war Lee Farm that included Lee-Jackson Bivouac site. Pond pre-dates 1966. House constructed in field between 1966 and 1973. 1.42-acre lot included within 1989 NPS boundary expansion; owned by Parrish M. Wells.* [41] ***Evaluation:*** *Parcel 03-245 is part of the historic battlefield and was wooded in 1863. The existing house, lawn, driveway, pond, and other improvements are not historic. Woods west of the lot are on NPS property.*	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: FURNACE LANDS (DRAWING 3.4)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
LU-17. Inholding Parcel 03-246: 8336-8382 Old Plank Road			*Contributing (non-historic landscape)*	***Context:*** *Civil War* ***History:*** *Part of wooded 4,648-acre Catharine Furnace property along Orange Plank Road, 1863. Part of field on post-war Lee Farm that included Lee-Jackson Bivouac site. House constructed on field prior to 1966. One-acre lot included within 1989 NPS boundary expansion; owned by Robert Markham.* [42] ***Evaluation:*** *Parcel 03-246 is part of the historic battlefield and was wooded in 1863. The existing house, lawn, driveway, and other improvements are not historic. Woods west and south of the lot are on NPS property.*	
LU-18. Life Estate Parcel 03-239: 8507 Old Plank Road			Contributing (non-historic landscape)	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Part of wooded 4,648-acre Catharine Furnace property along Orange Plank Road, 1863. Part of field on post-war Lee Farm; house constructed ca. 1930; 1.06-acre lot owned by Roger David Lee included within 1989 boundary expansion. Lot acquired by NPS with life estate to owner, ca. 2010. **Evaluation:** Parcel 03-239 is part of the historic battlefield and was wooded in 1863. The existing house, outbuildings, driveway, and other improvements are not historic.	
Circulation Features (Plan Key: C)					
C-25. Driveway, 8108 McLaws Drive (Intersection)			*Non-contributing (post-historic)*	*Private driveway built through wooded park land to McLaws Drive between ca. 1950 and 1966; adjoins McLaws Line marked by identification tablet. House along driveway visible from McLaws Drive, but is set far back.* [43]	
C-26. Driveway, 8453 McLaws Drive (Intersection)			*Non-contributing (post-historic)*	*Private driveway built through wooded park land to McLaws Drive between 1984 and 1994 as part of Pemwood Lane subdivision off Old Plank Road; identified as part of Pemwood Lane on Google Maps. House along driveway visible from McLaws Drive.* [44].	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: FURNACE LANDS (DRAWING 3.4)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
C-27. Driveway, 8528-8536 Furnace Road (Intersection)			*Non-contributing (post-historic)*	*Private driveway built through wooded park land to Furnace Road between 1991 and 1994; close to Anderson's gun pit and identification tablet. Two houses accessed off drive, one of which is visible from Furnace Road.*[45]	
C-28. Furnace Road	CH0084a LCS:082122 NR HAF FHWA Route 0013	23953	Contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** Road built prior to 1797 to access Maury Farm; acquired by Fredericksburg Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company for access to Catharine Furnace, 1836. Used by Jackson's troops for march to flank attack, May 2, 1863. Acquired by War Department, ca. 1931, and road reconstructed as 1.5-mile long, 18' wide drive named Bivouac Road or Jackson Trail Bivouac, 1932; improvements completed ca. 1935 included oiled pea-gravel surface, triangular intersection at Sickles Drive, culverts with stone headwalls, stone-lined ditches, double-arched bridge over Ni River, and stacked-rail fence at entrance across from bivouac site. Paved in asphalt, ca. 1950. Chancellor West and Sawhill subdivisions built in adjacent woods beginning in ca. 1985. Concrete curbs and stone ditch added at Maury site parking area, ca. 2000. Stones replaced log bollards at Lee-Jackson Bivouac at undetermined date. **Evaluation:** Furnace Road is part of the historic park circulation that was an improvement of a battle-period road. The drive has not undergone substantial changes since the historic period aside from addition of the curbed parking area at the Maury monument. The setting has been altered along the eastern section due to suburban development in close proximity to both sides of the drive.	
Jackson Trail East			Contributing	See Table 3.5	
C-29. Lee-Jackson Bivouac Path			Non-contributing (post-historic)	Short path from roadside parking area to interpretive waysides west of Lee-Jackson cedars, built ca. 2000. Metal narrative signs (Happel signs) replaced with interpretive waysides around same time. No documentation found on earlier circulation within bivouac site.	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: FURNACE LANDS (DRAWING 3.4)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
C-30. Maury House Site Trail		23995	Contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** Road from Furnace Road to Maury house existed by time of house's construction, ca. 1797. Road extended northwest to Hazel Grove during antebellum period when property owned by Catharine Furnace Company. Section between Maury-Pulliam house site and Hazel Grove abandoned and partly removed with development of battlefield park, ca. 1931–35. Section between Maury house site and Furnace Road probably existed as unofficial trail during historic park period, and may have been maintained by NPS following donation of property to NPS, 1937.[46] 500'-long trail currently maintained by park, with interpretive wayside. **Evaluation:** The Maury House site trail is a remnant of Civil War-era circulation on the battlefield; its current character as a foot trail probably reflects historic park development.	
C-31. McLaws Drive	LCS:082088 082091 CH0084a NR HAF FHWA Route 0013	23953	Contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** Road connecting newly-built turnpike (Route 3) with Furnace Road constructed ca. 1813; site of Confederate defenses, 1863. Road acquired by War Department, ca. 1931 and 0.75-mile long, 18' wide drive constructed in 1932 along old road alignment and following trench remnants; improvements completed ca. 1935 included oiled pea-gravel surface and culverts with stone headwalls, and a stacked-rail fence at Route 3. Paved in asphalt, ca. 1950. Northern 75' removed for widening of Route 3, ca. 1963. Driveways to houses added off east side beginning in ca. 1950. **Evaluation:** McLaws Drive is part of the historic park circulation that was an improvement of a battle-period road. Drive is significant for commemorating Confederate Major General Lafayette McLaws of the Confederate 1st Corps. The drive has not undergone substantial changes since the historic period aside from removal of a section at Route 3. The historic setting of the drive has been altered due to suburban development along the east side.	
C-32. McLaws Lane (Intersection)			*Non-contributing (post-historic)*	*Road built through wooded park land along McLaws Drive ca. 1970; may have been extension of earlier access to South McLaws Place, a minor road parallel to NPS boundary on or adjacent to site of McLaws Line.[47].Houses along road visible from McLaws Drive.*	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: FURNACE LANDS (DRAWING 3.4)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
C-33. McLaws Trail		61023	Non-contributing (post-historic)	1.1-mile loop trail laid out through McLaws clearing (McLaws Wedge) following acquisition of property by NPS, ca.1998. Trail has earth and mown tread, and eight interpretive stops.	
C-34. McLaws Trailhead Parking			Non-contributing (post-historic)	Small, two-car asphalt parking area off McLaws Drive built to service McLaws Trail, ca.1998.	
C-35. Orange Plank Road (Old Plank Road, Route 610, Part)			Contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Possible 18th-century road reconstructed as Orange Plank Road, 1853; Formed one leg of Chancellorsville intersection. Site of Confederate advance, May 1, 1863, and nexus of fighting on May 3, 1863. Section of road north of Furnace Road acquired by War Department, ca. 1931, and by NPS, ca. 1935 subject to public right-of-way. Maintained as state highway, designated as Route 610. Adjoining land developed for suburban housing subdivisions, post-1980. **Evaluation:** The Orange Plank Road (Old Plank Road) is a battle-period road that served a key strategic function. The road has not been substantially widened, and the historic rural setting at the McLaws Drive-Furnace Road/Bivouac and Slocum Drive intersections remains largely intact. The Chancellorsville intersection has been substantially changed due to widening of Route 3.	
C-36. Sickles Drive	LCS:082092 CH0091a FHWA Route 0013	23953	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Site part of clearings and woods between Hazel Grove and Catharine Furnace, 1863; Property acquired by War Department, ca. 1931 and 0.83-mile long, 18' wide drive constructed 1932, on new alignment east of historic road between Hazel Grove and Catharine Furnace that was on private property; drive featured oiled pea gravel surface, triangular intersections with Slocum Drive and Furnace Road, hillside cut, culverts with stone headwalls, and a double-arch concrete/stone bridge over Lewis Run built in 1935. Drive paved in asphalt, ca. 1950. **Evaluation:** Sickles Drive is part of the historic park circulation, and is significant for commemorating US Major General Daniel E. Sickles who commanded the US 3rd Corps. There have been no substantial changes to the drive since the since the historic period.	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: FURNACE LANDS (DRAWING 3.4)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
C-37. South Carolina Court (Intersection)			*Non-contributing (post-historic)*	*Private road/driveway through park land from Furnace Road, built between 1973 and 1991; houses on road not visible from Furnace Road. Across from Lee-Jackson Bivouac.*[48]	
Topography (Plan Key: T)					
T-12. Anderson's Line Gun Pit, Confederate	LCS:082142 CH0094 ASMIS: FRSP171.00 NR HAF	17556	Contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** Earth lunette-shaped gun pit built by troops under Confederate Major General Richard H. Anderson along south side of Furnace Road, May 1, 1861. Property acquired by War Department, ca. 1931; marked by identification tablet and probably cleared of vegetation and sodded, ca. 1935. Sod not maintained, post-ca. 1963. Driveway and suburban residential development (Sawhill) in woods to south, post-1990. **Evaluation:** Anderson's Line gun pit contributes to the historic character of the battlefield and battlefield park landscape. The earthwork is inconspicuous due to growth of vegetation, but is identified by a tablet. Setting altered through suburban development in surrounding woods off Rockaway Court.	
T-13. McLaws' Line (Anderson's Line), Confederate	LCS:007891 CH0095 ASMIS: FRSP178.00 NR HAF	17548	Contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** Linear trench approximately 4,200' long built by Confederate troops under General R. H. Anderson through woods along east side of Furnace Road between turnpike/Route 3 and Orange Plank Road, May 1-3, 1863. May have included gun pits. Majority of earthworks removed at undetermined date. Property acquired by War Department, ca. 1931; Furnace Road rebuilt as McLaws Drive, 1932; remnant earthwork marked by identification tablet and probably cleared of small trees/shrubs and sodded, ca. 1935. Suburban development along east side of earthwork, post-1950. **Evaluation:** McLaws' Line is a remnant trench earthwork, approximately 700' long, that is inconspicuous and covered by vegetation and leaf litter. It is identified by a tablet. Historic setting altered by suburban development.	
T-14. Posey's Line, Confederate	CH0021 LCS:082145 ASMIS: FRSP031.00 NR HAF	17555	Contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** Linear trench built by Confederate troops under Brigadier General Carnot Posey south of Furnace Road on eastern edge of Furnace Hollow clearing, May 1, 1863. Field became wooded post-war. Property acquired by War Department, ca. 1931; earthwork marked by identification tablet and probably cleared of small trees/shrubs and sodded, ca. 1935; General Posey's Foot Trail built around earthwork, ca. 1935, abandoned ca. 1950. **Evaluation:** Posey's Line is a largely intact trench earthwork, approximately 600' long, but is currently hidden by woods and debris. There is no public access to the earthwork, but it is identified by a tablet.	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: FURNACE LANDS (DRAWING 3.4)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
Vegetation (Plan Key: V)					
V-1. Chancellorsville Park Drive Plantings and Turf Shoulders			Contributing	See Table 3.0	
V-2. Chancellorsville Field Crops and Meadow Grasses			Contributing	See Table 3.0 (McLaws' Clearing field crops / hayfield)	
V-18. Furnace Drive Triangle Trees			Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Site within Furnace Hollow clearing, 1863; became wooded post-war. Trees thinned from woods and planted within intersection triangle, with open mown understory, ca. 1931-1935. **Evaluation:** The trees within the Furnace Drive intersection triangle are part of the historic maintained grounds along the park drives. The existing extent of tree and ground cover appears to be consistent with historic conditions.	
V-19. Lee-Jackson Bivouac Memorial Cedars			Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Pair of Eastern red-cedar trees planted on occasion of park's 10th anniversary to symbolize and commemorate Lee and Jackson who met on the site to plan the flank attack, October 23, 1937; included small bronze plaque set beneath trees (see Small-Scale Features); monument given by park staff. Understory maintained in turf. **Evaluation:** The Lee-Jackson Bivouac commemorative cedars are part of the historic park landscape and reflect the interpretive importance of the bivouac site. The trees are part of a uniquely rustic monument that reflects the importance of natural resources in NPS management. The cedars appear to be healthy, but are losing canopy on the north and west sides due to shading from adjoining deciduous trees.	
Buildings and Structures (Plan Key: BS)					
BS-27. Furnace Road Bridge	LCS082117 CH0091c NR HAF	23957	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Temporary timber bridge over Lewis Run (Ni River) erected in initial construction of Furnace Road (Jackson Trail Bivouac), 1932. Concrete double-arch bridge with stone facing and parapets built 1935; probably based on standard War Department design; constructed through Public Works Administration with CCC labor. Road surfaced paved, ca. 1950. **Evaluation:** The Furnace Road bridge is part of the historic landscape along the park drives. There have been no changes to the structure since the historic period. It is the same design as the Sickles Drive bridge.	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: FURNACE LANDS (DRAWING 3.4)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
BS-28. Furnace Road Drainage Culverts (2)	LCS:082093 CH0091b NR HAF	23953/17531	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Three single culverts with rectangular ashlar headwalls designed to carry roadside drainage, built between ca. 1933 and 1935 based on a standard War Department design and probably with CCC labor. **Evaluation:** The culverts on Furnace Road are part of the historic landscape along the park drives. There have been no substantial outward changes to the structures since the historic period; detailed assessment of the type and condition of culverts not part of CLR inventory.	
BS-29. Furnace Road Stone-Lined Ditch	LCS:082089 CH0091b	23953/17531	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Furnace Road (Jackson Trail Bivouac) reconstructed as park drive, 1932; road completed by NPS between 1933 and 1936. Completion included addition of rustic cobblestone-lined drainage ditch on approach to Lewis Run (Ni River), probably built by CCC. **Evaluation:** The Furnace Road stone-lined ditch is part of the historic landscape along the park drives and was designed to be harmonious with the natural setting. There have been no known changes to the structure since the historic period aside from concealment in areas by vegetation.	
BS-30. Furnace Road Tree Rings (3)	NR HAF		Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Three low, approximately 1'-high circular stone walls near Lewis Run and across from the Maury stone built to protect pre-existing trees from changes in grade during reconstruction of Furnace Road as a park drive, ca. 1935; used same stone as culvert headwalls and built by CCC. **Evaluation:** The tree rings on Furnace Road are part of the historic landscape along the park drives, reflecting the park's sensitivity toward preserving trees. There may be other tree rings that are concealed beneath natural debris and sediment. The tree in a ring near Lewis Run (pictured) has been cut down.	
BS-31. McLaws Drive Drainage Culverts (3)	LCS:082153 CH0093b NR HAF	23953/17526	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Three single culverts with rectangular and 'L'-shaped ashlar headwalls designed to carry roadside drainage were built between ca. 1933 and 1935 based on a standard War Department design and probably with CCC labor. **Evaluation:** The culverts on McLaws Drive are part of the historic landscape along the park drives. There have been no substantial outward changes to the structures since the historic period; detailed assessment of the type and condition of culverts not part of CLR inventory.	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: FURNACE LANDS (DRAWING 3.4)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
BS-32. Sickles Drive Bridge	LCS:082117 CH0091c NR HAF	23960	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Temporary timber bridge over Lewis Run erected in initial construction of Sickles Drive, 1932. Concrete double-arch bridge with stone facing and parapets built 1935; probably followed standard War Department design and constructed through Public Works Administration with CCC labor. Road surface paved, ca. 1950. **Evaluation:** The Sickles Drive bridge is part of the historic landscape along the park drives. There have been no changes to the structure since the historic period. It is the same design as the Furnace Road bridge.	
BS-33. Sickles Drive Drainage Culverts	LCS:082093 CH0091b NR HAF		Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Six single culverts with rectangular ashlar headwalls designed to carry roadside drainage were built between ca. 1933 and 1935 according to a standard War Department design and probably with CCC labor. **Evaluation:** The culverts on Sickles Drive contribute to the historic character of the battlefield park landscape as part of the design of the park drives. There have been no substantial outward changes to the structures since the historic period; detailed assessment of the type and condition of culverts not part of CLR inventory.	
BS-34. Sickles Drive Stone-Lined Ditch	LCS:082093	23953/17534	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Sickles Drive built 1932; road completed by NPS between 1933 and 1936, including a rustic stone-lined drainage ditch along the west side, probably built by the CCC. It empties into a culvert. **Evaluation:** The Sickles Drive stone-lined ditch is part of the historic landscape along the park drives and was designed to be harmonious with the natural setting. There have been no known changes to the structure since the historic period, but the ditch is obstructed by vegetation and is not draining.	
Views and Vistas Features (Plan Key: VV)					
VV-4. McLaws Wedge View			Unevaluated	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Michler indicated McLaws clearing (McLaws Wedge area) wooded in 1867 map of battlefield; accounts from soldiers indicated there were long sight lines in the area.[49] Views expanded post-war when site was cleared or maintained as open field associated with post-war Craig Farm. Views from McLaws Drive as built in the 1930s were filtered through margin of woods. Views within the field expanded when the farm clearing was enlarged after 1945 as part of Ashley Farm. NPS acquired the clearing in 1998 and maintained it as hayfield. Field extended to eastbound Route 3; successional vegetation post-1998 obscured views from the highway. Park rangers use expansive view to give visitors an overview of action in the area on May 1–3, 1863. **Evaluation:** Insufficient documentation has been found to verify that the views across McLaws clearing existed during the Civil War. The existing breadth of the view, one of the most expansive within the park, does not reflect battlefield conditions. Filtered views across the clearing through woods along McLaws Drive did exist during the historic park period.	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: FURNACE LANDS (DRAWING 3.4)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Small-Scale Features (Plan Key: SSF)					
SSF-1. Cast Metal Narrative Signs (Happel Signs)			Contributing	See Table 3.0. Located on Furnace Road and McLaws Drive; removed from bivouac and furnace sites.	
SSF-4. Identification Tablets			Contributing	See Table 3.0. Located at McLaws Line, Posey's Line, Anderson's gun pit, Furnace Drive-Sickles Drive intersection, and Sickles Drive bridge over Lewis Run.	
SSF-31. Catharine Furnace Fence		22927/13310 02	Non-contributing (post-historic)	Area around Catharine Furnace ruins cleared and understory thinned, ca. 1935. Hillside allowed to revegetate, post-1950. Split rail fences added post-1963 to keep visitors off archaeological ruins. e	
SSF-32. Lee-Jackson Bivouac Memorial Plaque	LCS:082141 NR Resource	23991	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Commemorative monument consisting of pair of red-cedar trees and small bronze plaque dedicated October 23, 1937 on occasion of park's 10th anniversary. Bronze plaque approximately 12" by 24" and set on natural stone flush with the ground. Turf worn away around monument. **Evaluation:** The Lee-Jackson Bivouac commemorative cedars plaque is part of the historic park landscape and reflects the interpretive importance of the bivouac site. The bronze is heavily patinated and subject to acid rain and other pollutants due to its horizontal position.	
SSF-33. Lee-Jackson Bivouac Monument	LCS:007899 NR Resource	23981	Contributing	**Context:** Pre-Park Commemoration **History:** First monument at site of Lee-Jackson bivouac installed in 1903 under direction of James Power Smith, a member of Jackson's staff. One of ten monuments of the same style erected to mark sites important to the Confederacy on the Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania battlefields. Rusticated granite with finished and inscribed side face; 2.5' tall, 1.5 feet square; positioned facing Orange Plank Road. Monument retained in development of park landscape, ca. 1931–35. **Evaluation:** The Lee-Jackson Bivouac monument is one of five Chancellorsville monuments that date to early commemorative efforts prior to establishment of the national military park in 1927. It remains unaltered; the setting reflects development of the bivouac site during the historic park period.	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: FURNACE LANDS (DRAWING 3.4)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
SSF-34. Matthew Fontaine Maury Birthplace Monument	CH0016 LCS:007909 NR Resource	23990	Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** The Maury family settled nearby in 1797; Matthew Fontaine Maury was born in a wood house 500' north of Furnace Road, 1806; family moved to Tennessee, 1810. House replaced by brick house constructed by Pulliam family, 1821; acquired by Catharine Furnace Company, ca. 1837. Brick house taken down after the Civil War. Maury considered founder of Naval Observatory and US Hydrographic Office, and his research helped found the US Weather Bureau. Maury died in 1873. The Maury Birthplace Association placed natural boulder with a bronze plaque along north shoulder of Furnace Road in 1933 to the mark the Maury birthplace. Laurel shrubs were planted at rear of monument, ca. 1935. **Evaluation:** Although the story of Maury is unrelated to the Civil War history of the battlefield, the monument is part of the historic park landscape.	
Archeological Features (Plan key: AS)					
AS-14. Catharine Furnace Complex Ruins	CH0002a LCS:007910 ASMIS: FRSP008.00 44SP0037	23820	Contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** The Fredericksburg Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, later known as the Catharine Furnace Company, acquired 4,648 acres south of Chancellorsville in 1836; furnace complex built on bluff along west side of Ni River (Lewis Run) south of Hazel Grove in 1837, and was closed in 1847. Returned to operation, 1862. Confederate forces took up positions extending west to near furnace, May 1, 1863; Jackson led nearly 30,000 soldiers past the furnace on the 12-mile march to the flank attack, May 2, 1863; minor action with Sickle's US 3rd Corps damaged the furnace complex. Furnace was being repaired and prepared for new blast when US forces set up camp around it on May 6, 1864 during the Battle of the Wilderness; furnace set ablaze, destroying the complex but leaving the stone blast stack standing. Stack and archaeological remains subject of archaeological investigation, 1935, 2003; stack partially rebuilt and capped, ca. 1975. **Evaluation:** The Catharine Furnace complex ruins are a remnant of the battlefield landscape. Although studied by NPS, the ruins were left largely unchanged during the historic park period. The furnace complex was standing at the time of the Battlefield Chancellorsville; the existing condition reflects later Civil War history during the Battle of the Wilderness.	
AS-15. Maury-Pulliam House Site	CH0015a ASMS: FRSP020.00 44SP0063 NR Resource		Contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** The Maury family erected a frame house in a clearing east of Ni River, 500' north of current Furnace Road, ca. 1797; replaced by brick farmhouse by Pulliam family, 1821; property acquired by Catharine Furnace Company, ca. 1837. Civil War-era maps identified "Brick House" at the site; house taken down at undetermined date after the war. Site interpreted by NPS with site marker and interpretive wayside. **Evaluation:** The Pulliam house was a landmark on the Chancellorsville battlefield by which Confederate troops advanced on their march to the flank attack. The existing site is a minor depression concealed from Furnace Road by woods that reflect conditions during the early park period.	

TABLE 3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: FURNACE LANDS (DRAWING 3.4)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
AS-16. Iron Mining Pits	CH002b–2h ASMS:FRSP 00025–33		Contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** The Fredericksburg Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, later known as Catharine Furnace Company, acquired 4,648 acres south of Chancellorsville in 1836 and was in operation from 1837–1847 and 1862–1864. Iron was mined mostly along sides of ravines and valleys where iron outcroppings known as gossans were exposed; mining created surface pits upwards of 20′ deep. Unknown number of mine pits created. **Evaluation:** The iron mine pits associated with the Catharine Furnace are part of the historic battlefield landscape, and may have been encountered by soldiers during the battles. Existing known pits are inconspicuous depressions within woods north of Furnace Road and west of the furnace ruins, numbered #6-12; another mine pit is on park property near Brock Road (see Table 3.5). The pits were inconspicuous, unmarked, and mostly off park property during the historic park period.	

TABLE 3.5. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: JACKSON TRAIL (DRAWING 3.5)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Natural Systems and Features (no associated features)					
NSF-1. Forest			Contributing	See Table 3.0. Forest in 1863 extended along most of Jackson Trail, except at Furnace Hollow/Wellford Plantation, and Stephens and Trigg farms. During historic park period, there were several more farm clearings, but woods were maintained along perimeter of road; park/CCC reestablished wooded setting at west end of Jackson Trail East where it passed through a post-war farm clearing.	
Spatial Organization Features (Plan Key: SO)					
SO-18. Stephens and Trigg Farms Clearing			*Contributing*	***Context:*** *Civil War* ***History:*** *Farm clearing of approximately 250 acres contained two farmsteads on eve of Civil War belonging to Stephens and Trigg families; clearing crossed by bed of unfinished railroad. Upwards of 30,000 Confederate troops passed through clearing on march to flank attack, July 2, 1863. US trenches constructed within and north of clearing during Battle of the Wilderness, May 4-5, 1864. Farms remained during post-war period, but clearing changed in area; new Stephens farmstead, Rosemont (present Hilltop Farm) expanded clearing to south by ca. 1927. NPS acquired strip of land through clearing for Jackson Trail West, 1939. Northern half of clearing lost to woods and flooding of Brock Run that created Ashby's Pond, ca.1960; Trigg Farm part of clearing redeveloped for Spring Creek subdivision, ca. 1990–2000.* ***Evaluation:*** *The existing clearing of Hilltop Farm west of Jackson Trail West is in part a remnant of the battle-period clearing associated with the Stephens and Trigg farms that existed in part during the historic park period. The historic clearing north of the railroad corridor has been lost to suburban development and old-field succession. Property associated with the clearing is privately owned except for shoulder of Jackson Trail West.*	
SO-19. Wellford Clearing			Contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** The Wellford clearing was probably established in the 18th century with construction of Hull mansion, which may have been the Brock plantation house, "Poplar Neck." Extent of clearing around mansion not known. Property acquired by Catharine Furnace Company, 1836, and clearing of approximately 200 acres of agricultural land maintained in Furnace Hollow; Hull mansion demolished for new brick house built by Wellford family, 1838. Clearing around house south of railroad reduced in size during post-war period; orchard planted north of Wellford house, ca. 1900. NPS acquired strip of property through clearing for Jackson Trail East, 1939. Wellford house demolished by private owner, 1970; clearing reduced to 3.5 acres along west side of Jackson Trail East post-1970.[50] Clearing acquired by NPS, ca. 1975; maintained as meadow with a few trees and mown turf around interpretive waysides. **Evaluation:** The Wellford clearing is a part of the historic battlefield landscape, and part of the historic park setting of Jackson Trail East. The clearing is only a small part	

TABLE 3.5. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: JACKSON TRAIL (DRAWING 3.5)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
				of the clearing that existed during the Civil War and historic park periods; most of the historic clearing is on private or county (parcel 03-250) property outside NPS authorized boundary. Loss of the Wellford house in 1970 further diminished the spatial character of the clearing.	
SO-20. Railroad-Sewer Line Corridor (Part)			*Contributing*	***Context:*** *Civil War* ***History:*** *Corridor of undetermined width cleared through woods of Catharine Furnace property and through Furnace Hollow, 1853–57; railroad incomplete at time of Civil War. Railroad completed, 1872–76 and in operation through 1937. Woods grew on abandoned rail bed; south side of bed cleared and maintained as approximate 20'-wide corridor for underground sewer line, ca.1990. Bed of railroad along north side of corridor left wooded.* ***Evaluation:*** *The corridor through the woods that crosses Jackson Trail East and West is part of the historic corridor of the unfinished railroad. The corridor was most likely historically wider and passed through open space within Furnace Hollow (Wellford Plantation); woods presently conceal the actual bed of the post-war railroad. Only a small part of the corridor is within the NPS authorized boundary; none is owned by NPS (see Land Use feature Parcel 03-191).*	
Land Use Features					
LU-19. Easement Parcel 03-249, Jackson Trail East (Spotsylvania county)			*Contributing (Setting)*	***Context:*** *Civil War* ***History:*** *Part of wooded 4,648-acre Catharine Furnace Company property, 1863. 18.32-acre tract along south side of Jackson Trail East acquired by Spotsylvania County at undetermined date; easement donated to NPS, ca.1995.* ***Evaluation:*** *Easement parcel 03-249 forms part of the historic wooded setting of the Jackson Trail. It remains wooded as it was during the historic period. Property is outside the NPS authorized boundary.*	
LU-20. Easement Parcel 03-250, Jackson Trail East (Spotsylvania County)			*Contributing (Setting)*	**Context:** Civil War **History:** *Part of 4,648-acre Catharine Furnace Company property south of railroad encompassing woods and small part of Furnace Hollow/Wellford Plantation clearing, 1863. Clearing on tract became wooded, post-1970. 232.8-acre tract from railroad south acquired by Conservation Fund and conveyed to Spotsylvania County because outside of NPS authorized boundary, 1993; scenic easement prohibiting development and allowing passive recreation donated to NPS; easement also allows for construction of small parking lot.*[51] **Evaluation:** *Easement parcel 03-250 forms part of the wooded setting of the Wellford clearing and Jackson Trail East. Although it has lost the open field that existed in 1863, the property still contributes to the historic rural setting of the battlefield. It contains the abutments of a post-war stone railroad bridge over the Ni River, as well as a sewer lift station. It also has high natural resource values for its wetlands along the Ni River/Lewis Run. Property is outside the NPS authorized boundary.*	

TABLE 3.5. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: JACKSON TRAIL (DRAWING 3.5)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
LU-21. Easement Parcel 03-251, Jackson Trail East (Spotsylvania County)			*Contributing (Setting)*	***Context:*** *Civil War* ***History:*** *Part of wooded 4,648-acre Catharine Furnace Company property at tributary of Cattail Branch of Ni River, 1863. Developed as farm post-war. Tract of 143.10 acres along south side of Jackson Trail East acquired by Conservation Fund and conveyed to Spotsylvania County, 1991; scenic easement prohibiting development donated to NPS.* [52] *Property became reforested in pine.* ***Evaluation:*** *Easement parcel 03-249 forms part of the historic wooded setting of the Jackson Trail. Property is outside the NPS authorized boundary.*	
LU-22. Easement Parcel 03-0260, Jackson Trail East (Spotsylvania County)			*Contributing (Setting)*	***Context:*** *Civil War* ***History:*** *Part of 4,648-acre Catharine Furnace Company property north of railroad to Furnace Road encompassing woods and large part of Furnace Hollow clearing, 1863. Property became wooded, post-battle. 167-acre tract owned by Deborah Gayle Garnett by late 20th century; scenic easement prohibiting development donated to NPS, ca.1990; property acquired by Spotsylvania County, ca. 2000.* [53] ***Evaluation:*** *Easement parcel 03-260 forms part of the wooded setting adjacent to Furnace Road, Posey's Line, and Jackson Trail East. Although it was mostly open field in 1863, the property still contributes to the historic rural setting of the battlefield. It also has high natural resource values for its wetlands along the Ni River/Lewis Run. Property is outside the NPS authorized boundary.*	
LU-23. Easement Parcel 03-261, Jackson Trail West			*Contributing (Setting)*	***Context:*** *Civil War* ***History:*** *Site of woods and south edge of Stephens and Trigg farm clearing, 1863. Parcel wooded at time of construction of Jackson Trail West, 1940-43. Tract of 303 acres west of Jackson Trail West subdivided for Custers Trace residential development, 1998; 5.45-acre easement parcel bordering Jackson Trail West donated by Hollis D. Isham to NPS, ca. 1998.* ***Evaluation:*** *Easement parcel 03-261 forms part of the historic wooded setting of Jackson Trail West. Although the north part of the parcel was field in 1863, the entire property still contributes to the historic rural setting of the battlefield. Jackson Trail West did not exist in this location at the time of the Civil War. Property is outside the NPS authorized boundary.*	
LU-24. Easement Parcel 03-262: Custers Trace Subdivision			*Non-contributing*	***Context:*** *Civil War* ***History:*** *Site of woods to south of Stephens and Trigg clearing, 1863. Part of expanded post-war Stephens Farm clearing. Tract of 303 acres west of Jackson Trail West subdivided for Custers Trace residential development, 1998; easement of undetermined restrictions acquired by Civil War Trust (APCWS), ca. 1998. Tract subsequently developed with road and 15 residences on large lots.* ***Evaluation:*** *The existing suburban lots within parcel 03-262, which was wooded during the Civil War, has lost its historic battlefield character. The parcel is not contiguous with park property, but the development road, Custers Trace, only has access from Jackson Trail West. The easement held by the Civil War Trust restricts the amount of development on the parcel and thus the potential impact on the historic park road. Property is outside the NPS authorized boundary.*	

TABLE 3.5. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: JACKSON TRAIL (DRAWING 3.5)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
LU-25. Inholding Parcel 03-191, Railroad Crossing of Jackson Trail West (Delmarva Properties)			*Contributing*	***Context:*** *Civil War, Historic Park Development* ***History:*** *Construction of Fredericksburg & Gordonsville Railroad begun 1853; bed graded but railroad left incomplete through Furnace Hollow/Wellford Plantation clearing,1857; bed crossed by road to Wellford house. Confederate forces passed unfinished railroad crossing on march to flank attack, May 2, 1863. Railroad completed 1872–76 and in operation through 1937. Railroad bed removed for improvement of antebellum road as Jackson Trail East, 1939, with understood right-of-way across private railroad property. Clearing along railroad became wooded, post-1966.[54] Railroad corridor acquired by Delmarva Properties at undetermined date and used for county sewer line, ca. 1990; 0.22-acre parcel of railroad property at crossing of Jackson Trail East contained within NPS authorized boundary.* ***Evaluation:*** *Inholding parcel 03-191 contains part of historic Jackson Trail East and the flanking Civil War-era railroad corridor. The parcel was within open field during the Civil War. NPS presently has no easement or right-of-way, but does maintain the segment of Jackson Trail East on the property.[55]*	
LU-26. Inholding Parcels, Brock Road: 03-175, 194, 205–206, 213–215			*Contributing (non-historic landscape)*	***Context:*** *Civil War* ***History:*** *Wooded section of Brock Road, 1863; east side probably part of 4,648-acre Catharine Furnace property. Confederate forces passed on march to flank attack, May 2, 1863. Section of Brock Road used to connect Jackson Trail East and West, ca. 1939–40. From Jackson Trail East to the north cleared for farm, post-war; remainder stayed wooded through 1943; house built on west side of road and clearing made on east side by 1966; NPS boundary expansion included narrow strips along Brock Road, 1989; woods partially cleared and houses built along east side Brock Road post-1990.[56]* ***Evaluation:*** *The inholding parcels along Brock Road are part of the historic wooded battlefield landscape; removal of woods and suburban development have altered the historic character of the landscape and the visual continuity between Jackson Trail East and West. NPS owns two parcels along this corridor: 03-182 and 03-203; others privately owned and part of larger properties. NPS interest in the west side of Brock Road is for scenic easements; on east side, fee ownership.*	
LU-27. Inholding Parcel 03-256			*Contributing (Setting)*	***Context:*** *Civil War* ***History:*** *Part 4,648-acre Catharine Furnace property within Furnace Hollow/Wellford Plantation clearing north of unfinished railroad along mouth of Brock Run, 1863. Became reforested, post-battle. Land to east acquired by War Department, ca. 1931. 4.77-acre parcel part of 1,482-acre Whitehall development property owned by Basheer & Edgemore of Gainesville, Virginia.* ***Evaluation:*** *Inholding parcel 03-256 forms part of the wooded setting near Jackson Trail East. Although it was part of the Furnace Hollow/Wellford Plantation clearing in 1863, the property still contributes to the historic rural setting of the battlefield. It is part of the largest remaining contiguous parcel of undeveloped Catharine Furnace company property.*	

TABLE 3.5. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: JACKSON TRAIL (DRAWING 3.5)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
LU-28. Granny Acres Parcel 03-268 (9939 Brock Road)			Contributing (non-historic landscape)	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Parcel wooded and probably within 4,648-acre Catharine Furnace property, 1863; adjoined section of Brock Road along which Confederate forces marched to flank attack, May 2, 1863. Property remained wooded along Brock Road; driveway built and rear of property cleared for house, after 1991.[57] Property acquired by NPS ca. 2010, house removed. **Evaluation:** The Granny Acres parcel is part of the historic wooded setting of the battlefield and route of Jackson's flank march. The existing clearing and driveway (see Circulation) are not historic. Parcel is not contiguous with other NPS property; only road frontage is within NPS authorized boundary.	
Circulation Features (Plan Key: C)					
C-38. Driveway, 11370 Jackson Trail East (Intersection)			*Non-contributing*	***Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development* ***History:** Part of wooded 4,648-acre Catharine Furnace property and mine road used by Jackson's troops on march to flank attack, May 2, 1863. Farm developed north of mine road with access road off mine road, post-war. Access retained with reconstruction of mine road as Jackson Trail East, 1939.* ***Evaluation:** The driveway at 11370 Jackson Trail existed during the historic park period, but is not significant in the context of the battlefield landscape or historic park landscape.*	n/a
C-39. Driveway, 11401-11417 Jackson Trail East (Intersection)			*Non-contributing (post-historic)*	*Driveway across NPS property within historically wooded area to residences south of Jackson Trail East, built ca.1992.[58]*	n/a
C-40. Driveway, 11550 Jackson Trail East (Intersection)			*Non-contributing (post-historic)*	*Driveway across NPS property within historically wooded area to residence north of Jackson Trail East, built ca. 2005.[59]*	
C-41. Driveway, 11555 Jackson Trail East (Intersection)			*Non-contributing (post-historic)*	*Driveway across NPS property within historically wooded area to residence within clearing south of Jackson Trail East, built between 1973 and 1991.[60]*	n/a

TABLE 3.5. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: JACKSON TRAIL (DRAWING 3.5)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
C-42. Driveway, 11609 Jackson Trail East (Intersection)			*Non-contributing (post-historic)*	*Driveway across NPS property within historically wooded area to residence south of Jackson Trail East, built between 1994 and 2003; clearing off NPS property greatly expanded 2005.*[61]	
C-43. Driveway, 11630 Jackson Trail East (Intersection)			*Non-contributing (post-historic)*	*Driveway across NPS property within historically wooded area to residence north of Jackson Trail East, built ca. 2006.*[62]	
C-44. Driveway, 11645 Jackson Trail East (Intersection)			*Non-contributing*	***Context:*** *Civil War, Historic Park Development* ***History:*** *Part of wooded 4,648-acre Catharine Furnace property and mine road used by Jackson's troops on march to flank attack, May 2, 1863. Haney Farm, "Spring Dell," developed south of mine road with access road off mine road, post-war. Access retained with reconstruction of mine road as Jackson Trail East, 1939. Current two-track road is probably the original entrance road.* ***Evaluation:*** *The driveway at 11645 Jackson Trail East most likely existed during the historic park period, but is not significant in the context of the battlefield landscape or historic park landscape.*	
C-45. Driveway, 11200 Jackson Trail West (Intersection)			*Non-contributing*	***Context:*** *Civil War, Historic Park Development* ***History:*** *Part of Fitzhugh Farm, 1863 and farm road used by Jackson's troops on march to flank attack, May 2, 1863. Driveway to Colonial Revival brick house built between 1943 and 1966, probably soon after completion of Jackson Trail West in 1943.*[63] ***Evaluation:*** *The driveway at 11200 Jackson Trail West existed during the historic period, but is not significant in the context of the battlefield landscape or historic park landscape.*	
C-46. Driveways, 11332 Jackson Trail West (Intersection)			*Contributing / Non-contributing*	***Context:*** *Civil War, Historic Park Development* ***History:*** *Road on Fitzhugh Farm used by Confederate troops on march to flank attack, May 2, 1863. NPS acquired property along part of farm road, 1939, and built new alignment to north for Jackson Trail West,1940-43.*[64] *Bypassed segment abandoned; second battle-period farm road retained as driveway. House and second driveway built ca. 1995.*[65] ***Evaluation:*** *The north leg of the driveways at 11332 Jackson Trail West is a battle-period farm road; the south leg is a non-historic driveway built after the historic*	n/a

TABLE 3.5. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: JACKSON TRAIL (DRAWING 3.5)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
				period. The intersection of these driveways with Jackson Trail West is the point where the original road used during the flank march diverted northwest from Jackson Trail West. Existence of a trace of this road was not determined for the CLR inventory.	
C-47. Driveway, 11615 Jackson Trail West (Intersection)			*Non-contributing (post-historic)*	*Driveway across NPS property near crossing of Jackson Trail West with railroad corridor, within historic Stephens and Trigg clearing, built ca. 1992.*[66]	
C-48. Driveway, 11720 Jackson Trail West (Intersection)			*Non-contributing (post-historic)*	*Driveway across NPS property within historic Stephens Farm and north of railroad corridor (Hidden Lake Trail), built ca.1992.*[67]	
C-49. Driveway, 11721 Jackson Trail West (Intersection)			*Non-contributing*	***Context:*** *Civil War, Historic Park Development* ***History:*** *House and driveway in former Stephens Farm clearing built 1932 prior to construction of Jackson Trail West.*[68] *Present site of Wiltshire & Sons construction. Battle-period Stephens farmstead site just to west of driveway.* ***Evaluation:*** *The driveway at 11721 Jackson Trail West existed during the historic period, but is not significant in the context of the battlefield landscape or historic park landscape. House separated from Jackson Trail West by thin margin of woods.*	
C-50. Driveway, 11735 Jackson Trail West (Intersection)			*Non-contributing (post-historic)*	*Driveway across NPS property within historic Stephens clearing, built 2008.*[69] *House set back from Jackson Trail West by wide margin of woods.*	

TABLE 3.5. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: JACKSON TRAIL (DRAWING 3.5)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
C-51. Custer's Trace (Intersection)			*Non-contributing (post-historic)*	*Site of woods between Stephens-Trigg Farm and Fitzhugh Farm, 1863. Subdivision road across NPS property to Jackson Trail West built along earlier post-war farm road, ca. 1998. Road passes through parcel 03-261 with NPS scenic easement; remainder of road subject to easement held by Civil War Trust. Wood subdivision sign near intersection with Jackson Trail West.*	
C-52. Granny Acres Lane (9939 Brock Road driveway)			Non-contributing (post-historic)	Site wooded, 1863 (see LU-28). Asphalt driveway off Brock Road to house built ca. 1991. [70] Property acquired by NPS, ca. 2010 and house demolished.	
C-53. Railroad–Hidden Lake Trail Intersection			Contributing	***Context:*** *Civil War, Historic Park Development* ***History:*** *Construction of Fredericksburg & Gordonsville Railroad begun in 1853; bed graded but railroad left incomplete through Stephens and Trigg farms, 1857. Railroad completed 1872–76 and in operation through 1937. NPS acquired short segment of rail bed for crossing of Jackson Trail West, 1939; road built between 1940 and 1943. Rail bed to east maintained as open corridor; rail bed to west rebuilt as private road named Hidden Lake Trail, ca.1960.* ***Evaluation:*** *The intersection of Jackson Trail West and the battle-period unfinished railroad bed existed during the historic park period. The crossing has lost historic character with conversion of the rail bed to the west as Hidden Lake Trail.*	
C-54. Jackson Trail East	CH0092 LCS:007897 NR Resource FHWA Route 0016	23978	Contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** Eastern part of road built prior to 1837, possibly as access to 18th-century Hull Mansion replaced by Wellford house, 1838. Road extended west to new mines near Brock Road, ca. 1862. Route of Jackson's flank march, May 2, 1863. Road north of railroad acquired by War Department, ca. 1931; road south of railroad to Brock Road acquired by NPS through donation, 1939. Road rebuilt by NPS to convey the character as Jackson found it in 1863, with straightened alignment; featured narrow gravel surface 2.86 miles long and approximately 12' wide, inconspicuous corrugated pipe culverts, and earth causeways with concrete box culverts north of railroad. Roadside through post-war field near Brock Road planted to reestablish wooded setting, ca. 1939. Scattered residential development and driveways built off road post-1963. **Evaluation:** Jackson Trail East is part of the park's historic circulation system, and relates to battle-period circulation. The distinctive design of the road reflects NPS interpretation of Jackson's flank march. The road retains its historic wooded setting in large part, but has lost some of its open space-setting around the battle-period	

TABLE 3.5. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: JACKSON TRAIL (DRAWING 3.5)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
				Wellford house. Scattered suburban residential development detracts from the road's historic wooded setting.	
C-55. Jackson Trail West	WI002a LCS:007897 NR Resource FHWA Route 0017	46311	Contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** Series of farm roads west of and parallel to Brock Road used by Jackson's flank march, May 2, 1863. Property for park road acquired by NPS through donation, 1939; Rustic road, designed by NPS to convey the character as Jackson found it in 1863, laid out along pre-existing farm roads and new alignment through Stephens and Trigg farms; Trigg Farm buildings removed for new alignment. Construction begun by CCC, 1940; road completed by Army troops, 1943. Road featured narrow gravel surface 2.34 miles long and approximately 12' wide with inconspicuous corrugated pipe culverts and rustic stone ford across Brock Run. Spring Creek subdivision developed in Trigg Farm clearing and other houses built off road after 1990. **Evaluation:** Jackson Trail West is part of the park's historic circulation system, and relates to battle-period circulation. The distinctive design of the road reflects NPS interpretation of Jackson's flank march. The road retains its historic wooded setting in large part, but has lost its open space setting to suburban development and growth of woods in the former clearing of the Stephens and Trigg farms.	
C-56. Old Carter Road (Part)			Contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** Probably a battle-period woods road leading south to R. Lewis and Widow Lewis places off Catharpin Road. Access maintained in reconstruction of old mine road as Jackson Trail East, 1939. Section of road to south on property acquired 1993 by Spotsylvania County with scenic easement held by NPS (parcel 03-25). Right-of-way along road donated by county to NPS (NPS parcel 03-166). Vehicular access to road presently blocked by timbers. **Evaluation:** Old Carter Road is most likely a battle-period circulation feature that was maintained during the historic park period. It retains its historic wooded setting, but the bed of the road is disappearing due to loss of use/maintenance. Only a short segment is on NPS property; additional research would be necessary to evaluate the entire road.	
C-57. Terembes Lane (Intersection)			*Non-contributing (post-historic)*	*Road through NPS property on south side of Jackson Trail West within battle-period Catharine Furnace property, built ca. 1970.[71] Houses off road visible from Jackson Trail East through thin margin of trees. Unidentified Civil War earthwork off southern end of road, on private property.*	

TABLE 3.5. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: JACKSON TRAIL (DRAWING 3.5)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
C-58. Wellford House Site Path			*Non-contributing (post-historic)*	Path from Jackson Trail East to interpretive wayside for Wellford house, built ca. 2005.[72] Features 30'-long straight section with three stone steps at edge of road/pull-off parking, and 75'-long ramped section.	
C-59. Woods Road #1			Unevaluated	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** Unidentified minor woods road extending south from Wellford clearing to undetermined point; extends through cut and berm along Jackson Trail East, and has timber gate at entrance. Road not shown on 1867 Michler maps. County right-of-way along road (NPS parcel 03-180) donated to NPS, c. 1990.[73] **Evaluation:** Insufficient documentation has been found to evaluate woods road #1 (designation for CLR). Road appears old and may date to historic park period. It is presently abandoned and the bed is disappearing due to loss of use/maintenance.	
C-60. Woods Road #2, 11644-11668 Jackson Trail East (Intersection)			Unevaluated	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** Road through 4,642-acre Catharine Furnace property extended north from mine road (Jackson Trail East), 1863. The existing road may be this same road, which extends north into 1,492-acre Whitehall development property. **Evaluation:** Insufficient documentation has been found to evaluate woods road #2 (designation for CLR). It may be a Civil War-era mine road.	n/a
C-61. Woods Road #3, 11512 Jackson Trail East (Intersection)			*Contributing*	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** Road through 4,642-acre Catharine Furnace property extended southeast from mine road (Jackson Trail East) toward Lewis Mill and Catharpin Road, 1863. Existing gravel road appears to align with location of this Civil War-era road; intersection was retained in reconstruction of Jackson Trail East, 1939. Presently used for access to tract with pine timber stands. Dead-ends on tract and does not extend to Catharpin Road. **Evaluation:** The intersection of woods road #3 (designation for CLR) with Jackson Trail East appears to be part of a Civil War-era woods or mine road. The extent and condition of the road off NPS property was not determined for the CLR inventory.	
C-62. Woods Road #4, 11512 Jackson Trail East (Intersection)			*Non-contributing (post-historic)*	*Intersection of minor forked dirt road that does not appear on historic maps. Provides access to timber stands on private property*	n/a
Topography (Plan Key: T)					

TABLE 3.5. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: JACKSON TRAIL (DRAWING 3.5)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
T-15. Jackson Trail East Causeways			Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Antebellum road between Catharine Furnace and Wellford house followed curving alignment following natural landforms west of the Ni River. Road reconstructed as Jackson Trail East along straight alignment, 1939; included cuts through rises and construction of two sections of earth causeways through lowlands at crossing of Ore Run and Brock Run. Causeways approximately 5′ to 15′ high, and 400′ to 750′ long, with concrete culverts. **Evaluation:** The causeways are part of the historic construction of Jackson Trail East designed for improved automobile use. There have been no substantial changes to the causeways since their construction.	
T-16. Railroad Bed (Wartime Unfinished Railway, Part)	*CH0097*		*Contributing*	***Context:*** *Civil War* ***History:*** *Fredericksburg & Gordonsville Railroad partially constructed through woods and clearings south of Chancellorsville, 1853–57; railroad incomplete during Civil War and unknown if completed work included a graded rail bed. Railroad completed, 1872–76; included causeway (raised bed) up to 5′ to 10′ in height through Ni River valley, including crossing of road between Catharine Furnace and Wellford house. Railroad in operation through 1937, last as Virginia Central Railway. Bed partially removed for reconstruction of road as Jackson Trail East, 1939, and Jackson Trail West, 1940–43.* ***Evaluation:*** *While it is not known if the graded railroad bed existed in 1863 or dates to the completion of the railroad in 1872–76, it is the only extant built feature associated with the Civil War-era unfinished railroad and conveys the linear character of the historic corridor. The extant railway bed (causeway) to either side of Jackson Trail West was part of the historic park landscape, and is interpreted by a metal narrative sign; the causeway, located on the north side of the cleared sewer-line corridor, is obscured by trees and scrub that grew up at an undetermined point after ca. 1940. The graded bed also exists to either side of Jackson Trail West, but is less apparent; the rail bed to the west is presently a private road, Hidden Lake Trail.*	
T-17. Jackson Trail East Embankments			Contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** Road from Catharine Furnace, possibly dating to 18th century as access to Hull mansion (replaced by Wellford house, 1838), built through cut in rise of Wellford clearing. Reconstruction of road as Jackson Trail East, 1939, widened and straightened road, but retained embankment (cut) and incorporated drainage ditches along sides of road. Embankment of approximately 3′-5′ along north side of road along north end of clearing; second embankment along south side of road at west end of clearing to either side of woods road #1. Part of the embankment modified for construction of Wellford interpretive wayside pull-off and path, ca. 2005. **Evaluation:** The embankments along Jackson Trail East through the Wellford clearing are part of the historic construction of Jackson Trail East, and are a remnant of the Civil War-era road that predated it. There have been no known substantial changes since the historic period.	

TABLE 3.5. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: JACKSON TRAIL (DRAWING 3.5)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Vegetation (Plan Key: V)					
V-2. Chancellorsville Field Crops and Meadow Grasses			Contributing	See Table 3.0 (Wellford clearing meadow)	
Buildings and Structures (Plan Key: BS)					
BS-35. Brock Run Ford	WI0220b LCS:082105		Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Construction of Jackson Trail West begun by CCC in 1940; road followed new alignment through Stephens and Trigg farms. New alignment crossed Brock Run (Poplar Run) over a cobblestone ford built by CCC enrollees, 1940. Ford featured cobblestone curbs that created slight waterfalls. Construction included four 30'-long stone-lined ditches on the approaches to the ford.[74] **Evaluation:** The Brock Run ford is a distinctive built feature associated with the rustic design of Jackson Trail West, reflecting NPS interpretation of Jackson's flank march during the early park period. The ford remains unaltered, but mortar joints are eroded, and parts are covered by gravel washed off the roadbed. The approach ditches are filled with sediment and are largely invisible. A 5'-tall white plastic flood gauge pole is on the downstream side. Brock Run flows through private property to either side of ford.	
BS-36. Jackson Trail East Ore Run Culvert			Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Square cast concrete culvert with wingwalls built by CCC enrollees as part of an earthen causeway across Ore Run on Jackson Trail East, 1939. **Evaluation:** The Ore Run culvert is part of the historic rustic design of Jackson Trail East. It was intended to be inconspicuous and is not visible from the road. Weathering and staining of the concrete has allowed it to visually blend in with the natural surroundings. The culvert has undergone no substantial changes since the historic period.	
BS-37: Jackson Trail East Brock Run Bridge			Contributing	**Context:** Historic Park Development **History:** Square cast concrete bridge (large culvert) with wingwalls and parapet built by CCC enrollees as part of an earthen causeway across Brock Run on Jackson Trail East, 1939. **Evaluation:** The Brock Run bridge is part of the historic rustic design of Jackson Trail East. It was intended to be inconspicuous and only its low parapet walls are visible from the road. Weathering and staining of the concrete has allowed it to visually blend in with the natural surroundings. The culvert has undergone no substantial changes since the historic period.	
BS-38. Wellford House Site Well	CH004b		Unevaluated	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Well built near 1838 Wellford house at undetermined date. Well retained and capped with wood platform after demolition of Wellford house (early 1970s). **Evaluation:** Insufficient documentation was found to evaluate the well at the Wellford house site. It is an inconspicuous feature in the landscape.	n/a

TABLE 3.5. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: JACKSON TRAIL (DRAWING 3.5)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
Views and Vistas Features (no associated features)					
Small-Scale Features (Plan Key: SSF)					
SSF-1. Cast Metal Narrative Signs (Happel Signs)			Contributing	See Table 3.0. Located at railroad crossing of Jackson Trail East and at Brock Road; on Jackson Trail West at Brock Road south of Custers Trace subdivision and Brock Run; two along site of US trenches west of Stephens Farm; pair at the terminus on Brock Road.	
SSF-35. Hilltop Farm Fence			*Non-contributing (post-historic)*	*Privately-owned metal stake and barbed-wire pasture fence of recent origin, on or along NPS property boundary, west side of Jackson Trail West. Encloses field within Hilltop Farm. No documentation of fence during historic period. Road not on existing alignment in 1863.*	
Archeological Sites (Plan key: AS)					
AS-17. Wellford House Complex Site	FRSP0009 CH0040a ASMS: FRSP009.00 44SP0415	23821	Contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Site of 18th-century Hull mansion, which may have been the Brock plantation house, "Poplar Neck" (nearby Brock Run earlier known as Poplar Run, neck may refer to confluence with Ni River). Property acquired by Catharine Furnace Company, founded by John Spotswood Wellford, 1836. Wellford built a new two-story brick house on or near site of Hull mansion, 1838. Included approximately eight outbuildings: two near house, four across the road. House used as headquarters by J. E. B. Stuart during Battle of Chancellorsville. Wellford house demolished by private owner by the early 1970s, along with remaining outbuildings. House site acquired by NPS, ca. 1975; interpretive wayside added along Jackson Trail East, ca. 2005; site of house and outbuildings not marked. **Evaluation:** The Wellford house was a significant landmark on the battlefield and part of one of its most significant antebellum properties. The house stood throughout the historic park period, and was the last standing antebellum building on the battlefield. Loss of the house detracts from the historic character of the battlefield, but significant archaeological remains may exist; no archaeological investigation has been undertaken on the site. Only a distant ca. 1935 photograph of the Wellford house has been documented.	

TABLE 3.5. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: JACKSON TRAIL (DRAWING 3.5)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
AS-18. Old Furnace Road Trace	CH0084c LCS:082091	22889/13275 14	Contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Road from Orange Plank Road to Catharine Furnace and Wellford house possibly built in 18th century for access to Hull mansion (site of Wellford house). Road existed by 1838 with development of Catharine Furnace and Wellford Plantation; road used by Confederate troops on march to flank attack, May 2, 1863. Road reconstructed along straightened alignment as Jackson Trail East, 1939. Abandoned roadbed remains in vicinity of Ore Run crossing east and west of Jackson Trail East; additional traces may exist east of Catharine Furnace (along Furnace Road). **Evaluation:** The trace of Old Furnace Road near Ore Run is a significant remnant of the battlefield landscape. The remains of the road are documented in Geier and Sandcomb, "An Archaeological Survey of Selected Sections and Sites on the Chancellorsville Battlefield, Part II" (January 2003). The road trace is not marked, and is concealed in part by vegetation.	
AS-19. Surface Mine, Brock Road			Contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** The Catharine Furnace Company acquired 4,648 acres south of Chancellorsville in 1836, and operated from 1837–1847 and 1862–1864. Iron was mined throughout the property where iron outcroppings known as gossans were exposed; mined through surface pits upwards of 20' deep. Mine pit on NSP parcel 03-200 was leaching arsenic, and was sealed ca. 2005. Another mine exists on adjoining private property (parcel 03-263). **Evaluation:** The iron mine pits associated with the Catharine Furnace are part of the historic battlefield landscape. Existing park-owned pit near Brock Road is an inconspicuous and inaccessible site. Not inspected for CLR inventory. (See also Table 3.4 for mines near Catharine Furnace)	n/a
AS-20. Stephens Farmstead Site			Unevaluated	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Cluster of farm buildings on Stephens Farm established at undetermined date during antebellum period. Confederate troops passed farmstead on march to flank attack, May 2, 1863. Farmstead between US and Confederate lines during Battle of the Wilderness, May 1864. New farmstead built on hill to south after the war, when farm became known as Rosemont. The old Stephens farmstead may have been removed around the same time. House built to east of farmstead site, 1932 (11721 Jackson Trail West). Construction of Jackson Trail West in 1940–43 may have obliterated part of Stephens farmstead site. **Evaluation:** The Stephens farmstead was part of the battlefield landscape along the Jackson flank march and between lines during the Battle of the Wilderness. Site presently wooded and unmarked, and extends onto adjoining private property. Integrity of site undetermined; no archaeological investigation has been undertaken.	

TABLE 3.5. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: JACKSON TRAIL (DRAWING 3.5)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
AS-21. Trigg Farmstead Site			Unevaluated	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Cluster of farm buildings on Trigg Farm established at undetermined date during antebellum period. Confederate troops passed farmstead on march to flank attack, May 2, 1863. Farmstead between US and Confederate lines during Battle of the Wilderness, May 1864. Buildings remained standing until 1940/43, when they were most likely removed for construction of Jackson Trail West. Site further compromised with development of Spring Creek subdivision, 1995–2000. **Evaluation:** The Trigg farmstead was part of the battlefield landscape along the Jackson flank march and between lines during the Battle of the Wilderness. Site is presently partly wooded and unmarked, and extends onto adjoining back/side yards of houses along Chancellorsville Drive. Integrity of site undetermined; no archaeological investigation has been undertaken.	

TABLE 3.6. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: FLANK ATTACK BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.6)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Natural Systems and Features (no associated features)					
NSF-1. Forest			Contributing	See Table 3.0. Historic areas of forest on NPS property within the Flank Attack battlefield consist mostly of margins around farm clearings, plus larger area north of the Wagner Farm. Non-historic woods are on the Talley Farm clearing and north of Hawkins Farm clearing (not owned by NPS), and north of Wilderness Church.	
Spatial Organization Features (Plan Key: SO)					
SO-21. Hawkins Farm Clearing [75]			Contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Hawkins Farm established prior to 1830. In ca. 1860, farm contained 594 acres, with farm fields of approximately 220 acres; part of larger 600-acre clearing that included Locust Grove (Dowdall's Tavern), Wilderness Church, and Talley Farm. Hawkins clearing contained three fenced fields, farmstead in center, and grove of trees along turnpike at forked entrance road. Site of Jackson's flank attack, May 2, 1863. Limits of fields reduced or subdivided to adjoining Talley Farm, post-war, including addition of farmstead (later Ashton Farm); westernmost part of field subdivided as Brygider Farm, ca. 1950. Northwest corner of clearing developed for Winfield Oaks subdivision after 1994. NPS acquired west part of clearing, 1998, and removed Ashton and Brygider farmsteads. Clearing presently about 140 acres. **Evaluation:** The Hawkins Farm clearing is a central part of the Flank Attack battlefield landscape. Although the limits of the clearing have been reduced due to growth of woods along the north and east sides, changes in fence lines, and suburban development at the northwest corner, overall the clearing retains its historic Civil War-era spatial character. Clearing of approximately 70 acres at present on property privately owned by the Hawkins family within the park authorized boundary. Clearing on NPS property to the west, currently farmed by Hawkins family under an agricultural lease, contains another 70 acres. (See also Land-Use features)	
S0-22. Locust Grove (Wagner Farm) Clearing			Contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Locust Grove probably established in 18th century by Gatewood family. Farm (plantation) acquired by P. Bower Dowdall, 1849; acquired by Melzi Chancellor, 1859 and renamed Locust Grove. In ca. 1860, the plantation contained 315 acres and clearing of approximately 150 acres that straddled both sides of turnpike; part of larger 600-acre clearing that included Hawkins Farm, Wilderness Church, and Talley Farm. Locust Grove clearing contained two large fenced fields and fenced farmstead (tavern) at center of clearing, on south side of turnpike. Site US 11th corps positions including General Howard's headquarters, and Jackson's flank attack, May 2, 1863; clearing north of turnpike contained site of 11th Corps' Bushbeck Line. Portion of field	

TABLE 3.6. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: FLANK ATTACK BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.6)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
				north of Wilderness Church became post-war home of Melzi Chancellor (later Verna Farm). Chewning (later Wagner) farmstead built in middle of field north of turnpike, ca.1895. Clearing reduced and reconfigured after 1945 to approximately 60 acres on both sides of Route 3. Dowdall's Tavern removed with widening of Route 3, ca. 1972. Southern edge of clearing lost to Hazel Grove Lake, created ca. 1974. 85-acre Wagner Farm acquired by Civil War Trust, 2009, and transferred to NPS ownership, 2014. **Evaluation:** The Locust Grove clearing forms the eastern part of the Flank Attack battlefield landscape. It has lost a substantial area of approximately 90 acres, primarily south of Route 3, and no longer reads as a single clearing due to growth of trees along the south side of Route 3. NPS owns 45 acres of the clearing north of Route 3 (Wagner Farm); clearing south of Route 3 privately owned and outside NPS authorized boundary.	
Land Use Features (Plan Key: LU)					
LU-29. Burton Farm (Parcel 03-102)			Contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Burton Farm established prior to 1860; consisted of clearing of approximately 10 acres with a house and outbuilding on a hill along the north side of Orange Plank Road and south of Talley Farm. Burton Farm visited by Stonewall Jackson or his aides on May 1, 1863 to scout position of US troops along turnpike to the north at Dowdall's Tavern, Hawkins Farm, and Talley Farm, which led Jackson to reroute his flank march west to Brock Road. Burton Farm probably saw no direct action during the battle, but the house was destroyed prior to 1867 and not rebuilt. Clearing remained by 1926, but became reforested by 1945. War Department and NPS plans did not call for acquisition of site. A 14.19-acre parcel of the farm was donated to NPS by Continental Can Company, 1960. Park maintained pull-off at site until construction of ditch along road, ca. 2000. Strategic view north toward turnpike lost due to growth of woods post-1945. Six Lakes West subdivision built adjacent to west side of Burton Farm beginning ca. 1990. **Evaluation:** The Burton Farm is related to Jackson's flank march and flank attack, and was part of the park landscape during the late historic period, although there were minimal improvements. Loss of the historic clearing and views north detracts from the historic character of the landscape. There is presently no public access or interpretation at the site, which is adjacent to the Talley Farm parcels owned by the Central Virginia Battlefields Trust. (See also AS-22).	
LU-30. Conserved Battlefield Land: Talley Farm Parcels[76] *(5)*			*Contributing (Setting)*	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Talley Farm established by early 19th century; contained 126 acres and clearing of approximately 80 acres south of turnpike with farmstead along south side of road, ca. 1860; part of larger 600-acre clearing that included Hawkins Farm, Wilderness Church, and Locust Grove. Site of US positions including US General Charles Denver's headquarters, and Jackson's flank attack, May 2, 1863. War Department proposed acquisition of strip of land along Route 3 at Talley Farm, 1931, but not implemented. Clearing limits with farmstead remain little changed through 1963. Farmstead removed for widening of Route 3, ca. 1972, and farm subdivided; clearing subsequently lost to woods and new construction. Five parcels covering most	

TABLE 3.6. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: FLANK ATTACK BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.6)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
				of Talley Farm except for west end acquired by Central Virginia Battlefields Trust and Civil War Trust between 1999 and 2013. Buildings removed, except on Kronenwetter and Rodes-Doles properties. [77] **Evaluation:** The Talley Farm was an important part of the Flank Attack battlefield but has lost its historic open space and its farmstead due to highway widening, growth of woods, and development. Recent acquisition by land trusts has removed some of the development, but the clearing has not been reestablished. The five conserved parcels remain privately owned and outside the NPS authorized boundary.	
LU-31. Continental Can Parcel, Route 3 (Parcel 03-165)	NR Resource (Site)		Contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Parcel part of woods along south side of turnpike between Talley Farm and Luckett Farm in area of Jackson's flank attack, May 2, 1863. 1.4-acre wooded parcel just west of Stop 8 donated by Continental Can Company, Inc., to NPS along with Burton Hill tract, ca. 1960. Woods to east cleared for suburban development, post-1950. Route 3 widened to north of parcel, ca. 1972. No known park improvements made to parcel. [78] **Evaluation:** The Continental Can Company parcel is part of the historic wooded setting of the Flank Attack battlefield. The landscape has lost its historic setting in part due to road widening and suburban development. It is not contiguous with other NPS park land, but is adjacent to a 355-acre wooded parcel acquired by the Civil War Trust in 2016.[79]	
LU-32. Inholding Parcel 03-222: Wilderness Baptist Church and Cemetery	*CH*		*Contributing (non-historic buildings, cemetery, parking lot)*	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Simpson's Meeting House was built prior to 1778, 500' north of Germanna Road (Route 3); building and surrounding one acre sold by John Simpson to a newly formed congregation, who renamed the building Wilderness Baptist Church, using the name for the region prior to the arrival of the Chancellor family. Church building replaced during ministry of Melzi Chancellor, ca.1853. Building surrounded by grove of white pine trees within clearing of Hawkins Farm and Locust Grove/Dowdall's Tavern; spring at rear of lot. At center of Jackson's flank attack, May 2, 1863, but survived the battle. A new church building was constructed in 1899; one-acre tract expanded to east for cemetery, 1915. White pine grove replaced by deciduous trees by 1930s; multiple wings added to building and access road paved and expanded for parking, post-1945. **Evaluation:** Wilderness Baptist Church was a landmark on the Flank Attack battlefield. Although the battle-period building has been replaced and the white pine grove has been lost, the existing building is in the same location and the original section has a similar massing. The existing 3.5-acre church property was included in the 1989 park boundary expansion but remains privately owned.	

TABLE 3.6. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: FLANK ATTACK BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.6)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
LU-33. Inholding Parcel 03-223: Hawkins Residence, Route 3			*Contributing (non-historic landscape)*	***Context:*** *Civil War* ***History:*** *Parcel part of fields on Hawkins Farm during Civil War; contained part of farm entrance road. Hawkins family subdivided 2.23-acre tract and built ranch-style house with new driveway, ca.1990; pole barn added to north, 2008.* ***Evaluation:*** *Parcel 03-223 is part of the historic Flank Attack battlefield. The existing buildings, trees, and east driveway are not historic. The west driveway or main drive to the Hawkins Farm is a battle-period farm road. Property included in 1989 park boundary expansion, but remains privately owned.*	
LU-34. Inholding Parcels 03-224/226: Hawkins Farm	*CH0073*		*Contributing*	***Context:*** *Civil War* ***History:*** *Hawkins Farm established prior to 1830. Farm contained 594 acres with farmstead in center of clearing 1,500 feet north of turnpike (Route 3), 1860; used for pasture and growing corn, oats, potatoes; farm contained forked entrance road with slave cabin near the turnpike. Farmstead contained fenced area with outbuildings, trees, and family cemetery. Farm within battlefield of Jackson's flank attack, May 2, 1863; farmhouse served as 11th Corps General Carl Schurz's headquarters. Post-battle changes include replacement of antebellum farmhouse, ca. 1920, reconfiguration of fences and field patterns, loss of northern part of clearing to woods, and subdivision of farm property to approximately 140 acres (Ashton and Brygider farms in western part of clearing may have been part of Hawkins Farm); 2.23-acre parcel at southeast corner subdivided ca.1990 (see LU-33). Current Hawkins Farm property contains 120.43 acres with park boundary, and 17.44 acres outside park boundary.* **Evaluation:** *The Hawkins Farm is a central part of the Flank Attack battlefield. Although the antebellum farmhouse does not exist, acreage has been subdivided, and the clearing is smaller than it was in 1863, overall the landscape retains its historic battle-period rural character. The Hawkins Farm is the only property within the park boundary that remains in the same ownership and use as it was at the time of the Battle of Chancellorsville.*	
LU-35. Jackson's Take-Off (Parcels 04-101, 102, 103)	NR Resource (Site)		Contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** Confederate troops under General Stonewall Jackson marched north on Brock Road and turned east on the turnpike (Route 3), stopping east of the Luckett Farm clearing to form for the attack on the US right flank, May 2, 1863. Narrow strips of land, approximately 200-300' wide north of the turnpike along antebellum-period Black Meadow Road and south of the turnpike acquired by War Department, ca. 1931 to interpret the place where Jackson launched the flank attack; included three parcels totaling approximately 25 acres. Park installed narrative signs along turnpike, ca. 1937, and forest may have been managed, but no other known improvements were undertaken. Antebellum woods road through northern parcel improved as state Route 640 (Black Meadow Road) between 1943 and 1966. [80] Approximately 75' of northern parcel removed for widening of Route 3, ca. 1972; narrative signs probably removed at that time. **Evaluation:** The Jackson's Take-Off parcels are part of the historic park landscape and reflect the original Antietam plan for Chancellorsville. The parcels have lost historic character through highway widening and suburban development in the surrounding area Jackson's Take-Off is not contiguous with other park property and is	

TABLE 3.6. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: FLANK ATTACK BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.6)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
				not part of current park interpretation. There are no signs indicating the identity or historic significance of the parcels. The southeast corner of the south parcel is contiguous with a 355-acre wooded tract acquired by the Civil War Trust in 2016.	
LU-36. Old Stop 8 Median Parcel (Parcel 03-101)	NR Resource (Site)		Non-contributing	**Context:** Civil War, Historic Park Development **History:** Parcel part of woods along turnpike at west end of Hawkins Farm clearing in 1863, near where Jackson's flank attack began on May 2, 1863. NPS acquired 1.31-acre tract in ca. 1935 as place to interpret the flank attack. Parcel used as Stop 8 in auto tour route established ca. 1955. Northern part of tract acquired for widening of Route 3, ca. 1972, leaving park land in the highway median. Stop 8 maintained in median until new stop 8 established at Brygider Farm site, ca.1998. **Evaluation:** The old Stop 8 median parcel is part of the historic battlefield and historic park landscape. Although it is wooded as it was in 1863, the parcel has lost substantial historic character due to widening of Route 3. It is inaccessible to the public. The battle-era turnpike was along the eastbound lanes on the south side of the parcel.	
Circulation Features (Plan Key: C)					
C-1. Orange Turnpike (Route 3)			*Non-contributing*	*See Table 3.0. Battle-period alignment is westbound lanes to Hawkins Farm; eastbound lanes to the west past Stop 8 and Jackson's Take-Off parcels.*	
C-63. Ashton Farm Entrance Road			Non-contributing (post-historic)	Farmstead built on knoll in field on battle-era Hawkins or Talley farms, north of the turnpike across from the battle-era Talley farmstead at an undetermined date after the Civil War. Farmstead reached by 1,300'-long looped road off turnpike. NPS acquired property from JoAnn Ashton, 1998, and demolished the farmstead, but left the unpaved farm road.	
C-64. Black Meadow Road (Route 640)			*Non-contributing*	***Context:*** *Civil War.* ***History:*** *Minor road extended from Brock Road northeast through Luckett Farm clearing to woods across turnpike. Intersection on turnpike on or near site where Stonewall Jackson launched flank attack, May 2, 1863. Intersection along Route 3 acquired by War Department to interpret beginning of the flank attack, ca. 1931. Portion of road south of turnpike abandoned post-1863. Northern part improved as state Route 640, Black Meadow Road, between 1943 and 1966. Large subdivisions developed off road north of Jackson Take-off parcel, post-1990.*[81] ***Evaluation:*** *Black Meadow Road has its origins as an antebellum woods road that was passed by Jackson's flank attack, but due to substantial changes, does not contribute to the historic character of the battlefield or historic park landscape, but it does pass through the contributing Jackson Take-off parcel (see LU-35).*	

TABLE 3.6. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: FLANK ATTACK BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.6)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	**Other Resource Inventory**	**FMSS Data** (Location / Asset records)	**Evaluation Status**	**Evaluation** (Historic period: 1863–1963)	**Existing Conditions Photo Reference**
C-65. Stop 8 Drive (Jackson Flank Attack Road)	FHWA Route 0407	46508	Non-contributing (post-historic)	Unpaved 1,300'-long farm road from Route 3 to Brygider farmstead, built ca. ca. 1950. NPS acquired 39.99-acre property from Paul A. Brygider, 1998, and demolished buildings; retained unpaved farm road, including loop around barn at terminus, as drive to Stop 8 that was relocated from the median of Route 3 in ca. 1998.[82]	
C-66. Wagner Farm Entrance Road			Non-contributing (post-historic)	Paved 500'-long farm road from Route 3 to post-battle Wagner (Chewning) farmstead built in ca. 1895. Wagner farmstead determined not eligible for National Register listing.	
Topography (No associated features)					
Vegetation (Plan Key: V)					
V-2. Chancellorsville Mown Turf, Field Crops and Meadow Grasses			Contributing	See Table 3.0. Active agricultural land (pasture/crops) maintained on Wagner Farm through NPS lease, and on Hawkins Farm (private inholding); Hawkins family also leases park property in Stop 8 area (former Ashton/Brygider farms).	
V-20. Ashton Farmstead Grove			Non-contributing (post-historic)	Farmstead built on knoll in field across turnpike from Talley farmstead, either part of the Talley or Hawkins farms, at undetermined date after Civil War. Farmstead shaded by deciduous trees. NPS acquired property from JoAnn Ashton, 1998, and demolished farmstead, but left trees. Trees are compatible with the historic rural setting, although they obstruct some of the tactical views that the Confederates had during the flank attack on May 2, 1863.	

TABLE 3.6. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: FLANK ATTACK BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.6)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
V-21. Brygider Farm Oaks			Non-contributing (post-historic)	West end of Hawkins/Talley farm clearing became wooded between 1865 and 1927. Land cleared and barns built, ca. 1950. Two oak trees maintained or planted near barns. NPS acquired 39.99-acre property from Paul A. Brygider in 1998 and demolished buildings, but retained two oak trees.[83] Trees are compatible with the historic rural setting, although they obstruct some of the tactical views that the Confederates had during the flank attack on May 2, 1863.	
Buildings and Structures (Plan Key: BS)					
BS-39. House and Garage, 9437 Plank Road/Route 3 (Parcel 03-219)	CH0069		Non-contributing (post-historic)	Brick ranch house built along Route 3 near southeast corner of Wagner Farm clearing, ca. 1960. Property within expansion of authorized park boundary, 1989. NPS acquired 0.94-acre parcel from H. C. Thompson, 2008, subject to right of life estate for 20 years (to expire March 25, 2028).[84] Site wooded in 1863; part of Locust Grove/Dowdall's Tavern property.	
BS-40. Wagner Farm Complex			Non-contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Site was open field within historic Locust Grove/Dowdall's Tavern property, 1863; farmstead on or adjacent to site of 11th Corps Bushbeck Line (no visible remnants). Two-story three-bay frame farmhouse with gable roof, front porch, and large rear addition built ca. 1895; one-story garage off east side and within fenced yard with two mature trees. Two large pole barns of recent origin at rear (probably replaced late 19th-century barns). **Evaluation:** The Wagner farmstead has been determined ineligible for National Register listing, in the context of architecture and agriculture, based on concurrence with the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer.	
Views and Vistas Features (Plan Key: VV)					
VV-5. Confederate Flank Attack View (Stop 8)			Contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Jackson's flank attack charged US troops from the ridge at west end of Hawkins Farm, May 2, 1863; elevated site and open fields allowed for broad field of fire, looking east past Wilderness Church to the 11th Corps lines at Locust Grove. After 1863, growth of trees and farm development limited expanse of the view. NPS acquisition of Brygider and Ashton farms returned some of the open expanse. Most of the field of fire south of the turnpike was lost to growth of woods and suburban development. **Evaluation:** The eastward Confederate flank attack view is a significant part of the battlefield and remains largely intact north of turnpike, as viewed from existing Stop 8. Trees at the Brygider and Ashton farmstead sites, west of Hawkins farmstead,	

TABLE 3.6. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: FLANK ATTACK BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.6)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
				along the Hawkins ranch house boundary, and north of Wilderness Church restrict the historic viewshed.	
VV-6. US Flank Attack View			Contributing	**Context:** Civil War **History:** US 11th Corps erected defensive east-west lines across the open field south of Dowdall's Tavern, expecting Confederate approach from south; in response to Jackson's surprise flank attack, May 2, 1863, they threw up north-south lines (Bushbeck Line) in the fields of Locust Grove north of the turnpike, to try to hold back Confederate forces attacking from west, beyond Wilderness Church. Viewshed associated with southern US line lost to growth of woods; viewshed north of turnpike remains in part. **Evaluation:** The westward US flank attack view is a significant part of battlefield and remains largely intact north of Route 3. Agricultural uses have maintained the open rolling fields with Wilderness Church in the center. Development of the Wagner (Chewning) farmstead and growth of woods north of Wilderness Church have obstructed some of the view. Wilderness Church is a focal point; although the wartime building was replaced in 1899, the existing building maintains a similar massing and location.	
Small-Scale Features (Plan Key: SSF)					
SSF-35. Stop 8 Entrance Sign, Gates, and Fences			Non-contributing (post-historic)	Unfinished wood plank fence, metal gate, and NPS arrowhead sign on wood post with mast arm installed after NPS acquisition of property, 1998. Sign and fences are not consistent with types used elsewhere in park.	
SSF-36. Wagner Farm Fences			Non-contributing (post-historic)	Variety of wood plank and split-rail fences of recent origin that delineate pasture and corrals that do not follow Civil War-era fence lines, except bordering Route 3.	

TABLE 3.6. LANDSCAPE FEATURE INVENTORY: FLANK ATTACK BATTLEFIELD (DRAWING 3.6)
CHANCELLORSVILLLE BATTLEFIELD - FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Drawing Key, Feature Name *(Non-NPS in Italics)*	Other Resource Inventory	FMSS Data (Location / Asset records)	Evaluation Status	Evaluation (Historic period: 1863–1963)	Existing Conditions Photo Reference
Archeological Sites (Plan key: AS)					
AS-22. Burton House Site			Unevaluated	**Context:** Civil War **History:** Burton Farm was established prior to 1860, with a house and outbuilding on a hill along the north side of Orange Plank Road and south of the Talley Farm. Burton Farm visited by Stonewall Jackson or his aides on May 1, 1863 to scout position of US troops along turnpike to the north at Dowdall's Tavern, Hawkins Farm, and Talley Farm, which led Jackson to reroute his flank march to Brock Road. Burton Farm probably saw no direct action during battle. The house was destroyed prior to 1867 and not rebuilt. **Evaluation:** Destruction of the Burton house reflects the destruction of the Civil War (either Chancellorsville or Wilderness, or the immediate aftermath). Depressions and hummocks, and scattered large stones, remained by the 1980s.[85] No archaeological investigations have been undertaken. (See also LU-29)	n/a

GENERAL NOTES

1. All historical data is from the CLR Site History (Chapter 1), except where noted.

2. The CLR inventory includes only extant features; historic removed features associated with the Civil War and historic park period are not inventoried but are shown on Drawings 3.1–3.6.

3. The CLR inventory only includes archaeological sites in the park's resource inventory that have above-ground visibility or that are interpreted.

4. The CLR inventory does not include historic features and sites outside of property that NPS owns or has interest in, or that has been conserved by NPS partners.

5. The CLR inventory does not include all minor non-historic features, such as individual park signs, interpretive waysides, pipe culverts, overhead utility lines, and fire hydrants. These features on are not labeled on Drawings 3.1–3.6.

6. The CLR inventory incorporates FMSS data as of November 2015; assets inventoried in FMSS are not included where they do not correlate with CLR features, or where their location or identity could not be ascertained.

7. Photograph sources: SUNY ESF, 2013-2015; Google Maps aerials, street view, ca. 2012-2014.

Abbreviations:
NR Resource – National Register Resource
NR HAF = National Register Historic Associated Feature
LCS = NPS List of Classified Structures database

ENDNOTES

[1] National Park Service, Eastern Division, Branch of Plans & Designs, "Chancellorsville Battlefield Preliminary Planting Plan for Bivouac Road," December 12, 1934, drawing FRSP 326 1056.

[2] Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, "Long-Range Interpretive Plan" (Unpublished NPS report, 2001), 24; Chris Mackowski, "Shaping Chancellorsville: The first reenactment and 'The Last Meeting,'" Emerging Civil War blog, April 26, 2013, http://emergingcivilwar.com/2013/04/26/shaping-chancellorsville-the-first-reenactment-and-the-last-meeting/ (accessed December 8, 2015).

[3] Letter attributed to George King, to John A. Jamison, May 18, 1967 regarding boundaries of cemetery parcel, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park archives [hereafter, FRSP], Place Files, Chancellor Cemetery.

[4] National Park Service, "Visitor Center Road and Parking Area and Residence Roads, Chancellorsville," plan NMP-FS 3020, May, 1961, FRSP 326 3020B_737.

[5] Enclosing fence not evident in ca. 1940 photograph, FRSP unnumbered image.

[6] Central Virginia Battlefields Trust, Projects page, http://www.cvbt.org/Latest_Urgent_projects.html (accessed December 7, 2015).

[7] John Hennessey, Historian/Chief of Interpretation FRSP, communication with John Auwaerter, November 4, 2015.

[8] PAL, Draft National Register documentation for Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania National Military Park, May 2015; NPS, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields National Military Park, Land Status Map, Segment 3, Drawing 326, August 1980 updated to 2003.

[9] Photograph of Elys Ford Road lined by stacked-rail fences, October 20, 1943, DeRenne Collection, Confederate Mus., Richmond, Album 98 A; National Park Service, "Road System Plan, Part of the Master Plan, Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania National Military Park," January 1, 1942, FRSP 326 2152.

[10] NPS, "Preliminary Planting Plan for Chancellorsville Battlefield," approved October 17, 1935, drawing FRSP 326 1057. This plan indicates the triangle being planted with understory and mown turf limited to the road shoulders.

[11] Trees are not visible in a 1936 aerial; evergreens visible 1975 aerial, FRSP photograph collection.

[12] NPS interpretive wayside, Chancellor Cemetery.

[13] PAL, National Register documentation, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park (draft, February 2016), Section 7, page 50.

[14] Lamppost is not on 1962 as-built site plan for Ranger Lane housing, drawing FRSP 326 3020B; no documentation on other quarters having the same lamppost.

[15] Letter to John A. Jamison, May 18, 1967.

[16] "The Chancellor Cemetery at Chancellorsville," undated, unattributed paper, ca. 1985, FRSP Chancellorsville files.

[17] John Hennessey, FRSP Chief of Interpretation, communication with John Auwaerter, November 4, 2015.

[18] Fenced utility area not shown on as-built site plan of visitor center area, May 1961 updated to July 1962, drawing FRSP 326 3020B 7037.

[19] As-built 1962 site plan for visitor center area does not indicate picnic area across entry drive from visitor center.

[20] Shrub lines shown on as-built 1962 site plan; visible in ca. 1970 postcard of visitor center.

[21] As-built 1962 site plan for visitor center; ca. 1970 postcard.

[22] Photograph of visitor center, ca. 1962, Denver Technical Information Center, image FRSP 326_P3_0001.

[23] Structure not shown on as-built site plan for visitor center.

[24] NPS, "Approach and Entrance Signs, Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP," June 22, 1961, drawing FRSP 326 3018A.

[25] Fountain not on as-built 1962 site plan for visitor center.

[26] As-built 1962 site plan for visitor center; ca. 1970 postcard.

[27] Eric Mink, FRSP Historian, e-mail to John Auwaerter, November 24, 2015.

[28] Daniel Crozier, "Archaeological Investigation and Stabilization of the Chancellorsville Inn" (Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service, Temple University, 1979), 180.

[29] Crozier, 78, Chancellorsville Inn Site Archaeological Investigations site map.

[30] Crozier, 78.

[31] Crozier, 78.

[32] USGS topographic map, Chancellorsville Quadrangle, 1973 updated to 1977.

[33] Eric Mink, communication with John Auwaerter, November 4, 2015.

[34] Civil War Trust, "Saving the First Day's Battlefield," http://www.civilwar.org/battlefields/chancellorsville/chancellorsville-history-articles/saving-the-first-days.html (accessed December 7, 2015).

[35] Central Virginia Battlefields Trust, Projects page, http://www.cvbt.org/Latest_Urgent_projects.html (accessed December 7, 2015).

[36] USGS topographic map, Chancellorsville Quadrangle, 1973 updated to 1977; NPS land status map.

[37] USGS topographic map, Chancellorsville Quadrangle, 1973 updated to 1977; NPS land status map.

[38] USGS topographic maps, Chancellorsville Quadrangle, 1973 updated to 1977, 1994; NPS land status map.

[39] USGS topographic maps, Chancellorsville Quadrangle, 1973 updated to 1977, 1994; NPS land status map.

[40] USGS topographic maps, Chancellorsville Quadrangle, 1973 updated to 1977, 1994; NPS land status map.

[41] USGS topographic map, Chancellorsville Quadrangle, 1966; NPS land status map.

[42] USGS topographic maps, Chancellorsville Quadrangle, 1966, 1973; NPS land status map.

[43] USGS topographic maps, Salem Church Quadrangle, 1943, 1966 (showing driveway).

[44] USGS topographic maps, Salem Church Quadrangle, 1966 updated to 1984, 1994.

[45] USGS topographic maps, Chancellorsville Quadrangle, 1973 updated to 1991, 1994.

[46] Trail near "stone" shown on NPS, "Chancellorsville Battlefield Preliminary Planting Plan for Bivouac Road," 1934, FRSP 326_1056.

[47] USGS topographic maps, Salem Church Quadrangle, 1966 updated to 1984.

[48] USGS topographic map, Chancellorsville Quadrangle, 1973 updated to 1991.

[49] Eric Mink, communication with John Auwaerter, November 4, 2015.

[50] USGS topographic map, Chancellorsville Quadrangle, 1966.

[51] NPS land status map, Segment 3, Chancellorsville Battlefield, 1980 updated to 2003, FRSP; Gregg Kneipp, FRSP Natural Resources Manager, e-mail to John Auwaerter, December 1, 2015.

[52] NPS land status map, Segment 3, Chancellorsville Battlefield, 1980 updated to 2003, FRSP; Kneipp to Auwaerter.

[53] NPS land status map, Segment 3, Chancellorsville Battlefield, 1980 updated to 2003, FRSP; Kneipp to Auwaerter.

[54] USGS topographic map, Chancellorsville Quadrangle, 1966.

[55] NPS land status map, Segment 3, Chancellorsville Battlefield, 1980 updated to 2003.

[56] USGS topographic maps, Chancellorsville Quadrangle, 1966, 1974 updated to 1991, 1994; Google Earth historical imagery, 1994-2015.

[57] USGS topographic maps, Chancellorsville Quadrangle, 1966, 1974 updated to 1991.

[58] USGS topographic maps, Chancellorsville Quadrangle, 1966, 1974 updated to 1991, 1994.

[59] Google Earth historical imagery, 1994-2015.

[60] USGS topographic map, Chancellorsville Quadrangle, 1974 updated to 1991.

[61] Google Earth historical imagery, 1994-2015.

[62] Google Earth historical imagery, 1994-2015.

[63] USGS topographic maps, Chancellorsville Quadrangle, 1943, 1966.

[64] USGS topographic maps, Chancellorsville Quadrangle, 1943, 1966.

[65] Google Earth historical imagery, 1994-2015.

[66] USGS topographic maps, Chancellorsville Quadrangle, 1974 updated to 1991, 1994.

[67] USGS topographic map, Chancellorsville Quadrangle, 1974 updated to 1991, 1994.

[68] Homesnap, 11721 Jackson Trail West, Spotsylvania, http://www.homesnap.com/VA/Spotsylvania/11721-Jackson-Trail-W (accessed December 9, 2015).

[69] Trulia, 11735 Jackson Trail West, Spotsylvania, http://www.trulia.com/homes/Virginia/Spotsylvania/sold/1000859315-11735-Jackson-Trl-W-Spotsylvania-VA-22553 (accessed December 9, 2015).

[70] USGS topographic maps, Chancellorsville Quadrangle, 1966, 1974 updated to 1991.

[71] USGS topographic maps, Chancellorsville Quadrangle, 1966, 1974 updated to 1991. The maps do not show the road, but do show houses.

[72] Google Earth historical imagery, 1994-2015.

[73] NPS land status map, Segment 3, Chancellorsville Battlefield, 1980 updated to 2003.

[74] PAL, Draft National Register documentation 2015, Section 7, page 8. The ditches were not field checked for the CLR inventory.

[75] For the purposes of the CLR inventory, the Hawkins Farm clearing consists of the historic fields north of Route 3 and west of the Wagner and Verna Farm parcels. The clearing with the current NPS property north of Route 3 and west of Hawkins (Stop 8, Brygider and Ashton Farms) may have historically been part of the Talley Farm.

[76] For the purposes of the CLR inventory, the Talley Farm consists of the land south of Route 3. Fields north of Route 3 may have been partly owned by Talley, but are inventoried as the Hawkins Farm clearing.

[77] USGS topographic maps, Chancellorsville Quadrangle, 1966, 1974 updated to 1991; Civil War News, Virginia Grants Over $2M to Preserve Battlefields," October 2013, http://www.civilwarnews.com/archive/articles/2013/oct/vagrant-101302.htm (accessed December 11, 2015).

[78] NPS land status map, Segment 3, Chancellorsville Battlefield, 1980 updated to 2003; USGS topographic maps, Chancellorsville Quadrangle, 1943, 1966. No documentation was found on the connection between Continental Can Company, a billion-dollar conglomerate in 1960, and the park.

[79] Civil War Trust, "Civil War Trust Preserves 355 Acres at Chancellorsville and Wilderness Battlefields," https://www.battlefields.org/news/civil-war-trust-preserves-355-acres-chancellorsville-and-wilderness-battlefields (accessed July 18, 2018).

[80] NPS land status map, Segment 4, Wilderness Battlefield, 1980 updated to 2006; USGS topographic maps, Chancellorsville Quadrangle, 1943, 1966.

[81] USGS topographic maps, Chancellorsville Quadrangle, 1943, 1966, 1973 updated 1991, 1994.

[82] USGS topographic maps, Chancellorsville Quadrangle, 1943, 1966; John Hennessey, FRSP Chief of Interpretation, communication with John Auwaerter, November 4, 2015. Brygider property shown as wooded on 1943 map, cleared on 1966 map; 1966 and subsequent maps do not show road or barns.

[83] USGS topographic maps, Chancellorsville Quadrangle, 1943, 1966; John Hennessey, FRSP Chief of Interpretation, communication with John Auwaerter, November 4, 2015. Brygider property shown as wooded on 1943 map, cleared on 1966 map; 1966 and subsequent maps do not show road or barns.

[84] Gregg Kneipp, FRSP Natural Resources Manager, e-mail to John Auwaerter, December 1, 2015.

[85] Noel Harrison, "Gazetteer of Historic Sites Related to The Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Volume 1" (Unpublished report, 1986), 148. The current condition of the site was not inspected for the CLR inventory.

Cultural Landscape Report
Chancellorsville Battlefield

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania
National Military Park
Spotsylvania County, Virginia

Analysis and Evaluation
Core Battlefield

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

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

SOURCES

1. Spotsylvania County and NPS GIS data
2. Google Earth aerials
3. Field inspection, 2013-15

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John Auwaerter and Nathan Powers, SUNY ESF
ArcGIS and Adobe Illustrator, 2015

LEGEND

- Building
- Road or Driveway
- Park Drive
- Trail
- Trench, Lunette
- Woods
- Specimen Tree
- Field/Open Ground
- Stream, Pond, Wetland
- Legislated Park Boundary
- NPS Property Boundary
- NPS Easement Boundary
- Other Conservation Boundary
- NPS Interest Parcel (03-216)
- County Tax Parcel
- Bridge
- Culvert with Stone Headwall
- Tree Ring
- Fence, Gate
- Commemorative Monument, Cannon
- Identification Tablets (SSF-4)
- Cast Metal Narrative Sign (SSF-1)
- Interpretive Wayside or Site Marker (SSF-3)
- NPS Parking Area
- Edge of Civil War-era Forest Canopy
- *Site of Civil War-era Feature*
- *Historic Park-era Feature Removed after 1963*
- *Trace or Site of pre-1963 Park Feature*
- Non-Contributing or Non-Historic Feature
- 20th-Century Non-Park Building Site

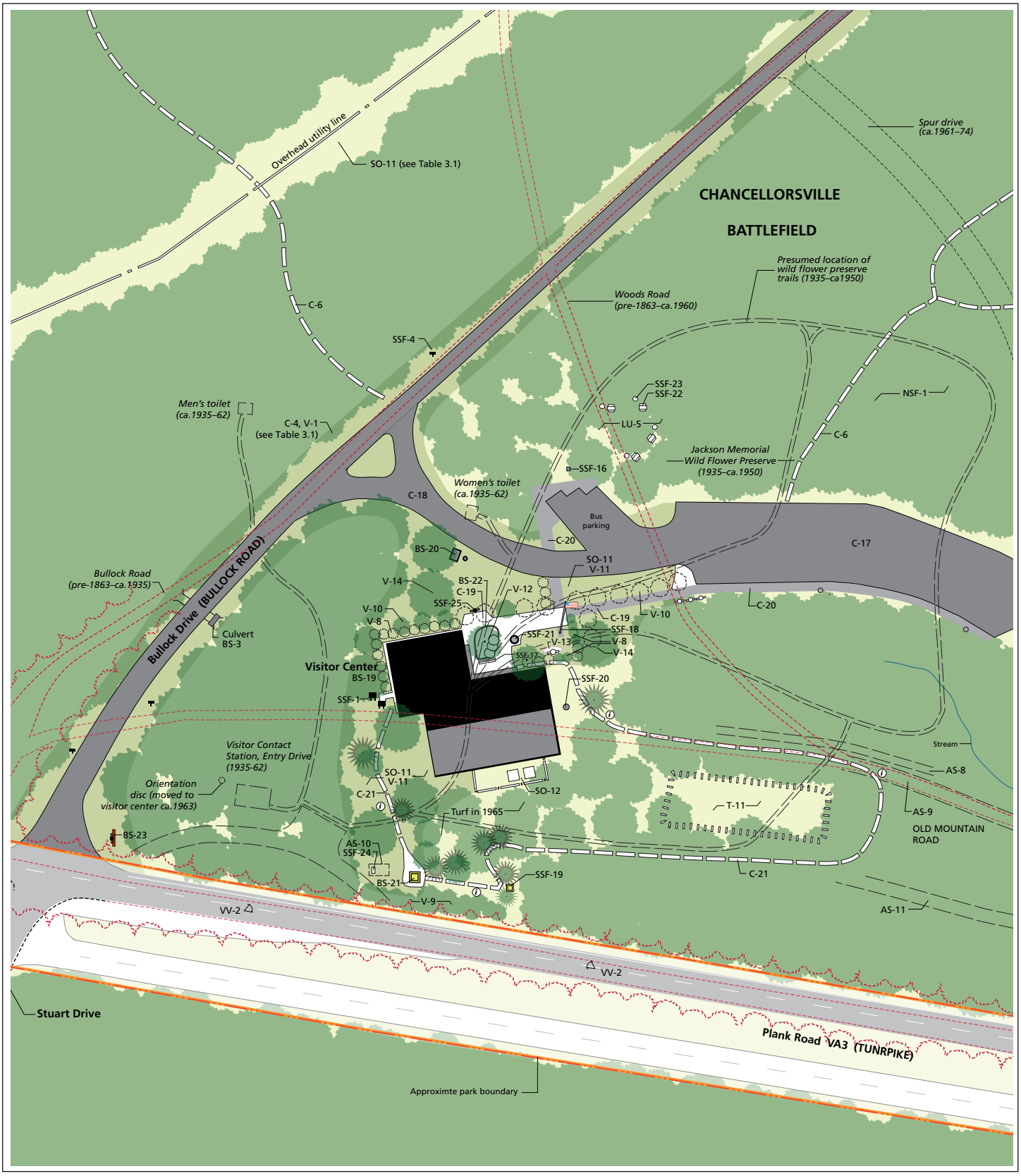
NOTES

1. Plan shows conditions in 2015; all features shown at approximate location and scale.
2. Areas masked outside Chancellorsville NPS property (fee or interest), or other conserved property
3. Contour interval: 5'.
4. Sites of features outside the historic period (1863-1965) or without historic association to the battlefield are not shown, except for 20th-century building sites within the park.
5. Plan does not show contemporary minor small-scale features such as utility lines, directional signs, and movable benches.

North

0 350 700 Feet 1400

Drawing 3.1



DRAWN BY
John Auwaerter, Adobe Illustrator, 2015

SOURCES
1. NPS and Spotsylvania County GIS data
2. Aerial photographs, 1994 and 2013
3. Field survey, 2013-15

NOTES
1. Plan shows landscape in 2015; all features are shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Plan does not show contemporary minor small-scale features.
3. See Drawing 3.1 for other notes.

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SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry

LEGEND

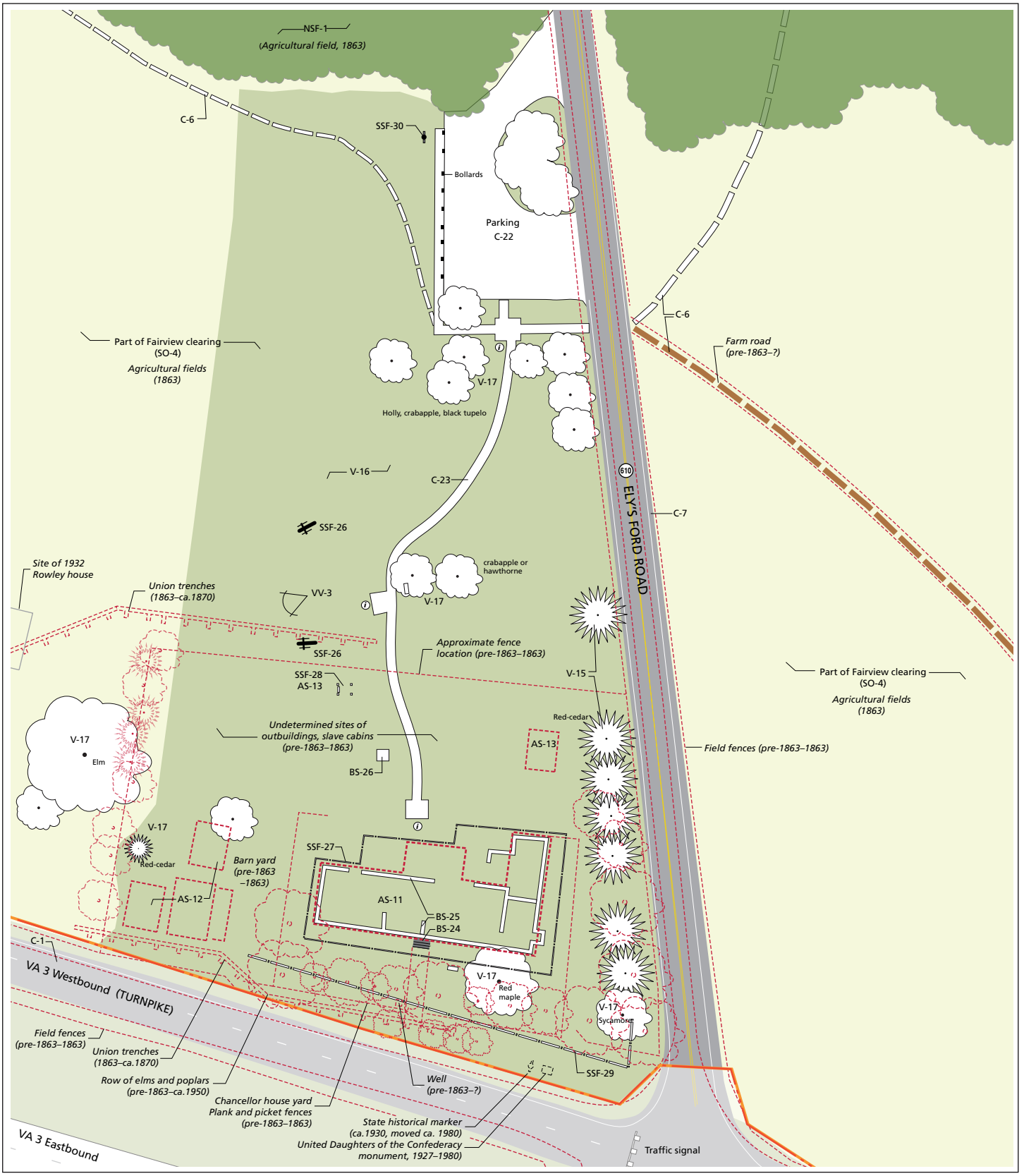
- Building
- Road, Park Drive
- Trail
- Woods
- Specimen Trees (hardwood, conifer)
- Mown Turf
- Picnic table, trash container; Monument
- Identification Tablet, Cast Metal Narrative Sign
- Interpretive Wayside or Site Marker (SSF-3)
- NPS Identification or Wayfinding Signs
- Edge of Civil War-era Forest Canopy
- *Site of Civil War-era Feature*
- Trace or Site of pre-1965 Park Feature
- Non-Contributing or Non-Historic Feature

Cultural Landscape Report
Chancellorsville Battlefield
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania N.M.P.

Jackson Wounding Area
Analysis and Evaluation Plan Detail

0′ 100′ 300′

Drawing 3.2



DRAWN BY
John Auwaerter, Adobe Illustrator, 2015

SOURCES
1. NPS and Spotsylvania County GIS data
2. Aerial photographs, 1994 and 2013
3. Field survey, 2013-15

NOTES
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2. Plan does not show contemporary minor small-scale features.
3. See Drawing 3.1 for other notes.

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LEGEND

- Road
- Trail
- Woods
- Specimen Trees (hardwood, conifer)
- Mown Turf
- Fence
- Bench, Bollards
- NPS Identification or Wayfinding Signs, or State Historical Marker
- Interpretive Wayside (SSF-3)
- *Site of Civil War-era Feature*
- *Historic Park-era Feature Removed after 1965*
- Non-Contributing or Non-Historic Feature

Cultural Landscape Report
Chancellorsville Battlefield
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania N.M.P.

Chancellorsville Inn Site
Analysis and Evaluation Plan Detail

0 25 Feet 50

Drawing 3.3

Cultural Landscape Report
Chancellorsville Battlefield

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania
National Military Park
Spotsylvania County, Virginia

Analysis and Evaluation
Furnace Lands

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

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

SOURCES

1. Spotsylvania County and NPS GIS data
2. Google Earth aerials
3. Field inspection, 2013-15

DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter and Nathan Powers, SUNY ESF
ArcGIS and Adobe Illustrator, 2015

LEGEND

- Building
- Road or Driveway
- Park Drive
- Trail
- Trench, Lunette
- Woods
- Specimen Tree
- Field/Open Ground
- Stream, Pond, Wetlands
- Legislated Park Boundary
- NPS Property Boundary
- NPS Easement Boundary
- Other Conservation Boundary
- NPS Interest Parcel (03-215)
- County Tax Parcel
- Bridge
- Culvert with Stone Headwall
- Tree Ring, Iron Mine Site
- Fence, Gate
- Commemorative Monument, Cannon
- Identification Tablets (SSF-4)
- Cast Metal Narrative Sign (SSF-1)
- Interpretive Wayside or Site Marker (SSF-3)
- NPS Parking Area
- Edge of Civil War-era Forest Canopy
- *Site of Civil War-era Feature*
- *Park-era Feature Removed after 1963*
- *Trace or Site of pre-1963 Park Feature*
- Non-Contributing or Non-Historic Feature
- 20th-Century Non-Park Building Site

NOTES

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2. Areas masked outside Chancellorsville NPS property (fee or interest), or other conserved property
3. Contour interval: 5'.
4. Sites of features outside the historic period (1863-1965) or without historic association to the battlefield are not shown, except for 20th-century building sites within the park.
5. Plan does not show contemporary minor small-scale features such as utility lines, directional signs, and movable benches.

North

0 350 700 Feet 1400

Drawing 3.4

Cultural Landscape Report
Chancellorsville Battlefield

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania
National Military Park
Spotsylvania County, Virginia

Analysis and Evaluation
Jackson Trail

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

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

SOURCES

1. Spotsylvania County and NPS GIS data
2. Google Earth aerials
3. Field inspection, 2013-15

DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter and Nathan Powers, SUNY ESF
ArcGIS and Adobe Illustrator, 2015

LEGEND

- Building
- Road or Driveway
- Park Drive
- Trail
- Trench, Lunette
- Woods
- Specimen Tree
- Field/Open Ground
- Stream, Pond
- Leg. Park Boundary C'ville, Wilderness
- NPS Property Boundary
- NPS Easement Boundary
- Other Conservation Boundary
- NPS Interest Parcel
- County Tax Parcel
- Culvert with Concrete Wingwalls
- Fence
- Iron mine site
- Gate
- Cast Metal Narrative Sign (SSF-1)
- Interpretive Wayside or Site Marker (SSF-3)
- NPS Parking Area
- Edge of Civil War-era Forest Canopy
- *Site of Civil War-era Feature*
- *Historic Park-era Feature Removed after 1965*
- Non-Contributing or Non-Historic Feature
- 20th-Century Non-Park Building Site

NOTES

1. Plan shows conditions in 2015; all features shown at approximate location and scale.
2. Areas masked outside Chancellorsville NPS property (fee or interest), or other conserved property
3. Contour interval: 5'.
4. Sites of features outside the historic period (1863-1965) or without historic association to the battlefield are not shown, except for 20th-century building sites within the park.
5. Plan does not show contemporary minor small-scale features such as utility lines, directional signs, and movable benches.

North 0 500 1000 Feet 2000

Drawing 3.5

Cultural Landscape Report
Chancellorsville Battlefield

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania
National Military Park
Spotsylvania County, Virginia

Analysis and Evaluation
Flank Attack Battlefield

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

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

SOURCES

1. Spotsylvania County and NPS GIS data
2. Google Earth aerials
3. Field inspection, 2013-15

DRAWN BY

John Auwaerter and Nathan Powers, SUNY ESF
ArcGIS and Adobe Illustrator, 2015, updated 2018

LEGEND

- Building
- Road or Driveway
- Park Drive
- Trail
- Trench, Lunette
- Woods
- Specimen Tree
- Field/Open Ground
- Stream, Pond
- Legislated Park Boundary
- NPS Property Boundary
- Other Conservation Boundary
- NPS Interest Parcel
- County Tax Parcel
- Bridge
- Culvert with Stone Headwall
- Fence, Gate
- Commemorative Monument
- Interpretive Wayside or Site Marker (SSF-3)
- NPS Parking Area
- Edge of Civil War-era Forest Canopy
- *Site of Civil War-era Feature*
- Non-Contributing or Non-Historic Feature
- 20th-Century Non-Park Building Site

NOTES

1. Plan shows conditions in 2015, except for CWT property acquired 2016; all features shown at approximate location and scale.
2. Areas masked outside Chancellorsville NPS property (fee or interest), or other conserved property
3. Contour interval: 5'.
4. Sites of features outside the historic period (1863-1965) or without historic association to the battlefield are not shown, except for 20th-century building sites within the park.
5. Plan does not show contemporary minor small-scale features such as utility lines, directional signs, and movable benches.
6. CWT = Civil War Trust; CVBT = Central Virginia Battlefields Trust.

North 0 350 700 Feet 1400

Drawing 3.6



SUNY ESF

Treatment Recommendations

TREATMENT FRAMEWORK

TREATMENT ISSUES AND GENERAL GUIDANCE

Chancellorsville Battlefield beckons visitors to its open fields and woods, accessible through scenic park drives and trails (fig. 4.1). As long promoted by the National Park Service, the landscape tells the story of the Battle of Chancellorsville. Yet for many visitors, the history and commemorative purpose of the park are hidden by lack of a clearly recognizable park identity, by the subtle nature of the battle traces, and by the small number of markers and monuments. In a fast-growing suburban region, the battlefield no longer just tells a story, but has gained importance as recreational open space. It has become a major high-speed pass-through for commuter traffic and access way to new residential neighborhoods. The landscape today is serving a much larger local community than when the last major additions to the park landscape occurred in 1963.

This chapter provides guidance for addressing these challenges and opportunities in ways that preserve and enhance the historic character of the battlefield landscape in the context of contemporary site management and use. The guidance focuses on the park-owned lands with existing or potential impact on the visitor experience, as well as those areas that have particular historical significance or provide critical natural habitat.

Park staff developed initial landscape treatment ideas, which were refined based on the findings of this Cultural Landscape Report and treatment workshops held in February, September, and November 2015.[1] Articulation of treatment issues and preliminary treatment concepts were developed by a SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry landscape architecture studio in a report to park staff completed in May 2015.[2]

The chapter begins by defining a framework for treatment of the Chancellorsville landscape and concludes with discussion of treatment issues and related guidance to assist future park planning. Specific treatment tasks (actions) are not included in the body of the report since many require additional planning and analysis, especially those that rely in part on the future of Route 3, future ownership of partner-owned land, and development of lands adjacent to park property. A list of potential treatment tasks developed during research for this report is included in the appendix for future consideration.



Figure 4.1. Chancellorsville's fields, woods, and trails, looking northeast through the Hazel Grove-Fairview clearing, 2011. (SUNY ESF)

TREATMENT FRAMEWORK

The framework for treatment of the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld landscape is based on park legislation, National Park Service resource management policies, current park planning, and other planning. Based on this precedence and the fi dings of the Cultural Landscape Report Analysis and Evaluation, the framework concludes with a treatment philosophy intended as a guiding vision for the management of the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld landscape.

LEGISLATION AND POLICIES

Chancellorsville Battlefi ld was established in 1927 as part of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefi lds Memorial National Military Park, which had a dual purpose of commemoration and historic preservation. Congress established the park and authorized acquisition of land and construction of roads "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. . ."[3] In addition to acquiring land and constructing roads based on a modified Antietam Plan (park land restricted to strips along park roads), the act authorized the Secretary of War to mark defensive positions, buildings, and other historical sites within the park or its vicinity with "historical monuments, markers, tablets, or otherwise," and also to erect observation towers, akin to the type of park development at Gettysburg National Military Park.[4] The original act did not call for restoring the 1863 battlefi ld, but rather for developing a park that commemorated the Battle of Chancellorsville through both preservation of historic traces of war and addition of commemorative features.

Transfer of the national military park to civilian administration of the National Park Service in 1933 resulted in modific tion of the park development philosophy. The park service completed the War Department program of building roads and marking traces of the 1863 battlefi ld, but emphasized historic preservation and natural resource conservation over addition of commemorative works or other features that did not fit w th the historic character of the 1863 battlefi ld. Buildings, signs, and railings were designed in a rustic style that harmonized with the natural environment and recalled pioneer building traditions. A memorial to General Stonewall Jackson developed in 1937 was designed as native wildfl wer garden, rather than a built structure. MISSION 66-era improvements completed by 1963 likewise sought to harmonize built features with the natural setting of the park, using a Modernist aesthetic. The shift away from the more formal military and commemorative approach to national military park development was in keeping with the National Park Service's founding mission: "...to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."[5]

The National Park Service today continues to follow a conservation/historic preservation philosophy in its management of the Chancellorsville landscape. This philosophy is articulated in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, which in turn informs a hierarchy of National Park Service regulations and policies that comply with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as well as the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970.[6] The application of these regulations and policies to cultural landscapes is contained within *National Park Service Management Policies* (2006), *Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management*, and *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline*. *NPS-28* provides the following treatment standards for cultural landscapes that are applicable to the Chancellorsville landscape:

- Land use activities, whether historic or introduced, do not impair archeological resources.
- Uses addressing programmatic needs or park facilities within a cultural landscape, such as visitor centers, parking, interpretive structures, housing, administrative facilities, maintenance yards, and storage areas, are carefully considered in the context of the significa ce of the landscape.
- Use is monitored and regulated to minimize both immediate and long-term damage.
- Contemporary facilities do not adversely impact the landscape's physical and visual character. New facilities are compatible with the historic character and material of the landscape.
- Contemporary structures to facilitate access, such as ramps, railings, signs, and curb cuts, are designed and located to minimize adverse impacts on the character and features of a cultural landscape.
- Access to a cultural landscape that is vulnerable to damage from human use is limited, monitored, or controlled.
- All treatment and use decisions refle t consideration of effects on both the natural and built features of a cultural landscape and the dynamics inherent in natural processes and continued use.
- Use of destructive techniques, such as archeological excavation, is limited to providing suffi ent information for research, interpretation, and management needs.
- All modific tion, repair, or replacement of materials and features is preceded by suffi ent study and recording to protect research and interpretive values.
- New work, materials, and replacement features are identified, ocumented, or permanently marked in an unobtrusive manner to distinguish them from original work, materials, and features.
- Representative features salvaged from a cultural landscape are accessioned and cataloged, provided that they fall within the park's scope of collection statement.
- All changes made during treatment are graphically documented with drawings and photographs. Records of treatment are managed as archival materials by a curator or archivist within the park's museum collection.
- Work on historic structures, including modific tions to improve drainage and access, does not harm the character-defini g features of a cultural landscape.[7]

PARK PLANNING

Cultural Landscape Reports are the implementation document for landscape treatment based on a foundation of park planning, from service-wide initiatives to park-level program plans. Park planning for the Chancellorsville unit includes Salem Church and the Jackson Shrine, both of which are outside the CLR project scope.

Foundation Document

National Park Service "Foundation Documents" provide basic guidance for planning based on a park's fundamental values and resources, which are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes that warrant primary consideration during planning and management. The *Foundation Document for Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park* (2015) identifies he significa ce of the Chancellorsville unit as the site of the Battle of Chancellorsville, April 30 to May 6, 1863 that was Lee's greatest victory and emboldened him to invade the North in the hope of ending the war. The document identifies he following fundamental resources and values at Chancellorsville: the battlefi ld landscape including remnant and recreated patterns of forest and fi lds; battlefi ld archeology that can provide documentation on battle action; earthen fortific tions; historic roads, traces, and trails; and commemorative landscapes including veteran-related and post-Civil War monuments and memorials; natural quiet, light, and lack of modern visual intrusions; and the regional landscape context outside of park boundaries that in-

form why the area became the site of multiple Civil War battles. Secondary resources and values include scenic views across rural landscapes outside park boundaries, and passive (low-impact) recreation. There are no special mandates or administrative commitments at Chancellorsville, such as requirements or easements through other federal agencies or local governments, that need to be considered in park planning.[8]

The Foundation Document also identifies cur ent conditions, trends, and potential threats to the fundamental resources. The park's battlefi ld landscape, including Chancellorsville, is described as having varied conditions and potential threats that include lack of staffing to maintain open spaces and development outside park boundaries that is impacting battlefi ld land and viewsheds. Battlefi ld archeology is threatened by looting that is increasing with growing development adjacent to park boundaries. Earthen fortific tions are threatened by tree/shrub growth and windthrow, erosion, and trampling, and by a lack of an approved preservation maintenance/treatment plan. Historic roads, traces, and trails are threatened by modern commuter traffic d lack of maintenance and interpretation. Traffic noise d development threaten the natural quiet, light, and lack of modern visual intrusions that characterized the landscape historically, as well as the larger historic regional context. The Foundation Document identifies hat cultural landscape inventories and reports are needed to address many of these threats.[9]

Land Protection Plan

The last boundary increase for the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld unit, as recommended in the 1986 General Management Plan (GMP), was authorized by Congress on December 11, 1989 (103 Stat. 1851). The boundary increase brought the portion of the Flank Attack battlefi ld north of Route 3, a tract near the Catharine Furnace east of Sickles Drive, and McLaws Wedge (area west of McLaws Drive to Old Plank Road) within the authorized park boundary. Most of the land was privately owned and used for housing or farming, except for the Verna Farm in the Flank Attack Battlefi ld that had been previously acquired by the park.

A Land Protection Plan (LPP) for the park was fi al-ized in 1986 as part of the preparation for the General Management Plan. Mandated by NPS policy, the LPP was developed to identify lands that should be in federal ownership to achieve the purpose of the park; to identify alternatives to federal fee ownership; to cooperate with private and other government land owners to manage lands for public use or to protect them for resource conservation; and to ensure socio-cultural impacts are considered. The LPP was updated in 1988, 1991, 1994, 2001, and 2008. For Chancellorsville, the most recent version of the plan identifies he Flank Attack battlefi ld as the number one priority for land protection in the entire park. Other priorities include the Catharine Furnace area and Jackson Trail. Specific recommendations of the LPP that remain unrealized include fee acquisition of the Hawkins Farm (tracts 03-223, 224) and Wilderness Church (03-222), two small inholdings with non-historic houses (03-153, 216) along Route 3 and Elys Ford Road, and a tract along the former railroad that forms a gap in park land along Jackson Trail East (03-191), the remaining privately-owned tracts along Brock Road between Jackson Trail East and Jackson Trail West (03-204, 205, 206, 213, 214, 215), and eight parcels along Old Plank Road (Route 610) between the Lee-Jackson bivouac and Route 3, most of which contain single-family houses (03-234, 240–246) (see Drawings 3.1–3.6).[10]

The LPP identifies hreats to park resources from access easements across park property. Those that have the greatest potential impact (Category 1) are on park property east of Elys Ford Road (tracts 03-157, 158), which have three deeded access easements (18' wide and 25' wide) to 1,025 acres of private property east of the park where large residential subdivisions have been proposed. Construction of access roads through these parcels would destroy earthworks within the Apex of Hooker's Last Line and historic Mineral Springs Road and would lead to loss of woods that screen modern development to the north. An owner of a 154-acre tract east of Hooker Drive has sought access to another residential development across park property (tract 03-143). Along Jackson Trail East, an easement across

tract 03-111 provides access to a tree farm that breaks an uninterrupted edge of woods. The LPP also identifies any additional access easements that pose less of a threat to park resources because there is no current development proposal (Categories 2, 3, and 4). Many existing driveways to individual residences exist with access easements from park drives, primarily from Jackson Trail East, Jackson Trail West, Furnace Road, and McLaws Drive.[11]

Also included in the LPP are recommendations for related lands outside park boundaries that could have detrimental impacts to park resources and visitor experiences should they be developed. None of the local jurisdictions adjoining park property have historic preservation ordinances or development restrictions. The LPP calls for working with federal, state, and local agencies and neighboring jurisdictions to identify critical land and establish limits of acceptable change. The plan does not identify specific roperties surrounding Chancellorsville. The park has accepted scenic easements on county-owned land along Jackson Trail East, and on a privately-owned parcel along Jackson Trail West.[12]

Commemorative Monument Policies

The National Park Service has a monument policy for Civil War battlefi lds and national military parks adopted in 2006 that states "new commemorative works will not be approved, except where specific lly authorized by legislation. However, consideration may be given to proposals that would commemorate groups that were not allowed to be recognized during the commemorative period." For parks such as Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania where the enabling legislation allows for erecting commemorative works, the 2006 NPS monument policy stipulates that "superintendents will prepare a plan to control their size, location, materials, and other factors necessary to protect the overall integrity of the park."[13] In response, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park adopted a park-specific m nument policy in 2007 to regulate addition of new monuments within the park, in keeping with other laws, regulations, and management policies. The park allows new monuments at Chancellorsville according to the following policy:

> Monuments to military organizations (regiments, brigades, divisions, etc.) shall be erected only on their battle line. These monuments shall mark battle positions and shall be site related. Only those monuments which fulfill the legislated purpose of the park (to mark the lines of battle of military units) and that are offi ally proposed by individual states will henceforth be permitted within the park. Proposals from states must be either endorsed by legislative resolution or funded by appropriation from the state's legislative body or by expenditure by a state agency charged specific lly with commemorative activities related to the military history of the state in question (for example, a battle monuments commission). Additionally, proposals must include the endorsement or concurrence of the chief executive of the state.[14]

Final approval of the design, materials, inscription, location, size, and construction of the monument is assigned to the Director of the National Park Service, based on recommendations by the Superintendent of the park. The policy also requires the establishment of a maintenance trust for the monument.[15]

Long-Range Interpretive Plan

The Long-Range Interpretive Plan for Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, adopted in 2001, articulates interpretive themes as well as issues in the landscape that impact interpretation and visitor experience. For Chancellorsville, the plan identifies he following issues and opportunities:

- Location of the visitor center "consumes historic ground" close to the site of "Stonewall" Jackson's wounding.
- Highway traffic trudes on the Chancellorsville Inn site, the path from the parking lot is not clearly marked, and the interpretation of the building site that depicts various time periods is confusing
- Interpretative media at the Lee-Jackson bivouac, Catharine Furnace ruins, Jackson's Wounding, and Apex of Hooker's Last Line need improvement
- The rise at the Jackson Flank Attack/Tour Stop 8 offers excellent views of Jackson's flank ttack on the US 11th Corps
- Landscape restoration has improved interpretive potential at sites such as Hazel Grove and Fairview

Specific landscape treatment prescribed by the plan applicable to Chancellorsville (not executed to date) include future consideration of removal of all cast-metal narrative signs (Happel signs); eventual relocation of the visitor center, possibly to McLaws Wedge; interpretive improvements at Hazel Grove and Fairview through restoration of the war-time field and forest patterns; opening of the original alignment of the Jackson Trail south of Catharine Furnace; development of a major new interpretive area at the Flank Attack battlefield; and extension of the trail to the Maury birthplace site to interpret local industry and the dense character of the battle-period forest. This proposal includes allowing the Hazel Grove vista clearing off Furnace Road to revegetate in stages to interpret the dense successional woods that characterized the battlefield, and accessing a number of mining pits, with recreated wood piles along the way to interpret charcoal production.[16]

Natural Resources Planning

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park has undertaken a number of natural resource studies to inform management of natural resources in the park. The most recent is the "Natural Resource Condition Assessment" completed in 2015. The report concluded with unbinding recommendations that included the following pertinent to Chancellorsville:

- Maintain current cultural grassland management and expand where culturally appropriate
- Examine land ownership and zoning around areas of conservation interest and work with local conservancies, land owners, and municipalities to assist in their protection
- Along streams, improve shade, increase forested riparian buffers, and minimize impervious surfaces to improve water quality and fish habitat
- Establish non-native plant removal plans, especially for Japanese honeysuckle and Japanese stiltgrass
- Maintain connectivity between and among part parcels via conservation easements, reforestation efforts, and rezoning.[17]

General Management Plan

The Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park General Management (GMP) was completed in 1986 and is today considered out of date for park planning. GMPs are no longer being developed for parks and have been replaced in part by Foundation Documents described previously. Despite this, the GMP documents issues and management ideas that are still relevant to treatment of the Chancellorsville Battlefield park landscape. The major issues identified in the GMP related to the cultural landscape include earthwork preservation, loss of Civil War-era fields, intrusion of non-historic buildings and commuter traffic, the need for land protection in the face of development pressure, and the lack of clear wayfinding among the four battlefields within the park.[18]

Specific landscape-related recommendations in the General Management Plan at Chancellorsville included the following that are relevant to current landscape treatment planning (in addition to Land Protection summarized previously under the Land Protection Plan):

Earthwork Preservation

A program of selective clearing and stabilization was recommended for trenches with a high level of visibility and interpretive value, including the Federal Works north of Route 3, Apex of Hooker's Last Line, Slocum's Log Works, Slocum's Line, and Anderson's Line (McLaws Line).

Historic Scene Restoration

A program of clearing and reforestation was recommended to reestablish Civil War landscape patterns, including enlarging the Bullock clearing by 65 acres (not implemented); enlarging the Fairview clearing around the Chancellorsville Inn by 15 acres (four acres east of Elys Ford Road have been cleared); and reestablishing fields around the Catharine Furnace by clearing nine aces (not implemented). More extensive clearing of Furnace Hollow to its war-time condition was not recommended due to ecological issues.

Visitor Use and Development

The 1986 General Management Plan anticipated increased visitor use at Chancellorsville and recommended expanded parking at the visitor center by redesigning the existing lot; improving the maintenance garage; and developing a viewing area for the Flank Attack Battlefi ld along Route 3 with an access road, parking for 10-20 cars, and an elevated viewing platform. The plan anticipated that this would become the most important visitor stop at Chancellorsville after the visitor center. The Flank Attack stop was built in 1998 along a pre-existing farm road and did not include the viewing platform.

The 1986 General Management Plan recommended changes to the park drive system, including making Bullock Drive one-way north to reduce non-park traffic (im lemented). It also called for removing Slocum Drive and Hooker Drive (from maintenance area to River Road) because of limited use and because they were outside the tour route (not implemented). The plan called for replacing them with hiking trails to reduce maintenance and maintain access to earthworks.[19]

RELATED NON-PARK PLANNING

Future treatment of the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld park landscape is influe ced by approved land conservation efforts, subdivision proposals, and transportation planning outside park boundaries.

Battlefield Conservatio

The National Park Service's American Battlefi ld Protection Program (ABPP), established in 1991, promotes preservation of historic battlefi lds. Through the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, the ABPP identified the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld (VA032) as one of the top fift Civil War battlefi lds for preservation action (Priority I Battlefi ld). The updated (2008) condition statement on Chancellorsville states:

> Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features. Despite local, state, and national efforts to protect this premier battlefi ld, half of Chancellorsville's Study Area has been lost to development. Protection efforts need to be redoubled to save remaining historic lands and resources.[20]

The ABPP report on Chancellorsville recognized the efforts of the Civil War Trust and Central Virginia Battlefi lds Trust in protecting the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld. Both trusts have been working since the 1990s on acquiring land in the Flank Attack battlefi ld, McLaws Wedge, and the First Day areas. These efforts have been supplemented by funding through the state's Civil War Sites Preservation Fund. Parcels within park boundaries have been acquired by the National Park Service. The land trusts do not publicize their land acquisition strategies to prevent speculation. [21]

Spotsylvania County Trailways Master Plan

In 2011, Spotsylvania County adopted a master plan for trails throughout the county that was an implementation of recommendations from the county's 2008 Comprehensive Plan. The Trailways Master Plan was written to provide a framework for the development a comprehensive system of trails both on public and private land, to encourage non-motorized travel to link neighborhoods, parks, schools, business, and public facilities, and to link and protect important natural, historic, and cultural resources.[22]

Planned or existing trails at Chancellorsville addressed in the report include the Ni River Trail and the Virginia Central Rail (VCR) Trail. These are planned to serve as part of "The Spotsylvania Battlefi lds Loop" that would connect all of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park units. The 17.1-mile rail trail (2.1 miles existing) is planned to extend along the Civil War-era unfini hed railroad corridor that crosses Jackson Trail East and Jackson Trail West at Chancellorsville (fig. 4.2). The intersection with Jackson Trail East is planned as the terminus of the Ni River Trail heading southeast toward Spotsylvania Court House. No preferred alignment is identified in he report, except for the planned northern terminus at the Jackson Trail East-VCR Trail intersection.[23]

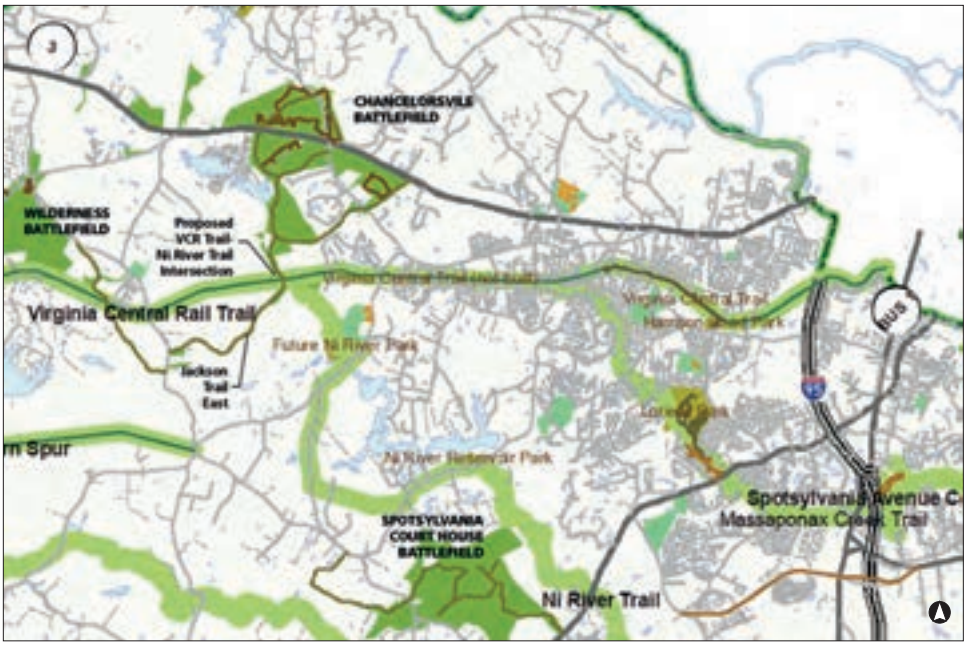


Figure 4.2. Map of existing and proposed county Greenway Trails through Chancellorsville Battlefield. (Detail, Greenway Trail Plan, *Spotsylvania County Trailways Master Plan*, 2010, annotated by SUNY ESF).

Elys Ford Road Bypass Planning

The Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT), Spotsylvania County, and the National Park Service recognize that traffic congestion at the historic Chancellorsville intersection—the intersection of Routes 3 and 610 (Elys Ford Road/Old Plank Road) in front of the Chancellorsville Inn site along with the nearby intersection of River Road (Route 618)—will continue to increase. The park acknowledges that this traffic will have increasing impacts on the visitor experience and overall historic character at one of the most important sites within the Chancellorsville battlefield landscape. The county tasked the Silver Companies, as part of a major rezoning to allow a large 249-lot residential subdivision north of the park off Elys Ford Road (Legends of Chancellorsville), to work with the park service to develop alternative alignments that would shift the intersection away from the Chancellorsville Inn site.

The Silver Companies developed alternatives, and the park contracted with the consulting firm of Rhodeside & Harwell to evaluate the proposals. In September 2015, the park conducted a two-day charrette to further evaluate and articulate the alternatives that would best achieve the park's goals of enhancing the visitor experience and assessing the future of the entire Route 3 corridor through the Chancellorsville unit. Advantages and disadvantages were discussed for four options provided by the Silver Companies. All of these options required use of park land to build new road alignments east of the existing intersection. Rhodeside & Harwell proposed two additional alternatives: Options 5 and 6 as a modification of Option 2A (a new intersection and new park roads east of Hooker Drive that connect to Slocum Drive) that call for depressing Route 3 at the Elys Ford Road intersection and at the Stuart-Bullock drives intersection to create overpasses that would allow the park drives to continue uninterrupted across Route 3 (fig. 4.3) [24]

The Rhodeside & Harwell report on the charrette concluded that the park recognizes all options have advantages and disadvantages that require further analysis and planning to achieve a workable solution. The report did not identify a preferred alternative, although Options 5 and 6 were presented as also achieving park goals articulated in the park's Foundation Document.[25]

VDOT Route 3 Arterial Management Plan

In 2016, the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) completed a plan to provide a joint state and local strategy to guide development and transportation decisions along Route 3 from near Salem Church west to the Orange County Line in the Wilderness. There are no other proposed VDOT projects for other state routes in the Chancellorsville area, aside from the realignment of the Elys Ford Road/River Road intersection with Route 3 described above.[26]



Figure 4.3. One of the alternative explorations (Option 5) for realignment of the Route 3 and Elys Ford Road intersection showing complexity of issues pertaining to separation of park and highway traffic. (Rhodeside & Harwell, "Ely's Ford Road at Chancellorsville, Charrette Results and Recommendations," 2015)

The proposed plan for Route 3 calls for improving safety and capacity of the existing four-lane divided highway without major widening. Road improvements are intended to handle traffic olume increases through 2040 to accommodate economic development while being sensitive to historic resources. Through Chancellorsville, project proposals aside from the Elys Ford Road/River Road intersection involve minor changes including modific tion of the eastern turn lanes into the visitor center, lengthening turn lanes at the Stuart Drive/ Bullock Drive intersection, and lengthening the westbound left turn lane that provides access to Stop 8 (Flank Attack Battlefi ld) (fig. 4.4). ore substantial changes include widening the Orange Plank Road (Route 621) intersection and building a northern leg into the park between Wilderness Church and the Hawkins Farm to provide access to land north of Route 3 (plan zone N4), and constructing a new signaled intersection along the western park boundary at the Flank Attack Battlefi ld to provide access to land north and south of Route 3 (zones N4 and S5).[27]



Figure 4.4. Detail of state arterial management plan for modifications to Route 3 through Chancellorsville Battlefield, 2018. The labels identify addition of turn lanes, removal of cross-overs, and addition of a signaled roadway into the Hawkins Farm. (Michael Baker International and Virginia Department of Transportation, "Route 3 Arterial Management Plan," Figure 11, Recommended Build Condition)

PRIMARY LANDSCAPE TREATMENT

Based on current park planning, Rehabilitation is the appropriate primary (overall) treatment for the Chancellorsville cultural landscape. One of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, Rehabilitation is defi ed as *the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes possible an efficient ontemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property which are signifi ant to its historic, architectural, and cultural values*. (Standards for Rehabilitation in Appendix A)

Rehabilitation is an appropriate treatment because it allows for flexi ility in sensitively adapting the historic landscape to accommodate contemporary issues such as universal accessibility, traffic anagement, interpretation, natural resource conservation, and maintenance operations. Rehabilitation also allows for application of the other Standards, including Preservation, Restoration, and Reconstruction, to specific ituations.

These other three Standards are not appropriate as the primary treatment for the Chancellorsville landscape because they would not allow the park to address the issues articulated in its Foundation Document. Preservation would maintain the landscape in its existing condition, which would result in retention of non-historic development and traffic onditions, and would not, for example, allow for changes to address protection of viewsheds, return of Civil War-era forest and fi ld patterns, or the barrier formed by Route 3. Restoration to 1863 (Civil War) or 1963 (historic park development) conditions is not a feasible primary treatment because of the significa t changes that have occurred since these historic periods, such as widening of Route 3 and large resort and suburban subdivisions. Restoration and Reconstruction of the battlefi ld landscape would not be appropriate as a primary treatment because of lack of documentation necessary to return the landscape to its exact 1863 appearance, and because these treatments would require removal of historically significa t park development.

TREATMENT PHILOSOPHY

A treatment philosophy articulates the reasoning for future decision-making pertaining to management of a cultural landscape. It is based on the Cultural Landscape Report site history, existing conditions, analysis and evaluation, and a framework of historic preservation guidelines, legislation, and park planning.

To guide rehabilitation of the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld landscape, the recommended treatment philosophy is based on two main goals, in keeping with the purpose of the park and recent park planning: to preserve and enhance the historic character of the 1863 battlefi ld, and to reinforce the park's commemorative purpose to recall and honor the memory of those who fought on its hallowed ground. The Chancellorsville Battlefi ld is one cultural landscape with multiple historic layers that include both battle remnants and battle commemoration. The goal of landscape treatment is to allow visitors to understand the Chancellorsville landscape from perspective of the present—as the legacy of the battle and the subsequent 150 years of preservation and commemoration.

Within this broad philosophical framework, the recommended goals and objectives of landscape treatment are organized by two areas: the battlefi ld landscape consisting of the landscape patterns and built remnants dating to the Battle of Chancellorsville in 1863, and the overlay of the historic park landscape comprised of areas designed and developed for commemoration and park uses between ca. 1931 and 1963 (figu e 4.5). Within both treatment areas, landscape changes and additions under the primary treatment of Rehabilitation may be appropriate to meet the needs of park operations, allow for conservation of natural resources, and addresses the surrounding modern context (roads, subdivisions).

Overall, the battlefi ld landscape is the primary resource of the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld unit. There may be instances where treatment of the battlefi ld landscape may take precedence over preservation of features associated with the historic park landscape.

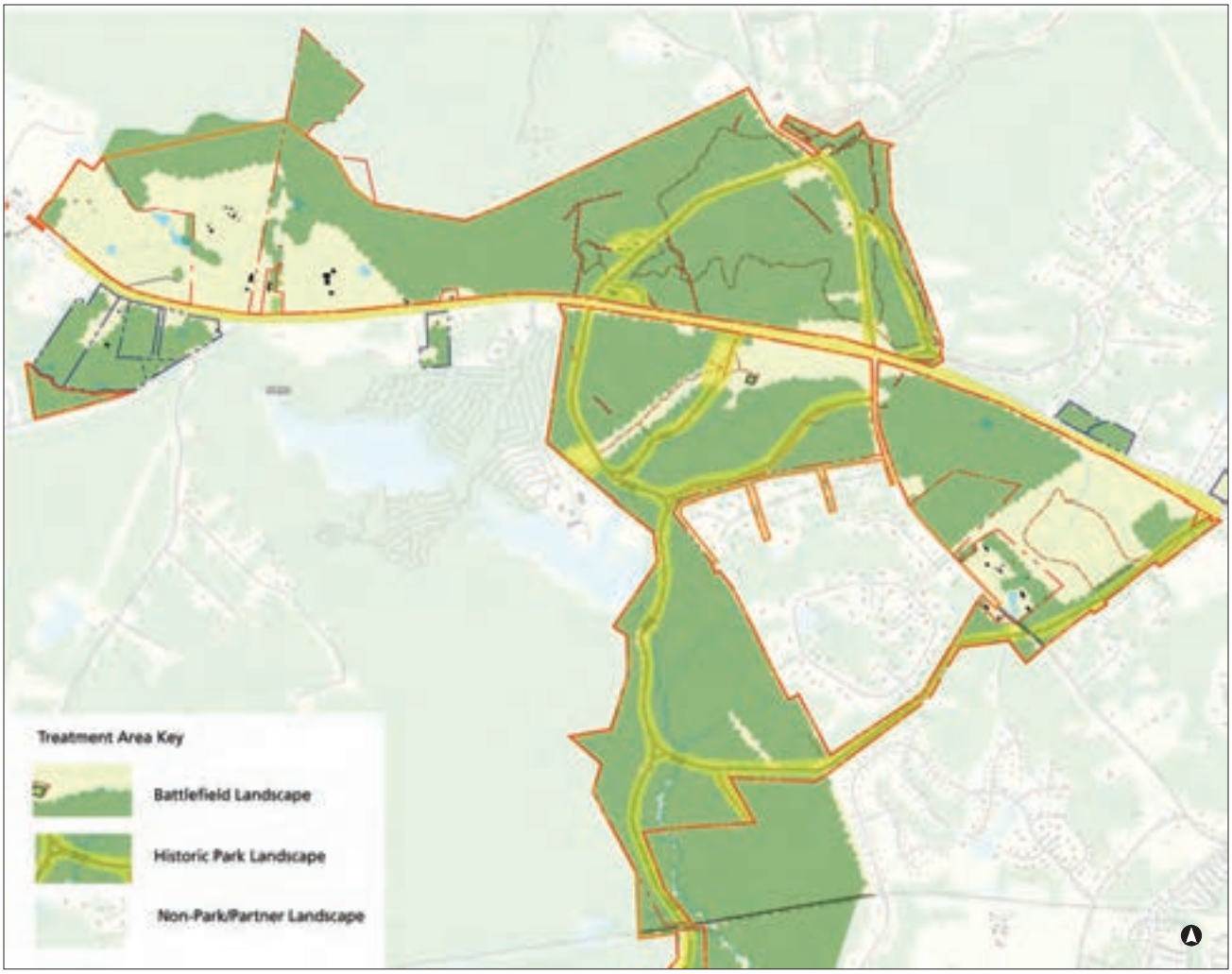


Figure 4.5. Map of the Chancellorsville Battlefield showing corridors along park drives (highlighted in yellow) to be treated as the Historic Park Landscape (1931-63), and the remainder of the park and partner lands to be treated as the Battlefield Landscape (1863). The Jackson Trail (East and West), only partially shown on this map, is part of the Historic Park Landscape. (SUNY ESF)

Treatment should protect the ability of the battlefi ld landscape to function as an evocative historic resource, and not be overawed by interpretive devices and other park infrastructure. [28]

Battlefield Landscape (1863

The battlefi ld landscape consists of the natural systems, fi lds, roads, earthworks, vegetation, views, and archaeological sites that are the physical remnants of the Battle of Chancellorsville.[29] This landscape includes all land within park boundaries outside of areas of historic park development undertaken between ca. 1931 and 1963. Most of the lands acquired by the park since 1963 constitute battlefi ld landscape.

The recommended treatment goal for the battlefi ld landscape is to manage toward its 1863 character that is defi ed by large-scale spatial patterns, while preserving extant remnants that convey the aftermath of the battle and the passage of time. Features should not be restored to their antebellum condition or post-battle ruined state, but spatial patterns of fi ld and forest should be reestablished within the constraints of natural resource protection and relationship to adjoining historic park development and non-historic suburban development. Reconstruction or restoration of features may also be considered to aid interpretation of the 1863 battlefi ld and enhance the distinctive identity of the battlefi ld. These actions may include rebuilding fence lines, reestablishing walks and roads, and replanting of

trees and orchards where appropriate to help visitors understand the patterns of the landscape that were critical to the outcome of the battle. Markers may enhance the identity and interpretation of battlefi ld features.

To preserve the historic continuity of the Chancellorsville landscape, historic park development (1931-1963) should not be removed or altered to restore 1863 battlefi ld character, unless the development interferes with a critical interpretive story, such as the wounding of Stonewall Jackson. Areas with other cultural values not directly related to the Battle of Chancellorsville, such as the Wilderness Baptist Church Cemetery, should be retained if they do not obstruct battle-era landscape patterns. Non-historic buildings on or adjacent to the location of historic buildings, such as the Hawkins farmhouse, should be retained to maintain battle-era patterns of development. Continued agricultural use is appropriate to maintain the overall rural character of the landscape, but crops should be similar in scale and type to those that existed during the battle (for example, planting orchards where cultivated fi lds existed in 1863 would not be appropriate). Modern development (buildings, roads) that intrudes on the battlefi ld landscape should be removed or screened where possible, or left visible and interpreted as part of the contemporary setting.

Areas of the battlefi ld landscape where park development is needed to address contemporary park uses, notably at the Flank Attack battlefi ld, should be managed for a character that is visually connected with the historic park landscape to promote a unified a d consistent appearance to park infrastructure throughout Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park.

Historic Park Landscape (1931–1963)

The historic park landscape consists of the drives, trails, buildings, markers, and other features designed and built between 1931 and 1963, as well as commemorative works that date back to 1879. This landscape, which follows the drive corridors that were the structure of the park's original modified Antietam Plan, conveys the park's commemorative purpose as executed by veterans and the US military. The historic park landscape contains designed park features that visually unite Chancellorsville not only with the other units of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, but also with other Civil War national military parks developed by the War Department between 1890 and 1933, such as Gettysburg, Antietam, and Vicksburg.

The recommended treatment goal for the historic park landscape is to preserve historic characteristics and features that date through the end of the period of significa ce in 1963, and to maintain them for continued use for the benefit f park visitors. Park landscape features that have been removed since the historic period may be reestablished if they support current park operations or enhance the historic character of the landscape. Changes to the historic park landscape that are necessary to fulfill he park mission of battlefi ld preservation and commemoration, and are needed to support park operations, may be appropriate provided they are designed in a manner that is compatible with the historic character of the landscape.

In general, there may be more flexi ility in treatment of later historic park landscape features from the civilian National Park Service years because they do not refle t the historic military context of the national military park. The features associated with post-battle commemoration and the original development of the park refle t continuity between the battle and its commemoration by veterans and the War Department through the early 1930s.

TREATMENT ISSUES AND GENERAL GUIDANCE

This section discusses treatment issues that are impacting the Chancellorsville cultural landscape and provides general treatment guidance on possible solutions. This guidance is general in nature because the issues requires further study to articulate specific t eatment actions. The issues and guidance refle t fi dings of this Cultural Landscape Report, park planning, and workshops with park staff. A list of potential treatment tasks that address these and other treatment issues is in Appendix B.

ROUTE 3 CORRIDOR

Virginia Route 3, historically the Orange Turnpike/Orange Plank Road, is today a four-lane, divided arterial highway that provides access from Fredericksburg and I-95 to suburban communities in Spotsylvania County and west into Orange County, as well as longer-haul connections to the Shenandoah Valley. Route 3 is the only east-west highway corridor in Spotsylvania and Orange counties south of the Rappahannock River. The road has been the primary transportation corridor in the region since the 18th century and was one of the reasons why the Battle of Chancellorsville occurred where it did. However, the existing widened roadway and heavy automobile and truck traffi (23,000 vehicles/day as of 2015) detracts from the historic character of battlefi ld landscape and disrupts park circulation and cohesion. The future condition of Route 3 is the single most influe tial factor in determining the future condition and use of Chancellorsville Battlefi ld.

While Route 3 has lost much of the character from the battle and historic park periods when it was a two-lane road, the highway still remains the core of Chancellorsville Battlefi ld and is part of the battlefi ld interpretation. It also provides the primary access for visitors to the park, who overwhelmingly arrive by private automobile. It is therefore important that the highway corridor be managed in a way that enhances the historic character and identity of Chancellorsville Battlefi ld.

From the partner-owned First Day Battlefi ld on the east to Brock Road and the Jackson Trail on the west, the Route 3 corridor should be managed to convey a continuous character of park land that is readily identifi ble as Chancellorsville Battlefi ld. Current Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) plans call for minor changes to the highway to accommodate additional development in the area and improve safety, primarily through modific tion of intersections (see fig. 4.4). The state is also involved in plans being developed by others to build a bypass for Elys Ford Road around the Chancellorsville crossing (see fig. 4.3). As planning for these improvements continues, the park should work with VDOT to consider the following issues and guidance that pertain to the historic character of the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld landscape and park operations. This guidance does not address traffic esign issues pertaining to Route 3.

Scenic Quality

Consider designation of the Route 3 park corridor as a scenic zone, such as through the National Scenic Byway program. Designation could be extended west through the Wilderness Battlefi ld along Route 20. The Scenic Bypass designation could serve as a tool to unify federal, state, and local management of the Route 3 corridor, and would heighten public awareness of the highway as a route that has significa ce beyond commuter and truck traffi [30] The following design guidelines should be considered to enhance the historic character of this corridor:

- Prohibit commercial signage on the shoulders, such as for real-estate developments.
- Minimize size and number of highway signs; prohibit use of overhead sign structures.

- Use inconspicuous and rustic-style Cor-ten steel and/or wood for guiderails and sign supports.
- Use refle tive devices instead of highway lighting to preserve rural character and night skies.
- Maintain turf shoulders and minimize clear zones that require removal of woods; reestablish woods in the medians where the landscape was historically wooded (such as near Bullock Drive and Stuart Drive); use guiderails along edges of woods where there is not adequate space for turf shoulders/clear zones.
- Remove woods in medians and shoulders where there were historically fi lds (such as through Flank Attack Battlefi ld).
- Develop roadside planting specific tions that maintain a native palette (hardwoods forest).
- For private inholdings, work with owners to enhance the historic character of the frontage of their properties along Route 3. This could be accomplished through purchase of scenic easements along the private property frontage by VDOT, NPS, or NPS partners such as the Civil War Trust. An easement that extends back from the state right-of-way (50 to 100 feet or more) could be used to manage the frontage of Route 3 in a way that enhances the historic character of the park. Such easements could be used to:

  –Reestablish historic wooded conditions along the road that would screen modern buildings and landscapes, such as Wilderness Presidential Resorts and residential properties. Such wooded buffers could also benefit he private properties by screening traffic.

  –Remove non-historic woods to reestablish historic views (such as at the Hawkins Farm)

  –Place limits on signs, fences, mailboxes, and other features.

  –Allow NPS to install standard park features such as fencing and signage that would visually unite the private inholdings along Route 3 with park-owned lands.

Park Circulation

Overall, Route 3 has caused a major physical, visual, and psychological barrier to the park drive system, essentially dividing the park into two separate sections.

In addition to instituting design guidelines for Route 3, the park should continue to work with VDOT and FHWA to reduce the impact of the highway on park circulation. Options range from depressing the highway, building a cut-and-cover tunnel through the core of the park, building overpasses for park drives, realigning public roads (such as Elys Ford Road) or building new park drives on park land. Among park staff, there is no consensus on the use of park land for new roads, either for public roads or for park drives. The park and other federal agencies would be required to consult with the Virginia State Historic Preservation Office d Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to explore alternatives to the likely adverse effects that would result from redesign of Route 3 and the construction of roads within Chancellorsville Battlefi ld. In addition, presuming likely federal involvement in Route 3 improvements, no federal transportation project may use park land or historic resources unless all prudent and feasible alternatives to the taking have been explored.[31]

The existing VDOT Route 3 Arterial Management Plan (see Treatment Framework) does not address park circulation in short-term improvements to Route 3. Until major redesign of Route 3 is undertaken, the park should work with VDOT to consider the following minor improvements in the short term to enhance pedestrian and automobile circulation within the park, as well as the overall environmental quality of the park:

- Reduce speed limits (currently 55 mph) within the park corridor to improve safety and reduce noise on adjoining park lands. Consider traffic lming measures to reduce the design speed of the highway. At a minimum, maintain the existing width of pavement and turf shoulders.

- Install sensor-triggered signals at Stuart Drive/ Bullock Drive and the Stop 8 entrance drive (also requires median access). Signals at these areas are not warranted due to traffic olumes but are necessary to improve internal park circulation and safety (see also following guidance, "Park Drives").[32]
- Build a pedestrian bridge across Route 3 within the core of the park (see also following guidance, "Park Trails").

PARK DRIVES

The existing park drive system remains little changed from the end of the historic period in 1963 but has been greatly impacted in function through the subsequent widening of Route 3 and large increases in traffi volume, as discussed previously. Improvements to the overall drive system in terms of visitor circulation are contingent on addressing Route 3, as well as traffi fl w on other public roads including Elys Ford Road and Old Plank Road (VA 610), Orange Plank Road (VA 621), Herndon Road (VA 600), and Brock Road (VA613). In addition, the existing private driveway access easements and potential for new easements from the park drives is detrimental to the visitor experience and the intended purpose of the park drives.

Because of the unresolved issues with Route 3 and potential development of new roads and private access drives on park land, park staff have articulated the following principles to guide future planning for improvements to the park drive system:[33]

- Given the size of the park and physical ability of most visitors, automobile transportation will remain the primary mode of transportation to access park resources.
- Park drives should be managed to prioritize visitor safety and preservation of cultural resources.
- Route 3 should be removed from the park driving tour/park circulation system (i.e., visitors should not have to use Route 3 to access park sites).
- The park drive system should access sites of significance outside existing park boundaries, including the First Day battlefi ld and Talley Farm.
- Jackson Trail should be integrated into the park driving tour.
- The Flank Attack battlefi ld should be connected by a park drive to the core of the park and the visitor center.
- Stuart Drive/Bullock Drive should have a separated crossing (overpass) at Route 3.
- Prohibit new road/driveway construction on existing access easements on park property; plan for eventual extinguishment of all private access easements.

Other considerations for the park drive system, including parking areas:

- Redesign the park tour route to provide options for visitors, such as a short loop through the core of the park along Bullock, Elys Ford Road, Slocum, Berry-Paxton, and Stuart Drives. A longer option could be a Flank Attack tour that would follow McLaws Drive, Furnace Road, Jackson Trail, Brock Road, and Route 3 to the Flank Attack Battlefi ld.
- Provide a park tour route for bicycles.
- Maintain existing width and surface of park drives (including gravel surface of the Jackson Trail) to maintain historic character and discourage non-park traffi
- To reduce growth of non-park through-traffic consider addition of visually subtle traffic-calming features such as speed bumps/humps, changes in traffic d ection, and closing of roads.
- Reestablish the historic roadbed of the removed northern section of Berry-Paxton Drive and maintain it for pedestrian use only (see Drawing 3.1). Alternatively, reestablish the parallel Civil War-era Fairview farm road to provide access to the Fairview gun pits.

- Maintain the historic integrity of Hooker Drive and Slocum Drive, which were recommended for removal and replacement with trails in the 1986 General Management Plan. These drives are contributing resources in the park's National Register listing. Removal of the road beds, turf shoulders, and other features would adversely affect the historic park landscape. Changes in use, such as from vehicular to pedestrian use, or surface (restoration of pea gravel surface), may be appropriate.

- For intersections of public roads with park drives, such as McLaws Place, South Carolina Court, Old Plank Road, Brock Road, and Terembes Lane, replace standard green street signs with FHWA brown-faced signs, or work with VDOT to use park standard signage at these locations.

PARK TRAILS

During the 1930s, the park developed an extensive trail system that allowed visitors to access much of Chancellorsville Battlefi ld on foot (see Drawings 3.1, 3.4). Two trails connected park lands north and south of Route 3. This system was abandoned following World War II, and new trails, using small segments of the original system, were developed beginning in 1979. These trails do not cross Route 3 and are not heavily used. The park drives are used by pedestrians, mainly by local residents for recreation.

Trails provide a way for visitors to make a more intimate connection with the landscape, have minimal environmental impact, and support healthy living. Because surrounding developments are not designed for pedestrian use (the area has received a walkability rating of zero out of 100 [34]), it is likely that residents in the future will make greater use of park trails for recreation. The following guidelines should be considered in planning for future trail improvements:

Trail Locations

- Make use of historic trail alignments for new construction where feasible.

- Reestablish historic trail names that served commemorative purposes, such as the Captain Dimick Foot Trail and General Posey Foot Trail (see Drawing 3.1); consider renaming existing non-historic trails with names that commemorate unrepresented veterans.

- Provide for trails to commemorative works and battlefi ld sites that are not accessible by car, such as the 114th Pennsylvania and Slocum's Log Works.

- Extend trails from the visitor center to the Flank Attack battlefi ld; connect Stuart Drive (Paxton Monument) to Fairview and the 114th Pennsylvania Monument; provide a trail to the Burton Farm site.

- Build a pedestrian overpass across Route 3 within the core of the park. Two options include:

  –At the historic alignment of the Captain Dimick Foot Trail (east of visitor center, see Drawing 3.1).

  –At the Jackson monument and visitor center area.

- Allow for trail connections to surrounding neighborhoods, provided the connections do not impact the historic character of the park landscape.

- Work with county and private property owners to preserve Mineral Springs Road outside park boundaries, and to establish it as a county trail that would provide linkages between the park and the Rappahannock River (possible addition to Spotsylvania County Trailways Master Plan).

- Work with the county to establish a bike loop trail that follows Jackson Trail East, Jackson Trail West, and the planned Virginia Central Rail Trail (outside park boundaries). This would require a new pedestrian/bike trail segment along Brock Road, either in the road shoulder or through park land, to connect Jackson Trail East and Jackson Trail West.

Trail Design

- Provide trailhead parking where necessary.

- Make trails universally accessible where feasible and without adversely affecting the historic landscape.

- Maintain trails in earth/gravel that was used historically, except in problem areas where alternative pavements that maintain a similar visual appearance should be used, such as poly pavements that can use earth and gravel in a binder. Avoid surface materials that alter the historic grade of the trails.
- For trails on historic roads or closed park drives, maintain the historic width and alignment of the roadbed to retain the character of a road. Asphalt may be removed, but a gravel/earth surface should be maintained.

PARK IDENTITY AND COMMEMORATION

The Chancellorsville Battlefi ld landscape lacks a strong visual identity, both within the park and along the public highways that pass through it. This is due to lack of visual cues, as well as the dispersed geography of the park that includes multiple segments that are interrupted by roads and suburban development. As a vernacular rural landscape of fi lds and woods, the park lands are not clearly distinguished from surrounding lands.

Features that historically identified he park landscape included the distinctive design of the park drives, along with park signage (notably War Department-style iron identific tion tablets), cannons, monuments, and rail fences. Today, some of these features have been lost, while others have become inconspicuous, are not uniformly applied, or have been removed or reduced in number. Park drives, for example, are inconsistently marked and due to standard asphalt pavement and adjoining suburban development have lost some of their distinctive character. Battlefi ld sites are marked by interpretive waysides and other devices designed to recede visually rather than impart a distinctive identity. Fences consist of a variety of types and are not used consistently. Entrance signs into the park are standard brown-faced highway signs that connote recreational uses; at speeds of 45 and 55 mph, they provide little lasting impression. Two large signs mounted on brick walls along Route 3 are the most prominent signs, but mark the entrances to the visitor center, not the entrances into the battlefi ld park, and are not visible to eastbound traffic hey were built before Route 3 was widened into a divided highway).

The lack of a strong and coherent visual identity to the Chancellorsville park landscape is not in keeping with the park legislation that calls for marking the battlefi ld, and also hinders public appreciation of the park as hallowed ground. The need for strong visual identity has become more acute with growth of adjoining suburban residential subdivisions that contrast with the solemn purpose of the national military park. These changes have led to increased direct or indirect use of park lands for non-commemorative purposes including commuting, housing, and recreation.

The following guidance is intended to enhance the identity of the park and its commemorative purpose, in keeping with the historic rural character of the



Figure 4.6. Contemporary masonry entrance sign to Shiloh National Park, as design precedent for first-tier entrance signs at Chancellorsville Battlefield, ca. 2018. (National Park Service



Figure 4.7. Contemporary rustic entrance sign to Shiloh National Park, as design precedent for second-tier entrance signs at Chancellorsville Battlefield, ca. 2018. (Courtesy Buckeye Bill, Shiloh National Park tour, CivilWar Talk blog, July 31, 2015)

Chancellorsville landscape and its relationship to War Department-era national military parks. Implementation will require development of a park-wide signage and identific tion program for all units of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park.

Entrance Sign Standards

Entrance signs into Chancellorsville Battlefi ld should have a substantial, prominent and distinctive quality that connotes the solemn nature of the battlefi ld, while meeting FHWA/VDOT safety standards. Consideration should be given to using framing/structure, face color, and font style that are different from standard highway signs. Signs should be designed according to the following two tiers that denote different entrances into the park:

First Tier

Design signage to mark the main approaches into Chancellorsville Battlefi ld along Route 3. An appropriate design could include a stone base that would employ the same stone masonry of the park's historic culverts and bridges, similar to the recently built entrance signs at Shiloh National Military Park (fig. 4.6). Such signs at Chancellorsville would need to be set back from the road outside of the clear zone.

Second Tier

Design signage to mark the entrances into the park from the secondary public roads (such as Old Plank Road, Orange Plank Road) and at the entrances to the park drives. These should be designed at a scale below that of the fir t-tier signs, and could include information about the drives' commemorative namesakes. An appropriate design could recall the rustic style of the early park-service signs, but using a contemporary design, such as used at Shiloh National Military Park (fig. 4.7).

War Department-Style Identification ablets

It is recommended that the park perpetuate the system of identific tion tablets designed by the War Department that date back to the earliest federal administration of the park. Today, some sites and park drives are marked with these tablets, but many are not, leading to an inconsistent system of marking that diminishes the visual cohesion of park lands. Use of these tablets for marking sites and park drives would provide visitors with a consistent identifier a d perpetuate Chancellorsville's origins as a War Department-era national military park (fig. 4.8).

New tablets should be marked with a date stamp on the back to distinguish them from historic tablets and could be made of alternative materials, provided they are durable and have a similar appearance to cast iron. Identific tion tablets at historic sites such as farms, building sites, and earthworks would serve as markers and would not replace interpretive media. Tablets should generally be installed along park drives and public roads within the historic park landscape and other park roads (such as the Stop 8 drive), and not within the battlefi ld landscape areas. Existing historic identific tion tablets should be preserved.

Battle sites that should be considered for marking with identific tion tablets include:



Figure 4.8. Simulation of a new identification tablet at the Catharine Furnace, looking southwest from Furnace Road. Addition of these tablets at presently unmarked battle sites and features would provide a consistent system of marking within the historic park landscape, as intended in the park's original legislation. (SUNY ESF)

- Civil War Natural Features: Ni River (Furnace Road crossing), Brock Run (Jackson Trail East and West)
- Civil War Roads: Old Mountain Road (intersection at visitor center entrance drive and Bullock Drive), Mineral Springs Road, Orange Plank Road, Fairview-Hazel Grove Road (trace along Fairview gun pits), Elys Ford Road, River Road (Civil War alignment crossing at Hooker Drive), Brock Road, Old Furnace Road (traces along Jackson Trail East)
- Civil War Farms/Plantations (install tablet at approaches to clearings; Hazel Grove is the only one presently marked with a tablet): Fairview Plantation, Bullock Plantation, Catharine Furnace Property and Wellford Plantation, Stephens and Trigg Farms, Burton Farm.
- Building Sites: Bullock House, Chancellorsville Inn, Fairview House, Catharine Furnace, Wellford House, Wilderness Church
- Unfini hed Railroad
- Chancellor Cemetery
- Lee-Jackson Bivouac
- Earthworks—existing or sites: Couch's, Griffin's Pender's, Bushbeck Line, Fairview gun pits May 1, Fairview gun pits May 2, McCarthy's batteries

Park drives should have identific tion tablets at both ends as well as at intersections. The following is a list of park drives that are missing identific tion tablets. Jackson Trail is not recommended for marking with War Department-style tablets because it was a National Park Service-designed road and is recommended for a different system of marking (see following guidance).

- Bullock Drive, at Elys Ford Road
- Miles Drive, at River Road and Hooker Drive intersections (even though the road is today known as River Road, the tablets should be installed to reestablish the commemorative intent of the drive)
- Hooker Drive at both ends
- Slocum Drive at Old Plank Road
- Stuart Drive at Route 3
- Furnace Road at Old Plank Road
- McLaws Drive at both ends
- Sickles Drive at Furnace Road

Jackson Trail Markers

It is recommended that a system of distinctive markers be developed to identify and unite the various segments of the Jackson Trail (Furnace Road, Jackson Trail East, Brock Road, Jackson Trail West, Brock Road, and Route 3 between Brock Road and Jackson's Take-off). The markers should have a subdued character that is compatible with but distinguishable from the historic rustic character of the Jackson Trail. The design could take the form of a small boulder or a traditional wood, stone, or concrete milestone with inscriptions that indicate direction of the troops and mileage from its beginning at the Lee-Jackson bivouac (fig. 4.9). C n-crete would be inconspicuous and would relate to historic use of concrete for the road's culverts. The markers should be installed in the road shoulders at regular intervals.



Figure 4.9. A simple, inconspicuous concrete mile marker that would be appropriate design for marking distances along the Jackson Trail. (Courtesy 87 Counties / Minnesota Adventures, 87counties.com)

Marking of Artillery Positions

Cannons are a widely-recognized Civil War battlefield symbol and could be used to mark and interpret artillery positions that are presently unidentified or inconspicuous. New installations should make use of the type of guns and carriages used historically on the site where possible. Sites appropriate for marking with cannons include the Apex of Hooker's Last Line along Elys Ford Road and Mineral Springs Road, McLaws Line, and Anderson's Gut Pit along Furnace Road.

Battlefield Narrative Signs (Happel Signs

Located parallel to the park drives and off public roads, these large signs long conveyed a distinctive identity to the FRSP park units. Many, however, do not reflect current interpretation of the battle, and the park's Long-Range Interpretive Plan calls for their removal. The few remaining signs should be documented prior to removal. Consideration should be given to retaining several examples in the park's collections.

Rail Fences

Stacked-rail or Virginia worm fences are today widely understood symbols of Civil War battlefields. Installation of these fences along public roads at Chancellorsville would provide a visual cue that could enhance public understanding and appreciation of park lands. These fences also could serve practical purposes of limiting or guiding access. Appropriate locations may include on the approaches to the park drives, and along fields such as the Bullock clearing along Bullock Drive and Elys Ford Road where the park once maintained Virginia worm fences (see fig. 1.149). ences for these contemporary purposes would need to be balanced with interpretive programming, the existence of sound historical documentation, and a feasible maintenance plan (see also following general guidance, "Battle-Era Fences").

MARKING MILITARY POSITIONS

Chancellorsville Battlefield lacks a system of military position markers in the landscape such as found at other historic national military parks. Some of this is due to the lack of documentation on battle lines and the chaotic strategy of the battle in the heavily wooded environment. Only several battle lines and other military positions are identified y commemorative monuments; others are identified y interpretive waysides designed to fade in the landscape and therefore do not serve as visible markers. A systematic marking of known military positions using a common visual cue could assist visitors in better understanding the strategy and outcome of the battle. This would constitute a different system of marking from the War Department-era identific tion tablets.

A new system of markers could be designed as waysides that serve as both visual markers and conveyors of information about the unit's service in the battle. Additional research would be necessary to determine the locations and extent of marking on the Chancellorsville Battlefield. These would be contemporary additions to the landscape, and while visible, should not intrude on or clutter the 1863 battlefield landscape. Markers should be considered for sites that add interpretive value and are accessible from park drives and trails or public roads. Potential designs for markers include:

- A small metal tablet on a stone, reflecting traditional marking in national military parks, such as was recently installed by the Civil War Trust at the First Day at Chancellorsville Battlefield site (fig. 4.10).
- Use of small "Burma-Shave"-style brown signs along public roads outside of the park to locate key troop positions.
- Standard park waysides modified w th a visual cue such as a colored flag r marking (red-Confederate, blue-US).

A new system of markers could also include a hierarchy that reflects the organization of the armies. For example, Headquarters sites such as the Chancellorsville Inn (US headquarters) and Bullock House (Couch's headquarters) could receive a more prominent marker than the line of an infantry regiment. Marking these



Figure 4.10. A recently installed military position marker at the Civil War Trust's First Day at Chancellorsville Battlefield property. (Chris Mackowski, "First Day at Chancellorsville," Emerging Civil War blog, May 1, 2018).

locations could provide a structure and extent to the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld that at present is not visible.

Addition of new regimental monuments (substantial ornamental stone objects as opposed to smaller-scale markers) on park lands is discouraged. The park today considers the period of major monumentation to have passed. However, upon request, individual states may be allowed to erect regimental monuments on battle positions, per park legislation and monument policies (see Treatment Framework section of this chapter). Each would need to be considered on an individual basis. Monuments should be subdued in character and scale to minimize visual intrusion in the historic landscape.

BATTLE-ERA FIELD AND FOREST PATTERNS

The Chancellorsville Battlefi ld landscape has lost some of the patterns of fi ld and forest that influe ced the strategy and outcome of the battle. Since the 1930s, the National Park Service has recognized the interpretive value of these landscape patterns, but over the years, maintenance constraints, lack of documentation, and adjoining development have eroded the battlefi ld's spatial character. Private inholdings and property that has recently been incorporated into the park have generally not been managed to maintain 1863 landscape patterns.

The following guidance is intended to reestablish the 1863 spatial organization of the landscape defi ed by forests and fi lds. This treatment is especially needed in the inholdings and partner-owned areas of the Flank Attack battlefi ld, such as the Talley Farm. Guidance is also included for managing woods to interpretive the dense successional character that existed in 1863. Environmental assessments would need to be done for any large-scale clearing of mature forest.

1863 Fields

Open fi lds were a defini g characteristic of the battlefi ld and are well documented on the 1867 Michler maps, although it is possible some areas represent post-battle clearings. All battle-era clearings cannot be reestablished due to a number of factors, including protection of natural resources, particularly sensitive wetland and riparian habitat; the need to screen modern development; and limits of park boundaries. Restoration of the exact limits of the clearings may not be necessary to reestablish the landscape's overall 1863 character. Clearings should be managed as natural grassland habitat, annually-mown meadow, or as leased agricultural land.

The Analysis and Evaluation plans (Drawings 3.1–3.6) provide direction on where fi ld clearing may be warranted based on comparison of 1863 and current conditions. The 1986 General Management Plan identified hree areas that still warrant consideration today: enlargement of the Bullock clearing by 65 acres; enlarging the Fairview clearing north of the Chancellorsville Inn; and establishing a clearing of nine acres around the Catharine Furnace, which would reveal and protect archeological resources from windthrow. Other areas warranting treatment include enlargement of the Fairview-Hazel Grove vista clearing; the Fairview clearing west of the US gun pits; the Talley Farm to open strategic sight lines from Burton Farm (would require coordination with park partners); and the Maury birthplace, to open a fi ld that historically extended south

to Furnace Road. Less extensive clearing to adjust field boundaries would also be warranted at the Hawkins Farm (partly on a private inholding), Locust Grove (Wagner Farm), and the Wellford clearing.

1863 Forests

Reestablishment of missing battle-era forested areas could be undertaken through replanting, or through natural succession. Areas that warrant reforestation, as documented on the Analysis and Evaluation plans (Drawings 3.1–3.6) include clearings at the sites of removed suburban houses along Route 3 and Old Plank Road, and in the non-historic Hazel Grove vista clearing north of Furnace Road. The frontage of private inholdings (residential lots) along Old Plank Road and Route 3 could be reforested through easements with the property owners to better convey the historic wooded character of the battlefield (see previous guidance on Route 3 Corridor). Inconclusive documentation exists to support reforestation of the McLaws clearing (McLaws Wedge), which is shown on the 1867 Michler maps as being forested, but soldiers' accounts indicate long sight lines in the area.

Demonstration Area of Second-Growth Woods

Since most of the woods in the park are mature with relatively open understory, they do not reflect the dense, second-growth character that existed in many areas during the battle in 1863. This dense, second growth was largely a result of timber harvesting to provide charcoal for the local iron industry. To provide an area of woods to interpret these conditions, existing non-historic fields could be allowed to undergo natural succession. Possible sites include part of McLaws clearing or the Hazel Grove vista clearing off Furnace Road. The latter site was recommended in the park's 1986 General Management Plan. Another site that could be used to interpret second-growth woods is near Hooker's Last Line along Mineral Springs Road, where there already exists dense second-growth as a result of a blow-down during Hurricane Isabel in 2003.

BATTLE-ERA FENCES

The spatial patterns of the battlefield landscape in 1863 were formed by fence lines as well as by fields and forest. These included stacked-rail fences (Virginia worm fences) around fields and along roads; and rail, plank, or picket fences around gardens and domestic yards, such as around the Chancellorsville Inn. Most all of these fences are missing from the park landscape. The existing rail fence at the Chancellorsville Inn site has no relationship to fences that existed at the time of the battle, and therefore does not convey the 1863 spatial organization of the grounds.

Field and yard fences should be considered for reconstruction where they would serve an interpretive purpose, provided there is sound documentation to inform their reconstruction. These fences should also be considered where they could serve a contemporary function, such as providing separation between visitors and traffic, or providing an identity to park lands along public roads.

While fences were an important part of the battlefield's character at the onset of the battle, there are both benefits and drawbacks to rebuilding them.

Benefit

- Reconstructing battle-era fences could enhance visitor understanding of the spatial organization of the battlefield landscape at the onset of fighting. For example, the well-documented picket, board, and rail fences around the Chancellorsville Inn yard could be accurately reconstructed to convey the organization of this key site on the battlefield (see also following guidance, Battle-Era Building Sites). In the absence of remaining buildings, such fences can be used to interpret the landscape's historic character.
- The 1867 Michler map does not indicate fence styles, but Virginia worm fences were typically used to enclose agricultural fields. Reestablishing these fences can enhance the spatial character of the battle-era fields.

- Reconstructing Virginia worm fences, which today are a widely-understood symbol of Civil War-era battlefi lds, can help provide a unifying visual identity to park lands when installed along public roads.
- Reconstructed fences could help to screen traffi and contemporary development.
- Reconstructing and maintaining wood fences could be an opportunity for park partner involvement.

Drawbacks

- Maintaining extensive lines of wood fences on the battlefi ld could pose a burden on park operations.
- The 1867 Michler map documents fence lines that existed four years after the battle and may therefore indicate fence lines that did not exist in 1863.
- The 1867 Michler map does not indicate fence types; the Forbes sketches and other graphic sources are not consistent in identific tion of locations and styles of fences.[35]
- Most of the fences that existed on April 30, 1863 were destroyed during the following three days of the battle. Reconstructing these fences therefore does not accurately portray the aftermath and legacy of the battle. However, the fences could be interpreted as contemporary interpretive devices that also refle t continued agricultural and domestic uses that resumed following the battle.

BATTLE REMNANTS

Built remnants of the Battle of Chancellorsville, primarily earthworks but also roads and structures, provide visitors with the most tangible connection to the events of 1863 apart from the land itself. Long-term preservation of existing remnants should be a priority for management through detailed documentation of existing conditions and institution of a monitoring system to determine levels of deterioration. A comprehensive condition assessment was not undertaken for this Cultural Landscape Report.

Earthworks

Aside from gun pits at Fairview and along Furnace Road, earthworks on the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld are primarily trenches concealed in part by trees, scrub, and leaf litter. Treatment and maintenance guidelines for earthworks is addressed in Andropogon Associates, *Earthworks Landscape Management Manual* (National Park Service, 1989). The plan found that in general, earthworks are best stabilized by native plant communities, rather than by turf. The park's 1986 General Management Plan recommended that a program of selective clearing and stabilization be undertaken for trenches with a high level of visibility and interpretive value.

Detailed treatment recommendations for the Chancellorsville earthworks are not included in this report because Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park is planning on developing a management plan for the park's earthworks. Based on research for this Cultural Landscape Report, it is recommended that the earthworks plan consider the following:

- Earthworks in historically open fi lds, such as in the Bullock and Fairview clearings, should be maintained in turf or similar low-growing vegetation to maintain the open spatial character of the landscape, while allowing the earthworks to read as distinct topographic features.
- Earthworks in historically wooded areas (including the corridors cleared around them during the battle), such as Jackson's Corps Line, Pender's Line, and Slocum's Line, should be managed to improve visibility of the earthwork. An approach that would be compatible with the historic character of the park landscape would be to retain trees, clear understory, and established a sod cover, as was done during the 1930s. An alternative to sod could be retention of a layer of leaf litter, which would maintain the visibility of the topography. Consideration should be given to cutting down large trees that pose the risk of damage to the earthwork through windthrow.
- Sites of earthworks lost to post-battle agricultural use and development, such as those around the

Chancellorsville Inn site, and on Bushbeck's Line on the Flank Attack battlefield (Wagner Farm) should be documented through an archaeological survey. Marking of these earthworks could be undertaken where it provides value to the interpretive experience (see general guidance, "Marking Military Positions").

- Priorities for earthwork treatment should include those accessible by trails and drives. The presently concealed and inaccessible earthworks associated with the Apex of Hooker's Last Line should also be a priority for treatment given their importance to the strategy of the battle.

Road Traces

In addition to earthworks, there are also traces of battle-period roads, but most are hidden by vegetation or accumulation of debris (others were redeveloped as park drives). These include traces of the old Furnace Road along Jackson Trail East south of Catharine Furnace, mine roads leading out from the Catharine Furnace, old River Road at Hooker Drive, and Mineral Springs Road. These roads could be cleared of scrub and trees to reveal their historic circulation and spatial character. It may also be appropriate to return circulation to some of these roads, such as for pedestrian use (see also general guidance, "Park Drives" and "Park Trails").

Unfinished Railroad Bed

The bed of the Virginia Central Railway—the unfinished railroad at the time of the Civil War—is presently covered by vegetation. The existence of the cleared county sewer-line corridor immediately to the south is generally mistaken for the railroad bed. The rail bed is not within park boundaries; it is on county-owned land in which the park owns an easement, and on private property. The park should work with the county to clear the historic railroad bed and stabilize the earthen embankments as part of the planned Virginia Central Rail Trail. It is recommended that the rail bed serve as the pedestrian trail, rather than the adjoining sewer-line corridor, for interpretive purposes. Completion of the rail trail would complete a major trail loop with Jackson Trail East and Jackson Trail West.

BATTLE-ERA BUILDING SITES

Buildings, including houses, barns, and most notably the Chancellorsville Inn, were important landmarks during the battle. Most buildings were casualties of the Civil War. Some were rebuilt on or near the same site, or lost at a later time, including the rebuilt Chancellorsville Inn. The last battle-era building to be lost was the Wellford House, which was demolished by its private owner by the early 1970s.

The park presently uses two methods to mark and interpret Civil War building sites: a border of contemporary stone block to outline the location of the building foundation, such as at the McCoull House at Spotsylvania, and wood posts to mark the corners of the building, such as at the Bullock and Fairview house sites at Chancellorsville. These methods require minimal ground disturbance, and do not create confusion about being actual building remnants. Drawbacks include lack of visibility from afar in the context of the larger battlefield, and lack of definition to the building's historic massing. The Chancellorsville Inn site has its own treatment that includes low finished brick walls with gravel strips that were intended to convey different building periods. This treatment has proved confusing to visitors and suffers from the same drawbacks at the other two methods. At all sites, there is no interpretation of outbuildings such as barns and slave quarters, or the landscape context once formed by lawn, fences, trees, gardens, and orchards. Turf is generally mown around the house sites, but without reference to the historic landscape.

The interpretive experience for visitors could be improved by employing new methods to convey the scale, massing, materials, and landscape context of key buildings on the Chancellorsville Battlefield. These include the Bullock House, Chancellorsville Inn, Fairview House, Maury-Pulliam House, Wellford House, and buildings associated with the Catharine Furnace. The following are alternative methods for identifying and



Figure 4.11. A timber-frame ghost building at Historic St. Mary's City, Maryland. (Courtesy of Historic St. Mary's City)



Figure 4.12. Interpretive ruin of the President's House at Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia. (SUNY ESF)

interpreting building sites. Interventions will depend on availability of adequate documentation and archaeological sensitivity of the site, in addition to funding.

Ghost Structure

This method consists of an outline of the lost building's massing using framing that depicts wall and roof lines. Examples include a white-painted steel frame that depicts the Ben Franklin House in Philadelphia; a similar structure with faux windows at Pole Green Church in Richmond; and timber framing that depicts houses at St. Mary's City, Maryland (fig. 4.11). The timber framing conveys a sense of the original construction techniques, but may not be appropriate for brick buildings such as the Chancellorsville Inn and Wellford House. Potential concerns with use of ghost structures include introducing a modern structure into the landscape, lack of precedence within national military parks, and maintenance burden. Use of durable Cor-ten steel instead of wood could reduce maintenance but would raise construction costs.

Interpretive Reconstruction

Partial reconstruction of a building, as a sort of interpretive ruin but with clear cues it is a modern structure, can be an evocative means of depicting a lost building's materials and massing. This technique was used to interpret the President's House site at Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia (fig. 4.12). The interior of the reconstruction has openings that allow for viewing of the below-ground archaeological remains of the historic building.

Ground Plane Manipulation

The existing use of corner posts or foundation outlines could be enhanced by using gravel, soil cement, or other hard surface for the interior ground plane rather than turf. Differentiating the ground plane would provide visitors with a better sense of the building's massing and convey the character of a missing feature or ruin.

Digital Interpretation

Digital three-dimensional representations of missing structures could be made available to visitors, either through hand-held devices such as cell phones, or through viewers installed as part of interpretive waysides. Such virtual viewers, using historic photographs and sketches that are superimposed over the existing site, are used at Historic Jamestowne to interpret missing buildings. Use of permanent viewers could introduce issues with maintenance and vandalism.

Landscape Context Interpretation

The historic setting of battle-era building sites could be interpreted through reconstruction or representation



Figure 4.13. Reconstructed fences, based on historic documentation, used to interpret the site of the Ziegler farmstead (house and barn yards) at Gettysburg National Military Park. The actual building sites within the fences are not marked. The ornamental streetlights and sidewalks are not part of the park. (SUNY ESF)

of associated landscape features. This treatment could include building fences to defi e yards and grounds surrounding the buildings. This method was recently used to interpret the site of the Ziegler farmstead at Gettysburg, which had a picket fence in front and rail fences along the sides (fig. 4.13). owing patterns could also be used to distinguish the maintained house grounds, barnyard, and other areas from the surrounding landscape. Specimen trees, such as the battle-era row of elms/poplars at the Chancellorsville Inn or the peach orchard at the Fairview house site, would give further form to the landscape. Reintroducing or revealing roads, walks, and yard spaces would also provide visitors with enhanced understanding of the landscape. This could include rebuilding the front walk that led to the existing steps of the Chancellorsville Inn, and the Fairview-Hazel Grove Road that extended across the front of the Fairview House site and provided structure to the US artillery positions.

CATHARINE FURNACE PROPERTY

The Catharine Furnace Company was the largest landowner in Chancellorsville during the antebellum period and through the Civil War. Company property extended across 4,648 acres south of Locust Grove, Hazel Grove, and Fairview. Although fi ht-ing occurred only on the periphery of this property, the largely wooded and remote tract played a major role in the Confederate strategy, allowing General "Stonewall" Jackson to divert his troops around to the US right for the famous Flank Attack. Today, it is diffi lt for visitors to understand the extent of the furnace property and the impact of its operations on the landscape. The only interpreted feature of this extensive property is the furnace stack ruins; most of the traces and archaeological sites at the core of the historic furnace operations are inaccessible.

One method of enhancing the historic identity of the furnace lands would be to install signs indicating visitors are entering the Catharine Furnace property (see previous general guidance, "Park Identity and Commemoration"). These could be installed at the entrances to McLaws Drive off Route 3 and/or at Furnace Road off Old Plank Road; on Sickles Drive south of Slocum Drive; and at Jackson Trail East off Brock Road.

The Long-Range Interpretive Plan (2001) identified a program of landscape interventions to interpret the furnace and its impact on the landscape at the area north of Furnace Road near and west of the Maury birthplace. A more interesting location for interpretation would be the core of the furnace lands around the blast-furnace stack ruins. Mine pits, building sites, and other resources could be interpreted here, provided issues pertaining to protection of archaeological resources are addressed. This area could be accessed by reestablishing the historic park-era Archer-Thomas Foot Trail and old mine roads. Additional research and consideration would be necessary to develop an interpretive plan for this area.

CCC CAMP SITE

The Civilian Conservation Corps camp MP-3 that stood at the intersection of Hooker Drive and Elys Ford Road between 1933 and 1944 was a significa t part of the military park's initial development. Today, the camp

site is unmarked and concealed by woods, and there is no interpretation elsewhere at Chancellorsville of the major contribution of the CCC to the construction of the park. The story of camp MP-3 is also important to the post-Civil War legacy of segregation and civil rights because the enrollees in camp MP-3 were African-American.

The park completed an archeological survey (Sancomb and Geier, 2003) that found few surface remains of the camp, which was a complex of mostly tar-paper frame buildings. If the post-battle woods on the site (Bullock Plantation) are cleared (see previous guidance, "Battle-Era Field and Forest Patterns"), a more extensive archaeological survey should be undertaken to map the location of the camp complex and more thoroughly identify archaeological remains. Once this is complete, the camp could be interpreted through a trail and waysides that lead from the CCC-built maintenance building and follow the historic camp road off Hooker Drive. Interpretation of the CCC camp could be done in a way that is unobtrusive within the larger battlefi ld landscape context.

BATTLEFIELD VIEWS

Visitors to Chancellorsville Battlefi ld have little opportunity to get a sense of the entire battlefi ld landscape due to the relatively low elevation and forested character of the land. More limited views are possible within the major clearings at the Flank Attack battlefi ld, Fairview, and McLaws Wedge. Drivers along Route 3 have expansive views through the Chancellorsville clearing.

Chancellorsville Battlefi ld never had observation towers, although the 1986 General Management Plan recommended an "elevated viewing platform" at the Flank Attack Battlefi ld/stop 8. Park staff today feel that adding elevated viewing structures would have an adverse effect on the battlefi ld landscape. Instead, natural rises should be considered for areas where visitors could gain views across the landscape. These exist at Hazel Grove, where an additional view could be opened south across the Catharine Furnace lands, and at Burton Farm off Orange Plank Road, where views looking north across the Flank Attack battlefi ld could be opened. The Burton Farm site could provide visitors with the same view that Stonewall Jackson or his scouts had of the US 11th Corps as it amassed around Wilderness Church prior to the Flank Attack.

Views across the Chancellorsville landscape could also be provided by installation of digital cameras as different locations, which visitors could access from screens in the visitor center or even from their cell phones.

NON-HISTORIC LANDSCAPE REMNANTS

Non-historic landscape features on park-owned land that are the legacy of private development should be removed. Priority should be given to those features that presently serve no viable use and which detract from the historic character of the landscape. In addition to clearings that should be reforested (see previous guidance, "Battle-Era Field and Forest Patterns"), examples of non-historic features that warrant removal include:

- Ashton Farm driveway (feature C-63) and grove (V-20)
- Johnston Construction site concrete road (C-10) near Fairview
- Wagner Farmstead BS-40, C-66 (upon retirement of occupant's life estate); consider moving post-battle farmhouse, rather than demolishing it
- Specimen trees in the Chancellorsville clearing north of Route 3 remaining from removed houses
- Driveways to removed houses along VA 610

FLANK ATTACK BATTLEFIELD

Aside from the removal of non-historic Brygider and Ashton farm buildings, the park's Flank Attack battlefi ld property has undergone little treatment to restore its battlefi ld character or enhance interpretation. Two major inholdings at the center of the battlefi ld—Wilderness Church and the Hawkins Farm—remain in private ownership and divide park property, while

the park-owned Wagner Farm, historically part of the Locust Grove Plantation (Dowdall's Tavern) is subject to life estate of the current occupants. The Talley Farm and southern part of Locust Grove, site of federal headquarters and part of the historic clearing of the Flank Attack battlefi ld, remain outside park boundaries. Issues relating to the redesign of Route 3, which divides the Flank Attack battlefi ld, also pose unknown issues with regard to landscape treatment in this area.

Because of these constraints, the park presently cannot implement treatment for the entire Flank Attack battlefi ld, including the Burton Farm. Once the park has the right to manage properties in the Flank Attack battlefi ld (either through fee acquisition or easements), a master plan should be developed that addresses the following issues and guidelines.

Overall

Treatment should reestablish the historic 1863 character of the landscape in keeping with the treatment philosophy for the battlefi ld landscape (see Treatment Framework). Treatment would include clearing non-historic woods, particularly at the Talley Farm and in the median of Route 3, and reestablishing the historic edge of woods on the Hawkins Farm and Wagner Farm (Locust Grove north). Non-historic buildings on park property should be removed unless they maintain historic development patterns, such as the Hawkins farmhouse and Wilderness Church. Other guidance regarding park identity, marking, and addition of fi ld fences should be implemented (see previous guidance, "Park Identity and Commemoration," "Marking of Military Positions," and "Battle-Era Field and Forest Patterns").

Access

Planning is needed to determine how to provide or improve pedestrian and vehicular access to the Flank Attack battlefi ld in a way that avoids reliance on Route 3 (see previous guidance, "Route 3 Corridor"). Presuming Stop 8 remains in its existing location, an internal park road would require access through the privately-owned Hawkins Farm. Access to the battlefi ld lands south of Route 3, including the park-owned Burton Farm and partner-owned Talley Farm, should also be addressed. Access to the Flank Attack battlefi ld could be improved by designation of the Jackson Trail as an offi al tour route, which would bring visitors to Stop 8 in the direction of Confederate troop movement, using an existing signal at Brock Road. The VDOT proposal to install a new signaled intersection at the western boundary of park property and new access at the Orange Plank Road (Route 621) intersection could be used as new entrances into the Flank Attack Battlefi ld (see fig. 4.4).

Orange Plank Road (Route 621) and Herndon Road (Route 600) Corridors

It is recommended that the park work with its partners to preserve the historic wooded setting of these two roads, particularly at the north and east ends. Maintaining woods along these roads would protect the rural setting of the Flank Attack battlefi ld and allow visitors to reach Burton Farm from Route 3 without passing contemporary suburban development.

Locust Grove North (Wagner Farm)

Once the existing life estate ends, the park should reestablish the historic spatial limits of the fi lds, which would include both clearing and reforestation. Consideration should be given to reestablishing battle-era fi ld limits by realigning existing fences, if adequate documentation exists. The site of the Bushbeck Line should be identified y markers or other means to identify the line of the earthworks. The mid-to-late 20th century metal-sided sheds should be removed; the Wagner farmhouse should also be removed, since it is on the Bushbeck Line in the middle of an area of intense fi hting during the Flank Attack.

Private Inholdings

Treatment of the private inholdings within the Flank Attack Battlefi ld (Hawkins Farm, parcels 03-223, 03-224 and Wilderness Church, 03-222) should be addressed if the National Park Service acquires interest in these properties.

Talley Farm

The core of the Talley Farm south of Route 3 covers approximately ten parcels, fi e of which are owned by park partners (Civil War Trust, Central Virginia Battlefi lds Trust). Conservation of the remaining fi e parcels at the west end of the Talley Farm would allow for reestablishment of the 1863 clearing. The western-most partner property (Rodes-Doles) extends into the historic Locust Grove clearing; part should remain wooded to maintain the historic separation between the two fi lds. Even if the remaining parcels are not acquired in the short term, park partners should reestablish the portion of the clearing on their properties and remove non-historic development that falls within the clearing. While the site of the Talley house was destroyed for the expansion of Route 3, the spatial organization of the building cluster (farmstead) could be marked by reestablishing the historic perimeter fence line.

Burton Farm

The Burton Farm site is a key part of the Jackson Trail and Flank Attack battlefi ld—the place where Stonewall Jackson or his aides climbed the low hill and saw the US 11th Corps spread out to the north, and then revised their attack to launch farther to the west. Burton Farm could provide a side stop off the Jackson Trail from the south, or be a fir t stop on a Flank Attack Battlefi ld tour. Treatment of the Burton Farm landscape is contingent in part on planning for the partner-owned Talley Farm property, which could potentially be used for access, and modific tions to Orange Plank Road to allow for an access drive or shoulder parking. Reestablishment of the Burton Farm view would require removal or pruning of trees, and clearing of the woods within the historic Talley Farm to the north. Burton Hill would be a prime location for visitors to view the entire Flank Attack Battlefi ld, once battle-era fi lds are reestablished.

Jackson's Take-Off

The two narrow parcels of park property north and south of Route 3 that the park originally called Jackson's Take Off have long been outliers on the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld (they are presently identified as pa t of the Wilderness Battlefi ld unit). They were intended as a place to interpret where Jackson launched the Flank Attack, at the end of the Jackson Trail. In 2016, the Civil War Trust acquired a large parcel of nearly a square mile adjoining the southern parcel (fig. 4.14). With this property in park partner ownership, there may be new opportunities to better tie the two remote parcels into the Flank Attack Battlefi ld. This acquisition could create a block of park land along the south side of Route 3 that would tie in the Tally Farm and Burton Farm. As suggested by the parcel name coined by the Civil War Trust, the property could also serve as a link between the Chancellorsville and Wilderness Battlefi lds, possibly serving as a new route for visitors following the Jackson Trail that could avoid Route 3.[36]

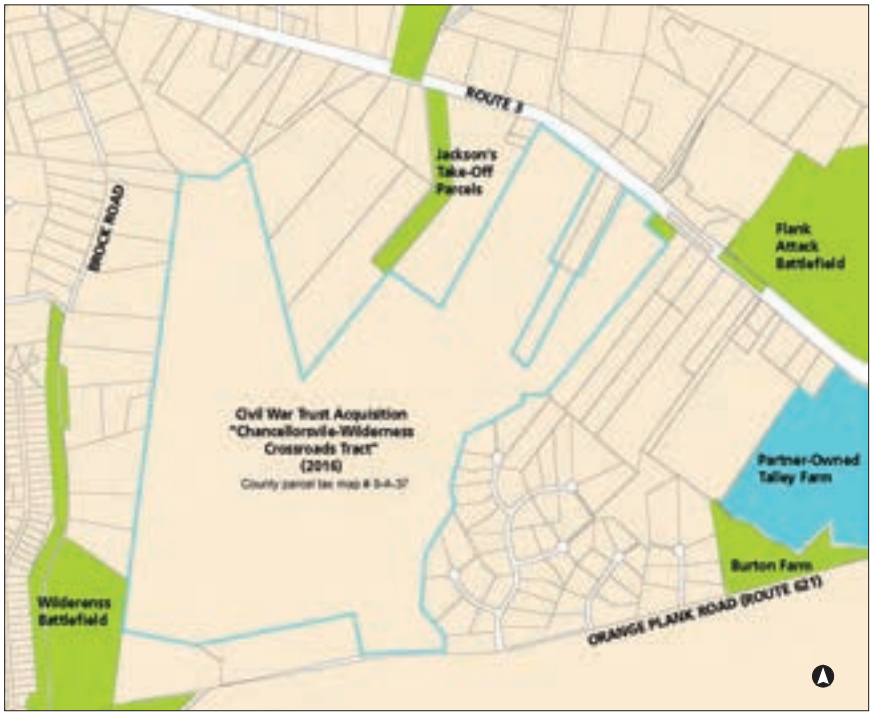


Figure 4.14. Property acquired by the Civil War Trust in 2016 adjacent to the Jackson's Take-Off parcel in the Flank Attack Battlefield. (National Park Service map, annotated by SUNY ESF)

BATTLEFIELD LANDS OUTSIDE PARK BOUNDARY

Battlefi ld lands outside the park boundary or not owned by park partners continue to be threatened by development. Such development may have a direct or indirect impact on the setting of park lands, such as through visual intrusion, traffic noise, d light pollution, as described in the park's Foundation Document. It is recommended that the park continue to coordinate with its non-profit a d state/federal partners, including the American Battlefi ld Protection Program, Civil War Trust, Central Virginia Battlefi lds Trust, and Spotsylvania County, to protect historically significa t land and land that contributes to the historic rural setting of the park. Areas that should be prioritized for protection include the northeastern edge of the park off Ely's Ford Road, including the Apex of Hooker's Last Line and Mineral Springs Road; the Flank Attack battlefi ld, including the southern part of Locust Grove (site of Dowdall's Tavern); Catharine Furnace Lands west of the Catharine Furnace; Orange Plank Road across from Burton Farm and the Talley Farm; and properties adjacent to the narrow park corridor along Jackson Trail East and Jackson Trail West, including Hilltop Farm (historic Stephens Farm).

The rural setting of the park is also impacted by existing development that introduces suburban residences and resort development into landscapes that were woods or fi lds throughout the historic (1863–1963) period. Areas of particular intrusion include Hazel Grove artillery site, the east side of McLaws Drive, both sides of Furnace Road, scattered areas along Jackson Trail East and Jackson Trail West including Brock Road, and at the western side of the Flank Attack battlefi ld. In some areas, particularly along McLaws Drive, Furnace Road, and the Jackson Trail, houses and residential landscape features are either within park property where there are access easements, or visible from the park drives due to the narrow width of park property.

The following are possible landscape treatment actions to reduce the impacts of contemporary private development on the historic landscape of Chancellorsville Battlefi ld:

- Along park drives, work with private property owners to move mailboxes, ornamental house number signs, and other residential furnishings that are on park property along access easements. These should be moved off park property to where they are less visible from the park drives. Design an inconspicuous standard sign, such as a rustic wood post with the house number identified n the side, to be used at all driveway/park drive intersections.
- For screening of adjacent development, plantings are recommended over fences or other structures to avoid increasing the park's maintenance load. Plant native evergreens, such as Eastern red-cedar, Virginia pine, American holly, and laurel where growing conditions are adequate (fig. 4.15).
- In open fi ld conditions such as on Jackson Trail West at the Spring Creek Subdivision, allow park property along the boundary to revert to natural succession to allow woods to grow up, even if the property was open fi ld historically.

To better control the impact of adjoining private properties on the historic setting of Chancellorsville Battlefi ld, the park should work with Spotsylvania County to enact a historic district ordinance or scenic



Figure 4.15. Simulation of native evergreens planted in the understory of a narrow border of deciduous woods along Furnace Road to screen residential development. (SUNY ESF)

overlay zoning.[37] Such land-use regulations would address private properties that abut park boundaries, are along public roads within the core of the park (such as Old Plank Road), or otherwise impact the setting of the park. The ordinance could be used to:

- Require use of building paint colors that are muted
- Restrict use of white vinyl and other highly visible fence styles along park boundaries.
- Control lighting and prohibit use of flood l ghts that cast into park lands.
- Establish a minimum setback for new development from park boundaries
- Require maintenance or planting of screening vegetation adjacent to park boundaries.
- Maintain or reestablish wooded frontage on public roads within the core of the park.
- Control signage and construction of subdivision gate houses and walls on public roads within the core of the park.

Future development should be designed in ways that conserve land adjacent and near to the park boundary and other battlefi ld lands by employing conservation subdivision practices, where buildings are clustered to maximize open space and/or build off existing development.[38]

POTENTIAL SITES FOR VISITOR CENTER

The Chancellorsville visitor center, which is now over fift years old, is a contributing resource to the park's National Register district. The building functions well and its interpretive displays were updated for the 150th anniversary of the battle in 2013. Despite this, the building, according to the 2001 Long-Range Interpretive Plan, "consumes historic ground" because it is close to the site of "Stonewall" Jackson's Wounding, and is on the alignment of the Old Mountain Road. [39]

Widening of Route 3 in the long-term could provide an opportunity for the park to redesign the visitor center-Jackson Wounding area, including relocation of the visitor center as mitigation. If in the future the park determines that relocation of the visitor center is required for the park to meet its mission, possible sites include:

- First Day at Chancellorsville Battlefi ld (partner property), current location of Lick Run Community Center. This location is at the start of the battle and is readily accessible off Route 3.
- West or north of the current location away from the site of Jackson's wounding.
- At the northeast corner of McLaws Wedge off Route 3 and McLaws Drive.
- At the southwest corner of McLaws Wedge, near the Lee-Jackson bivouac site.[40]

ENDNOTES

1 "Recommendations for Treatments, Chancellorsville CLR, Prepared by the Staff of FRSP," Unpublished park list of treatment ideas, ca. 2013.

2 SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, class LSA 470/670 (Bill Elliot, Chris Kraus, Esvin Secaida, Greg Ernst, Lauren Ziska, Matt Leach, Mike Sheldon, Livia Liu, Victoria Kam, and Erica Grohol, Professor Margaret Bryant), "Chancellorsville at a Crossroads" (Unpublished fi al studio report, May 2015).

3 Park legislation (44 Stat. 1091), February 14, 1927, transcript in Joan M. Zenzen, "At the Crossroads of Preservation and Development: A history of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park… Administrative History" (Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service, August 2011), 431.

4 44 Stat. 1091, Section 5, in Zenzen, 433.

5 "An Act to Establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes" (National Park Service Organic Act, August 25, 1916), 39 Stat. 535.

6 As a cultural resource, management of the Chancellorsville landscape is defi ed by 36 Code of Federal Regulations: Parks Forests and Public Property, Part 2: Resource Protection, Public Use and Recreation (preservation of natural, cultural and archeological resources).

7 National Park Service, "NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline" (NPS policy, http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nps28/28chap7.htm), Chapter 7: Management of Cultural Landscapes, D. Stewardship, 1. General Treatment. These standards also include two process-related standards: "1. A proposed treatment project is initiated by the appropriate programming document, including a scope of work and cost estimate from a CLR or ICAP. Such projects include preservation maintenance as well as major treatment. No treatment is undertaken without an approved CLR or work procedure specifying the work, and Section 106 compliance. 2. A treatment project is directed by a historical landscape architect and performed by qualified technicians."

8 National Park Service, "Foundation Document, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park" (draft report, November 2013), 7013.

9 Foundation Document, 15-32.

10 National Park Service, "Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania County Battlefi lds Memorial National Military Park Land Protection Plan" (Unpublished report, August 26, 1986, last updated October 2008), 24, 30–34.

11 Land Protection Plan, 42-45. Details of these access easements are included in the report, but appear not to have been updated in the text.

12 Land Protection Plan, 53.

13 Quoted in "Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park [FRSP] Monument Policy," approved May 24, 2007, 2.

14 FRSP Monument Policy, 3.

15 FRSP Monument Policy, 6.

16 National Park Service Harpers Ferry Center, "Long-Range Interpretive Plan, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park" (Unpublished report, July 2001), 24, 28-29.

17 Carolyn G. Mahan, The Pennsylvania State University, and John A. Young, US Geological Survey, "Natural Resource Condition Assessment for Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park" (Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service, February 2015), 84-85.

18 National Park Service, "General Management Plan, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park" (Unpublished National Park Service report, 1986), 9-10 [hereafter, GMP].

19 GMP, 55–78.

20 American Battlefi ld Protection Program, "Update to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefi lds, Final DRAFT, Commonwealth of Virginia," online report, ca. 2008, http://www.nps.gov/abpp/CWSII/CWSIIStateReports.htm (accessed February 8, 2016).

21 Civil War Trust, "Saving the Flank Attack," http://www.civilwar.org/battlefi lds/chancellorsville/chancellorsville-history-articles/saving-the-flank attack.html (accessed February 8, 2016); "CVBT Chancellorsville Battlefi ld Successes," http://www.cvbt.org/CVBT_Chancellorsville_Sites.html (accessed February 8, 2016).

22 Spotsylvania County Planning Department, "Spotsylvania County Trailways Master Plan (Unpublished report, 2011), 6.

23 Trailways Master Plan, 30-35.

24 Rhodeside & Harwell, "Ely's Ford Road at Chancellorsville: Charrette Results and Recommendations" (Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service, October 2015), 3, 6–17.

25 Rhodeside & Harwell, 3, 19.

26 Virginia Department of Transportation, Spotsylvania County, and Michael Baker International, "Route 3 Arterial Management Plan" (Route 3 Corridor Transportation Plan), 2016, http://www.virginiadot.org/projects/resources/ Arterial_Management_Plans/Rt._3_Spotsylvania_Arterial_Management_Plans.pdf (accessed June 11, 2018); Virginia Department of Transportation, Fredericksburg Projects, http://www.virginiadot.org/projects/fredericksburg/default.asp (accessed February 11, 2016).

27 Route 3 Arterial Management Plan.

28 John Hennessy, FRSP Chief Historian, comments on February 2016 CLR draft (fir t draft treatment), May 2016.

29 The landscape also refle ts the aftermath of the Battle of the Wilderness in 1864, notably at the Catharine Furnace and in earthworks along Jackson Trail West.

30 Nation Scenic Byway Designation criteria available at: http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/hep/scenic_byways/.

31 Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966; Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966.

32 Route 3 Arterial Management Plan.

33 These guiding principles were discussed at a workshop with park staff on November 4, 2015.

34 Walk Score, Chancellorsville, https://www.walkscore.com/score/chancellorsville-va (accessed June 13, 2018).

35 Noel G. Harrison, comments on fir t draft CLR treatment chapter, May 2016.

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wilderness-battlefi lds-land/article_f968e58f-14b2-56f6-8eed-be1868c92ed8.html (accessed June 14, 2018).

37 In the past few decades, there has been little enthusiasm for enacting such land-use controls in Spotsylvania County. Hennessy, comments on fir t draft treatment chapter, May 2016.

38 See Randall Arendt, *Rural by Design: Planning for Town and Country* (New York: Routledge, 2017).

39 Long-Range Interpretive Plan, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, 10.

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Appendix A

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

"Rehabilitation" is defi ed as "the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes possible an effi ent contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property which are significa t to its historic, architectural, and cultural values."

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defini g characteristics of the building and its site and environment.

2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.

3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.

4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significa ce in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

5. Distinctive features, fini hes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic property shall be preserved.

6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.

8. Significa t archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with

the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

Source: 36 CFR 67; https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/rehabilitation/rehab/stand.htm

Appendix B

List of Draft Landscape Treatment Tasks for Chancellorsville Battlefield

Treatment tasks are specific a tions recommended to preserve and enhance the historic character of a landscape, or to improve its contemporary use and operation. The extent of the Chancellorsville Battlefi ld landscape, its relationship to the other units of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, and the many unknowns related to the future of Route 3 and the extent of adjoining development makes it diffi lt for the park at present (2018) to adopt treatment tasks as actions to be undertaken in the short-term (5-10 years). The following list of treatment tasks are therefore included in this appendix for future consideration only and are not intended as directives to be implemented.

The tasks, which are grouped as potential FMSS work orders, were developed based on research for this report, on staff reports, and through workshops with park staff. They are organized according to unit-wide tasks, and tasks in each of the areas of the park as documented on the Analysis and Evaluation plans (Drawings 3.1–3.6). Features that are the subject of treatment are referenced to the Analysis and Evaluation tables (Tables 3.1–3.6). Most of the treatment tasks are based on the broader guidance provided as treatment guidance in the body of the report (Chapter 4: Treatment Recommendations).

Tasks are grouped into three general project types in each area: 1. Remove or Screen Non-Historic Features; 2. Interpret, Reveal, or Restore Historic Landscape Features ("historic" equals those documented as contributing in the National Register documentation, 1863–1963); and 3. Operational Improvements. The treatment tasks pertain only to the landscape that is presently owned or managed by Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park.

UNIT-WIDE TASKS

1. **Interpret, Reveal, or Restore Historic Landscape Features**
    a. Reestablish 1863 fi ld fence lines based on Michler maps (1867) reconciled with other historic documentation. Install where they provide an interpretive value or enhance park identity. Possible priority areas:
        i. Bullock clearing.
        ii. Fairview/Chancellorsville clearing (north and south of Route 3).
        iii. Stop 8 parcel (road frontage).
    b. Undertake earthworks management plan.
    c. Reconstruct missing War Department-style identific tion tablets; fabricate new tablets to unidentified battlefi ld sites to provide a consistent system of marking (apart from standard park waysides).

2. **Operational Improvements**
    a. Develop signage plan to include new battlefi ld entrance signs along Route 3, and secondary entrance signs along other public roads and at entrances to park drives.

CORE BATTLEFIELD TASKS (SEE DRAWING 3.1)

1. **Remove or Screen Non-Historic Features**
   a. Remove Johnston construction site concrete road (C-10) and remaining refuse from construction yard.
   b. Remove features from 20th-century house sites along Old Plank Road and Route 3, including driveways; reforest where wooded in 1863.
   c. Plant evergreens or encourage understory growth in woods south of Slocum Drive to screen houses in Estates of Lee-Jackson.

2. **Interpret, Reveal, or Restore Historic Landscape Features**
   a. Enlarge Fairview clearing (SO-4): Clear woods to reestablish 1863 fi ld limits.
      i. North of Route 3: remove woods east, north, and west of Chancellorsville Inn site.
      ii. South of Route 3: Remove woods west of Fairview gun pits to west of 114th Pennsylvania monument (may need to exclude stream corridor), south of Chancellor Cemetery (including non-historic Johnston construction site yard), and east of Old Plank Road.
   b. Enlarge Fairview-Hazel Grove vista clearing (SO-5): Clear woods to reestablish 1863 fi ld limits (including woods at north end of Berry-Paxton Drive) to reestablish strategic sight lines between Hazel Grove and Fairview/Chancellorsville Inn. Adjust 1863 limits to keep margin of trees along western north side of Berry-Paxton Drive south of 27th Indiana monument; maintain low riparian vegetation along streams.
   c. Enlarge Bullock clearing (SO-2). Clear woods to reestablish extent of 1863 clearing. If necessary for earthwork and archaeological site preservation, clearing could exclude woods at Couch's Line (T-4), part of Apex of Hooker's Line (T-3), unnamed earthwork south of Bullock House site (T-1), as well as archaeological site of the CCC camp (AS-3). Maintain wooded corridors along park boundaries for screening of potential development on adjoining property.
   d. Reestablish Fairview-Hazel Grove Road (AS-5): Reestablish earthen surface of 1863 roadbed from Berry-Paxton Drive to near Route 3 (use as new alignment for trail to Fairview gun pits). Road is necessary to understand why gun pits were positioned as they were. Road should not be extended to Route 3 due to steep slope and to prevent vehicles from turning off Route 3.
   e. Replant Signal station oak in Fairview clearing. Further research may be needed to fully document tree's existence.
   f. Restore Mineral Springs Road (C-11): Clear and repair roadbed on park property to interpret 1863 landscape. Work with county to convert portion to the east as part of the greenway trails system.
   g. Reestablish landscape features around Fairview farmstead site (AS-6):
      i. Reconstruct fence to interpret space of house yard.
      ii. Replant peach orchard (using low-maintenance/sterile variety). Planting should reestablish overall spatial limits of orchard, not necessarily the location or number of individual trees.
      iii. Possible Fairview house chimney stones: Undertake archaeological investigation of debris pile at edge of woods off trail to Fairview house site (AS-4) to determine potential for reconstructing chimney ruins.

3. **Operational Improvement**s
   a. Redesign Berry-Paxton Drive terminus (C-3):

i. Redesign dead-end into turn-around consistent with historic formal design of drive (to beckon visitors toward Fairview).

ii. Relocate parking off drive to the east (toward site of Johnston construction yard). Provide for continued maintenance vehicle access from the drive.

b. Maintain Slocum Drive (C-15) and Hooker Drive (C-9) Alternative Treatments:

i. Preserve and keep open to vehicles as components of historic park drive system.

ii. Convert to pedestrian use (part of Captain Dimick Foot Trail, Chancellorsville History Trail) if vehicular use deemed unnecessary; maintain historic pavement or restore original gravel surface; use inconspicuous chain gate or removable bollards to close off road.

c. Realign and extend Fairview-Hazel Grove Trail (C-8):

i. Extend northwest leg along proposed reestablished Gunners Foot Trail to access the Paxton Monument (SSF-13); create expanded trailhead parking along Stuart Drive.

ii. Extend northeast along proposed reestablished Captain Dimick Foot Trail to access the 114th Pennsylvania monument (SSF-8); build new extension east to connect with proposed reestablished Fairview-Hazel Grove Road.

d. Extend Chancellorsville History Trail (C-6):

i. Build new trail segment along former Mott-Carr Foot Trail to loop back to Bullock Drive at Jackson's Corps Line, to provide greater access to Pender's Line and create new trail route opportunities.

ii. Realign the main section south along Jackson's Corps Line following site of Mott-Carr Foot Trail (possible pedestrian overpass across Route 3 here). Extend east, possibly following Old Mountain Road trace (AS-9) to create views of Fairview across Route 3 to Chancellorsville Inn site.

CORE BATTLEFIELD TASKS: VISITOR CENTER AREA (SEE DRAWING 3.2)

1. **Remove or Screen Non-historic Features**

a. Reinter remains of unknown solider near Jackson Monument (AS-10, SSF-24) to Fredericksburg National Cemetery. The national cemetery is the appropriate location for this grave; existing location from the historic park period but does not convey honor and respect. Existing grave marker is not historic.

2. **Interpret, Reveal, or Restore Historic Landscape Features**

a. Redesign rear of visitor center to enhance visitor appeal and create a more formal commemorative setting for the Jackson Monument (BS-21) (reestablish as focal point)

i. Expand area of turf by removing dense understory between visitor center, Jackson Monument, and Jackson Rock (SSF-19) to increase visibility of monuments and enhance open spatial character that existed during historic park period.

ii. Reduce size of utility area (SO-12) and improve screening.

iii. At Jackson Monument, replace screen of mixed deciduous shrubs (V-9) with clipped hedge approximately 4' tall that provides a more formal character and creates a feeling of separation from Route 3. Hedge would allow monument to be visible from the highway. Existing shrubs provide minimal screening.

b. Redesign Wounding of Stonewall Jackson Trail (C-21):

i. Between visitor center and Jackson Monument, realign trail to be on axis with monument, with circular walk around monument (similar to pre-1935 alignment). Replace existing rubber mulch surface with gravel or a gravel poly-pavement to establish a more formal appearance.
ii. Realign and extend eastern part of trail through woods by reestablishing idea of Jackson Memorial Wild Flower Preserve. This could be an opportunity for a park partner project.
iii. Realign east entrance to trail from side of visitor center to align with presumed alignment of wildflower preserve trail (see Drawing 3.2)
iv. Realign trail so it crosses the Old Mountain Road trace perpendicularly, rather than extending parallel to it.

c. Enhance visibility of Old Mountain Road trace (AS-9):
i. Remove rubber mulch from road trace (realign trail, per previous task) and reestablish historic earthen surface extending to visitor center wall (see Drawing 3.2).
ii. Plan interpretive feature (such as painting or mirror) on visitor center wall to convey historic continuation of the Old Mountain Road through the building site.
iii. Extend and clear trace of Old Mountain Road east of trail (possible trail linking east to realigned Chancellorsville History Trail, see prior task).
d. Reestablish original 1963 axial planting scheme at front of visitor center (see Drawing 3.2):
i. Shrubs (V-8)
ii. Small trees (V-14)
iii. Remove or redesign ornamental garden club plantings (V-12, V-13)

CORE BATTLEFIELD TASKS: CHANCELLORSVILLE INN SITE (SEE DRAWING 3.3)

1. **Remove or Screen Non-Historic Features**
a. Remove non-historic trees (hawthorns, holly) within field north of inn site and red maple in front of inn site (V-17); retain aged non-historic line of red cedars (V-15) along Elys Ford Road as screen and to retain feeling of age to the landscape; and retain large elm (V-17) that is near historic line of trees.
b. Remove stacked-rail fence (SSF-29)—replace with historic fences as noted below.
c. Remove cable fence around foundation (SSF-27).

2. **Interpret, Reveal, or Restore Historic Landscape Features**
a. Undertake archaeological investigations to determine extent of remains outside of inn building footprint (to determine locations of outbuildings, front walk, well/pump, fence lines, etc.).
b. Redesign foundation interpretation:
i. Modify brick foundation (BS-25) outline to reflect only 1863 building and provide continuous brick line (remove gravel sections).
ii. Convert interior ground surface from turf to a stabilized soil (soil cement) to enhance distinction of building mass.
c. Reconstruct historic fences to delineate yards around house, using documented fence types; use contemporary fence where documentation lacking on location/type .
d. Reestablish front walk from entrance steps (BS-24).
e. Reestablish line of elms and poplars along front of house grounds to interpret spatial character of site and provide buffer to Route 3.

f. Interpret barn sites (AS-12) and barnyard to west of inn site; replant tree row along west side (corner post method?)
g. Interpret service area at rear of inn—kitchen yard and slave cabins, based on archaeological fi dings.
h. Reduce area of mown turf (V-17). Maintain lawn within house grounds/yard to reinforce historic spatial configu ation. Maintain meadow outside of the house grounds, except at interpreted building sites and along access walk and parking lot.

3. **Operational Improvements**
   a. Extend access walk (C-23) to bring visitors to front of house, rather than the rear facing Route 3. Extend through front yard, inside of fence, to front walk recommended for reconstruction. Use surface material that is distinguishable from historic front walk.
   b. Expand parking area (C-22) to accommodate buses:
      i. Alternative #1: Expand existing lot to north (away from inn site)
      ii. Alternative #2: Shift entire parking lot north to clearing of 20th-century house (see Drawing 3.1). May require adjustment of proposed removal of woods to reestablish 1863 clearing. Tree should be retained to screen lot from inn site. May require accessible parking spots closer to inn site.

FURNACE LANDS TASKS (SEE DRAWING 3.4)

1. **Remove or Screen Non-Historic Features**
   a. Remove Hazel Grove vista clearing (S0-14). Stop mowing to allow natural succession.
   b. Plant native evergreen trees and shrubs along south side of McLaws Drive to improve screening of residential development.
   c. Plant native evergreens or encourage growth of understory along Furnace Road to improve screening of Chancellor West and Sawhill subdivisions.

2. **Interpret, Reveal, or Restore Historic Landscape Features**
   a. Clear understory in woods along McLaws Drive to expand views into clearing, if clearing is maintained (documentation on 1863 condition inconclusive)
      i. Consider allowing McLaws Wedge fi ld to grow up and maintain open character by prescribed fi e.
   b. Reestablish Maury/Pulliam House clearing north of Furnace Road; extend trail along historic Hazel Grove-Pulliam House road alignment north to Sickles Drive.
   c. Clear small area of woods east from Posey's Line and south of Furnace Road toward Catharine Furnace to reestablish some of the historic clearing of Furnace Hollow (not feasible to clear entire area due to sensitive wetlands).
   d. Enhance Interpretation and Access at Catharine Furnace
      i. Enlarge clearing around Catharine Furnace to suggest larger historic clearing (see prior task), provided clearing does not impact archaeological resources. Removal of large trees would remove risk of windthrow damage to archaeological sites
         1. Alternative: remove understory to increase visibility of furnace complex archaeological site.
      ii. Establish interpretive trail following alignment of Archer-Thomas Foot Trail (ca. 1935) to mine road at top of bluff and looping back to Furnace Road/Jackson Trail. Build spur trail spur to iron mine/

pit #10. Trail would not be ADA accessible due to slopes; provide alternative interpretation at existing wayside locations.

iii. Provide overlook at location of bridge house on top of bluff.

iv. Mark or identify furnace complex building sites.

3. Operational Improvements

a. Redesign McLaws Wedge/Stop 4

i. Expand parking (2 currently)

b. Move Lee-Jackson Bivouac parking out of viewshed (on approach from McLaws Drive):

i. Alternative #1: Move to north of bivouac site along Old Plank Road.

ii. Alternative #2: Move parking off road to within woods west of bivouac site.

c. Move Catharine Furnace parking lot (on furnace archaeological site) to 1930s parking area site along west side of Sickles-Furnace triangle.

JACKSON TRAIL TASKS (SEE DRAWING 3.5)

1. Remove or Screen Non-Historic Features

a. Plant native evergreen trees/shrubs or encourage undergrowth to screen Terembes Lane houses and other houses visible from Jackson Trail.

b. Plant line of native evergreen trees/shrubs to screen Spring Creek subdivision from Jackson Trail West; maintain open corridor along railroad bed.

c. Remove Granny Acres Lane (driveway to removed house, on park property); reforest road frontage.

2. Interpret, Reveal, or Restore Historic Landscape Features

a. Clear bed of unfini hed railroad adjacent to Jackson Trail East and Jackson Trail West.

b. Enlarge Wellford clearing (most of clearing outside of park boundary).

i. Remove woods along west side of road, between clearing and railroad bed to reestablish view of clearing on approach from the north.

c. Interpret Wellford house site, such as with corner posts and mown/paved area, and provide path from Jackson Trail.

3. Operational Improvements

a. Build two-car shoulder parking along Jackson Trail West near Stephens/Trigg farmstead sites and crossing of unfini hed railroad as potential tour stop for interpreting relationship between Wilderness and Chancellorsville battlefi lds.

FLANK ATTACK BATTLEFIELD TASKS (SEE DRAWING 3.6)

1. Remove Non-Historic Features

a. Remove remaining pond on NPS Stop 8 property and restore natural creek corridor.

b. Remove traces of Brygider Farm buildings and driveway at Stop 8, restore natural landform.

c. Remove Ashton Farm driveway (C-63) and grove (V-20).

d. Remove Wagner farmstead (BS-60, C-66) following end of life estate for current occupant.

2. **Interpret, Reveal, or Restore Historic Landscape Features**
    a. Thin/clear woods to open view north from top of Burton Hill, based on viewshed analysis. Would require working with Civil War Trust and CVBT to clear woods and reestablish fi lds on Talley farm north of Burton Hill.
    b. Mark/interpret site of Burton farmhouse.
    c. Clear non-historic woods on Verna Farm and at north side of NPS Stop 8 property to expand views across Flank Attack Battlefi ld from Stop 8.
    d. Reforest southwest corner of NPS Stop 8 property.

3. **Operational Improvements**
    a. Stop 8/Flank Attack Battlefi ld Improvements
        i. Rebuild Stop 8 drive to be consistent in character with other park drives (formalize turn-around, maintain turf shoulders, standard entrance fence/gates), and improve alignment for bus use.
            1. Alternative 1: Asphalt pavement/full reconstruction
            2. Alternative 2: Gravel surface (less archaeology required)
        ii. Relocate Stop 8 west to top of ridge to improve views across Flank Attack battlefi ld; remove or prune oak tree that partly blocks view.
        iii. Relocate Stop 8 parking out of viewshed, and expand capacity (1986 GMP: 10-20 cars).
        iv. Design gathering area for interpreters, such as in shade of oak tree or in shade structure.
        v. Build loop trail from Stop 8 through Flank Attack battlefi ld, with possible stops at high ground of Ashton farmstead site, and through woods with possible extension to the visitor center (would require easement through Hawkins Farm, or through private conserved land to the north).
    b. Burton Farm Site
        i. Build trail to top of Burton Hill to access reestablished view across Flank Attack battlefi ld. Possible extension west and north through new Civil War Trust property to NPS Stop 8 property.
        ii. Build four-car shoulder parking along Orange Plank Road to access Burton Farm site (coordinate with VDOT).

NOTES

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