National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2021



Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

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Introduction

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

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

Scope of the CLI

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

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

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

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

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

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

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

Use

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

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

General Information

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield

Resource Classification: Component Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 300175

Parent Landscape: 300149

Inventory Status: Complete

Park Information

Park Name: Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

Alpha Code: FRSP

Park Organization Code: 4370

Park District: FRSP

Region: Northeast

Restricted: Yes

Landscape Description:

Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield is part of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park (NMP), located in northeastern Virginia halfway between Washington D.C. and Richmond, Virginia. Covering over 7,000 acres, the park was designated by Congress in 1927 as a national military park for the purpose of preserving and commemorating the Civil War battles of Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania Court House, Wilderness, and Chancellorsville. Initially administered and developed by the U.S. War Department, the park was transferred in 1933 to civilian administration of the National Park Service (NPS).

The Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield unit of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP is located approximately 10 miles southwest of Fredericksburg, north of the village historically known as Spotsylvania Court House. The irregularly shaped site encompasses approximately 1,398 acres of the core Battle of Spotsylvania Court House battlefield, including the Mule Shoe and Bloody Angle, the scene on May 8–21, 1864, of some of the most furious fighting in the war. The property is bounded on the south by Courthouse Road (VA Route 208) and Brock Road and on the north, east, and west by private property. Entrance to the site is at the west end via Brock Road.

Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield is characterized predominantly by successional-growth forest surrounding historically open fields. Several small streams, including tributaries of the Ni River and wetland areas, cross the site. Resources within the site consist of Confederate and Federal earthworks; historic homesteads that are now archeological sites, including the McCoull, Landram, Spindle, and Harrison house sites; buildings constructed by the NPS during the Civilian Conservation Corp and Mission 66 park development periods; and monuments and markers to commemorate the men who fought and died there.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park (NMP) Historic District is significant at the national level under National Register Criteria A, B, C, and D in the areas of Military, Commemoration, Health and Medicine, Conservation, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Archeology. The four battlefield units – Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania Court House, Chancellorsville, and Wilderness – and three discontiguous sites – Ellwood, Jackson Shrine, and Salem

Church – that constitute Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP derive their primary significance as the site of military activity during the American Civil War from 1862-1864. The park is also associated with: defining moments in the careers of the generals responsible for planning and executing the battles; the care of wounded soldiers during and after the battles; national trends in battlefield commemoration and preservation during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; antebellum plantation houses and landscapes that reflect design traditions from the late eighteenth century through the early twentieth century; visitor and park administrative facilities that reflect NPS planning and design principles; and for the data it has yielded, and has the potential to yield, about the experiences of the Union and Confederate armies during the battles, the evolution of the agrarian and industrial economy and landscape in antebellum Virginia, and the enslaved and free people who lived there. The park's overall period of significance is 1768-1965, with the beginning of construction of Chatham, and extending to 1965, with the Civil War Centennial and associated commemoration efforts within the park.

Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield is significant under all four National Register criteria in the areas of Military, Commemoration, Conservation, Landscape Architecture, and Archeology. The period of significance for the battlefield is 1864-1964, from the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House (May 8–21) through the completion of a visitor kiosk. The battlefield also meets Criteria Consideration F, which applies to the contributing commemorative monuments that possess significance engendered from their age, design, and symbolic values.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

The physical integrity of Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance, 1864 to 1964, with the existing conditions as assessed in 2021. Many landscape characteristics and features from the period of significance remain today. These include natural systems (small streams, including tributaries of the Ni River); land use and spatial organization (field and forest patterns); topography (Confederate and Union earthworks); circulation (Tour Road System, McCoull House CCC Access Road, Upton's Road Trace, Landrum House Road); buildings and structures (Landrum House ruins, maintenance building, visitor kiosk, Tour Road System culverts); vegetation (fHarrison House field, Landrum House Road South Field, McCoull House field, Spindle House field); views (from Laurel Hill to Hancock Road, from Mule Shoe West Shoulder to Upton's Road Trace, from Bloody Angle to Landrum Fields); small-scale features (Maryland Brigade Monument, General Sedgwick Monument, 49th New York Infantry Monument, 15th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers Monument, Fallen Oak Marker, 126th Ohio Regiment Monument, Stuart Memorial, MOLLUS Marker, Battlefield ID tablets, Earthworks ID tablets, House Site ID tablets, Road ID tablets); and archeological sites (Harrison House site, Landrum House Ruins site, McCoull House site, Spindle House site).

The overall condition of the Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield is evaluated as "Fair." The open fields associated with the battle-era Landrum, McCoull, and Harrison farm properties appeared dominated in July 2021 by emerging woody plant material. Failure to seasonally mow the fields will lead to escalating deferred maintenance and loss of open landscape character from the period of significance. Battle-era earthworks have non-historic woody vegetation growing directly on them, and are at risk for damage due to the trees being thrown or toppled in a storm event.

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

In the Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS), the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania Landscape is identified as the parent landscape for Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park. Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield—along with Chancellorsville Battlefield, Chatham Manor, Ellwood, Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive, Stonewall Jackson Death Site, Sunken Road, and the Wilderness Battlefield—are component landscapes of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania Landscape.

Landscape Type:

Historic Site

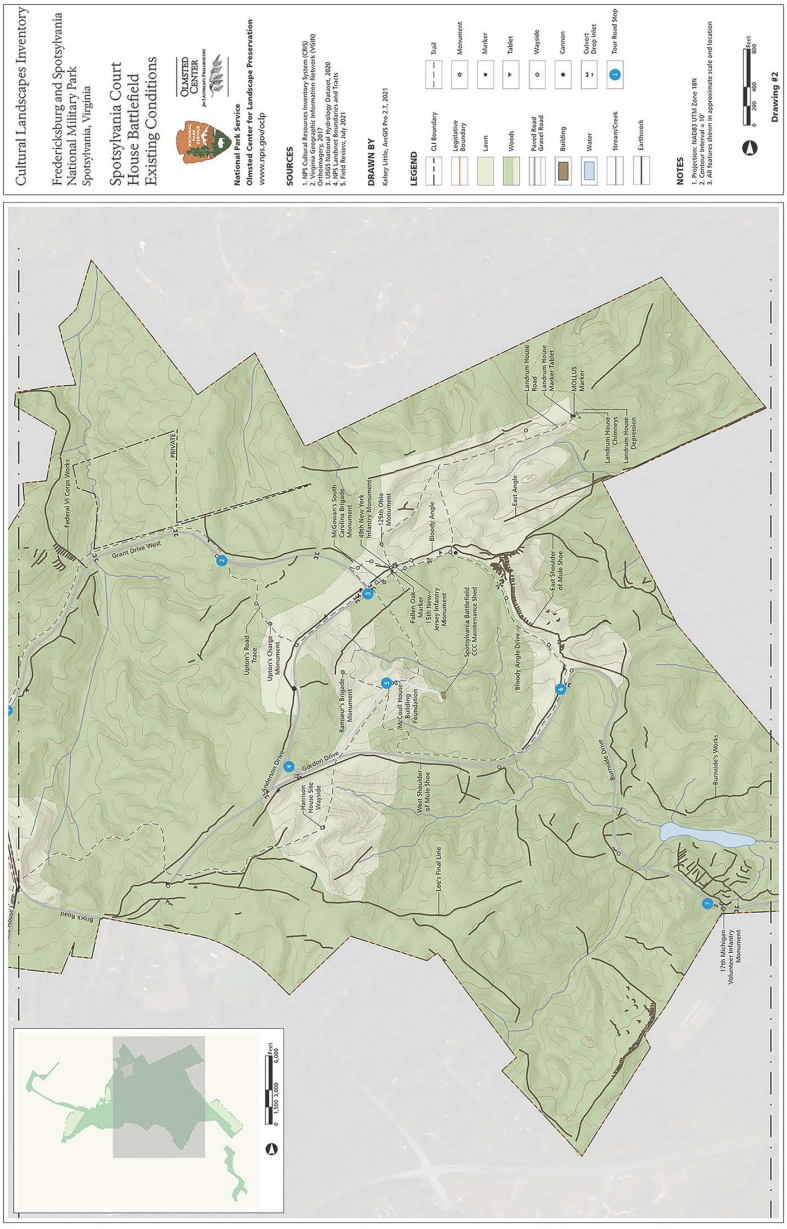
Other Names:

Other Name:	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park	**Other Name Type:**	Historic
Other Name:	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	Battle of Spotsylvania Court House	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	Spotsylvania Battlefield	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic

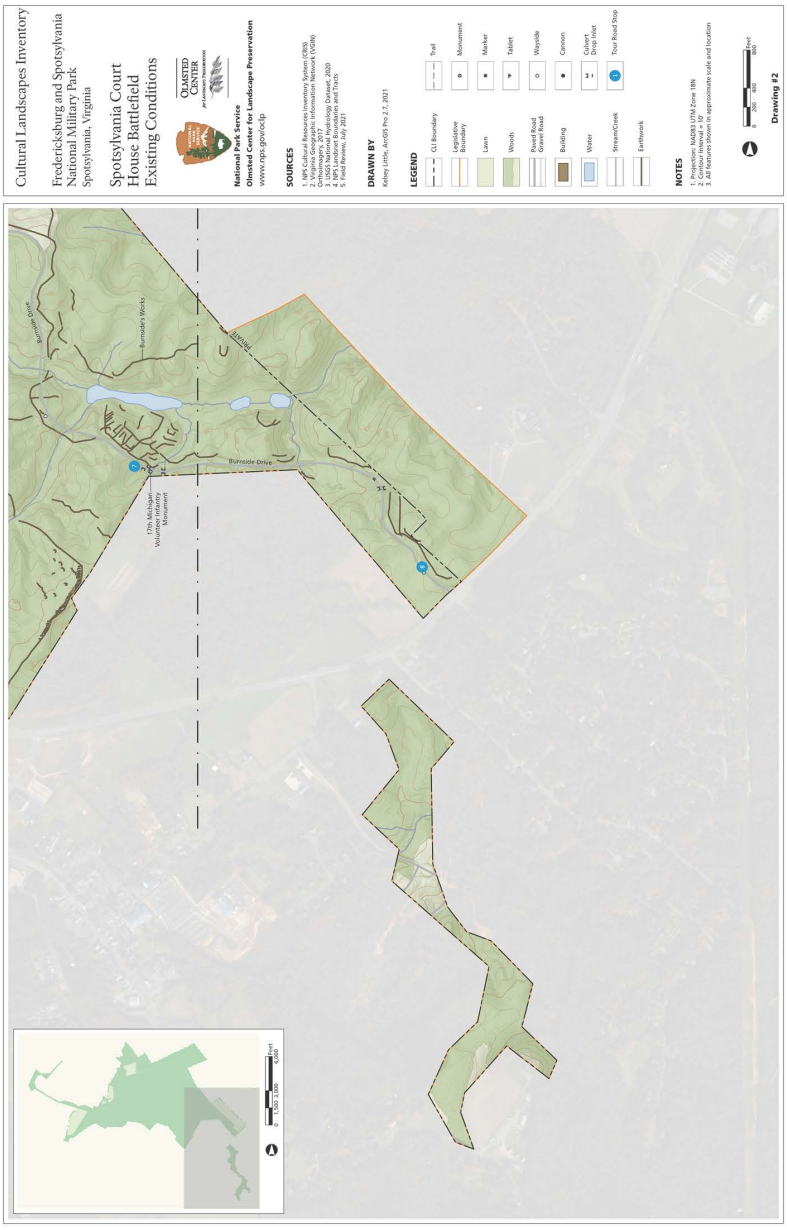
Site Plan



Site map for Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield, 2021, 1 of 3.



Site map for Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield, 2021, 2 of 3.



Site map for Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield, 2021, 3 of 3.

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

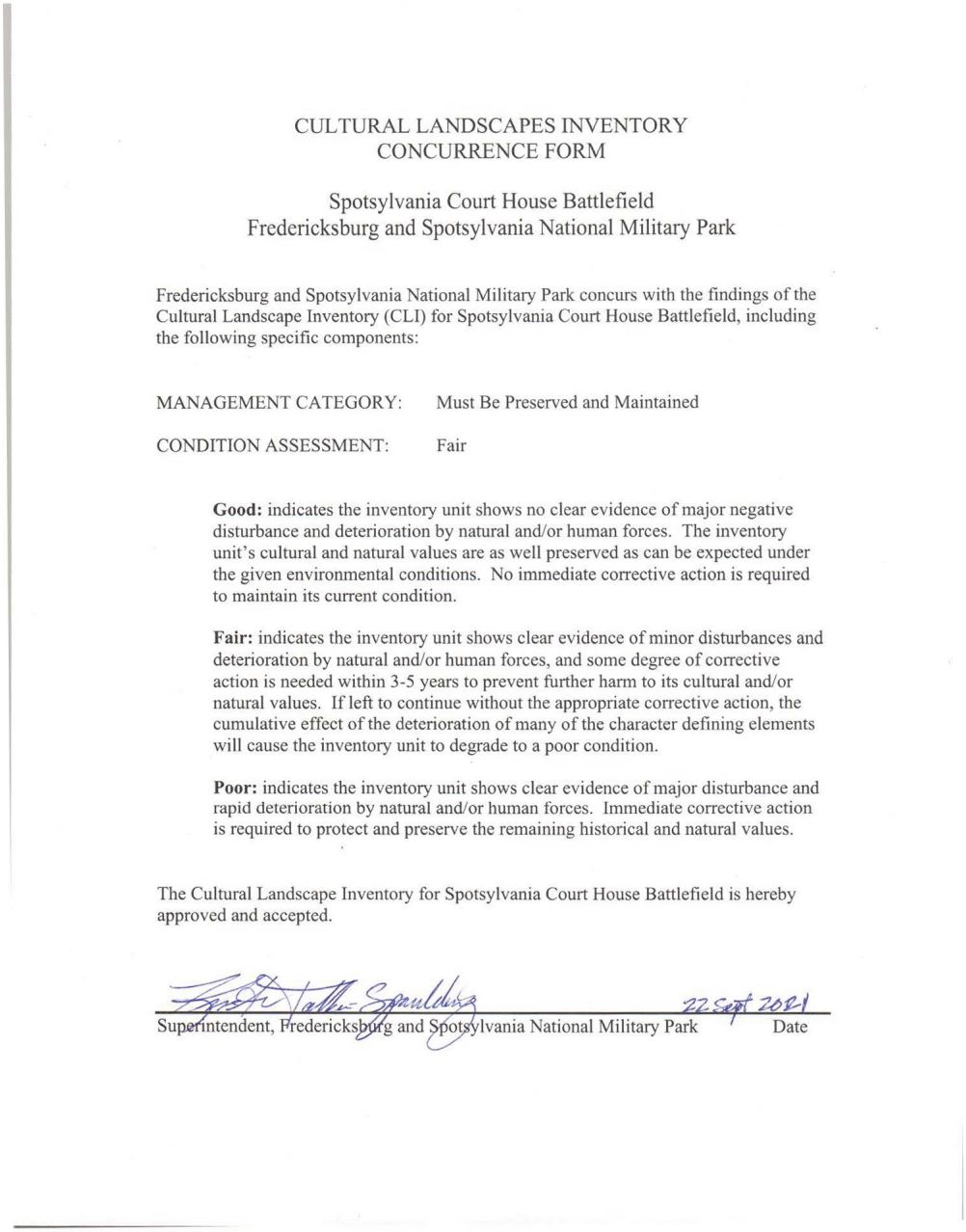
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 09/22/2021

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Information for this Cultural Landscapes Inventory is based on the “Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park National Register of Historic Places Nomination,” prepared by Stephen Olausen, Kristen Heitert, Laura Kline, Gretchen Pineo, and Elizabeth de Block of the Public Archaeology Lab, Inc., and approved by the Keeper of the National Register on May 23, 2019. Stuart Hayden, Designing the Parks Associate, Kelsey Little, Cartographic Technician, and Tim Layton, Historical Landscape Architect, completed the existing conditions field work and mapping in July 2021.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Attachment File Path



CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

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

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Fair

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

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

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

The Cultural Landscape Inventory for Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield is hereby approved and accepted.

22 Sept 2021

Superintendent, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park Date

Park Concurrence Form, 2021

Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County
Virginia	Spostylvania County

Size (Acres): 1398.44

Land Tract Number(s)

Tract 05-101 (161.85 acres); 05-102 (3.73); 05-103 (2.00); 05-104 (2.00); 05-106 (0.13); 05-107 (10.00); 05-108 (48.00); 05-109 (21.93); 05-110 (3.03); 05-111 (0.44); 05-112 (9.08); 05-113 (14.98); 05-114 (14.01); 05-116 (18.25); 05-119 (13.19); 05-120 (4.80); 05-121 (74.00); 05-124 (2.70); 05-125 (15.37); 05-126 (73.32); 05-127 (1.58); 05-128 (0.74); 05-129 (8.92); 05-130 (3.03); 05-131 (2.18); 05-132 (0.83); 05-133 (3.31); 05-135 (51.19); 05-141 (396.93); 05-142 (5.09); 05-143 (29.64); 05-144 (38.00); 05-145 (28.59); 05-146 (0.53); 05-147 (19.34); 05-148 (0.86); 05-149 (12.74); 05-151 (7.53); 05-152 (0); 05-153 (47.53); 05-154 (39.95); 05-156 (1.10); 05-158 (13.99); 05-159 (19.28); 05-160 (10.99); 05-162 (9.09); 05-163 (2.00); 05-164 (2.00); 05-165 (1.79); 05-166 (62.27); 05-168 (42.98); 05-169 (41.93).

Boundary Description:

The project area of this CLI focuses on the 1,425.99-acre Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield owned in fee simple within Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park's legislated boundary. Within the legislated boundary, the park holds a scenic easement on 49.51 acres and an additional 116.75 acres are privately owned. It is bounded on the south by Courthouse Road (VA Route 208) and Brock Road and on the north, east, and west by private property.

Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
Aerial Photograph	Area	0	0	North Parcel
GIS	Area	38.232102	-77.590456	
GIS	Area	38.228412	-77.586491	
GIS	Area	38.226159	-77.592416	
GIS	Area	38.222088	-77.589523	
GIS	Area	38.218011	-77.584885	
GIS	Area	38.219183	-77.582096	
GIS	Area	38.216162	-77.578306	
GIS	Area	38.212973	-77.573731	
GIS	Area	38.209929	-77.57741	
GIS	Area	38.214116	-77.582174	
GIS	Area	38.213803	-77.587596	
GIS	Area	38.210222	-77.590295	
GIS	Area	38.20988	-77.590073	
GIS	Area	38.206694	-77.592462	
GIS	Area	38.209097	-77.595477	
GIS	Area	38.209485	-77.594959	
GIS	Area	38.212442	-77.597944	
GIS	Area	38.212212	-77.598329	
GIS	Area	38.212856	-77.601151	
GIS	Area	38.211112	-77.603326	
GIS	Area	38.211672	-77.60409	
GIS	Area	38.211892	-77.60442	
GIS	Area	38.21205	-77.604708	
GIS	Area	38.212453	-77.605641	
GIS	Area	38.212568	-77.605973	
GIS	Area	38.212684	-77.606426	
GIS	Area	38.212795	-77.607119	
GIS	Area	38.212781	-77.607139	
GIS	Area	38.213188	-77.610235	
GIS	Area	38.21315	-77.610244	
GIS	Area	38.213163	-77.610325	

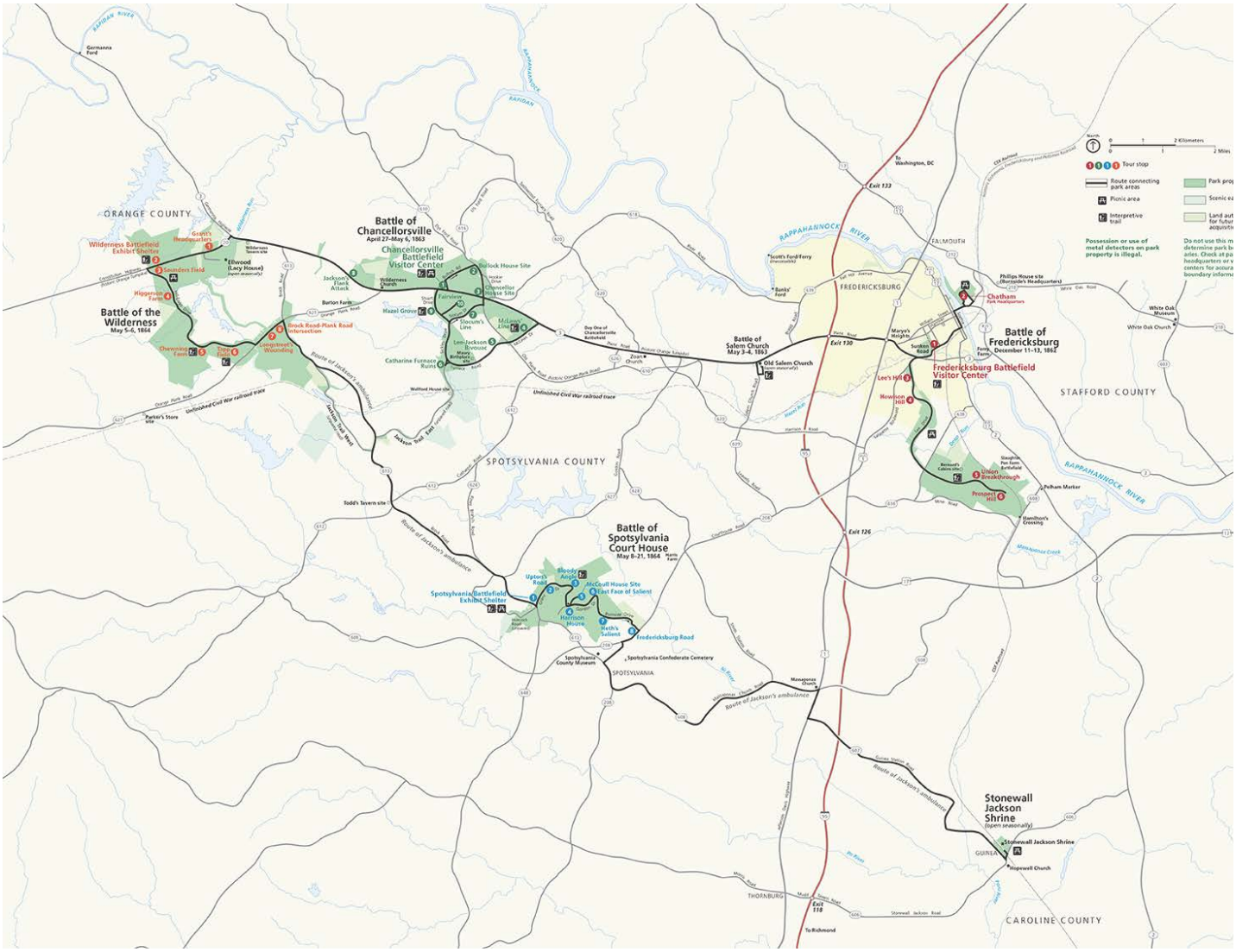
GIS	Area	38.212007	-77.610592	
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GIS	Area	38.211687	-77.613735	
GIS	Area	38.211543	-77.615894	
GIS	Area	38.211115	-77.616983	
GIS	Area	38.211971	-77.619111	
GIS	Area	38.212067	-77.61906	
GIS	Area	38.212441	-77.619813	
GIS	Area	38.21189	-77.621237	
GIS	Area	38.208674	-77.626719	
GIS	Area	38.208918	-77.627157	
GIS	Area	38.208222	-77.627748	
GIS	Area	38.207626	-77.628131	
GIS	Area	38.207591	-77.628261	
GIS	Area	38.207695	-77.628334	
GIS	Area	38.207705	-77.628416	
GIS	Area	38.207896	-77.628601	
GIS	Area	38.207738	-77.628812	
GIS	Area	38.207882	-77.628867	
GIS	Area	38.207907	-77.629195	
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GIS	Area	38.215022	-77.626429	
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GIS	Area	38.215156	-77.626287	
GIS	Area	38.215047	-77.62611	
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GIS	Area	38.216478	-77.620313	
GIS	Area	38.216186	-77.619129	
GIS	Area	38.216901	-77.618876	

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GIS	Area	38.230197	-77.612445	
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	Area	0	0	South Parcel
GIS	Area	38.208149	-77.578598	
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GIS	Area	38.198336	-77.575014	
GIS	Area	38.199944	-77.574653	
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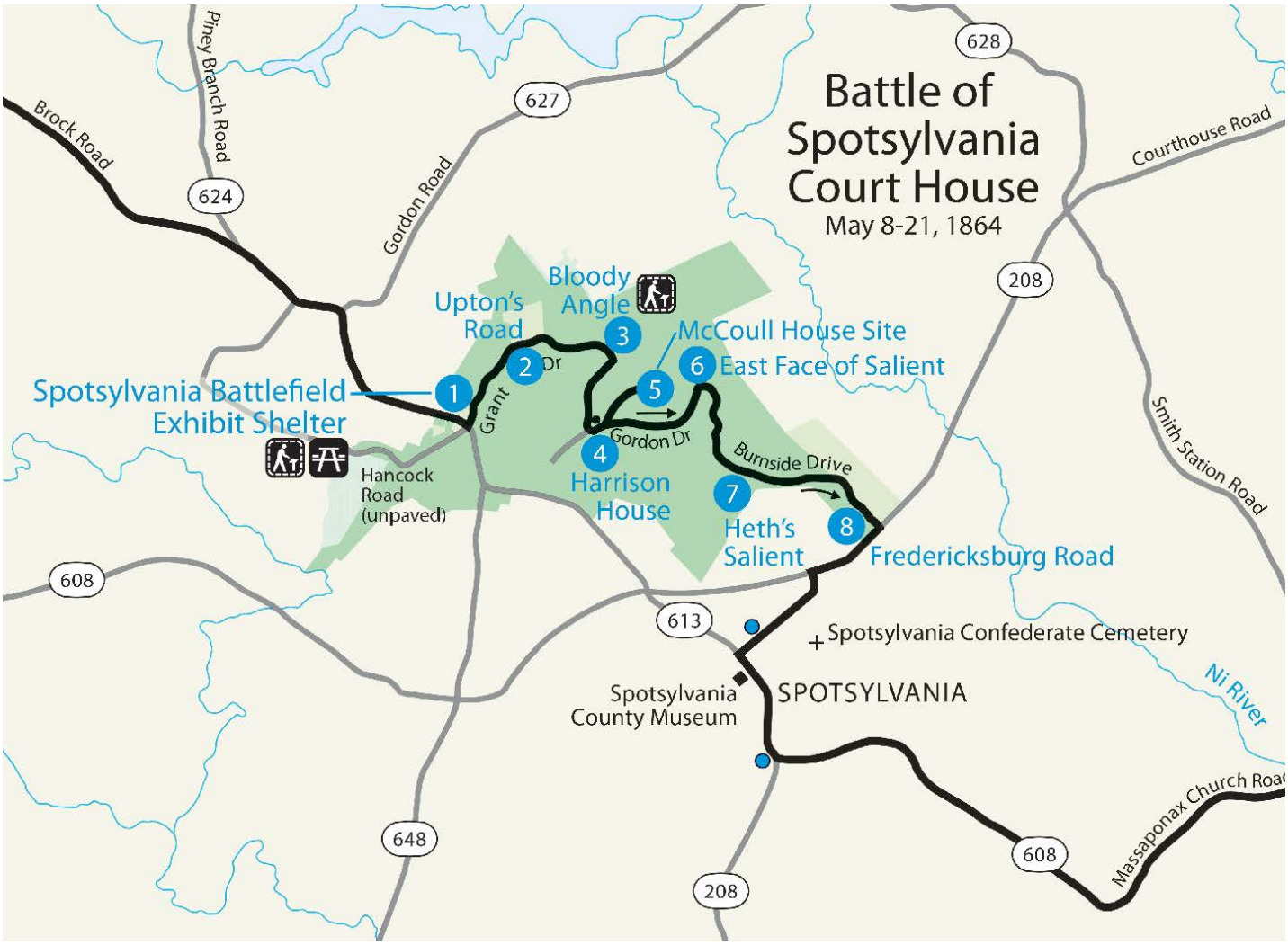
Location Map:



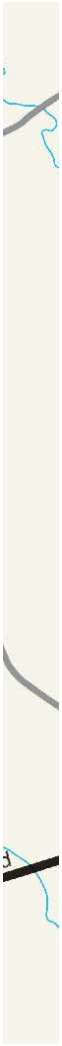
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park Map. The Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield component landscape is southwest of the city of Fredericksburg and marked on the map by blue tour stop notations. (NPS Harpers F Center)



Ferry



Detail map of the Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield. (NPS Harpers Ferry Center)



Regional Landscape Contexts:

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

This context describes the large scale physical forms and patterns of the landscape, such as hill, plateau, ravine, or drumlin, etc. Located west of the physiographic fall line, the Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield lies in the Piedmont Region and contains a harder bedrock underlying its soils than the softer sedimentary soils of the Tidewater Region to the east. The majority of soil profiles in the study area extend from 60 inches to greater than 80 inches and consist of sandy loams or fine sandy loams in the first horizon; sandy clay loams, clay loams, or clay in the second horizon; and loams, sandy clay loams, clay loams, or clay in the third horizon. Major soil classifications include Abell sandy loam, Abell sandy loam, Appling sandy loam, Appling-Wedowee sandy loams, Cecil loam, Cecil-Pacolet complex, Colfax sandy loam, Fluvanna fine sandy loam, Fluvaquents-Udifluvents complex, Louisburg sandy loam, Partlow sandy loam, and Spotsylvania fine sandy loam. The Abell, Appling, Cecil loam, Fluvanna on shallow slopes, and Spotsylvania types, about 25% of the study area, are identified as prime farmland soils by the US Department of Agriculture. Another 52% of the study area contains the Appling-Wedowee, Cecil-Pacolet complex, and Fluvanna on moderate slopes and is categorized as farmland soils of statewide importance. Valleys holding intermittent and perennial drainages contain the Fluvaquents-Udifluvents complex and Partlow sandy loam and are marked by poor drainage characteristics.

The battlefield is within a humid subtropical climate zone (Köppen climate classification Cfa), with hot, humid summers and mild to cool winters that are moderated by the Chesapeake Bay. The battlefield is also located within the US Department of Agriculture plant hardiness zone 7a, where vegetation is hardy to between and zero and five degrees Fahrenheit.

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

This context describes the general human overlay on the physical form on the landscape. Extensive suburban development in and around Fredericksburg, light industrial sites, and major transportation corridors including US Interstate 95 characterize the historically agricultural landscape, although swaths of open agricultural land remain. The region's proximity to Washington, D.C., has accelerated housing development. The Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield is predominantly in a rural setting, though suburban development has crept steadily closer, particularly along the Route 208 corridor from Fredericksburg and in the immediate area around the county seat. The American Battlefield Trust (formerly Civil War Trust and the Civil War Preservation Trust), Central Virginia Battlefields Trust, and other state and private organizations own large portions of historic battlefields surrounding the NMP. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 6; Review comments: Brown, 6 October 2021)

Type of Context: Political

Description:

This context describes the overlay imposed on the landscape through general land use, zoning, legal restrictions, transportation, utilities, population, and political jurisdiction (e.g., state, county, city, borough, or village). Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP is located in northeastern Virginia, approximately 55 miles southwest of Washington, D.C., which is easily accessible by commuter rail. The park's multiple discontiguous areas are situated in the City of Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock River and in communities to the west and south of the city. Vehicular circulation around and through the park is via several major roads, including US Interstate 95; US Route 1 (Jefferson Davis Highway); Virginia State Routes 3 and 20 (Constitution Highway); Virginia State Route 613 (Brock Road); and Lafayette Boulevard. Many state roads follow the alignment of historic roads extant during the Civil War, including Orange Plank Road and Orange Turnpike. The Fredericksburg Visitor Center is located on Lafayette Boulevard; State Route 3 runs through both the Chancellorsville Battlefield and Wilderness Battlefield park units, past the Chancellorsville Visitor Center. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 6; Review comments: Brown, 6 October 2021)

The Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield is located roughly 10 miles southwest of Fredericksburg and less than two miles northwest of its namesake, Spotsylvania County's courthouse. Spotsylvania County comprises 414 square miles of land and is bounded on the northeast by the City of Fredericksburg and the Rappahannock River, the southeast by Caroline County, the southwest by Lake Anna and the North Anna River, and the northwest by Orange County. Census estimates from 2019 calculate Spotsylvania County's population to be 136,215, representing a 11.2% population increase since the 2010 decennial census. (US Census Bureau QuickFacts; Review comments: Brown, 6 October 2021)

County zoning identifies the land around the Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield as Rural (RU), Agricultural 2 (A-2), Agricultural 3 (A-3), Residential 1 (R-1), and Mixed Use (MU). The majority of the land surrounding the battlefield is identified in the Rural zone with the Residential 1 zone aligning with presently developed properties off of Gordon Road (VA 627) and the Mixed Use zone located northwest of Lake Anna Parkway and Brock Road intersection.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 09/22/2021

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield meets the criteria for the “Must be Preserved and Maintained” management category because the preservation of the property is specifically legislated. The battlefield was included within the boundaries of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, established on February 14, 1927. 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.” In addition to components of battle lines, such as earthworks, the legislation directed acquisition of “other historical points as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary, whether shown on said index map sheet or not, and together also with such additional land as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary for monuments, markers, tablets, roads, highways, paths, approaches, and to carry out the general purposes of this Act.” (GMP 1986: 3,92; citing 44 Stat. 1091)

Management Agreements:

Type of Agreement: None

Management Agreement Expiration Date:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative: Tracts 05-101, 05-102, 05-103, 05-104, 05-106, 05-107, 05-108, 05-109, 05-110, 05-111, 05-112, 05-113, 05-114, 05-116, 05-119, 05-120, 05-121, 05-124, 05-125, 05-126, 05-127, 05-128, 05-129, 05-130, 05-131, 05-132, 05-135, 05-141, 05-142, 05-143, 05-144, 05-145, 05-146, 05-147, 05-148, 05-149, 05-151, 05-153, 05-154, 05-156, 05-158, 05-159, 05-160, 05-162, 05-163, 05-164, 05-165, 05-166, 05-168, 05-169.

Type of Interest: Less Than Fee Simple

Narrative: Tracts 05-133, 05-152 (scenic).

Located in managed wilderness?: No

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

Adjacent lands are lands outside the cultural landscape boundary, including lands inside or outside the park. Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield is surrounded by suburban and commercial development on the north, south, and east, and farmland on the west. Acres of battlefield lands lie in these areas, and in some cases these lands have been preserved by state agency, county or local government, or nonprofit organizations. However, other lands remain in private ownership and are currently unprotected. The heaviest development does not directly abut the battlefield property, but encroaching development has shaped it. Pressure for commercial, industrial, and residential development in the region will likely continue to threaten the Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield. (FD 2015: 31,33; NR 2019, Sec.7: 35)

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: Entered Documented

Documentation Narrative Description:

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park (NMP) was established by Congress on February 14, 1927 (44 Stat. 1091), under the name Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park. It was transferred from the War Department to the NPS on August 10, 1933.

The National Military Park was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966 with passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. National Register documentation for the park was approved on May 23, 1978 under the name Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park and Cemetery. The documentation identified significance under Criterion A in the area of Military and Criterion C in the area of Architecture for 23 resources associated with the battlefields of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, The Wilderness, and Spotsylvania. The period of significance was listed as 1700–1899, with a specific span of dates from December 1862 to May 1864. The entire battlefield, as well as the Bloody Angle, earthworks, and ruins of the Landrum House, McCoull House, and Harrison House were described as contributing resources. In 1983, the Spotsylvania Court House Historic District was listed in the National Register, but the 101-acre area is not located withing the boundaries of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP.

The national military park was also identified in the National Register Multiple Property Nomination, “The Civil War in Virginia, 1861-1865: Historic and Archaeological Resources” (076-5168). The documentation was accepted by the Keeper on February 18, 2000. The MPDF identified property types and historic contexts with which to evaluate historic and archeological resources related to the Civil War. The six property types were battlefields, earthworks, campsites, military hospitals, military headquarters, and military prisons. Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP was identified under the battlefields and earthworks property types under Criterion A for its association with the history of the Civil War in Virginia, Criterion B for its association with noted soldiers or civilians, Criterion C for its notable and intact examples of military engineering or architecture, and Criterion D for its potential to enhance an understanding of military events based on archaeological remains. The historic contexts were organized by the Civil War campaigns in Virginia, most of which were conducted along principal transportation routes. The Battle of Spotsylvania was described as part of the Overland Campaign.

On September 2, 2010, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (SHPO) conducted a preliminary review of a February 2010 update of the park’s National Register documentation and agreed with its proposed boundaries and list of contributing and noncontributing resources. However, in a letter dated March 9, 2011, the SHPO provided additional comments on the draft and recommended extending the end date of the proposed overall period of significance from 1959 to 1965. Extending the end date, and also revising the historic context “Architecture and Landscape Architecture of the Middle Peninsula (1768-1959),” would recognize post-Civil War resources with architectural significance. Extending the end date would also recognize the monuments and other improvements in the park that resulted from the commemoration of the Civil War Centennial that ended in 1965. The SHPO suggested changing the draft’s evaluation of post-Civil War buildings and sites from noncontributing to contributing throughout the nomination and re-evaluating the SHPO’s previous evaluations of post-Civil War resource ineligibility, where relevant.

On May 23, 2019 the Keeper of the National Register approved an update to the park’s National Register documentation, which accounted for all resources acquired through boundary changes, or that gained significance since the 1978 documentation was completed, including the Civil War centennial and Mission 66 park development. The documentation identified significance under Criterion A in the areas of Conservation, Health/Medicine, Military, and Other: Commemoration; Criterion B for Ambrose Burnside,

Ulysses S. Grant, Joseph Hooker, Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson, Robert E. Lee, and George Meade; Criterion C in Architecture and Landscape Architecture, and Criterion D in Archeology: Historic–Non-Aboriginal. The property also meets Criteria Considerations D (cemeteries) and F (commemorative properties). The period of significance was listed as 1768-1965, the construction date for Chatham Manor to the 50-year cutoff date for National Register significance and the 100th anniversary of the end of the Civil War. Among the significant dates noted in the documentation was May 8–21, 1864, the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House.

For the Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield site, the 2019 documentation identified the following contributing resources: Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield (site), Spotsylvania Court House Federal Earthworks (Federal VI Corps Works, Hancock’s Works, Burnside’s Works, others unnamed); Spotsylvania Court House Confederate Earthworks (West Shoulder of Mule Shoe, East Shoulder of Mule Shoe, Bloody Angle, East Angle, Confederate 1st Corps Works, Lee’s Final Line, others unnamed); Spotsylvania Court House Maintenance Building; Spotsylvania Court House Tour Road System (Culverts, Grant Drive, Hancock Drive, Anderson Drive, Gordon Drive, Bloody Angle Drive, Burnside Drive); Upton’s Road Trace, Landrum House Road; McCoull House CCC Access Road, Spotsylvania Court House Visitor Kiosk, General Sedgwick Monument, MOLLUS Marker, Stuart Memorial, 126th Ohio Regiment Monument, 15th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers Monument – Spotsylvania Court House, Fallen Oak Marker, 49th New York Infantry Monument, Maryland Brigade Marker, Battlefield ID Tablets, Earthworks ID Tablets, House Site ID Tablets, Road ID Tablets, Landrum House Ruins, McCoull House, Spindle House Site, and the Harrison House. Noncontributing features included the Upton’s Charge Memorial, McGowan’s Brigade Monument, Ramseur’s Brigade Monument, and 17th Michigan Monument.

According to research conducted for this CLI and the categories of National Register documentation outlined in the “CLI Professional Procedures Guide,” the proposed areas and periods of significance for the Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield landscape are consistent with the overall areas and periods of significance identified in the approved May 2019 National Register documentation. The documentation also adequately describes the site’s numerous historic resources that contribute to its significance. Therefore, for purposes of the CLI, Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield is considered “Entered-Documented.”

Eligibility: Eligible -- Keeper

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 05/23/2019

Concurrence Narrative:

Significance Level: National

Contributing: Contributing

Classification: District

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

The Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park (NMP) Historic District is significant at the national level under National Register Criteria A, B, C, and D in the areas of Military, Commemoration, Conservation, Health/Medicine, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Archeology. The four battlefield units – Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania Court House, Chancellorsville, and Wilderness – and three discontiguous sites – Ellwood, Jackson Shrine, and Salem Church – that constitute Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park derive their primary significance as the site of military activity during the American Civil War from 1862-1864. The park’s overall period of significance is 1768-1965, with the

beginning of construction of Chatham, and extending to 1965, with the Civil War Centennial and associated commemoration efforts within the park.

Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield is significant under all four National Register criteria in the areas of Military, Commemoration, Conservation, Landscape Architecture, and Archeology. The period of significance for the battlefield is 1864-1964, from the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House (May 8–21) through the completion of a visitor kiosk. The battlefield also meets Criteria Consideration F, which applies to the contributing commemorative monuments that possess significance engendered from their age, design, and symbolic values.

CRITERION A

Military History:
Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield is nationally significant in the area of Military History as the site of the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House, May 8-21, 1864, as part of the larger Overland Campaign, May 4–June 12, 1864. On March 12, 1864, Ulysses S. Grant was promoted to Lieutenant General and given overall command of all Union armies. Grant came to the position with the outlines of a plan to launch a series of simultaneous offensives designed to destroy the South's capacity to wage war. The two main thrusts were to be conducted by Union forces in the West under Major General William T. Sherman and Meade's Army of the Potomac. Sherman was to march on Atlanta, destroy the main western body of the Confederate army under Joseph E. Johnston, and devastate the resources of central Georgia. Grant would accompany and oversee the operations of Meade's army in its operations against General Robert E. Lee in the East. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 92)

On the night of May 7–8, 1864, both armies raced for the vital intersection at Spotsylvania Court House that controlled the shortest route to Richmond. Lee arrived first, entrenched, and successfully withstood a series of Union attacks. On the morning of May 12, two Federal corps charged from the woods opposite a vulnerable section of the Confederate line known as the "Mule Shoe Salient." Thanks in part to thick fog and wet Confederate powder, the initial Union advance overwhelmed the Southerners. Confederate reinforcements counterattacked, and for the next 20 hours this sector witnessed the most intense hand-to-hand combat of the war. The site of this desperate fighting came to be called the "Bloody Angle" and earned Lee enough time to build new earthworks, which he held until Grant sidled south once again on May 21. (FD 2015: 5)

Commemoration:
Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield is nationally significant in the area of Commemoration for its association with the origin and evolution of the Civil War battlefield memorialization movement. Veterans and their families were largely responsible for creating these tangible reminders of the losses endured. The collection of monuments installed during the period of significance consists of representative examples of many typical Civil War monuments: simple small stone markers, funerary-type stone, gun monuments, obelisks, and statues on pedestals. At Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield, eight memorial features were installed during the period of significance. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 105-106)

Conservation:
Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield is nationally significant in the area of Conservation for its inclusion in Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, one of several national military parks created during the period of increased nationalism and prosperity between the two World Wars. Local movements to preserve portions of the battlefields through land acquisition met with little success in the years immediately following the Civil War, despite the fact that in the 1890s battlefield preservation efforts at the federal level resulted in the creation of the country's first four national military parks, all at Civil War sites, under the management of the War Department. These designations prompted a flood of petitions in the early 1900s requesting that Congress act to establish additional parks for other deserving American battlefields. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 116)

Revived efforts to create a national park at Fredericksburg finally came to fruition in 1927, just after Congress authorized a study of all the nation's battlefields to assist in prioritizing the many petitions for creating national military parks and erecting memorials. The Army War College conducted the study over the next several years and devised a classification system for providing Congress with a list of battlefields

ranked according to their relative importance. The Fredericksburg battlefields received national military park status while the study was underway, along with three other Civil War and two Revolutionary War sites. The subsequent development of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP, under the US War Department and later the NPS, contributed to the evolution of nationwide standards for battlefield preservation and interpretation. The War Department laid the foundation for the park through land acquisition and road construction. Two major periods of NPS development—the New Deal era (1933–1942) and the Mission 66 era (1956–1965)—created much of the current park landscape. At Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield, this included construction of a maintenance building by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1937 and a visitor kiosk by the NPS in 1964. Beginning in the 1940s, the NPS placed small metal plaques designed by the War Department throughout the park: Road ID Tablets identifying the military park roads, Earthworks ID Tablets identifying battle line trenches and lunettes, House Site ID Tablets marking historic house sites, and Battlefield ID Tablets marking important battlefield positions and sites of military interest. All four types of tablets are present at Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 116,125,128,130)

CRITERION B

Military:
Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield is nationally significant in the area of Military History for its association with the significant commanders of US and Confederate forces, including General Robert E. Lee (1807–1870), Major General Ambrose E. Burnside (1824–1881), Major General Joseph Hooker (1814–1879), Major General George G. Meade (1815–1872), and Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant (1822–1885). Lee commanded the Army of Northern Virginia through important defensive victories at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville and maintained competent command of his troops even after the tide turned against them in the early stages of the Overland Campaign. Burnside, who had taken command of the Army of the Potomac, was removed from command following a devastating loss at Fredericksburg that resulted in 13,000 casualties. Meade led the Third Division at Fredericksburg and the Fifth Corps at Chancellorsville before taking command of the Army of the Potomac after Hooker's resignation and leading it during battles at the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. The battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court House marked the first of Grant's tenure as commander in chief of the Union armies. In the spring of 1864, Congress revived the rank of Lieutenant General, which gave him complete military control of the Union Army whether he was in Washington or the field. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 133-138; Review comments: Brown, 6 October 2021)

CRITERION C

Landscape Architecture:
Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield is nationally significant in the area of Landscape Architecture for the designed landscape layers that the US War Department and NPS superimposed on the battlefields of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP from 1930 to 1942. The landscape comprises representative examples of early national military and historical park design, as well as of Great Depression-era Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) planning and site improvement implementation. The roads designed and constructed during this period – such as the Spotsylvania Court House Tour Road System – and the numerous stone culverts, bridges, lined ditches, and tree rings associated with these roads are characterized by the curvilinear geometries, natural materials, and rustic detailing that are hallmarks of 1930s' national park design. The existing landscape continues to convey the initial design intent of the War Department and the NPS and reflects a successful application of the master planning process developed by the NPS during the 1930s and 1940s. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 146,156)

Park officials from the Branch of Plans and Designs worked with the Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings to develop the first master plan for Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP, approved by Director Arno B. Cammerer in 1936. Planners and designers, engineers, foresters, and historians collaborated on the placement of roads and trails and the restoration of trenches according to the established NPS concepts of naturalistic landscape design that emphasized visual and cultural harmonization. They overlaid their plans on existing circulation routes and the infrastructure foundation established by the War Department during the park's initial development, revising the designs for proposed as well as completed roadways. For example, landscape architects adjusted the alignment of the Spotsylvania Court House Tour Road System through the Bloody Angle area to address NPS Chief Historian Verne E. Chatelain's concern about its

jarring appearance on the natural terrain. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 157, citing Zenzen 2011: 62-63,70-76)

In general, the War Department and Park Service planners created serpentine roadways designed to lead visitors to historical points of interest, frame scenic or important historic vistas, minimize cut and fill, and avoid steep grades and sharp turns. The loop roads and broad Y-intersections at Spotsylvania are typical elements of NPS road systems. CCC laborers carefully landscaped the road banks in a naturalistic style and constructed stone or stone-faced culverts, bridges, and gutters from local, rough-hewn materials. Engineers also attempted to avoid large trees along the routes and incorporated stone tree rings where necessary to protect trees close to the roadway. To ensure a consistent appearance, park planners used the standard designs and detailed construction guidelines for stonework produced by the Branch of Plans and Designs. Bridges and culverts identical to those at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP can be seen at other parks such as Shiloh NMP in Tennessee. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 157-158, citing Blythe et.al. 1995: 97; Good 1938: 169-200; and Zenzen 2011:70-76)

CRITERION D

Archeology: Historic – Non-Aboriginal
Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield is nationally significant in the area of Archelogy (Historic-Non-Aboriginal) for the information it has yielded and has the potential to yield about the history of the Civil War. The property also possesses significance at the state and local levels for sites that have or may reveal information about the agrarian and industrial economy of antebellum Virginia. Evaluation of archeological resources is beyond the scope of this CLI, and as such only contributing resources that are discussed in the National Register are referenced. At Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield, contributing archeological sites include the Landrum House Ruins, McCoull House, Spindle House Site, and Harrison House. For more information on Archeology, refer to the park's 2019 National Register documentation. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 49,65 and Sec.8: 158)

National Register Significance Criteria:

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

B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past

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

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

National Register Criteria Consideration:

F -- A commemorative property

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

Time Period: CE 1864 - CE 1964

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Shaping the Political Landscape	The Civil War	Battles In The North And South	
Creating Social Institutions and Movements	Ways of Life	Farming Communities	
Creating Social Institutions and Movements	Ways of Life	Industrial Life Of The Last Half Of The 19th Century	
Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	NPS Mission 66	
Expressing Cultural Values	Landscape Architecture	Protection Of Natural And Cultural Resources	
Expressing Cultural Values	Landscape Architecture	Colonial Revival Landscape Design	
Transforming the Environment	Historic Preservation	The Federal Government Enters The Movement	

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Archeology

Area of Significance Subcategory: Historic-Non-Aboriginal

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Conservation

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Landscape Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Other

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative: Commemoration

Area of Significance Category: Military

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

NRIS Information:

NRIS Name:	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park
NRIS ID:	66000046
Other Name:	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park
Primary Certification Date:	05/23/2019
NRIS Name:	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park
NRIS ID:	66000046
Primary Certification Date:	05/23/1978

State Register Documentation:

Identification Number:	111-0147
Name:	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park
Listed Date:	01/16/1973

National Historic Landmarks:

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:

World Heritage Site:

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape: No

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
BCE 1000 - 200	Settled	Hunter-gatherers follow migratory animals to and through the Rappahannock River valley.
BCE 200 - 1600	Inhabited	Humans increasingly inhabit the Rappahannock River valley year-round. The regional population grows. They cultivate a patchwork of fields and woodlands surrounding permanent villages and establish seasonal camps on the Northern Neck. Several Algonquian-speaking tribes form a political alliance lead by the Powhatan.
CE 1608	Explored	John Smith explores the Rappahannock River, from the Chesapeake Bay to the fall line. (CLI 2017)
CE 1676 - 1679	Built	Virginia General Assembly establishes a fort on the Rappahannock River, (CLI 2017)
CE 1720	Established	Spotsylvania County is established, (CLI 2017)
CE 1721	Planned	Robert Buckner and John Royston conceptualize the town that will become Fredericksburg, (CLI 2017)
CE 1727	Established	City of Fredericksburg is established as a port for Spotsylvania County, (CLI 2017)
CE 1728	Platted	Fredericksburg surveyed and platted, (CLI 2017)
CE 1732	Moved	The county court seat is relocated from Germanna to Fredericksburg. (CLI 2017; Review comments: Brown, 6 October 2021)
CE 1738	Established	House of Burgesses authorized the holding of twice-annual town fairs. These were likely held in the open fields west of town, (CLI 2011)
CE 1739	Purchased/Sold	Three additional acres for the town are purchased from Henry Willis and John Lewis, (CLI 2011)
CE 1755 - 1757	Military Operation	Fredericksburg becomes an important depot for troops and supplies during the French and Indian War, (CLI 2011)
CE 1768	Built	Chatham is constructed (marks the start of the park's period of significance). (NR 2019)
CE 1781	Established	Fredericksburg is incorporated as a town. (CLI 2011)
CE 1800 - 1820	Built	Landrum House is constructed. (NR 2019)
CE 1807	Destroyed	Approximately half of Fredericksburg is destroyed by a fire. (CLI 2011)
CE 1821 - 1864	Built	Spindle House is constructed. (NR 2019)
CE 1830	Built	Harrison House is constructed. (NR 2019)
CE 1837	Built	Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad links Fredericksburg to Richmond, then the state capital. (CLI 2017)
CE 1840	Built	Canal is completed west of the downtown. An offshoot drainage ditch or "mill run" is later constructed branching off to the east. (CLI 2011)
CE 1851	Established	The incorporated city limits of Fredericksburg are extended westward to Willis Street. (CLI 2017)

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1861	Military Operation	Start of Civil War.
CE 1862	Military Operation	First Battle of Fredericksburg (December 13).
CE 1863	Military Operation	Battles of Chancellorsville, Second Fredericksburg, and Salem Church (May 1-5).
CE 1863	Military Operation	President Abraham Lincoln replaces US General Joseph Hooker with George Meade to head the Army of the Potomac. (NR 2019)
CE 1864	Military Operation	Lincoln appoints Ulysses Grant as Lieutenant General, commander of the entire US Army. (NR 2019)
CE 1864	Military Operation	Battle of the Wilderness. (May 5-7). (NR 2019)
CE 1864	Military Operation	From May 7–21, US and CS armies move south from the Wilderness, entrenching around Spotsylvania Court House, and amassing 30,000 casualties resulting in a stalemate and pushing the armies further south (Battle of Spotsylvania Court House). (NR 2019)
CE 1865	Military Operation	The Civil War ends.
CE 1866 - 1868	Established	US Army reinters the bodies of US soldiers buried in and around Spotsylvania Court House at Willis Hill in Fredericksburg, creating Fredericksburg National Cemetery. (NR 2019)
CE 1885	Memorialized	Charles Phelps, commander of the 7th Maryland Volunteers during the Battle of Spotsylvania, purchases 15.25 acres of battlefield land on which to install markers for his regiment and others in the brigade. (NR 2019)
CE 1887	Memorialized	In May, the Sedgwick Memorial Association, made up US VI Corps veterans, dedicate the General Sedgwick Monument near the site’s Brock Road entrance. An iron fence with granite posts surrounds the monument until 1932. (NR 2019)
CE 1891 - 1911	Purchased/Sold	In April, US and CS veterans organized as the Chancellorsville Battlefield Association to start a battlefield park, purchase substantial areas of Chancellorsville and Spotsylvania Court House battlefields, forming a holding company in 1904 before returning the land to private ownership. (NR 2019)
CE 1898	Established	In February, the Battlefield Park Commission convinces the Virginia Assembly to incorporate the Fredericksburg and Adjacent National Battlefields Memorial Park Association of Virginia to mark and preserve the battlefields of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, The Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Court House. (NR 2019)
CE 1902	Memorialized	In October, veterans of the 49th New York Infantry erect their monument near the Bloody Angle. An iron fence surrounds the monument until the 1930s. (NR 2019)

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1903	Memorialized	In May, Maryland judge, Charles E. Phelps, erects the Maryland Brigade Monument in a small clearing in the woods north of the Confederate First Corps earthworks. (NR 2019)
CE 1909	Memorialized	In May, State of New Jersey erects the 15th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers Monument a few feet to the east of the 49th New York Infantry Monument. An ornate iron fence with eight masonry pillars encloses the monument until the early-1930s. (NR 2019)
CE 1914	Memorialized	In May, veterans of the 126th Ohio Volunteers and the State of Ohio erect the 126th Ohio Regiment Monument. Enclosed by a chain and wood-post fence until 1930s. (NR 2019)
CE 1927	Established	Dedication of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park. (NR 2019)
CE 1927	Memorialized	The Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) dedicate five cast-bronze and white-granite markers on or near the Park's various battlefields. (NR 2019)
CE 1931	Memorialized	In July, Edward Stuart places a simple stone marker at each of three sites, East Angle, West Angle, and the Fallen Oak Marker commemorating the site of a 22-inch-thick oak tree cut down by crossfire at the Bloody Angle. (NR 2019)
CE 1933	Established	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park is transfers from the War Department to the National Park Service (NPS). (NR 2019)
CE 1933	Removed	The NPS removes all fences from around monuments. (NR 2019).
CE 1935 - 1936	Built	The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) constructs a small wood-frame visitor contact station at the Bloody Angle near the Grant Drive West intersection.
CE 1936	Planned	The NPS develops the first master plan for the park, designing roads and trails and earthwork restoration according to established NPS concepts of naturalistic landscape design emphasizing visual harmonization.
CE 1936	Altered	The NPS adjusts the alignment of the Spotsylvania Court House Tour Road System through the Bloody Angle area to address concerns about its jarring appearance on the natural terrain.
CE 1937	Built	The CCC constructs the Maintenance Building near the CCC Camp Bloody Angle at the eastern end of the McCoull House CCC Access Road. (NR 2019)
CE 1940	Memorialized	Marking earthworks, battlefields, roads, and historic house sites throughout the park, the NPS installs a series of one-foot-by-two-feet cast-aluminum identification tablets with white lettering and slant-mounted on a two- to four-feet-tall octagonal metal-clad-concrete bases. (NR 2019).
CE 1940	Land Transfer	The Pennsylvania Commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (MOLLUS), donates 161.85 acres at the Bloody Angle to the NPS. (NR 2019)

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1940	Memorialized	MOLLUS Marker dedicated in commemoration of the MOLLUS land donation at the Bloody Angle. (NR 2019)
CE 1941	Land Transfer	In September, the Stuart family donate two acres, including the Stuart Memorial in honor of Edward T. Stuart, an early-park advocate. (NR 2019)
CE 1942	Abandoned	The CCC camps in the park close.
CE 1960	Memorialized	The 126th Ohio Regiment Monument is erected. (NR 2019)
CE 1964	Built	The NPS builds the Visitor Kiosk. It is connected by concrete sidewalks to a parking/entrance loop off Grant Drive near the battlefield's western boundary. This structure replaces the earlier CCC contact station. (NR 2019)
CE 1964	Memorialized	The State of New Jersey rededicates the 15th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers Monument, placing a marker at its south-side base. (NR 2019)
CE 1965	Memorialized	Civil War Centennial events are held in the park (this marks the end of the park's period of significance)
CE 1966	Established	The park is administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. (NR 2019)
CE 1969 - 1979	Land Transfer	The park's 1969 Master Plan identifies acquisition priorities to combat development threats, and purchases 166 acres at Spotsylvania Court House, including the Laurel Hill engagement site and the area between the opposing lines on the west side of the Mule Shoe salient. There is an exchange of NPS land southeast of Courthouse Road for the Alrich property south of present-day Burnside Drive, and exchange and deletion of NPS land along and including portions of Hancock Drive (in 1973). (Review comments: Brown, 6 October 2021)
CE 1982	Altered	The NPS removes about 855 feet of Bloody Angle Drive where it joins Grant Drive West, renaming Grant Drive East to Burnside Drive, and closes Anderson Drive.
CE 1986	Planned	The park completes a General Management Plan. (GMP)
CE 1990	Restored	The NPS affixes an in-kind replacement of the original bronze Greek cross stolen from the 15th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers Monument at an unknown date. (NR 2019)
CE 1994	Memorialized	The Society of the Old Greek Cross erects Upton's Charge Memorial at the edge of the woods on the north side of Upton's Road Trace. (NR 2019)
CE 1995 - 1997	Memorialized	Members of the 17th Michigan Volunteers reenactment unit erect and dedicate their monument. (NR 2019)
CE 1999	Abandoned	The park temporarily closes the Visitor Kiosk restrooms due to contaminated water from a well. (PEPC 26675)
CE 2001	Memorialized	The Living History Association of North Carolina, Inc., and the North Carolina Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans erect Ramseur's Brigade Monument in front of the McCoull House Site. (NR 2019)

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 2007	Altered	Rappahannock Electric Cooperative buries 635 linear feet of overhead power lines within their easement between Route 648 (Block House Road) and Route 613 (Brock Road). (PEPC 19922)
CE 2007	Built	The park completes “Stabilize Historic Ruins and Resources” project. At Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield, the project adds a wayside exhibit for the Harrison House off of Anderson Drive and marks the McCoull House foundation with a cut stone border set on-grade. (PMIS 21686)
CE 2009	Memorialized	The Brigadier General Samuel McGowan Camp 40, South Carolina Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans erect McGowan’s Brigade Monument. (NR 2019)
CE 2009	Built	The park installs a new water service line connecting the Visitor Kiosk restrooms with a nearby Spotsylvania County waterline. (PEPC 26675)
CE 2009	Altered	The park repaves Hancock Road with compacted gravel matching the existing gravel surfacing. (PEPC 26204)
CE 2010	Maintained	The park restains the CCC-era Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield Maintenance Building (CRIS-HS 082025) (PEPC 30079)
CE 2010	Built	The park installs new wayside exhibits and concrete exhibit pads at 10 separate locations on the Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield. (PEPC 30484)
CE 2010	Demolished	The park removes non-historic residence from the battlefield landscape, known as Quarters #11, located at 7941 Brock Road. The structure was built in the 1970s and in 1997, the NPS and Virginia SHPO determined it to be not eligible for listing on the National Register (PEPC 31624)
CE 2015	Maintained	The park replaces the asphalt fiberglass composite shingle roof on the CCC-era Maintenance Building. (PEPC 56609)
CE 2018 - 2019	Altered	Completed in February, the park reroutes the Battlefield History Trail loop, changing two crossings points of Brock Road to only one. (PEPC 80328)
CE 2019	Maintained	The park repaints the Visitor Kiosk. (PEPC 86963)
CE 2020	Planned	The park requests funding to remove the non-historic residence from the battlefield landscape, known as the Whitlock House, located at 8204 Brock Road. The structure was built circa 1970. (PEPC 83995; Review comment: Mink, 6 October 2021)

Physical History:

INTRODUCTION

The following section provides information on the physical development and evolution of the site, organized by time periods. The text is extracted directly from selected portions of the "National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park," prepared by Stephen Olausen, Kristen Heitert, Laura Kline, Gretchen Pineo, and Elizabeth de Block of the Public Archaeology Lab, Inc., and approved by the Keeper of the National Register on May 23, 2019.

LANDSCAPE ORIGINS, TO 1800

Before European settlement, present day Spotsylvania County was home to the Siouan tribes. While these Native Americans were dominantly nomadic, there tended to be an ethnic division of land among them. The Fall Line marked the boundary between the Coastal Algonquians and the Piedmont Siouan-speakers at the end of the Late Woodland period. The land between the North Anna and Rappahannock Rivers, principally occupied by the Manahoacs, formed the region that later became Spotsylvania County. (Historic Resources Appendix, Spotsylvania County: 2)

In 1608, Captain John Smith was one of the first Europeans to explore the region, and sailed up the Rappahannock River to the falls above present-day Fredericksburg. He recorded many existing settlements along the way. Near the site of Fredericksburg, this included a hunting camp called Mahaskahod at the falls, near where Smith and his crew had an unfriendly encounter with the Manahoac (Mannahoack). According to Smith, the forest was open enough that there was no place for the Manahoacs to hide. (CLR 2020 draft: 8)

Smith's explorations followed the first British settlement on Jamestown Island in 1607. Over the next fifty years, European settlers in the Tidewater displaced the native people through land seizures and military action. The immigrants mostly remained east of the Fall Line through the seventeenth century, but they carried with them diseases that, together with conflicts, decimated native peoples throughout the region, including the Manahoac. When the German explorer Johann Lederer traveled up the Rappahannock in 1670 after defeat of the Powhatan Confederacy, he encountered no Manahoac people. (CLR 2020 draft: 8-9)

Lederer's exploration coincided with the beginning of European settlement in the Fredericksburg area. In 1671, the British Crown granted 2,000 acres along the Rappahannock River to John Buckner and Thomas Royston. In 1676, an adjacent grant was awarded to Lawrence Smith, who built a palisaded fort. These men explored the area for exploitation and settlement. It was not until fifty years later in 1727 that fifty acres along the river were purchased from heirs of Buckner and Royston for the founding of a village named Fredericksburg, in honor of Frederick, Prince of Wales. Fredericksburg quickly grew into a center of commerce based on agriculture and natural resource extraction, the labor of enslaved African people, and its location at the head of navigable waters. (CLR 2020 draft: 9)

The county's namesake, Alexander Spotswood, was appointed Lieutenant Governor to the Colony of Virginia in 1710 and played a significant role in westward expansion. Importing German immigrants, mainly indentured servants, he devised a settlement based on iron ore discoveries along the Rapidan River and founded the County of Spotsylvania in 1721. The first permanent settlement in 1725 was called Germanna, presently in Orange County, and located roughly 16 miles northwest of the present-day Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield. Spotswood's Tubal Furnace site was one of the first sources of iron discovered and mined in the colonies. (Historic Resources Appendix, Spotsylvania County: 2)

ANTEBELLUM LAND DEVELOPMENT AND FARMING, 1800–1864

Present-day Courthouse Road (VA 208) traveled southwest from Fredericksburg and terminated in a T intersection at present-day Brock Road (VA 613) with the latter continuing roughly south toward Richmond. A detailed map of the county drawn between 1819 and 1820 by John Wood shows a tavern or hotel identified as “Alsop’s Tavern” located at this intersection (Figure 1). County tax records indicate that Samuel Alsop was granted an ordinary operator’s license in 1813 and continued to operate the tavern along with a retail store until 1838. At that time, the enterprising Lewis Rawlings purchased from Samuel Alsop 1,125 acres called the “Tavern Tract” for $8,000 and deeded to the justices of Spotsylvania County ten acres to establish the county seat and courthouse adjacent to his tavern. The county relocated in 1840 and moved into a Roman Revival courthouse completed at the intersection under the supervision of Malcolm B. Crawford. (NR 1983, Sec.8: np)

North of the courthouse, deed and census records establish the McCoull, Spindle, Landrum, and Harrison families, as well as an enslaved population, in the Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield landscape before the start of the Civil War. These family farms developed as large plantations and were subdivided as the result of marriage or attrition throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. They generally consisted of a core residential complex with a limited suite of outbuildings. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 171)

McCoull:
The earliest mention of the McCoull family in Spotsylvania is found in a deed dated November 22, 1774, when Neil McCoull, a merchant, is recorded as having purchased 1,000 acres. McCoull purchased 150 more acres in 1778, which connected his original purchase with the property of the wealthy and influential Marye family to the north. Through a series of complicated land transactions and debt payments, the McCoull family came into possession of more than 400 acres of the neighboring Marye estate in 1808, land that became the core of the McCoull (or Woodshaw) Farm. The 1860 census records list a descendant of Neil McCoull as the property owner and that the estate comprised 600 acres and livestock and farm equipment valued at more than $800 (Figure 2). McCoull also owned six enslaved people at this time. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 172, citing Geier and Tinkham 2006; Gurney 1939: 3-15; Harrison 1986: 292; and Rhea 1997: 187,225)

Spindle:
Built in 1821, the Spindle House stood on land originally owned by the Wiglesworth family and was constructed by Benjamin Spindle who had married into the family at or close to that year. Benjamin died in late 1859 or early 1860, and his estate of 332 acres was divided among his children and his second wife, Sarah. His heirs also divided 21 enslaved people among themselves. While the valuation of the Spindle land and property holdings was high, the family home was comparatively modest, described as a simple 2.5-story wooden farmhouse sited on a small rise and surrounded by an orchard and outbuildings. Like many of their neighbors, the Spindles practiced a more diversified farming regimen consisting of tobacco, wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, and hay, but were still reliant on the productivity of an enslaved workforce. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 172, citing Geier et.al. 2005 and KCI Technologies 1997: np)

Landrum:
The Landrum House was owned by the farmer Williss Landrum and shared with several family members including Lucy, Mary, Bettie, Cornelius, and Edward. The farm, purchased in 1825, comprised 170 acres and supported livestock valued at $295. The house is believed to have been a log-framed, wood-sheathed, one-and-one-half-story building with four rooms surrounded by a garden and at least one outbuilding. Family members claim the house was very old at the time of its purchase by Williss, suggesting a potential eighteenth-century construction date. A detached kitchen, log barn, and icehouse also may have stood on the property. Williss Landrum reportedly purchased three enslaved people in 1845, suggesting the potential for associated housing, but there is no record of those individuals in the 1860 census. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 171, citing Blades 1979: 3-4,10-12 and Harrison 1986: 297-298)

Harrison:

In 1860, the Harrison House was occupied by Edgar W. Harrison, who owned 190 acres valued at $1,500 and maintained a personal estate of $9,500 that included a small number of horses and livestock. Harrison also exploited the work of 11 enslaved people. Harrison's farm produced corn, oats, tobacco, and butter sufficient to support his wife and two children. The house itself was described as a wood one-and-one-half-story building set on a stone foundation with two brick chimneys and two shed additions. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 172, citing Harrison 1986: 288)

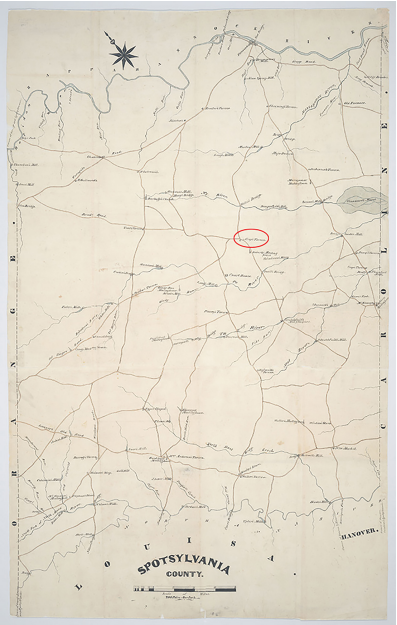


Figure 1. Map of Spotsylvania County with "Alsop's Tavern" circled, 1819–1820. (Library of Virginia)



Figure 2. McCoull House and two outbuildings, circa 1865. View northeast. (Library of Congress)

THE OVERLAND CAMPAIGN, MAY 4–JUNE 12, 1864

With its location about halfway between Washington, DC, and Richmond, Virginia, the Fredericksburg area possessed strategic value that made its control important to both the Union and Confederate armies. The area was on the most direct overland route for Union campaigns to seize Richmond and gain control of the roads, railroads, and rivers that enabled the Confederate army to maintain its lines of supply. The Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers, however, proved to be major obstacles that Confederate General Robert E. Lee and his Army of Northern Virginia used to great advantage in defending the area from Northern incursion. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 76)

On March 12, 1864, Ulysses S. Grant was promoted to the recently revived rank of Lieutenant General and given overall command of all Union armies. Grant came to the position with the outlines of a plan to launch a series of simultaneous offensives designed to destroy the South's capacity to wage war. The two main thrusts were to be conducted by Union forces in the West under Major General William T. Sherman and Meade's Army of the Potomac. Sherman was to march on Atlanta, destroy the main western body of the Confederate army under Joseph E. Johnston, and devastate the resources of central Georgia. Grant would accompany and oversee the operations of Meade's army in its operations against Lee in the East. Augmented by the addition of Ambrose Burnside's independent Ninth Corps, the Army of the Potomac was to once again cross the Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers with the intent of marching on and seizing Richmond. Grant hoped that by threatening Richmond he could force Lee into a general and decisive battle. "Lee's Army will be your objective point," Grant instructed Meade, "Wherever Lee goes, there you will go also." Grant also found uses for several smaller, independent forces headed by politically connected generals whom he had to put up with for the time being. Their missions would be to draw Confederate forces away from concentrating against Sherman and Meade. Major General Nathaniel P. Banks was to coordinate with the Union blockading force in the Gulf of Mexico under Admiral David Farragut to seize Mobile, Alabama, the last remaining Confederate port on the Mississippi River. Major General Benjamin F. Butler's Army of the James and Major General Franz Sigel's Eleventh Corps were to play supporting roles in Meade's operation. Butler was to land his force of about 30,000 troops at Bermuda Hundred on the James River to threaten Richmond from the south and take the vital rail center of Petersburg, Virginia. Sigel, who had about 23,000 troops, was to operate in the Shenandoah Valley to disrupt Confederate supply lines and draw troops away from the main body of Lee's army. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 92-93, citing McPherson 1988: 722-723 and Stewart 2009: 284-285)

Battles of Spotsylvania Court House, May 7–21, 1864:
The vicious fighting on May 5 and 6 during the Battle of the Wilderness had resulted in more than 18,000 casualties for the Army of the Potomac. Lee's 11,400 casualties meant he had lost a proportionate number from his army. Had Grant decided, like the other Union generals before him, to retreat back north across the Rappahannock River, Lee could have claimed another significant victory. Grant, however, was determined to recover the initiative. During the evening of May 7, he directed Meade to move southward toward Spotsylvania Court House in an attempt to maneuver between Lee's army and Richmond and force Lee into another battle outside the Wilderness on ground of Grant's choosing. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 96-97)

Lee responded quickly after learning that the Federals were on the move southward. He ordered his cavalry to harass the Union columns as they made their way south and sent Richard Anderson's division toward Spotsylvania Court House. Although Lee had not added any urgency to Anderson's orders, the general decided to move his troops quickly out of the burning stench of the Wilderness. By doing so, Anderson was in position during the morning of May 8 to assist Jeb Stuart's cavalry in administering a severe blow on the advanced Federal units from Warren's corps at a place northwest of Spotsylvania Court House that the Federals later named Laurel Hill (Figure 3). During the remainder of the day, the other units of both sides filtered into the area and constructed opposing earthworks on what became the Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield. The Confederates established a stout defensive line of earthworks on high ground that formed an inverted U around Spotsylvania Court House. Anderson dug in along the ridge of Laurel Hill (Confederate 1st Corps Works). Ewell's corps filed in on Anderson's right and overnight built a line of entrenchments to encompass the elevated terrain along their front. In the morning they discovered that their works formed a large salient that bulged outward from the rest of the Confederate line. The men nicknamed it the "Mule Shoe" because of its shape. The Confederate engineers believed the Mule Shoe to be a dangerous flaw, but Lee thought he could protect it with artillery and decided to leave Ewell's troops where they

were. When all of his corps moved into position opposite the Confederates on May 9, Grant's line of earthworks consisted of Hancock's corps on the right (Hancock's Works), Warren and Wright in the center (Federal VI Corps Works), and Burnside on the left (Burnside's Works). (NR 2019, Sec.8: 97, citing Green 2014b and Rhea 2014a: 17-19)

The earthworks that Lee's and Grant's armies developed on both the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court House battlefields reflected the significant changes that had occurred in military technology and tactics during the war. Advancements in weaponry, particularly the rifled musket, which was as accurate at 300 yards as the smoothbore rifle it replaced was at 60 yards, made traditional field tactics obsolete. The hard lessons learned of massed troop assaults on fortified defensive positions at battles like Fredericksburg and Gettysburg made soldiers appreciate the protective value of earthworks, and far fewer of them protested when ordered to dig entrenchments. The fieldworks that were a common feature of all the battlefields of the Overland Campaign were far more complex than anything constructed earlier in 1862. Both sides employed multiple supporting lines that were connected by traverses, which afforded protection from enfilading fire and allowed for rapid troop movements to different sectors of the lines. The trenches were deeper and wider and the parapets higher than in previous battles and were made stronger and more permanent through the use of logs and gabions as reinforcing materials. Troops removed trees in their fronts to create open fields of fire and used them to construct entanglements in front of the trenches to slow attackers. Abatis, an obstruction made of felled trees with the sharpened boughs facing outward toward the enemy, and chevaux de frise, a more refined version of an obstruction that consisted of a log with bored holes and protruding sharpened sticks, were employed all along the lines. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 98 citing Hess 2005: 309; Rhea 1997: 5-6; and Rhea 2014a: 23)

For the outgunned Confederates, fortifications helped to even the odds on the battlefield. In assessing the increasingly sophisticated lines that the Confederates developed during the Overland Campaign, Meade's chief of staff Major General Andrew A. Humphreys estimated that the relative strength of the defending force was increased by a factor of four. While the earthworks at the Wilderness had some effect on the strategy employed, those on the Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield dictated it. Because the two sides faced each other for two weeks, they had ample time to perfect and extend their works. The Confederates built what proved to be an impregnable line along Laurel Hill that was tested a number of times by Warren's Fifth Corps to no avail. The Mule Shoe salient was far more vulnerable and ultimately became the primary target of Union efforts. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 98, citing Rhea 1997: 5-6 and Rhea 2014a: 23)

Grant spent the day of May 9 planning for an attack on Lee's left flank. Late in the day, Hancock's Second Corps crossed the Po River but was unable to initiate an attack because of darkness. The delay allowed Lee to discover Grant's intentions and send units from other parts of his line to the threatened sector. On the morning of May 10, Grant decided to alter his plans after discovering the Confederate troop build-up in Hancock's front. Figuring that Lee had weakened his lines at Laurel Hill to support his left, Grant withdrew all of Hancock's troops from the right of the Federal position, except Brigadier General Francis Barlow's division, to use them in a general assault to probe for weakness along the Confederate lines. Major General Henry Heth's division of A.P. Hill's corps attacked Barlow, and after a hard-fought conflict that became known as the Battle of Po River, Barlow narrowly escaped annihilation by retreating across the river and destroying the pontoon bridge after reaching the other side. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 98, citing Rhea 2014a: 24-25)

Grant scheduled the attack to commence at 5:00 p.m., but before it got underway his plans began to unravel. Hancock was out of position because he was forced to go to Barlow's aid. Warren, whose slow and deliberate actions had been a constant source of complaint from Meade during the campaign, uncharacteristically asked that he be allowed to attack Laurel Hill before the general assault began. For some reason, Meade agreed, and Warren sent his men forward at about 4:00 p.m. Ensconced behind their stout entrenchments, the Confederates easily repelled the attack. Grant was forced to postpone the assault until Warren could reform, but several individual units along the line did not get the message. The most successful of the attacks was made by Colonel Emory Upton, who led a force of 12 regiments from Major General Horatio Wright's Sixth Corps along a wagon trace (Upton's Road Trace) leading southeastward toward the Mule Shoe. Upton's force briefly pierced the West Shoulder of Mule Shoe before adjacent Confederate units responded to force

it back (Figure 4). Upton did not receive any significant support, and his men were forced to hug the outer face of the Confederate entrenchments and wait until darkness provided them the opportunity to return safely to their lines. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 98, citing Rhea 2014a: 25-27)

The success of Upton's attack gave Grant renewed confidence that the Confederate lines could be breached with a massed assault directed at the Mule Shoe. The primary attacks would be made by Hancock and Burnside. Hancock's Second Corps and elements of Wright's Sixth Corps would target the northernmost end of the salient, and Burnside would hit the east side (East Shoulder of Mule Shoe and East Angle). On May 12 at 4:30 a.m., 20,000 Federal troops concentrated in the area surrounding the Brown House and moved due south across Landrum House Road toward the apex of the Mule Shoe (Figure 5). Barlow's division in the lead quickly overran the Confederate lines and created a large gap that spread along the eastern shoulder of the salient. Once inside the Confederate lines, the Union attack became disjointed, as troops began milling around with no clear idea of what they were supposed to do next. This gave the Confederates an opportunity to mount a counterattack. John Gordon took the lead in organizing units that were available in the vicinity. As Gordon pushed his men forward, Lee, as he had done at the Wilderness, began to advance with them and was convinced to retire only when Gordon's men stopped and began to chant "Lee to the rear! Lee to the rear!" As other Confederate units joined Gordon in pushing back the Federals, a desperate close-quarters fight ensued near the northwest corner of the Mule Shoe. The fight at what became known as the Bloody Angle was one of the longest and fiercest hand-to-hand fights of the war. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 98-99, citing Rhea 2014a: 27-34)

Grant tried to support Hancock's attack by pressuring Lee's flanks to prevent him from sending troops to the Mule Shoe. He ordered Warren to make another attack on Laurel Hill, but the men of the Fifth Corps were reticent about making another attack on the fortified Confederate position and delays ensued. Warren finally went forward at 10:00 a.m. and once again was repulsed with heavy casualties. Burnside fared little better on the eastern side of the Mule Shoe. He committed only a small force and his attack against elements of Heth's division got bogged down in the thick woods around his position and produced no significant results. Meanwhile, the fight at the Bloody Angle, which began at 6:00 a.m. on May 12, raged until 4:00 a.m. the following morning, when Lee called his men to a new defensive line (Lee's Final Line) that had been established to the rear. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 99, citing Rhea 2014a: 37-39)

Grant's aide Horace Porter described the carnage left behind at the Bloody Angle:
"Our own killed were scattered over a large space near the 'angle' while in front of the captured breastworks the enemy's dead, vastly more numerous than our own, were piled upon each other in some places four layers deep, exhibiting every ghastly phase of mutilation." (NR 2019, Sec.8 :99, citing Rhea 2014a: 39)

Heavy rain during the next four days prevented any significant operations. Grant spent the time reorganizing his lines for an assault on Lee's right along the eastern approaches to Spotsylvania Court House. Figuring that Lee would respond to his movement by strengthening his right, Grant decided to attack his center. On the morning of May 18, Hancock's and Wright's corps moved against Ewell's position in the center of the new line that the Confederates had been established as the fallback for the defenders of the Mule Shoe. Ewell had spent the previous five days perfecting the fortifications there and, as a result, the Union attack was easily repulsed. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 99, citing Rhea 2014a: 40-41)

After the series of unsuccessful frontal attacks against the strong Confederate defenses, Grant decided to lure Lee out to fight in the open. He sent Hancock southward along the Fredericksburg & Richmond Railroad and intended to put his other three corps on the Confederate rear if Lee decided to pursue. Instead, on May 19, Lee sent Ewell with parts of Rodes' and Gordon's divisions north on Brock Road to find and assault the Federal right flank. At about 5:00 p.m., Ewell's force encountered several Union heavy artillery regiments at Harris' farm. These untested regiments had formerly served in the defenses around Washington, DC, and had just been reassigned to service in the infantry. They put up a spirited fight, however, and after receiving support from Major General Daniel B. Birney's infantry division, successfully stopped Ewell's advance. After the fighting ended at 9:00 p.m., Ewell's men began moving back to their former position, but many lost their way and were

captured. The engagement at Harris' farm cost Ewell more than 900 men and did nothing more than delay Grant's plan to move south. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 99-100, citing Rhea 2014a: 41-42)

The official end of the Battles of Spotsylvania Court House came on May 21, when Grant put his troops in motion for his planned sidle around Lee's right (Figure 6). During the two weeks of battles, Grant's army suffered 18,000 casualties to Lee's 12,000—again a wide disparity between Union and Confederate losses. Unwilling to continue the stalemate, Grant again moved off to the left hoping to catch Lee by surprise. Using his advantage of inside routes, Lee was able to beat the Union army to Telegraph Road, which was the key transportation route south through the area. By the morning of May 22, the Confederates had established their lines along the south bank of the North Anna River near the Chesterfield Bridge. Grant followed Lee on Telegraph Road and reached the north side of the river on May 23. Over the next two days, the two sides fought the Battle of North Anna. The Federals were able to cross the river at several places and pressured the Confederates. Lee responded by contracting his lines and purposefully waiting for an opportunity to pounce on the separated units of the Federal force and defeat them in detail. Grant recognized the danger and decided to pull back, instead taking his army in a wide southeast swing toward White House where he could establish a new supply line using the Pamunkey River and put the Army of the Potomac in position to assault Richmond from the northeast. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 100, citing McPherson 1988: 723-733 and Rhea 2001: 2-23)

On May 28, five brigades of Sheridan's cavalry engaged about an equal number of Confederates under Major General Wade Hampton at the Battle of Haw's Shop south of Nelson's Ford on the Pamunkey. The battle, which turned out to be one of the largest engagements involving only cavalry during the war, was inconclusive but gave Lee the knowledge that the Union army was now south of the Pamunkey. He moved his army to the south side of Totopotomoy Creek, between Shady Grove Church and Atlee's Station on the Virginia Central Railroad, and waited for Grant's next move. Grant followed, and on May 30, the two sides fought the Battle of Totopotomoy Creek, which ended in another draw and another attempt by Grant to move around Lee's right. Grant's chosen route depended on gaining the strategically important crossroads at the village of Old Cold Harbor. Eventually, the two armies engaged in an area east of the village. The Battle of Cold Harbor (May 31–June 12, 1864) was a devastating defeat for the Union as Grant hurled numerous charges against the well-entrenched Confederates. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 100, citing Rhea 2001: 22-29)

The outcome of the Battle of Cold Harbor was sobering for Grant, who later wrote in his memoirs that the order for the assaults against the Confederate lines was one of his chief regrets of the war. The Overland Campaign cost the Union approximately 55,000 casualties, compared to the Confederacy's 32,000, and none of its primary goals had been accomplished. Grant was convinced that the casualties inflicted on Lee's army had drastically reduced its ability to conduct offensive operations, but Cold Harbor proved that Lee remained quite capable of defending Richmond behind the city's stout fortifications. In a June 5, 1864, report to the Army Chief of Staff, Major General Henry W. Halleck, Grant admitted that "Without a greater sacrifice of human life than I am willing to make, all cannot be accomplished that I had designed outside the city." He then laid out his plan to hold the ground occupied by the Army of the Potomac but switch the focus of the offensive campaign to Petersburg, the Confederacy's vital supply and transportation nexus 25 miles south of Richmond. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 100)

The Overland Campaign officially came to an end on the evening of June 12, 1864, when the Army of the Potomac began the difficult maneuver of disengaging from the lines at Cold Harbor without alerting the Confederates. On the morning of June 13, Lee received word that the Federals had left Cold Harbor but was unable to respond immediately because he lacked intelligence about their objective. Most of the army passed over a 2,100-foot-long pontoon bridge at Wyanoke Point and, on June 15, Smith's Eighteenth Corps assaulted the Confederate defensive works around Petersburg. After a three-day battle during which the Federals failed to capture Petersburg despite having a great advantage in numbers, the two sides settled into what became a 10-month-long siege of the city. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 100-101, citing Hess 2009: 16–17; Simpson 2011: 109; and Stewart 2009: 291-292)

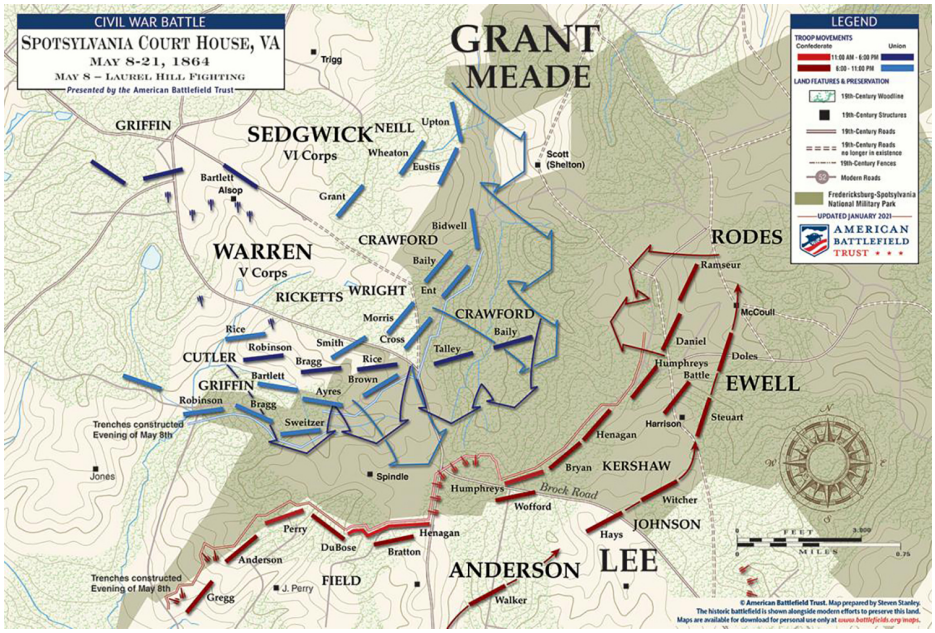


Figure 3. May 8, 1864, troop movements at Laurel Hill. (American Battlefield Trust)

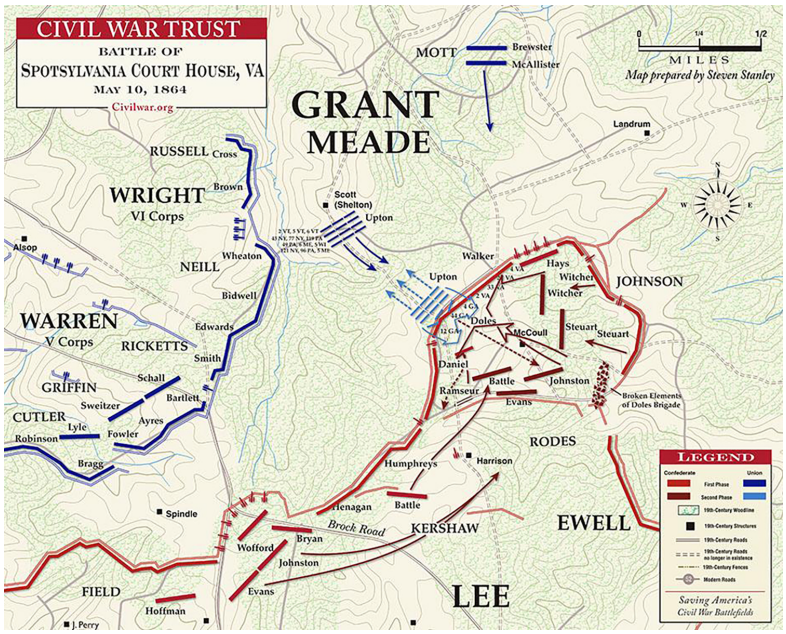


Figure 4. May 10, 1864, Upton's attack on the Mule Shoe. (American Battlefield Trust)

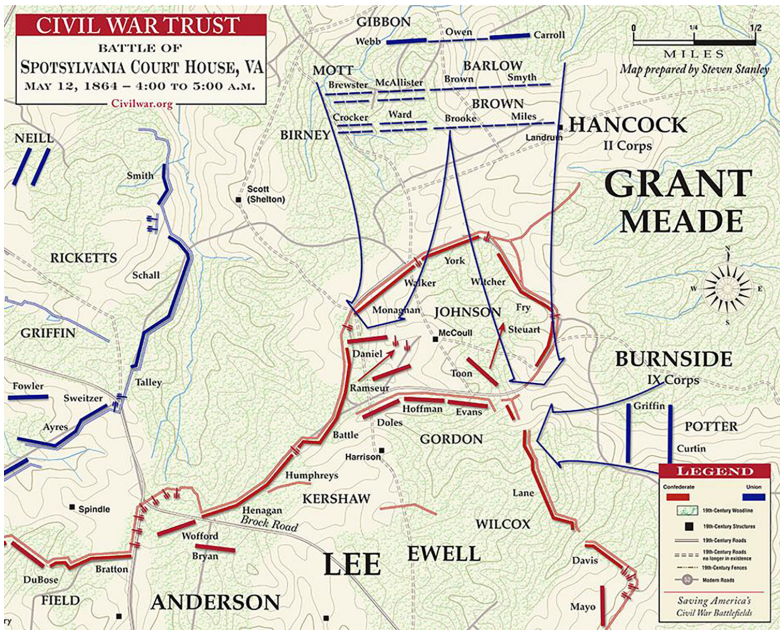


Figure 5. May 12, 1864, Hancock's Assault on the Mule Shoe. (American Battlefield Trust)

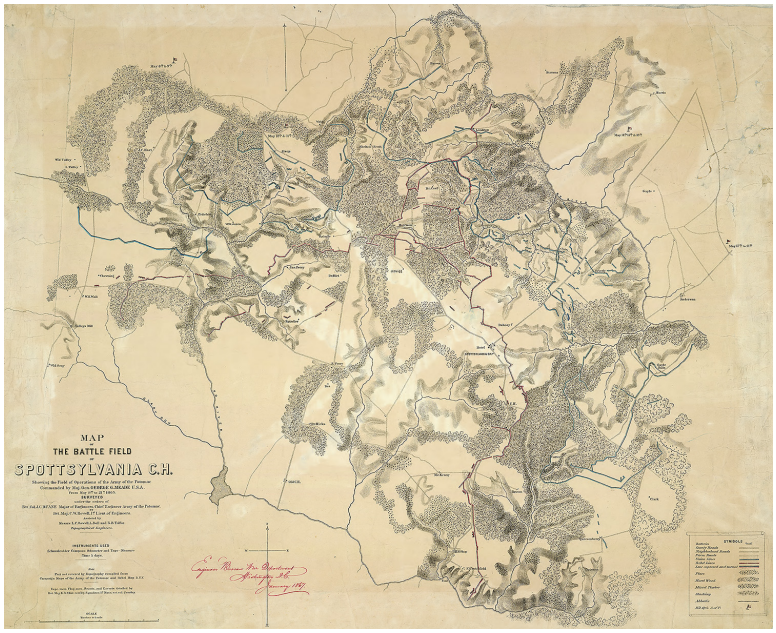


Figure 6. Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield showing the field of operations of the Army of the Potomac, 1867. (Library of Congress)

EARLY EFFORTS TO COMMEMORATE AND PRESERVE FREDERICKSBURG BATTLEFIELDS, 1865–1924

Almost immediately after the war ended, a group from the North attempted commemorative activities at Fredericksburg. The Soldiers Monument Association (SMA), which was organized on October 12, 1865, and composed of Union "officers and soldiers, loyal citizens and refugees," proposed plans to

erect a monument at the agricultural fairgrounds outside town, a site that was being considered for designation as a national cemetery. When construction of Fredericksburg National Cemetery began in the spring of 1866 on Willis Hill instead of the fairgrounds, the government built a circular mound at the southern end of the cemetery to serve as a base for the SMA monument. However, the SMA subsequently withdrew its support from the project and disbanded, leaving the mound empty. The Army removed it sometime prior to 1882 and planted a small copse of trees in its place. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 107, citing Pfanz 2007)

In the late 1880s, Civil War veterans from both the North and South began erecting more substantial memorials to individual fallen soldiers, particularly generals, at Fredericksburg and surrounding battlefields. Veterans of the Union Sixth Corps toured the Spotsylvania battlefield in 1886 and decided to erect a monument at the location where their commander General John Sedgwick had died on May 9, 1864. They established the Sedgwick Memorial Association in January 1887 and solicited contributions for the monument. Philadelphia sculptor John Ferguson designed the General Sedgwick Monument, dedicated on the 23rd anniversary of the fighting at the Bloody Angle on May 12, 1887. An iron fence with granite posts enclosed the monument until sometime after 1932. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 108, citing Pfanz 2006: 63-65,211-215 and Zenzen 2011: 22)

A group of entrepreneurial Union and Confederate veterans recognized the tourism potential in the Fredericksburg region's historic sites. The men, including Vespasian Chancellor and newspaper editor Rufus Merchant, organized the Chancellorsville Battlefield Association in April 1891 for the purpose of acquiring land and forming a battlefield park in Spotsylvania County. Over the next two decades, the association purchased substantial acreage on the battlefields of Chancellorsville and Spotsylvania Court House and formed a holding company for the property in 1904. The members hoped to sell shares of stock and development rights to finance the creation of a war museum at the Chancellor House and a memorial park. Like-minded groups attempted similar projects at other Civil War sites in Virginia, such as Petersburg and Appomattox. The association's promotional materials emphasized the healthful benefits of spas and mineral springs in the area to attract investors. Its plans never came to fruition, however, and the land eventually returned to private ownership. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 120-121, citing Happel 1955: 28-29 and Zenzen 2011: 25-27)

A separate movement to establish a park at Fredericksburg began in 1896, after the establishment of national military parks at the Civil War battlefields of Chickamauga and Chattanooga, Shiloh, and Gettysburg. The Fredericksburg City Council passed a resolution advocating for a park, and council members and other local citizens formed a committee to foster interest locally and in Congress. The group held an organizational meeting on April 16, 1896, and the mayor of Fredericksburg appointed 11 residents to a Battlefield Park Commission. The commission solicited support for the park proposal over the next 18 months through public meetings and other means. A brochure circulated by the members recommended "that the Government secure the fields upon which these battles occurred, and connect them by substantially built macadamized drive-ways, so that all can be easily and pleasantly visited and examined in a single day" (quoted in Happel 1955: 36). The commission viewed the Battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Court House as interconnected events and, rather than creating four separate parks, identified a 6,500-acre area that encompassed parts of four battlefields in a single park. Their work encouraged other groups in the region, including the Petersburg National Battlefield Park Association, to embark on similar efforts. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 121, citing Happel 1955: 29 and Zenzen 2011: 27-29)

The Battlefield Park Commission succeeded in getting the Virginia Assembly to incorporate the Fredericksburg and Adjacent National Battlefields Memorial Park Association of Virginia on February 12, 1898. The legislation authorized the association "to mark and preserve the battlefields of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, The Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Courthouse, and adjacent battlegrounds" (quoted in Happel 1955: 33). It also granted the association the right to buy or acquire land for preservation and the construction of roads. A March 2, 1898, amendment to the legislation extended the right to acquire by condemnation "no more than 100 acres in Stafford, 25 acres in the corporation of Fredericksburg, and 7,000 acres in Spotsylvania and Orange Counties" that could be transferred to the federal government if and when Congress established a park. The association's members included veterans from Virginia and other Southern states as well as many Northern and some Western states. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 121, citing Happel 1955: 31-35 and Zenzen 2011: 29)

Senator William J. Sewell of New Jersey and Representative Amos J. Cummings of New York each submitted bills to Congress for the establishment of a National Military Park at Fredericksburg in 1898. The bills adopted key points from the 1890 Chickamauga and Chattanooga act, including the marking of battle lines associated with both sides, the provision of roads to access the sites, and the ability of existing landowners to retain their property so long as they preserved historic buildings and landscapes. The proposed legislation also set aside lands at each of the four battlefields for military study. Both bills failed in committee despite generally positive reactions. Park backers continued to push for action and cultivate support at all levels. An editorial in the Fredericksburg Free Lance on February 15, 1900, emphasized that the park proposal did not constitute land speculation and deplored the lack of a military park in Virginia. Later that year, the Society of the Army of the Potomac met at Fredericksburg and officially endorsed the park as “an American institution” (quoted in Happel 1955: 39). Similar bills for a park at Fredericksburg were submitted in Congress almost every successive year through 1919, with the exception of 1904 through 1907 and 1918. However, the overwhelming number of battlefield petitions and the larger questions of park administration faced by Congress resulted in no further legislative action on the Fredericksburg proposals. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 121, citing Happel 1955: 36-43; Zenzen 2011: 29-32)

During the efforts to establish a park, numerous Northern veterans’ groups erected monuments to their former regiments in the Fredericksburg area. At Spotsylvania, the 49th New York Regimental Association dedicated their monument on October 9, 1902, at the infantry’s position on May 12, 1864. The National Park Service (NPS) removed the iron fence that originally enclosed the monument in the 1930s. Charles E. Phelps from Baltimore, the commander of the 7th Maryland Volunteers during the Battle of Spotsylvania, purchased 15.25 acres of battlefield land in 1885 with plans to install markers for his regiment and others in the Maryland brigade. About 1903, he placed the Maryland Brigade Marker at the infantry’s farthest advance point on May 8, 1864. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 109)

A May 1906 visit to Salem Church and Spotsylvania inspired the 15th Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Veterans Association to erect their own memorials. The group purchased two small plots of land and petitioned the state legislature for funds by the following year. The state approved an act on April 8, 1908, for the appropriation of $6,500 and the creation of a six-person committee to oversee the project. The 15th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers Monument – Salem Church and the 15th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers Monument – Spotsylvania Court House were both dedicated on May 12, 1909. The Spotsylvania monument marks the 1864 Bloody Angle engagement. In the early 1930s, the NPS removed the ornate iron fence and eight masonry pillars that originally enclosed the monument. The bronze Greek cross affixed to it is an in-kind replacement from the 1990s of the original cross that was stolen at an unknown date. (NR 2019 Sec.8: 109, citing Pfanz 2006: 35-40,149-152,285-287)

The last of the pre-World War I regimental markers installed on land now within the study area was the 126th Ohio Regiment Monument, marking the point of the regiment’s farthest advance at Spotsylvania. Veterans of the 126th Ohio Volunteers dedicated the monument, funded by the State of Ohio, on May 15, 1914. The NPS removed the fence of wood posts and chain that initially enclosed it in the 1930s. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 109–110, citing Pfanz 2006: 138-140,144-146,223-234 and Zenzen 2011: 23; Review comments: Mink, 6 October 2021)

THE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK AT FREDERICKSBURG, 1927–1932

The next consideration of a military park at Fredericksburg, which ultimately led to its establishment, coincided with the revival of the national battlefield preservation movement in the early 1920s. After World War I ended, the U.S. military continued to undertake annual training maneuvers, many at national military parks, to improve readiness for future conflicts. In September 1921, more than 4,000 marines from Quantico, Virginia, marched to Fredericksburg and on to the Wilderness battlefield for four days of tactical exercises. The events, attended by Civil War veterans, the Secretaries of Navy and Agriculture, and President Warren G. Harding, garnered substantial publicity for the area's Civil War history and returned the military park idea to the forefront of some state legislative agendas. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 122, citing Happel 1955: 43-45 and Zenzen 2011: 34)

In 1924, Virginia Representative Schuyler O. Bland and Senator Claude Swanson successfully introduced bills in Congress to inspect the battlefields around Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania to determine the "feasibility of preserving and marking for historical and professional military study such fields" (quoted in Zenzen 2011: 430). The legislation (43 Stat. 646) signed by President Calvin Coolidge on June 7, 1924, authorized the Secretary of War to appoint a commission composed of one Union veteran, one Confederate veteran, and an officer of the Army Corps of Engineers to conduct the inspection. The commission's report submitted on December 1, 1925, recommended that the Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania battlefields, identified as Class IIa battlefields in the War College study published that year, be marked and preserved according to George Davis' Antietam Plan. The report estimated that 535 acres would be sufficient to accomplish this effort: 275 acres at Spotsylvania, 150 acres at the Wilderness, and 110 acres around Fredericksburg, all at sites where "trenches on the main battle line are sufficiently well preserved to warrant retaining in their present condition" (quoted in Happel 1955: 47). The report did not recommend the acquisition of land at Salem Church or Chancellorsville, considering it unlikely that development would prevent access to the battle lines at those locations. The commission also proposed the construction of 20 miles of roads, including one along the Confederate positions between Lee's Hill and Hamilton's Crossing. The report estimated that the entire project, including surveys, studies, and the production and placement of markers and tablets, would cost $500,000. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 122, citing Happel 1955: 45-47 and Zenzen 2011: 34-36)

In early 1926, Congressman Bland submitted legislation to implement the commission's recommendations. The bill contained many similarities to those submitted by others from 1898 to 1919, including the appointment of a three-member War Department commission to oversee the park planning and the option for current landowners to retain their property. It also provided for a $50,000 appropriation to the Secretary of War to start survey and land acquisition, plus additional funds as needed to complete those tasks. Although the bill stipulated that the 1925 commission report and the Antietam Plan would serve as a guide for park planning, it did not delineate specific lands for acquisition or limit the total acreage as the earlier proposals had. Instead, the language allowed the Secretary of War to acquire additional land "whether shown on said index map sheet [from the 1925 report] or not" (quoted in Zenzen 2011: 38). On February 14, 1927, President Coolidge signed "An Act to establish a national military park at and near Fredericksburg, Virginia, and to mark and preserve historical points connected with the battles of Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania Court House, Wilderness, and Chancellorsville, including Salem Church, Virginia" (44 Stat. 1091). The park was named Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park. (NR 2019 Sec.8: 122, citing Happel 1955: 48-49 and Zenzen 2011: 37-38,431)

Staff from the Historical Research Division of the Army War College conducted research to determine the locations of troop positions on the battlefield lands. The War Department park commission then verified the positions on the current landscape and submitted recommendations for land acquisition. Surveying and land acquisition began in Fredericksburg in 1927 with assistance from the city manager, and the Battlefield Park Association comprised of nearby residents in 1928. By 1932, the War Department had acquired more than 2,100 acres, much of which contained earthworks associated with the battles. Adjacent areas for road construction according to the Antietam Plan were also acquired. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 123, citing Happel 1955: 47,55-56 and Zenzen 2011: 40-44)

Monumentation at Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield:
Following the establishment of the park in 1927, individuals and groups continued to place monuments on private lands later incorporated into the park. Philadelphia resident Edward T. Stuart, the son of George H. Stuart who led the U.S. Christian Commission during the Civil War, owned much of the land in the vicinity of the Bloody Angle at Spotsylvania (the former Landram farm) in the 1930s. On July 7, 1931, he erected three simple stones on his property on his own initiative, marking the sites of the East Angle, the West Angle, and the oak tree at the Bloody Angle. Only the base of the Fallen Oak Marker remains at the site where a large oak tree fell to the ground during the Bloody Angle fighting. (NR 2019, Sec.8:112-113, citing Pfanz 2006: 31-32,237-241)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MANAGEMENT, 1933–2021

The federal government transferred responsibility for Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park and Fredericksburg National Cemetery, among other properties, from the War Department to the Department of the Interior (National Park Service) in 1933. That same year, President Roosevelt's New Deal relief and funding programs provided the NPS with an influx of money and personnel that presented great opportunities for carrying out programs of preservation, restoration, planning, and interpretation of historical areas. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 123-124)

Civilian Conservation Corps:
The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), created by the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Act of 1933, played a particularly important role in the early work at most parks, including Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania. The NPS employed the CCC, largely composed of unskilled laborers, to perform clearing, grading, and other activities at many of the historical parks where planning was underway. Unemployed architects and historians also found work through the CCC in the NPS's history division. Most of the funding for CCC construction projects came through the Public Works Administration (PWA). At the program's peak in 1935, the NPS oversaw CCC camps in 118 national parks and 382 state parks. At Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP, the CCC carried out a variety of tasks designed to create the infrastructure of the park, such as completing and surfacing roads begun by the War Department, constructing stone bridges and culverts, and clearing and planting vegetation. CCC enrollees also participated in the more skilled labor of archeological excavations and the restoration of Civil War trenches. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 124-125, citing Mackintosh 1991: 46, McClelland 1993: 200-203, and Unrau and Williss 1983)

The state of Virginia was among the first to receive CCC work crews, and three CCC camps were established within Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP by October 1933. A number of different CCC companies occupied Camp MP-1 (also known as Camp Bloody Angle) at Spotsylvania from 1933 to 1936, initially with 180 to 193 white veterans. By August 25, 1934, a company that eventually included as many as 211 African American men occupied the camp and remained until it closed on April 30, 1936. Several companies of white workers initially occupied Camp MP-3 (later Camp NP-11), established just north of the Chancellor House ruins at Chancellorsville. Company 362-C, a company of 190 African American workers, lived at the Chancellorsville camp from August 1934 to December 1940, after which time a white company occupied it until its closure in March 1942. Company 282 occupied Camp MP-4 (later Camp NP-24) at Saunders Field along State Route 20 in the Wilderness Battlefield. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 125; citing Geier, Brien, and Fuller 2004: 209, Happel 1955: 56; Geier and Sancomb 2003b: 43, and Zenzen 2011: 62)

More than $1 million in New Deal funding, combined with the CCC work force, enabled the NPS to substantially develop the park's infrastructure. The CCC crews worked under the supervision of NPS historians, engineers, and landscape architects. By 1942, when the CCC program ended, they had completed 21 miles of battlefield tour roads (including those started by the War Department) designed to follow the visible remains of fortification lines. Relief workers from the Bureau of Public Roads coordinated through the Park Service Branch of Planning and Design set the roads, and the CCC graded and seeded the road embankments. They also constructed stone bridges and culverts along the roads as needed. Beginning in the 1940s, the NPS placed small metal plaques designed by the War Department park commission throughout the park: Road ID Tablets identifying the military park roads, Earthworks ID Tablets identifying battle line trenches and lunettes, House Site ID Tablets marking historic house sites, and Battlefield ID Tablets marking important battlefield positions and sites of military interest. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 125)

Accomplishments at Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield included construction of a tour road system consisting of Anderson Drive, Bloody Angle Drive, Burnside Drive (initially named Grant Drive East), Gordon Drive, Grant Drive, Hancock Drive, the McCoull House CCC Access Road, and their accompanying culvert infrastructure. While circulation planning throughout the park emphasized automobile tourism, CCC crews also constructed 19 miles of foot trails and 11 miles of bridle trails to provide additional access to earthworks and for recreational opportunities. Subsequent experience proved that the foot trail system was underused and difficult to maintain. Consequently, the NPS

allowed most of the trails from this period to deteriorate gradually. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 125)

In 1935-1936 the CCC constructed a visitor contact station at the Bloody Angle near the Grant Drive West intersection (Figure 7). Built at each of the four battlefields in the park, the small wood-frame buildings, all of which were removed ca. 1963 as part of the Mission 66 program (discussed below), were about 17 feet by 12 feet and had a stone fireplace and a porch with roof overhang. The CCC landscaped around the contact stations and placed interpretive features nearby, including concrete relief maps, maps mounted in wood frames, and 4-foot orientation discs set flush with the ground. They also built an enclosed map shelter near Sedgwick's Monument at the entrance to the Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield (Figure 8). The NPS has since replaced most of the CCC-era interpretive features within the park. In 1937, the CCC workers based at Camp MP-1 also constructed the Spotsylvania Court House Maintenance Building. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 127, citing Happel 1955: 57 and Zenzen 2011: 77-78)

Since the Civil War, the earthworks on the Fredericksburg battlefields had naturally compacted and dwindled in size, making it difficult for visitors to envision the landscape's war-time appearance. NPS historians decided to restore the remains of selected trenches along their historic lines, rather than reconstruct the earthworks in new locations. CCC workers completed the first trench restoration efforts near the Bloody Angle at Spotsylvania Court House by December 1935. They dug a 100-foot stretch of trench at 2 feet, 3 inches deep, placed vertical and horizontal logs along the trench, and cleared trees and laid abatis in front of it. The CCC also restored the east face of the salient at the Bloody Angle, forming the three-sided square earthwork with dirt and horizontal logs (Figures 9 and 10). Additional landscape projects on the battlefields consisted of the removal of debris and timber to restore open fields and the planting of trees and shrubs to delineate the fields and screen views outside the park. The CCC planted more than 54,000 trees within the park in 1936 alone, many of them donated by local residents or transplanted from other park areas. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 125, citing Zenzen 2011: 73-75)

A park plan from 1940 shows some of accomplishments and future plans at Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield (Figure 11). However, in the early 1940s CCC activities at the park slowed as the United States' involvement in World War II increased. One of the Wilderness camps moved to Appomattox in July 1940; two of the park's camps closed in December; and the remaining Wilderness camp moved to Chancellorsville in April 1941, then to the A.P. Hill Military Reservation in March 1942, when the last CCC camp at Chancellorsville closed. The NPS budget diminished as federal funding shifted to support the war effort, and only minimal maintenance occurred at the park after 1942. (NR 2019, Sec.8:128, citing Happel 1955: 69-70)

The installation of commemorative monuments continued at Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield during this period when in 1940, the Pennsylvania Commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (MOLLUS), the first military society organized after the end of the Civil War, donated 161.85 acres of land at the Bloody Angle to the NPS, including 32 acres given to the Pennsylvania Commandery by Edward Stuart. The MOLLUS Marker, dedicated on May 11, 1940, commemorates the MOLLUS gift. On that day, Stuart also donated a 2-acre in-holding to the park for the purpose of erecting a monument to his father. Following Edward's unexpected death on December 11, 1940, his friends (many of them park employees) raised money to erect the Stuart Memorial in Edward's honor on the site intended for his father's marker. Dedication of the marker may have coincided with the Stuart family's September 25, 1941, donation of two additional acres to the park. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 112-113, citing Pfanz 2006: 31-32,237-241)

Mission 66 Park Development, 1956–1965:
During the prosperous 1950s, visitation to national parks grew significantly as more Americans could afford and had the time to take vacations. Most traveled by automobile, which expanded the range of locales available for family vacations and made it easier to reach remote parks. Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP's annual visitation figures increased from 43,180 in 1945 to 413,600 in 1960. The increased visitor traffic placed considerable strain on the park's outdated facilities at most parks. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 128-129)

The NPS's $1 billion Mission 66 program represented the largest investment ever initiated for the

national park system. The Park Service designed it as a 10-year program to restore park infrastructure and services that had deteriorated during the previous 15 years. The beginning of the program in 1956, combined with the national Civil War Centennial program initiated in 1957, provided the funding mechanisms for the implementation of several notable improvements at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 128)

Mission 66 planning at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP coincided with planning for Civil War Centennial celebrations, both shaped largely by Superintendent O.F. Northington Jr. and Park Historian Ralph Happel. In addition to easing the strain being placed on the existing facilities by the increasing numbers of visitors, park planners hoped to utilize Mission 66 funds to solve problems associated with interpreting and providing access to the park's four separate battlefield units and the Stonewall Jackson Death Site. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 129, citing Zenzen 2011: 152; Happel 1955: 72; Zenzen 2011: 143,150-154)

The park used Mission 66 funds for new visitor facilities at the Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania Court House, and Wilderness battlefields and removed the CCC contact stations. Mission 66 plans for the Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield initially proposed the construction of a visitor center at the Bloody Angle to replace the CCC contact station. Superintendent Northington and other park staff expressed concerns about development on the largely undisturbed battlefield lands, however, and instead recommended a seasonal exhibit shelter at the start of the battlefield tour route (at the intersection of Grant Drive West and Brock Road). The NPS constructed the Spotsylvania Court House Visitor Kiosk at that location (Figure 12). (NR 2019, Sec.8: 130, citing Zenzen 2011: 151-155,163)

Mission 66 funded the completion of a self-guided auto tour developed by park historian Francis Wilshin (Figure 13). The 71-mile tour opened in 1956 and included 42 sequentially numbered stops throughout the four battlefield sites. Park staff also proposed several alterations to park roads to limit their use as through routes for local commuters, but not all were implemented, including turnarounds proposed for Grant Drive at Spotsylvania Court House. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 131, Zenzen 2011: 156-159)

The battle's centennial saw the addition of a small commemorative feature from the New Jersey Civil War Centennial Commission (NJCWCC). On May 16, 1964, the organization placed a small rededication marker produced by Carroll Memorials of Fredericksburg at the Spotsylvania Court House monument as well as two New Jersey monuments at Salem Church. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 109, citing Pfanz 2006: 35-40,149-152,285-287)

Post-1966 Development, 1966-2021:
The completion of Mission 66 development projects in 1965 marks the end of the period of significance for the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP, but efforts to expand the park—largely to protect battlefield lands from continually increasing development on all sides—have continued through the present as the NPS supports the intent of the 1927 establishing legislation. While automobile infrastructure aided park development in the 1920s and 1930s by enabling tourists to access the discontiguous battlefield sites, late twentieth-century road improvements threatened the historic nature of those same park lands (Figure 14). The Commonwealth of Virginia passed legislation in 1964 to develop an arterial network of roads around Fredericksburg. The Route 3 interchange with Interstate 95 opened in December of that year, and subsequent road-widening projects included the long-planned expansion of Route 3 from a two-lane country road to a four-lane divided highway and of Route 20 through the Wilderness. Both projects required the relocation of monuments on park lands. Road improvements led to more construction. The area along Lee Drive continued to develop with residential subdivisions, and the Lee Hill Industrial Park opened in the early 1970s. Heavy industry was established south of Hamilton's Crossing in the early 1980s. Recreational amenities and residential subdivisions appeared along Route 3 at Chancellorsville and the Wilderness, including Lake of the Woods in 1966, Lake Wilderness in 1969, Wilderness Camping Resorts in the early 1970s, and Presidential Resorts in the 1980s. Commercial development ranging from strip shopping centers to a large shopping mall occurred near the Route 3/Interstate 95 interchange. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 131-132, citing Zenzen 2011: 235-243,352)

To combat development threats, the park's 1969 Master Plan identified acquisition priorities that were enabled by funding from the newly established Land and Water Conservation Fund (Figure 15). Over the next ten years, the park acquired about 3,062 acres, effectively doubling its size. The tracts included 166 acres at Spotsylvania Court House, including the Laurel Hill engagement site and the area between the opposing lines on the west side of the Mule Shoe salient, as well as land exchanges southeast of Courthouse Road for the Alrich property south of present-day Burnside Drive, and along and including portions of Hancock Drive. During this period, the Senate Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies initiated a two-year Civil War boundary study (completed in 1974) that resulted in the park's first authorized boundary definition and restricted it subject to change through legislative action based on master planning efforts. By 1979, the park had acquired all the land it could within the authorized boundary; the remaining private land was held by people unwilling to sell at that time. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 132, citing Zenzen 2011: 233,246-254; Review comments: Mink 6 October 2021)

The park's 1969 Master Plan identifies acquisition priorities to combat development threats, and purchases 166 acres at Spotsylvania Court House, including the Laurel Hill engagement site and the area between the opposing lines on the west side of the Mule Shoe salient. There is an exchange of NPS land (in 1973). (Review comments: Brown, 6 October 2021)

When the first General Management Plan (GMP, the planning document that replaced the Master Plan within the National Park System) was completed for Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP in 1986, the federal government owned 5,336 acres of the 5,909 acres that Congress had authorized for the park, with the remaining 573 in private ownership. The land acquisition strategy laid out in the GMP led to the development of 1989 legislation (103 Stat. 1851) that increased the authorized boundary to 7,764 acres. With funding available through the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), and partnerships and cooperative agreements organizations such as the Central Virginia Battlefields Trust, the Civil War Trust, and the Friends of the Wilderness Battlefield, the park was to acquire more than 1,500 additional acres (including conservation easements on land outside the authorized boundary) from 1990 to 2002. Two additional legislative boundary changes (106 Stat. 3565 in 1992 and 113 Stat. 1730 in 1999) enabled the acquisition of additional lands. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 132, citing Zenzen 2011:261-276,289-338,363)

Limited development occurred on park lands after 1965, although several changes to the circulation through the park have altered the visitor experience. At Spotsylvania Court House in 1982, the NPS removed about 855 feet of Bloody Angle Drive where it joined Grant Drive West, renamed Grant Drive East to Burnside Drive, and closed Anderson Drive. To accommodate the substantial growth between the different areas of the park, separate inclusive tour routes for each battlefield have replaced the continuum road tour across all four battlefields developed by the Park Service during the Mission 66 period. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 132, citing Zenzen 2011: 352,363-368)

Additionally, new monuments have been installed within the park since 1965. The monumentation policy at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park is different from that at many of the battlefield parks within the National Park System. Unlike at Gettysburg or Antietam, for example, where the NPS no longer permits the erection of monuments, the policy at Fredericksburg continues to allow state governments to submit monument proposals for review by the park superintendent or regional director. Monuments erected at Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield included Upton's Charge Memorial (1994), 17th Michigan Monument (1995), Ramseur's Brigade Monument (2001), and McGowan's Brigade Monument (2009). These monuments should be reevaluated for their historic significance as they reach historic age, typically 50 years according to National Register guidance. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 115)

Recent projects at Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield have focused on maintaining historic resources as well as non-historic features related to park infrastructure and visitor interpretation. The park has also removed several non-historic structures built in the 1970s: Quarters #11, located at 7941 Brock Road, and the Whitlock House, located at 8204 Brock Road. (PEPC 31624, PEPC 83995)



Figure 7. The CCC contact station at the Bloody Angle. (Joan Zenzen, At the Crossroads of Preservation and Development: A History of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, 2011: 119)

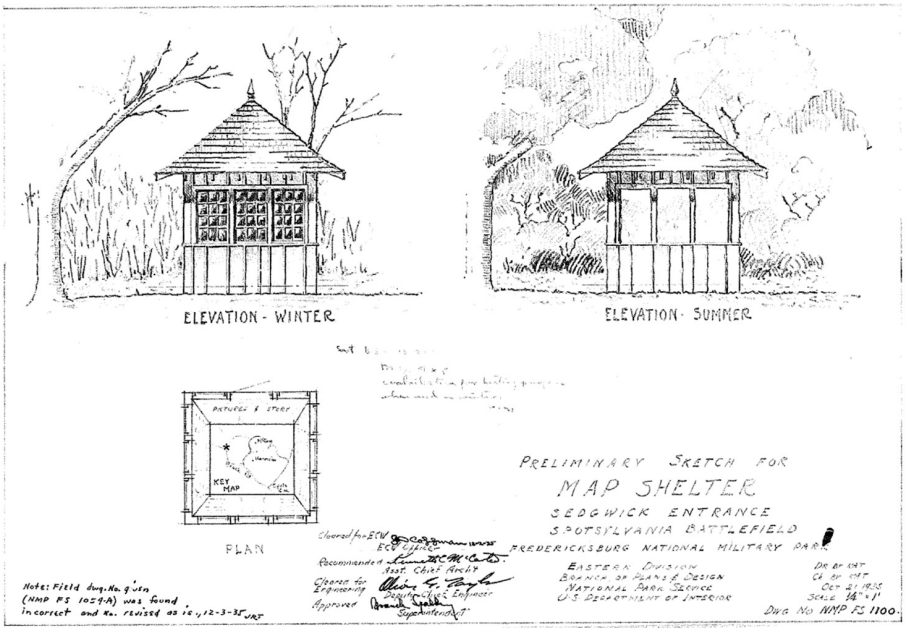


Figure 8. Maps in this shelter guided visitors from the Sedgwick Monument through the Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield. (Denver Service Center, eTIC. From Zenzen 2011: 122)



Figure 9. This photograph indicates the height of the 1935 trench restoration. (Zenzen 2011: 105)

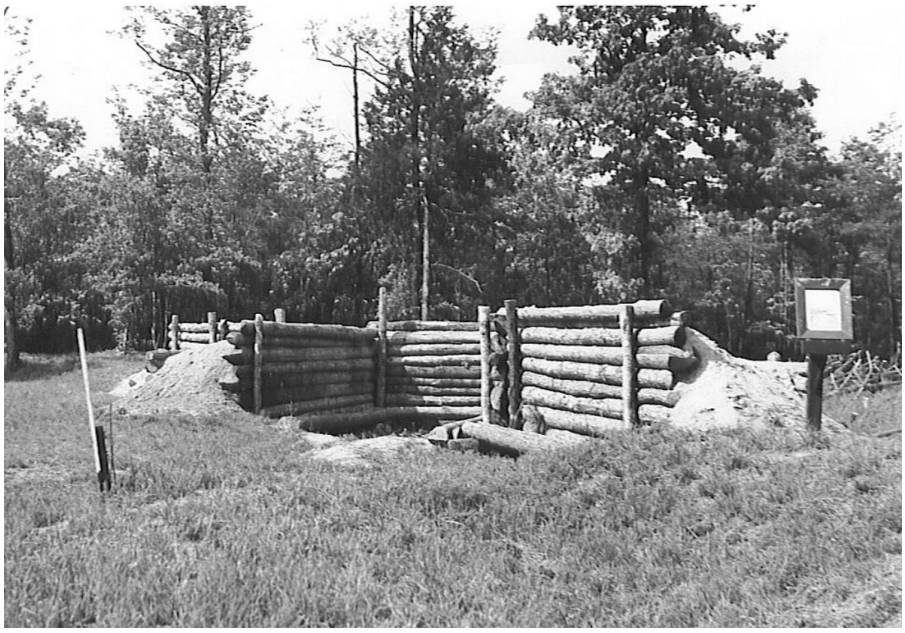


Figure 10. The park displayed a wartime view (in the wooden frame) of this trench. (Zenzen 2011: 106)

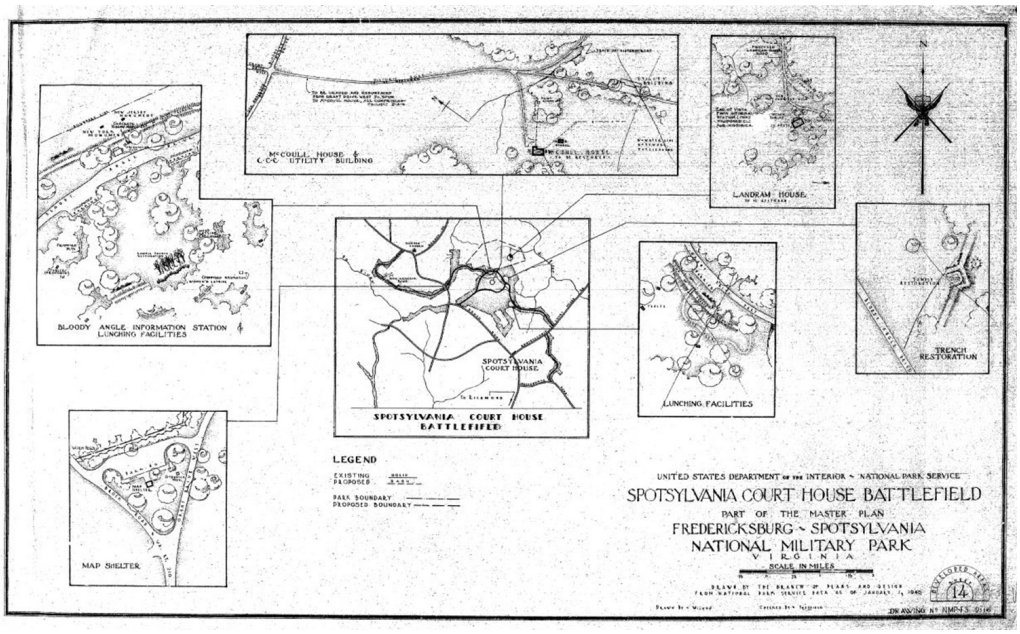


Figure 11. Master Plan for Spotsylvania Court House NMP, 1940. (Denver Service Center, eTIC. From Zenzen 2011: 113)



Figure 12. View of the visitor kiosk near the Sedgwick Monument. Photograph date unknown. (Zenzen 2011: 216)

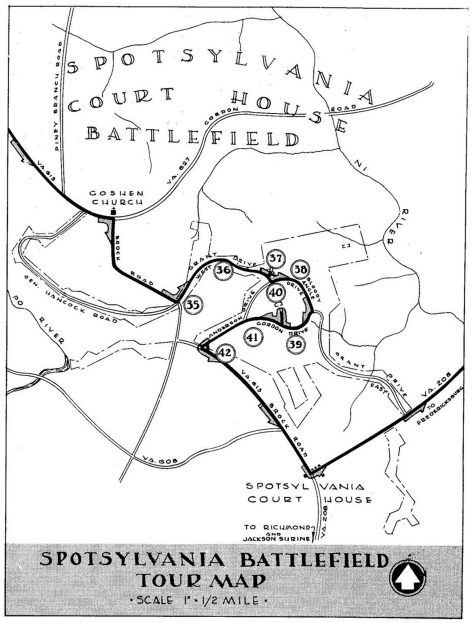


Figure 13. Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield auto tour route from the mid-1950s. (Zenzen 2011: 195)



Figure 14. Aerial photograph, 1963. The CLI boundary is shown in black. (USGS)

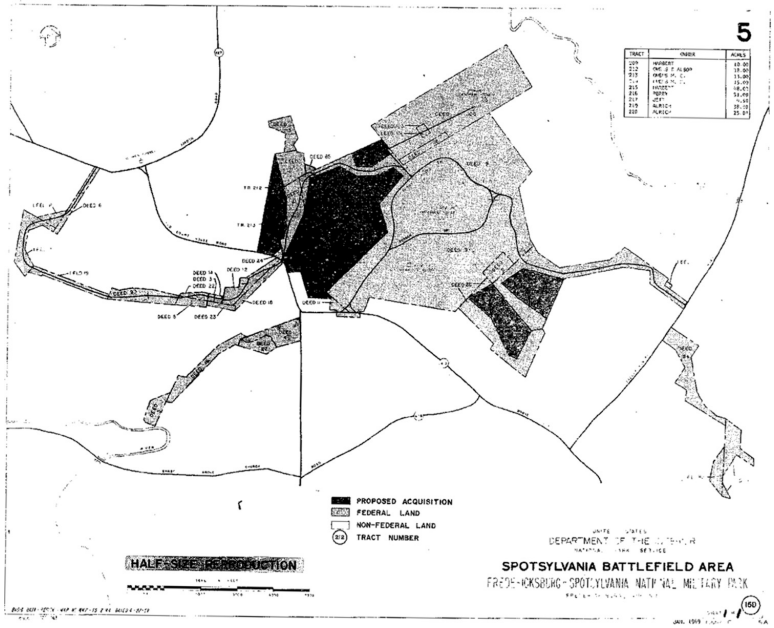


Figure 15. The 1969 master plan showing land acquisitions. (Denver Service Center, eTIC. From Zenzen 2011: 281)

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Field	Agricultural Field	Yes	No	No
Defense	Battle Site	Battle Site	Yes	No	Yes
Defense	Fortification	Battery (Defense)	Yes	No	No
Domestic (Residential)	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family House	Yes	No	No
Landscape	Leisure-Passive (Park)	Leisure-Passive (Park)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Government	Government Office	Visitor Contact (Visitor Center)	Yes	Yes	No
Government	Government Office	Maintenance Facility	Yes	Yes	No
Recreation/Culture	Monument (Marker, Plaque)	Monument (Marker, Plaque)	Yes	Yes	No
Recreation/Culture	Museum (Exhibition Hall)	Wayside Exhibit	No	Yes	No
Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	Outdoor Recreation	Yes	Yes	No
Transportation	Road-Related	NPS Class I Principal Road	Yes	Yes	No

Public Access:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Public Access Narrative:

Park headquarters and the main visitor center and museum are in Fredericksburg, 13 miles to the northeast, but Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield has a visitor exhibit shelter and restrooms on Grant Drive, immediately east of Brock Road (VA 613). Park lands are open to self-guided tours from dawn to dusk, with ranger-led tours offered on special occasions. Most visitors tour the battlefield by private automobile, following an eight-stop route that begins at the visitor exhibit shelter and loops around the Confederate Mule Shoe earthworks to Courthouse Road (VA 208).

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: No Survey Conducted

Ethnographic Narrative:

According to the NPS Region 1 Ethnography Program, tribes at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park are: Catawba Indian Nation, Delaware Nation, Pamunkey Indian Tribe, Monacan Nation, and Upper Mattaponi.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Landscape characteristics identified for the Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield include natural systems and features, land use and spatial organization, circulation, vegetation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, small-scale features, and archeological sites. Many of these characteristics have associated features that contribute to the site's overall historic significance and character. The features that contribute were present during the period of significance and retain integrity.

Overall, the Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Integrity of setting is also retained but diminished by the growth and presence of successional woody vegetation and increased property development adjacent to the park. The cultural landscape retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic association with the Civil War and the commemoration, preservation, and development of the park landscape.

INTEGRITY

The National Register of Historic Places defines integrity as the ability of a property to convey its significance through physical resources. The National Register program identifies seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Retention of these qualities is necessary for a property to convey its significance; however, not all seven aspects must be present to retain integrity. The following evaluation is based on an 1864-1964 period of significance for the Civil War landscape and the period for commemorating, preserving, and establishing the park landscape through the Mission 66 era in preparation for the centennial of the Civil War.

Location:
Location is the place where the cultural landscape was constructed or the landscape where the historic event occurred. Although the Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield landscape does not encompass all land and other resources historically associated with the 1864 battle, the park property forms the core of the historic battlefield and retains most of the historic park lands.
Evaluation: Retains integrity of location

Design:
Design is the combination of elements that create form, plan, space, structure, and style of a cultural landscape. The Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield landscape retains the overall vernacular structure of the landscape from the time of the 1864 battle through the patterns of forested and open space, and through existing public roads. The defensive earthworks erected by Federal and Confederate armies during the battle remain as traces in the landscape. Some of these topographic features are maintained in grass, while others are shrouded, but preserved, in non-historic forest cover. Details of the 1864 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 1965 end of the period of significance, evident by the park drives, maintenance building, and visitor shelter complex. The historic design and placement of monuments and markers is intact. Other changes to the landscape's integrity of design have resulted from the development of adjoining lands that altered the historically wooded and rural character.
Evaluation: Retains integrity of design

Setting:
Setting is the physical environment of the cultural landscape. The setting within the site's boundaries remains largely intact to both the Civil War and historic park periods, but suburban development on adjoining lands and traffic and noise along the public roads has diminished the historically rural and remote character of the landscape's setting.
Evaluation: Diminished integrity of setting

Materials:
Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period(s) of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form the cultural landscape. Extant above-ground built materials from the

Civil War period include the stone chimney ruins of the Landrum House Site and earthen defensive works. Although wood reinforcements and bracing documented in historic sources are missing, the earthen structures still convey their military purpose. Extant built materials from the historic park development include cast metal in the various identification tablets; wood and cast metal in the larger narrative signs and small tour route signs; mortared stonework in the culverts along the park drives; wood in the siding, doors, and structure of the maintenance building; brick, concrete, and metal in the visitor shelter; concrete in the visitor shelter walks, and asphalt on the park drives and parking areas. 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. Non-historic materials added since the end of the historic period include rubber mulch path surfaces.
Evaluation: Retains integrity of materials

Workmanship:
Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. The Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield 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 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 shelter displays 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 Landrum House ruins and in the surviving earthen defensive works. The defensive works erected during the battle remain, but have eroded or have become obscured due to vegetation changes during the historic period.
Evaluation: Retains integrity of workmanship

Feeling:
Feeling is a cultural landscape's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. The feeling of a Civil War battlefield remains through the open fields, 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, and metal identification tablets, as well as through preexisting commemorative monuments. At the Visitor Kiosk, the feeling of Modernist design of the Mission 66-era remains in the building. Loss of historic feeling has occurred where suburban residential development has encroached on the historic rural setting of the landscape.
Evaluation: Retains integrity of feeling

Association:
Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a cultural landscape. The Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield landscape remains intimately associated with the Civil War through the battlefield land, archeological 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 identification tablets. It also retains association with the NPS development as implemented by the CCC, as well as the Mission 66 era of NPS development, through retention of the maintenance building and visitor kiosk.
Evaluation: Retains integrity of association.

The next section presents an analysis of landscape characteristics and their associated features and corresponding List of Classified Structures names and numbers, if applicable. It also includes an evaluation of whether the feature contributes to the property's National Register eligibility for the historic period (1864-1965), contributes to the property's historic character, or if it is noncontributing, undetermined, or managed as a cultural resource. If a feature is non-contributing, it is evaluated as "compatible" (visually congruent with the historic character of the landscape) or "incompatible" (visually incongruent with the historic character of the landscape).

Landscape Characteristic: **Natural Systems and Features**

Historic and Existing Conditions:
Natural systems and features are the natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the landscape, and can include geology, geomorphology, hydrology, ecology, climate, and native vegetation.
These systems played a role in determining why the Fredericksburg area became a focal point for the battles: the rivers flowing east served as both obstacles and protectors, and the ridges bordering the rivers served as defensive lines and platforms for artillery. Because of its location at the fall line separating the Piedmont physiographic province from the Coastal Plain province, the city grew into an industrial center served by a network of transportation lines that proved vital to the armies. (FD 2015: 30)

The Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield is situated on a gently rolling plateau dissected by numerous streams and swamps, and lies between the drainage areas of the Po and Ni rivers (Figure 16). Soils are well-drained and medium-textured on rolling ridges and mild slopes. The soils are fairly well suited to agriculture and development uses. (GMP 1986: 20)

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Small Streams, including Tributaries of the Ni River	192146	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 16. Small stream that flows north and then east into Ni River. View north from Grant Drive. (OCLP, 2021)

Landscape Characteristic: Land Use

Historic and Existing Conditions:
Land uses are the principal activities in a landscape that form, shape, and organize the landscape as a result of human interaction. Spatial organization is the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in a landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces. Prior to the Civil War, these landscape characteristics reflected a predominately agrarian way of life that included domestic, industrial, and agricultural structures; farmland; and roads. During the Civil War, Fredericksburg's unfortunate location midway between the Union and Confederate capital made it a battleground. In the spring of 1864, Union and Confederate troops utilized and altered the preexisting landscape at Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield, making use of abandoned residences and farm buildings, transportation routes, stores of supplies, and strategic aspects of the existing terrain to construct their camps, fortifications, and supply lines. In the war's immediate aftermath, these lands served as temporary cemeteries until proper burials could be completed. After the war some people returned to try to reestablish their homes and farms, but those at Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield were destroyed and never rebuilt. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 35 and Sec.8: 165; FD 2015: 15,33)

Commemoration of the battle began soon after the war, and at Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield the first permanent monument was erected in 1880. In 1927 Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park was established and managed by the War Department, until 1933 when stewardship transferred to the NPS. From 1930-1965 the park developed a tour road system to direct park visitors through the battlefield, as well as infrastructure that included visitor facilities, park housing and maintenance areas, and interpretive features. Over time, some of the historic field and forest patterns were preserved, but others were lost to successional forests. The park's 1986 general management plan called for historic scene restoration of certain park landscapes, including the reestablishment of more than 300 acres of historic open areas and the reforestation of more than 100 acres of non-historic openings with native plant species. At Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield:
"Seven fields of varying sizes within and near the huge angle are scheduled to be reopened. The McCoull field, tour stop 15, totals 8 acres. An area from which the Federal attack was launched on May 10 (north of and around modern Grant Drive) includes 28 acres to be reopened. This site is not now a major tour stop, primarily because the heavy woods make the action impossible to interpret. Three fields of 37, 29, and 13 acres around the nose of the Bloody Angle works will be reopened. The final two fields of 20 and 60 acres are along the eastern shoulder of the Mule Shoe (the Confederate right), along the park tour road Burnside Drive. The seven sites to be reopened at Spotsylvania total 195 acres; four other fields of 28 acres will be reforested. Another 149 acres in six fields that were open in 1864 but are now wooded will remain wooded, either because of screening needs or because of isolation from regular visitor patterns."

Today, the battlefield is characterized predominantly by successional-growth forest surrounding historically open fields (Figure 17). (FD 2015: 15; NR 2019, Sec.7: 35; GMP 1986: 56-66)

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Field and Forest Patterns	192147	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 17. Open field with emerging woody plants, view southeast from Gordon Drive. (OCLP, 2021)

Landscape Characteristic: Topography

Historic and Existing Conditions:
Topography is the three dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features (such as slope and articulation) and orientation (such as elevation and solar aspect). The armies of Lee and Grant established defensive lines of earthwork that ranged from small rudimentary lines of dirt mounds to large log-reinforced parapets and trenches. The earthen fortifications that remain at Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield are fundamental to the park's purpose of commemorating and interpreting the battles. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 97; FD 2015: 21)

The Confederate earthworks dominate the south and center of Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 36)

--Confederate 1st Corps Works: Block House Road and Pritchett Road, both of which run south from Brock Road, provide access to the earthwork on the north side of Pritchett Road, near the southwest corner of the site. Probably constructed as part of Lee's Final Line, the 3,900-foot-long set of 2-foot-tall and 3-foot-wide linear earthworks, is heavily overgrown with successional forest, and road construction destroyed large portions of it.

--Lee's Final Line: Built under the direction of Lee's chief engineer General M.L. Smith after Union troops overtook the Mule Shoe, running east from Brock Road to a point just before Burnside Drive. The 3,700-foot-long, 3-foot-tall, and 6-foot-wide set of earthworks is interspersed with gun emplacements and protected by successional-growth forest.

--Mule Shoe: The predominant Confederate defensive structure at Spotsylvania is this salient, an inverted-U-shaped linear earthwork consisting of the East Shoulder of Mule Shoe and the West Shoulder of Mule Shoe (Figure 18). The East Shoulder is an approximately 5,000-foot-long earthwork with a 3-foot-tall, 5-foot-wide parapet that curves east then turns southwest from the Mule Shoe's apex to connect with Lee's Final Line along the southern portion of the site. Federal troops refaced parts of the East Shoulder after the Confederates abandoned it. The West Shoulder, a 3-foot-tall, 6-foot-wide earthen parapet, extends 3,700 feet from Bloody Angle Drive southwest along Anderson Drive to Lee's Final Line.

--East Angle: At the apex of the Mule Shoe is this 1,200-foot-long set of linear earthworks, 2 feet tall and 4 feet wide, that extends 600 feet east and west of the Mule Shoe.

--Bloody Angle: Where some of the most intensive fighting at Spotsylvania took place, the Bloody Angle consists of a 1,500-foot-long, sod-covered linear earthworks with a 2-foot-tall, 7-foot-wide parapet, west of the Mule Shoe and north of the intersection of Grant and Anderson drives.

The Federal earthworks run along the north side of the site and curve down along the east and west sides of the Confederate earthworks. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 36)

--Hancock's Works: Constructed by Winfield Hancock's Fifth Corps and partially rebuilt by the CCC, running approximately east to west for 2,500 feet along the edge of Hancock Drive. The linear earthworks are 2 feet tall and 3 feet wide. Rebuilt portions of the line include artillery emplacements.

--Federal VI Corps Works: Constructed by Horatio Wright's Federal troops, running north and east along Grant Drive near the west boundary of the site and the Bloody Angle. The linear earthworks are 7,500 feet long, with a 3-foot-tall, 3-foot-wide parapet (Figure 19). Gun emplacements are scattered along the line, particularly near the Bloody Angle. Portions of the works are covered with sod; the remainder are surrounded by successional-growth forest.

--Burnside's Works: Constructed by Ambrose Burnside's Ninth Corps and located east of the Mule Shoe and extend south to the site boundary. Although small portions have been lost to erosion, the linear earthworks extend 7,500 feet and have a 3-foot-tall, 7-foot-wide earthen parapet. Portions are covered with sod, and the earthworks are partially obscured by successional-growth forest.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Spotsylvania Court House Confederate Earthworks: Confederate 1st Corps Works	197087	Contributing	007916		Asset	17586	Yes
Spotsylvania Court House Confederate Earthworks: Lee’s Final Line	197091	Contributing	007920		Asset	17581	Yes
Spotsylvania Court House Confederate Earthworks: East Shoulder of Mule Shoe	197094	Contributing	007923		Asset	17584	Yes
Spotsylvania Court House Confederate Earthworks: West Shoulder of Mule Shoe	197101	Contributing	007924		Asset	17585	Yes
Spotsylvania Court House Confederate Earthworks: East Angle	197108	Contributing	007922		Asset	17583	Yes
Spotsylvania Court House Confederate Earthworks: Bloody Angle	197113	Contributing	007921		Asset	17582	Yes
Spotsylvania Court House Federal Earthworks: Hancock’s Works	197123	Contributing	007917		Asset	17578	Yes
Spotsylvania Court House Federal Earthworks: Federal VI Corps Works	197128	Contributing	007918		Asset	17579	Yes
Spotsylvania Court House Federal Earthworks: Burnside’s Works	197135	Contributing	007919		Asset	17580	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 18. Portion of the Mule Shoe salient, marked by an Earthworks ID Tablet. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 19. The Federal trenches, Wright's Corps, marked by an Earthwork ID Tablet. (OCLP, 2021)

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

Historic and Existing Conditions:
Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, groundcovers, and herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape. The existing vegetation in the area that would become the Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield played a key role in the conflict, framing strategic views, serving as material for defensive works, and providing cover and shelter for soldiers. After the war successional vegetation took hold in abandoned fields, although some tree areas were removed by the War Department and NPS after the park's establishment.

From 1933-1942, the CCC planted trees and shrubs in the park, including more than 54,000 trees in 1936 alone, many of them donated by local residents or transplanted from other park developed areas. They also planted areas around the park's four battlefield contact stations (no longer extant) and graded and seeded tour road embankments. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 125-127)

The park today contains a complex eastern deciduous forest. Dominant tree species are Virginia pine white and red oak, sweetgum, tulip poplar, black locust, red maple, sycamore, and boxelder. Some scattered groves of American beech, mockernut and pignut hickory, black walnut, green ash, and river birch are also present. The majority of individual trees are less than 10 inches DBH and overall density ranges from 100 to 600 stem/acre. Common understory trees include flowering dogwood, American holly, mountain laurel, spicebush, redbud, ironwood, and American hornbeam. Honeysuckle, poison ivy, and greenbrier are common in the understory. Since woodlands have been repeatedly disturbed, opportunistic exotic plants have invaded the native woodlands and in some cases reached possible problem stages. These problem plants are Japanese honeysuckle, English ivy, kudzu vine, princess tree, ailanthus, and mimosa. (RMP 1993: 7)

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Successional-Growth Forest Areas	192148	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Harrison House Field	192149	Contributing					No
Landrum House Road North Woods	192150	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Landrum House Road South Field	192151	Contributing					No
McCoull House Field	192152	Contributing					No
Spindle House Field	192153	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

Historic and Existing Conditions:
Circulation refers to the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute systems of movement in a landscape. Existing road networks were extremely important to how the battles were fought and their outcomes. The Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield today includes traces of historic farm roads, as well as roads built by the War Department and NPS, some of which were

built atop the farm lanes.

The Tour Road System is the primary vehicular circulation route through the site. Designed to lead visitors past the sites of fierce fighting during the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House, many of the tour roads made use of preexisting farm roads. The roads were constructed in 1930-1942. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 36-37)

--Hancock Drive: A curvilinear gravel road that runs southwest from the west side of Brock Road for 0.7 mile through successional-growth forest before exiting the park.

--Grant Drive: Named for Union General Ulysses S. Grant, it runs northeast then east for 1.15 miles from the east side of Brock Road (opposite Hancock Drive) through the western portion of the battlefield to a parking area at the Bloody Angle. The asphalt road curves past the visitor kiosk, through successional-growth forest, and past numerous earthworks.

--Anderson Drive: Runs south-southwest from the eastern end of Grant Drive for approximately 1.32 miles. Named after Confederate General Richard Anderson, the road skirts open fields on the west and woods on the east until it intersects in a Y with Gordon Drive, where it is surrounded on both sides by forest. The asphalt pavement ends near Brock Road, where a barely visible trace that is no longer passable for vehicles connects the two roadways.

--Gordon Drive: An asphalt-paved road named after Confederate General John Gordon, runs east then northeast from the Y-intersection with Anderson Drive near the center of the site to a Y-intersection with Bloody Angle Drive and Burnside Drive near the eastern edge of the site (Figure 20). Successional-growth forest flanks most of the roadway, with open fields on the east near Anderson Drive and on the west near the Bloody Angle.

--McCoull House CCC Access Road: Located slightly east of the Anderson and Gordon Drive intersection, it includes the trace of a farm road that led to the McCoull house and a CCC-era road constructed on top of the farm road to access a CCC camp and park maintenance area. The approximately 0.56-mile, dirt and gravel road curves northeast from Gordon Drive past the McCoull House ruins through an open field edged by woods, then turns east to the maintenance area.

--Bloody Angle Drive: A grass-covered road trace that runs northwest from Gordon Drive at the intersection with Burnside Drive, past the east shoulder of the Mule Shoe salient. Originally paved with asphalt, the roadbed now functions primarily as a walking trail through the open fields and earthworks of the Bloody Angle.

--Burnside Drive: Follows a curving path south along the Federal earthworks adjacent to the east shoulder of the Mule Shoe, then turns southeast to skirt additional Federal earthworks at the edge of successional-growth forest before exiting the park at Courthouse Road (VA Route 208) (Figure 21). (NR 2019, Sec.7: 36-37)

Two historic farm roads function currently as walking trails or paths through the site. Upton's Road Trace, a remnant of an 1800–1850 road taken by Colonel Emory Upton's force of 12 regiments at the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House, runs southeast from Grant Drive toward Anderson Drive through successional-growth forest before exiting onto an open field (Figure 22). The 2-foot- to 3-foot-wide, 450-foot-long road trace consists of packed earth. The ca. 1800–1850 Landrum House Road is a narrow, one-lane, dirt and gravel road that runs northwest through successional-growth forest from the Bloody Angle parking area on Grant Drive before turning northeast to travel through open fields, for a total of 3,000 feet, and terminates at the Landrum House Ruins (Figure 23). A chain strung between posts on either side of the entrance restricts vehicular access to the road. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 37)

Pedestrian circulation includes concrete sidewalks around the Visitor Kiosk, a rubberized pedestrian path that leads from the parking area at the Bloody Angle to several monuments, and numerous earthen/grass trails throughout the battlefield (Figure 24).

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Hancock Drive	197160	Contributing	082007		Location	24129	Yes
Grant Drive	197165	Contributing	082008		Location	24130	Yes
Anderson Drive	197175	Contributing	082003		Location	24140	Yes
Gordon Drive	197183	Contributing	082021		Location	24136	Yes
McCoull House CCC Access Road	197193	Contributing	083059		Location	24142	Yes
Bloody Angle Drive	197212	Contributing	082001		Location	24139	Yes
Burnside Drive	197221	Contributing	082009		Location	24131	Yes
Upton's Road Trace	197225	Contributing	007927		Location	24125	Yes
Landrum House Road	197231	Contributing	007925		Location	46321	Yes
Concrete Sidewalks, Rubberized Pedestrian Path, Earthen/Grass Trails	197233	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 20. Gordon Drive. View west toward junction with Anderson Drive. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 21. Burnside Drive. View southeast. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 22. Upton's Road Trace, marked by a Road ID Tablet. View southeast from Grant Drive pulloff. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 23. Landrum House Road. View northeast. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 24. View of a rubberized mulch path. (OCLP, 2021)

Landscape Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Historic and Existing Conditions:
Buildings are elements constructed primarily for sheltering any form of human activity in a landscape, while structures are elements constructed for functional purposes other than sheltering human activity. The only structural remains from the time of the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House are remnants of two gable-end stone chimneys at the Landrum House (Figure 25). In 2007, the park outlined the foundation of the McCoull House with cut stones (Figure 26). Today the battlefield features two park-related facilities and infrastructure associated with the tour road.

The Maintenance Building, constructed in 1937 by the CCC for the NPS, is at the eastern end of the McCoull House CCC Access Road, and faces east (Figure 27). The one-story, three-bay-by-one-bay, wood-frame building has two-bay-by-one-bay wings at the north and south ends. Its side-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and the walls are clad in clapboards. Each bay contains a pair of double hinged wood doors with plywood in the upper portions that likely had nine-light panels originally. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 38)

The Visitor Kiosk, built in 1964, is located near the western boundary of the site, slightly northeast of the intersection of Brock Road and Grant Drive (Figure 28). A short parking/entrance loop provides access to the kiosk on the grassy north side of Grant Drive. Constructed of brick laid in common bond, the one-story structure is enclosed on three sides and protected by an asphalt-shingled, shallow-pitched gable roof with deep overhangs. The roof extends to the north above the concrete pad foundation to create a sheltered area and to the east above enclosed restrooms. The concrete pad also extends beyond the kiosk on the sides and rear, surrounded by a low brick retaining wall, and connects to a concrete sidewalk leading to the parking area. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 37-38)

The Tour Road System includes culverts that provide drainage for various streams and wetlands along Hancock, Grant, Anderson, Gordon, Bloody Angle, and Burnside drives. The culvert headwalls feature mortared masonry construction (Figure 29). (NR 2019, Sec.7: 37)

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Landrum House Ruins	197249	Contributing	007933		Location	24144	Yes
McCoull House Foundation Border Stones	197251	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1329051	Yes
Spotsylvania Court House Maintenance Building	197255	Contributing	082025		Location	24076	Yes
Spotsylvania Court House Visitor Kiosk	197259	Contributing			Location	24078	Yes
Hancock Drive Culverts	197263	Contributing	082013		Asset	17571	Yes
Grant Drive Culverts	197267	Contributing	082014		Asset	17572	Yes
Anderson Drive Culverts	197272	Contributing	082016		Asset	17573	Yes
Bloody Angle Drive Culverts	197291	Contributing	082019		Asset	17575	Yes
Gordon Drive Culverts	197304	Contributing	082022		Asset	17576	Yes
Burnside Drive Culverts	197313	Contributing	082023		Asset	17577	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 25. Landrum House Ruins with MOLLUS Marker and House Site ID Tablet in the foreground. View northeast. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 26. Flat cut stones mark the foundation of the McCoull House. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 27. The CCC-era Maintenance Building. View southeast. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 28. The Mission 66-era Visitor Kiosk. View southwest. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 29. Stone headwall culvert on Grant Drive. View northwest. (OCLP, 2021)

Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas

Historic and Existing Conditions:
A view is the expansive and/or panoramic prospect of a broad range of vision that may be naturally occurring or deliberately contrived. Strategic views framed by various landscape features were a key component of the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House. Some views remain today, while others are obscured by successional woodlands in formerly open fields or trees growing in and around the earthworks.

--View from Laurel Hill to Hancock Road
Union General Gouverneur Warren launched a May 8, 1864 assault at Confederate Richard Anderson's forces positioned along a ridge, Laurel Hill, near the intersection of Brock and Old Block Roads. The open fields of the Spindle farm permitted unobstructed views and Confederate fields of fire toward the advancing Union troops. The fields remained open through the end of the historic period, are presently open, and the view is retained.

--View from West Shoulder of the Mule Shoe to Upton’s Road Trace
Union Colonel Emory Upton’s May 10, 1864 attack on the Confederate Mule Shoe utilized a farm road, presently a trace, and an open field northwest of the Confederate position. While Upton and his forces succeeded in breaching the Confederate line, a coordinated Union effort never materialized, and Upton was forced to withdraw. The open field permitted views and fields of fire for both forces until they engaged in hand-to-hand combat at the earthworks. The fields remained partially open through the end of the historic period and are presently clear with the view retained.

--View from Bloody Angle to Landrum Fields
The point of the Confederate Mule Shoe earthworks faced roughly north toward open fields of the Landrum farm. On May 12, 1864, Union forces launched an assault across the fields that lead to prolonged, hand-to-hand combat at the Confederate works. The open field permitted views and fields of fire for both forces and Union artillery fired rounds from the farm lane toward the earthworks during the assault. The fields remained partially open through the end of the historic period and park efforts have cleared more of the battle-era area, retaining and preserving the view.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
View from Laurel Hill to Hancock Road	192154	Contributing					No
View from West Shoulder of the Mule Shoe to Upton’s Road Trace	192155	Contributing					No
View from Bloody Angle to Landrum Fields	192156	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

Historic and Existing Conditions:
Small-scale features are elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape. At Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield, such features include granite and stone monuments and markers to commemorate the battle groups; cast aluminum tablets that mark earthworks, battlefields, roads, and historic house sites; and contemporary features related to visitor interpretation and park functions.

Monuments and Markers.
--The Maryland Brigade Monument: Located in a small clearing north of the Confederate First Corps Works surrounded by woods. Maryland judge Charles E. Phelps, a member of the Maryland brigade that fought near the monument's location, erected the west-facing gray granite block in 1903. The stone is similar in appearance to the Smith markers, standing 2 feet, 3 inches tall with 1-foot, 8-inch square dressed and inscribed faces (Figure 30). (NR 2019, Sec.7: 38)

--General Sedgwick Monument: Set in a triangle of grass near the entrance to the Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield unit from Brock Road, allegedly marks the location where a Confederate sniper killed Union General John Sedgwick (Figure 31). The Sedgwick Memorial Association, made up of veterans from the VI Corps, dedicated the monument in 1887. Carved by Philadelphia stone carver John Ferguson from Quincy granite, the 9-foot-tall pyramidal monument is set on a 5-foot, 5-inch square granite base. The lower portion of the monument, constructed of rough cut blocks with tooled edges, is topped by a crenellated cornice and a truncated pyramid with the Greek cross, the insignia of the Sixth Corps. "Sedgwick" is engraved on the west face of the cornice, and "6th Army Corps" on the west face of the base. Dressed blocks in the center of each face of the monument are inscribed. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 38)

--49th New York Infantry Monument: Erected in 1902 by veterans of the 49th New York Infantry, is the closest monument to the parking area. Carved of Barre, VT, granite, it consists of a 12-foot square shaft on a 4-foot square base. A shallow pyramid at the top of the shaft is capped with a stand of four cannonballs. All four of the monument's faces are dressed and inscribed. Accessed from a rubberized mulch path that leads from the parking area at the Bloody Angle (Figure 32). (NR 2019, Sec.7: 38)

--15th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers Monument: Erected by the State of New Jersey in 1909, a few feet to the east of the 49th New York Infantry Monument. The monument consists of a 9-foot-tall, 4-foot-wide, granite slab on a 2-foot, 6-inch-tall granite pedestal. The south face of the slab, facing the path, features a carving of a private soldier holding a musket "at rest." A 1964 rededication marker sits at the base of the monument on the south side. Accessed by the rubberized mulch path (Figure 33). (NR 2019, Sec.7: 39)

--Fallen Oak Marker: Located in a grassy island created by the rubberized mulch walking path. Erected in 1931, it is the only one remaining of a set of three markers placed by Edward T. Stuart on his property on July 7, 1931. It commemorates the site of a 22-inch-thick oak tree cut down by the hail of bullets exchanged at the Bloody Angle. The marker is a rectangular concrete block, 22.5-inches long and 16-inches wide, which slants from 10.5 inches tall at the back to 5.5 inches tall at the front. A raised platform on the slanted top appears to have held a plaque that is no longer extant. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 39)

--126th Ohio Regiment Monument: A mown grass path leads north from the rubberized mulch walkway through a mown field to this monument, dedicated in 1914 by veterans of the 126th Ohio Volunteers and paid for by the State of Ohio. The 9-foot, 7-inch-tall monument consists of a granite shaft on a stepped granite base, topped by a hipped pyramid capital with Greek crosses ringed in laurel on the north and south sides. All four sides of the monument are inscribed, and carvings of crossed muskets adorn the east and west sides above the inscriptions (Figure 34). (NR 2019, Sec.7: 39)

--Stuart Memorial: Located in the woods between the One Hundred Twenty-Sixth Ohio Regiment Monument and the Landrum House Road. Erected in 1941 in honor of Edward T. Stuart, a benefactor of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP during its early years, by his friends, it consists of a large boulder placed atop a stone masonry base on an earthen mound. A bronze plaque is affixed to the boulder. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 39)

--MOLLUS Marker: Erected by the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (MOLLUS) in 1940 at the same time the organization donated a large parcel of land to the NPS, is located at the end of the Landrum House Road adjacent to the Landrum House Ruins (see Figure

25). The monument consists of a roughly 4-foot square rubble stone base with an angled top on which a rectangular bronze plaque is affixed. The plaque contains the organization's insignia and an inscription. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 39)

--McGowan's Brigade Monument: Erected by Brigadier General Samuel McGowan Camp 40, South Carolina Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans in 2009 across the Bloody Angle from the 49th New York and 15th New Jersey monuments, along the edge of the woods. The Elberton blue granite monument, in the shape of a sarcophagus, is set on a rectangular base inlaid with polished pink granite. A Maltese Cross, inscribed with "1861 Deo Vindice 1865" on the front and "C.S.A." on the back, caps the monument (Figure 35). (NR 2019, Sec.7: 39)

--17th Michigan Monument: Erected in 1995 and dedicated in 1997 by members of the 17th Michigan Volunteers reenactment unit, is located on the south side of Burnside Drive about halfway between Gordon Drive and Courthouse Road. The monument consists of a 4-foot-tall, 2-foot, 2-inch-wide, 6-inch-thick slab of black French Creek granite with a triangular top on a 3-foot-wide, 1-foot-deep base of the same material. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 39-40)

--Ramseur's Brigade Monument: Dedicated to the men of Confederate General Stephen D. Ramseur's brigade, it is situated just behind the Confederate reserve line in the field east of Anderson Drive, near the West Shoulder of the Mule Shoe salient. The Living History Association of North Carolina, Inc. (13th North Carolina Troops Reactivated) and the North Carolina Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans erected the granite monument in 2001. The rectangular slab, approximately 5 feet tall, 3 feet wide, and 8 inches thick, is set on a rectangular base atop a granite foundation stone. The front and back faces of the monument are dressed, while the sides and top are rough. The east face of the monument, facing the McCoull House Site, is engraved with a Confederate flag, tinted red and blue (Figure 36). (NR 2019, Sec.7: 38)

--Upton's Charge Memorial: Located at the edge of the woods on the north side of Upton's Road Trace. Erected in 1994 by the Society of the Old Greek Cross and largely sponsored by Paul Heimbach, a descendant of a member of the Sixth Corps, the monument is a 7-foot tapered shaft of Vermont granite. The north face of the monument, facing the woods, is engraved with the image of a soldier kneeling before a Greek cross (Figure 37). (NR 2019, Sec.7: 38)

Tablets.
Beginning in 1940, the NPS installed a series of cast aluminum identification tablets throughout the park to mark earthwork trenches and lunettes, battlefields positions, military roads, and historic house sites. The 1-foot by 2-foot cast aluminum tablets, designed by the War Department and fabricated by the NPS, are painted black with white lettering and are slant-mounted on a 2-foot by 4-foot-tall octagonal metal tubes filled with concrete (see Figures 18, 19, 22, 25). (NR 2019, Sec.7: 7)

Contemporary Features.
Several artillery pieces are located on the Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield as part of the park's interpretive programming. Interpretive wayside signs can be found at most key locations, and are typical of other such signs in the NPS: slanted or vertical panels mounted on two posts. NPS identification signs further direct park visitors. Other small-scale features include runs of worm and split rail fencing, wood bollards along portions of the roadways, picnic tables, and trash cans. None of these features are historic, but they are mostly inconspicuous in the landscape.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Maryland Brigade Monument	197355	Contributing	007932		Location	24156	Yes
General Sedgwick Monument	197363	Contributing	007928		Location	24152	Yes
49th New York Infantry Monument	197377	Contributing	007929		Location	24153	Yes
15th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers Monument - Spotsylvania Court House	197388	Contributing	007930		Location	24154	Yes
Fallen Oak Marker	197397	Contributing	081989		Location	24151	Yes
126th Ohio Regiment Monument	197402	Contributing	007931		Location	24155	Yes
Stuart Memorial	197412	Contributing	082004		Location	24149	Yes
MOLLUS Marker	197419	Contributing	082005		Location	24157	Yes
McGowan’s Brigade Monument	197429	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	116877	Yes
17th Michigan Monument	197439	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	53190	Yes
Ramseur’s Brigade Monument	197445	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	24158	Yes
Upton’s Charge Memorial	197456	Noncontributing – Compatible	082015		Location	24150	Yes
Battlefield ID Tablets	197464	Contributing	082135		Location	22927	Yes
Earthworks ID Tablets	197470	Contributing	082133		Location	44079	Yes
House Site ID Tablets	197476	Contributing	082134		Location	24007	Yes
Road ID Tablets	197484	Contributing	082132		Asset	17793	Yes
Artillery Pieces	197491	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	22948	No
NPS Interpretive Wayside Signs	197498	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
NPS Identification Signs	197510	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Stacked Rail Fences	197518	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1329708	Yes
Split Rail Fences	197533	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1329710	Yes
Wooden Bollards	197541	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1329706	Yes
Picnic Tables	197546	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	11337	Yes
Trash Can at Picnic Tables	197552	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 30. Maryland Brigade Monument. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 31. General Sedgwick Monument, directional compass, artillery piece, and waysides at intersection of Grant Drive and Brock Road. View south. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 32. 49th New York Infantry Monument. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 33. 15th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers Monument - Spotsylvania Court House.(OCLP, 2021)



Figure 34. The 126th Ohio Regiment Monument, foreground, with 15th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers Monument and 49th New York Infantry Monument in background. View southeast. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 35. McGowan's Brigade Monument. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 36. Ramseur's Brigade Monument. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 37. Upton's Charge Memorial. (OCLP, 2021)

Landscape Characteristic: Archeological Sites

Historic and Existing Conditions:
Archeological sites are the locations of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features. Only sites identified in approved National Register documentation are identified in this report: Harrison House Site, Landrum House Ruins Site, McCoull House Site, and Spindle House Site.

The Harrison House Site (ASMIS No. FRSP00135.000) is the site of a one-and-one-half-story building set on a stone foundation with two brick chimneys and two “shed additions” that survived the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House but fell into disrepair and was demolished shortly after the war. Remnants of the chimney bases and displaced foundation stones survive to mark the former location of the house, but there are no surface indications of the support structures that once surrounded the house including barns, stables, sheds, and a possible detached kitchen and enslaved quarters. The site lies in an area approximately 35 feet north–south by 48-feet east–west on the apex of a weathered, north-trending upland ridge. North- and northwest-trending ravines bracket the site on the west and northeast and converge to create the head of a larger north-trending ravine north of the site. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 48)

The Landrum House Ruins Site is approximately 122 feet long and 184 feet wide and lies on the apex of a southeast-trending weathered upland ridge. A steep slope occurs to the northeast and gradually diminishes to the south. A rolling landscape characterizes the views to the southwest, and a dirt path that was likely a former road leads to the site from that direction. The aboveground, visible remains of the site consist of two stone chimney bases, several depressions that may be the remains of the former icehouse and other outbuildings, and linear drainage ditches. Subsurface testing at the site identified what was tentatively interpreted as a preserved cultural floor and the northwest and southeast corners of an original stone foundation that indicated an approximately 46-foot by 20-foot building (see Figure 25). (NR 2019, Sec.7: 49)

The McCoull House Site (ASMIS No. FRSP00132.001) is located off Gordon Drive at the end of a spur road on the apex of a northeast–east-trending weathered upland ridge bracketed to the north and south by the heads of east-trending ravines. The one-and-one-half-story wood house with associated dependencies built ca. 1800 on the site was located in the Mule Shoe and survived the war but was destroyed by fire in 1921 (see Figure 26). (NR 2019, Sec.7: 49)

The Spindle House Site (ASMIS No. FRSP00138.000) is located along a designated trail in an open field and is identified by two interpretive waysides. The two-and-one-half-story wood farmhouse built in 1821 originally was sited on a small rise and surrounded by an orchard and outbuildings before being destroyed by Confederate troops on May 8, 1864. The archeological remains consist of a 15-foot by 25-foot backfilled cellar and associated laid brick feature; a depression marking the likely location of a springhouse; a linear mound of demolition debris; and a large assemblage of domestic debris with a smaller admixture of military debris. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 49)

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Harrison House Site	192157	Contributing		FRSP00135.000			No
Landrum House Ruins Site	192158	Contributing	007933	FRSP00130.000	Location	24144	Yes
McCoull House Site	192159	Contributing		FRSP00132.001			No
Spindle House Site	192160	Contributing		FRSP00138.000			No

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 8

Next Assessment Due Date: 09/22/2029

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/22/2021

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The overall condition of the Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield is evaluated as “Fair.” The property shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements will cause the property to degrade to a poor condition.

The open fields associated with the battle-era Landrum, McCoull, and Harrison farm properties appeared dominated in July 2021 by emerging woody plant material. Failure to seasonally mow the fields will lead to escalating deferred maintenance and loss of open landscape character from the period of significance. Battle-era earthworks have non-historic woody vegetation growing directly on them. The earthworks are at risk for damage due to the trees being thrown or toppled in a storm event.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Adjacent Lands

Other Impact:

External or Internal: External

Impact Narrative: There is a potential for new residential development at the perimeter of the park's property that would diminish the battlefield setting.

Date Identified: 09/22/2021

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Open fields associated with the battle-era Landrum, McCoull, and Harrison farm properties contain emerging woody vegetation and need to be mown.

Date Identified: 09/22/2021

Type of Impact: Erosion

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Erosion was observed on some pedestrian trails.

Date Identified: 09/22/2021

Type of Impact: Other

Other Impact: Off-site stormwater runoff

External or Internal: External

Impact Narrative: Current and future development beyond the park's boundaries has the potential to increase stormwater runoff and bring increased amounts and velocities of water into existing park drainage channels and Tour Road culverts.

Date Identified: 09/22/2021

Type of Impact: Soil Compaction

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Compacted soil was observed along some tour road edges, around the General Sedgwick Monument, and on some pedestrian trails.

Date Identified: 09/22/2021

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Treatment Documents

Treatment Type: Rehabilitation

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: Other Document

Title:

IRMA Link:

Narrative:

The park's 1986 General Management Plan (GMP) described the Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield as possessing the most "well-rounded" set of historic resources in the park. The GMP classified all park property into three management zones: historic, park development, and special use. The site was classified as part of all three zones, and several associated subzones. (GMP 1986: 28,39-54)

Historic Zone.
"The prime historic resources of the park are the battlefields, buildings, earthworks, and walls that comprise the historic scene where the four major battles were fought."

--Preservation Subzone: "This subzone contains the majority of park land. Management emphasis is on preservation of the historic and archeological resources and interpretation of the battle stories to park visitors. Where necessary the vegetation is managed to approximate the scene at the time of the 1860s battles, and actions are taken to prevent destruction or erosion of earthworks. Historic buildings and sites are identified and stabilized. Modern development, except informational signs and small exhibits, is kept to a minimum. Areas that were farmed during the Civil War period are farmed under agricultural special use permits/historic leases in order to maintain an approximation of their historical appearance."

--Preservation/ Adaptive Use Subzone: "A total of 30 miles of park roads are in this subzone. Historic preservation is the key element in the management of these area'', although minor changes in the historic fabric may be made to allow permitted uses."

Park Development Zone.
"Modern buildings and other facilities in this zone, including those for visitor use and administrative and maintenance functions, have substantially altered the historic environment. Management emphasis is on the provision of necessary facilities with minimum intrusion on the historic surroundings.

--Administrative Development Subzone: "This subzone includes the primary maintenance area at the Fredericksburg battlefield and satellite maintenance buildings at the Chancellorsville, Spotsylvania Court House, and Wilderness battlefields."

--Educational/Interpretive Development Subzone: "This subzone encompasses the two visitor centers at the Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville battlefields and the unmanned interpretive shelters at the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, and Fredericksburg battlefields. Management emphasis is on providing necessary exhibits, publications, and personal assistance to park visitors so that they may better understand and appreciate the park story."

Special Use Zone.
"This zone includes lands inside the park boundaries that are not owned by the National Park Service or over which it has limited control."

--Scenic Easement Subzone: "One tract at the Spotsylvania Court House battlefield being used for private residential purposes is under a scenic easement that regulates development. Emphasis is on enforcement of the terms of the easement."

--Agricultural Use Subzone: "Two large tracts at the Spotsylvania Court House battlefield are currently in agricultural use. Management emphasis is on monitoring these tracts for changes in use that would be incompatible with park values."

The park's 2015 Foundation Document identified nine fundamental resources and values in the park. The Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield landscape possesses association with eight of them: Battlefield Landscapes; Battlefield Archeology; Civil War Historic Structures and Landscapes; Earthen Fortifications; Historic Roads, Traces, and Trails; Commemorative Landscapes; Natural Quiet, Light, and the Lack of Modern Visual Intrusions; and Park Setting. The report also identified the site as one of the high priorities in development of a parkwide visitor and administrative facilities plan, especially for visitor facilities and parking. The report also identified the need for a CLI and/or CLR for the property. (FD 2015: 7-8,12,26,35-36)

Preserving and enhancing these fundamental resources and values, for example, through vegetation management, while maintaining contemporary, compatible changes for visitor use, aligns with a rehabilitation treatment approach. Specific treatment implementation details need to be developed in a Cultural Landscape Report.

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

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