National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2021



Fredericksburg Battlefield - Lee Drive

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: Fredericksburg Battlefield - Lee Drive

Resource Classification: Component Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 975162

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:

Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive 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 Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive unit of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP is located southwest of downtown Fredericksburg. Encompasses approximately 1,398 acres, the long, irregularly shaped property straddles Lee Drive, a park road that runs from Lafayette Boulevard on the north to Mine Road on the south. The battlefield includes the sites of combat during the First and Second Battles of Fredericksburg in December 1862 and May 1863. It is bounded by CSX Railroad tracks along the east and northeast, Mine Road along the south, and residential neighborhoods and light industrial sites on the east and west. The Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive unit represents the southern portion of the Fredericksburg Battlefield; the northern portion is located approximately 1 mile west of downtown Fredericksburg and immediately adjacent to the Fredericksburg National Cemetery. It is addressed in the “Cultural Landscape Inventory for Sunken Road.”

Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive landscape consists predominantly of successional-growth forests and large open fields. Deep Run, a tributary of the Rappahannock River, crosses the northern portion of the site. The property contains several miles of Confederate defensive earthworks and a number of artillery emplacements, as well as Robert E. Lee’s command post on Telegraph Hill (now Lee’s Hill) near the northern end. Pull-offs, overlooks, and walking trails, dating to the 1930s and Mission 66 park development periods and later, facilitate access to various points of interest along the road, including defense works. Walking trails lead to open vistas across battlefield and plantation sites and through the woods past earthworks and batteries constructed by Confederate troops during the Civil War. Several maintenance and residential buildings constructed by the CCC and War Department are located on the west side of Lee Drive, near Howison Hill.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

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, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Archeology. The four battlefield units – Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania Court House, Chancellorsville, and Wilderness – and three discontinuous 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 1863-1864. 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.

Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive is significant under all four National Register criteria in the areas of Military, Commemoration, Conservation, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Archeology. The period of significance for the battlefield is 1862-1965, from the Battle of Fredericksburg (December 11-15, 1863) through the completion of the Lee Hill Visitor Kiosk facility in time for the centennial of the end of the Civil War.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

The physical integrity of Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance, 1862 to 1965, with the existing conditions as assessed in 2021. Many landscape characteristics and features from the period of significance remain today. These include natural systems (Deep Run tributaries and wetland); land use and spatial organization (field and forest patterns); topography (Confederate earthworks); circulation (Lee Drive, War Department Maintenance Area Road, Superintendent's Quarters Entrance Drive, Pickett's Turnout, Braehead Road, Prospect Hill steps, Lee Hill Trail, Bridle Trail steps, and Superintendent's Quarters brick walkway and patio); buildings and structures (War Department Maintenance Office, War Department Maintenance Building, War Department Maintenance Storage Shed, War Department Log Garage, Superintendent's Quarters, Superintendent's Garage, Lee Drive culverts and bridges, Superintendent's Quarters Entrance Drive Culverts, Pickett's Turnout Culverts, and Lee Hill Visitor Kiosk); vegetation (deciduous trees along Lee Drive, field/meadows near Bernard's Cabins Site and Lee Drive and Lansdowne Road); views (northeast from Lee Hill, northeast from Howison Hill, northeast from Lee Drive to Jackson Monument/Meade Pyramid, and at Bernard's Cabins); small-scale features (Jackson Monument/Meade Pyramid, Lee Hill Monument, Prospect Hill Monument, Coolidge Dedication Monument, Road ID Tablets, Battlefield ID Tablets, Earthworks ID Tablets, Tree Ring on Lee Drive, and Lee Hill Seating Discs); and archeological sites (Bernard's Cabins Ruins).

The overall condition of the Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive is evaluated as "Fair." Successional vegetation is impacting the condition of existing resources. Open fields north and northeast of Prospect Hill contain emerging woody plant material, and if left unchecked will lead to escalating deferred maintenance and loss of open landscape character from the period of significance. Earthworks with non-historic woody vegetation growing directly on them are at risk for damage due to the trees being thrown or toppled in a storm event. Management of non-historic vegetation is needed to reopen the increasingly narrow view from Lee Hill toward Fredericksburg, and to restore the completely blocked strategic view at Howison Hill. Vegetation is also growing on and in between the stones of the Jackson Monument/Meade Pyramid, and stones appear to have shifted or been displaced.

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. Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive—along with Chancellorsville Battlefield, Chatham Manor, Ellwood, Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield, Stonewall Jackson Death Site, Sunken Road, and Wilderness Battlefield—are component landscapes of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania Landscape.

Landscape Type:

Historic Site

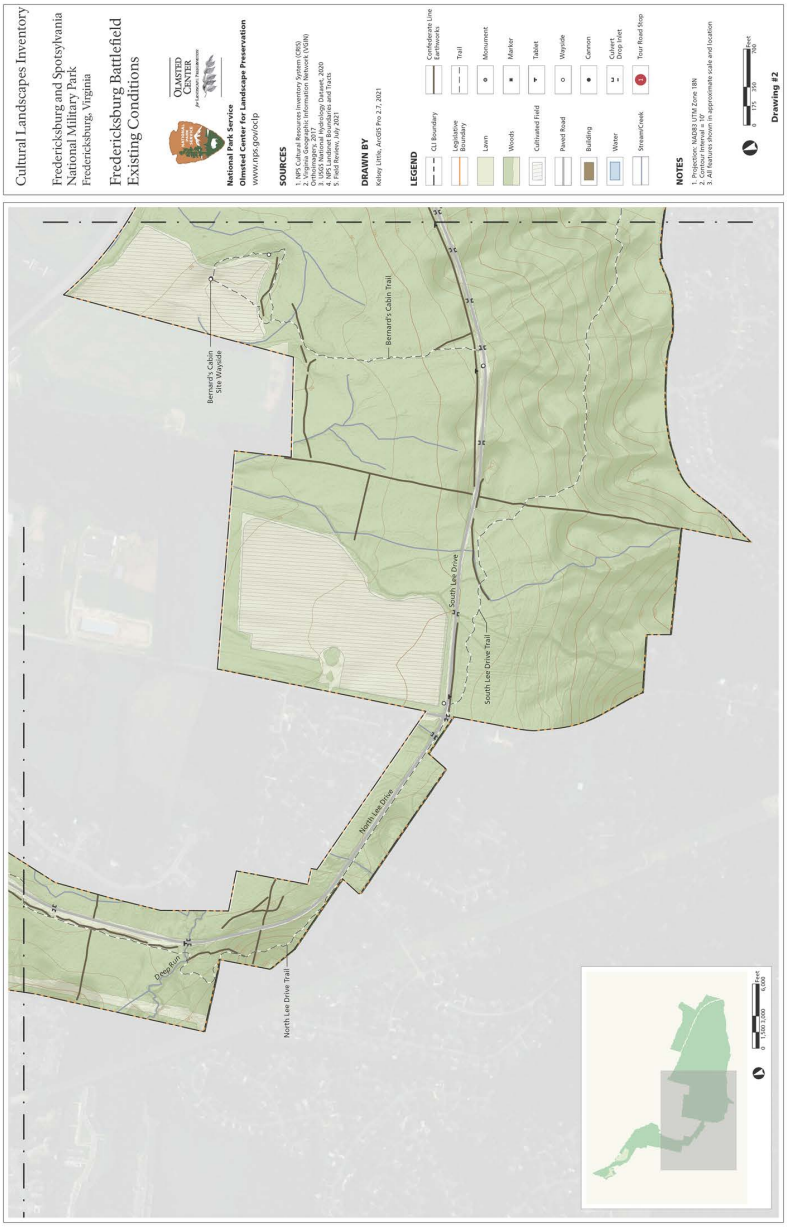
Other Names:

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:	Fredericksburg Battlefield–South	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive	**Other Name Type:**	Current
Other Name:	Battle of Fredericksburg	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic

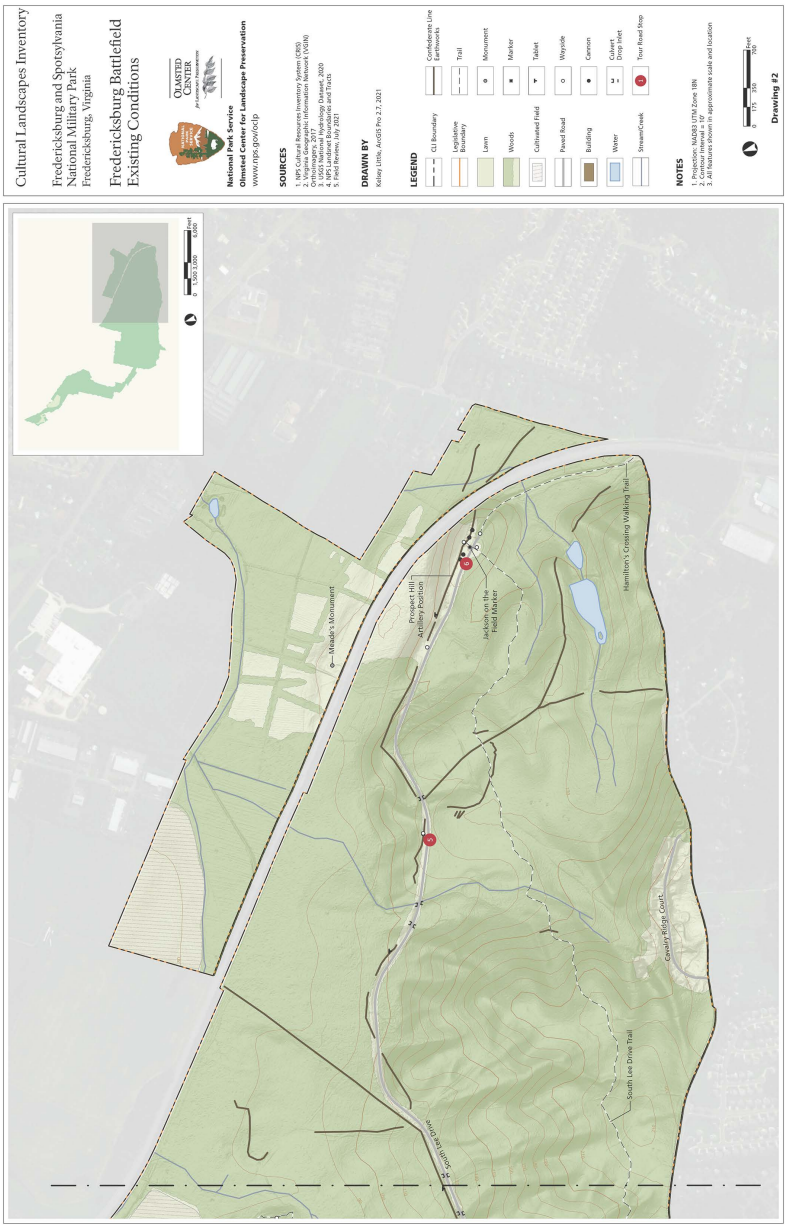
Site Plan



Site plan for Fredericksburg Battlefield-Lee Drive, 2021, 1 of 3.



Site plan for Fredericksburg Battlefield-Lee Drive, 2021, 2 of 3.



Site plan for Fredericksburg Battlefield-Lee Drive, 2021, 3 of 3.

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

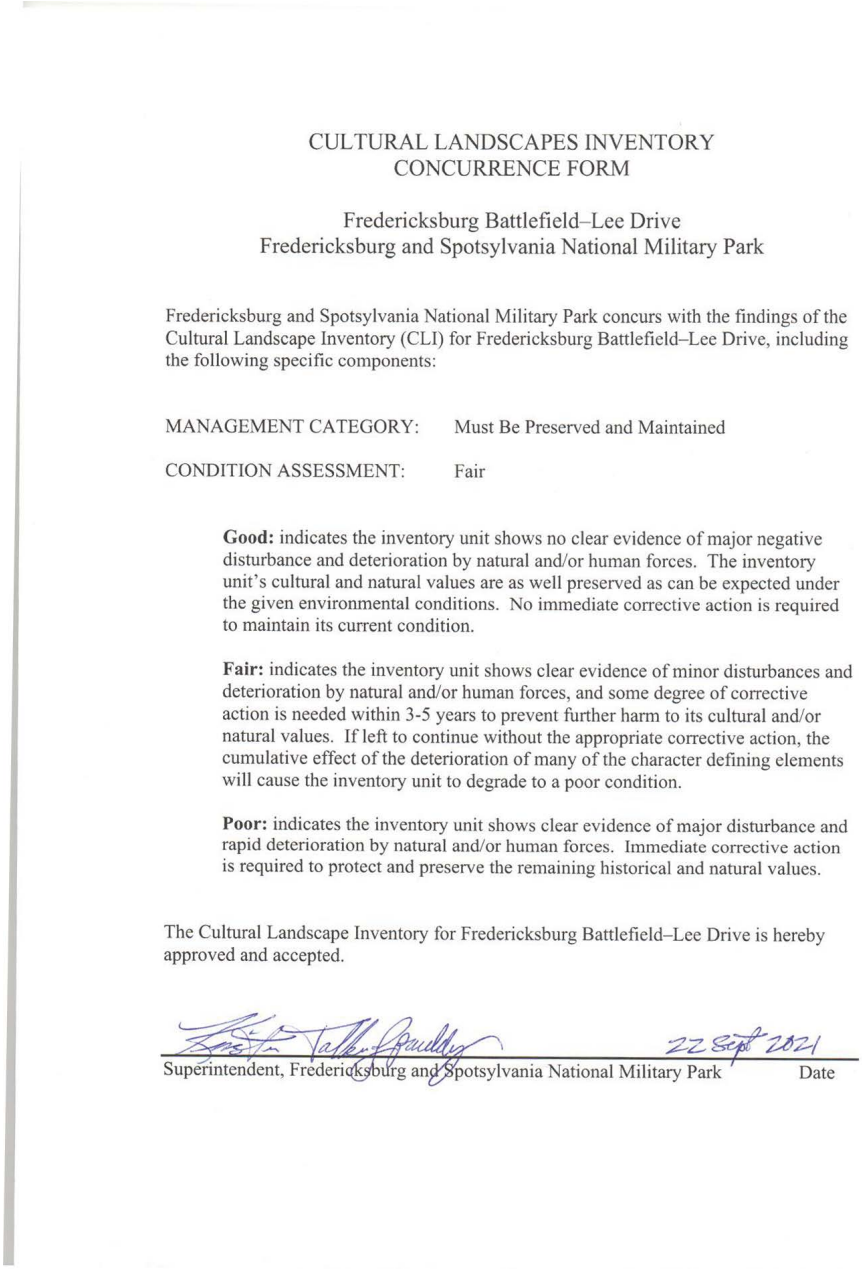
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 09/22/2021

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

Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park concurs with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive, 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 Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive is hereby approved and accepted.

22 Sept 2021

Superintendent, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park Date

CLI Concurrence Form, 2021.

Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County
Virginia	Fredericksburg City
Virginia	Spostylvania County

Size (Acres): 1369.33

Land Tract Number(s)

Tract 01-101 (2.70 acres); 01-102 (122.55); 01-103 (60.70); 01-104 (0.50); 01-105 (31.78); 01-106 (174.04); 01-107 (98.62); 01-108 (100.38); 01-109 (5.60); 01-110 (38.61); 01-111 (5.35); 01-112 (18.30); 01-113 (0.56); 01-114 (17.80); 01-115 (46.02); 01-116 (3.01); 01-117 (37.90); 01-118 (2.94); 01-131 (0.62); 01-132 (29.83); 01-133 (3.52); 01-135 (0.11); 01-137 (0.46); 01-138 (7.09); 01-139 (14.12); 01-140 (5.28); 01-142 (2.89); 01-143 (59.87); 01-144 (129.84); 01-147 (19.70); 01-148 (5.98); 01-149 (0.64); 01-151 (5.99); 01-152 (3.48); 01-153 (23.07); 01-154 (153.50); 01-155 (26.63); 01-163 (4.47); 01-165 (2.06); 01-166 (0.52); 01-180 (3.00); 01-181 (10.15); 01-188 (50.00); 01-189 (2.21); 01-192 (24.49); 01-193 (12.45).

Boundary Description:

The southern portion of Fredericksburg Battlefield—Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive—is an irregularly shaped parcel southwest of downtown Fredericksburg, encompassing land on both sides of Lee Drive from Lafayette Boulevard to Mine Road at Hamilton's Crossing. The approximately 1,320-acre property is bounded by CSX Railroad tracks along the east and northeast, Mine Road along the south, and residential neighborhoods and light industrial sites on the east and west. The boundary of the CLI is coterminous with the legislated boundary of the battlefield.

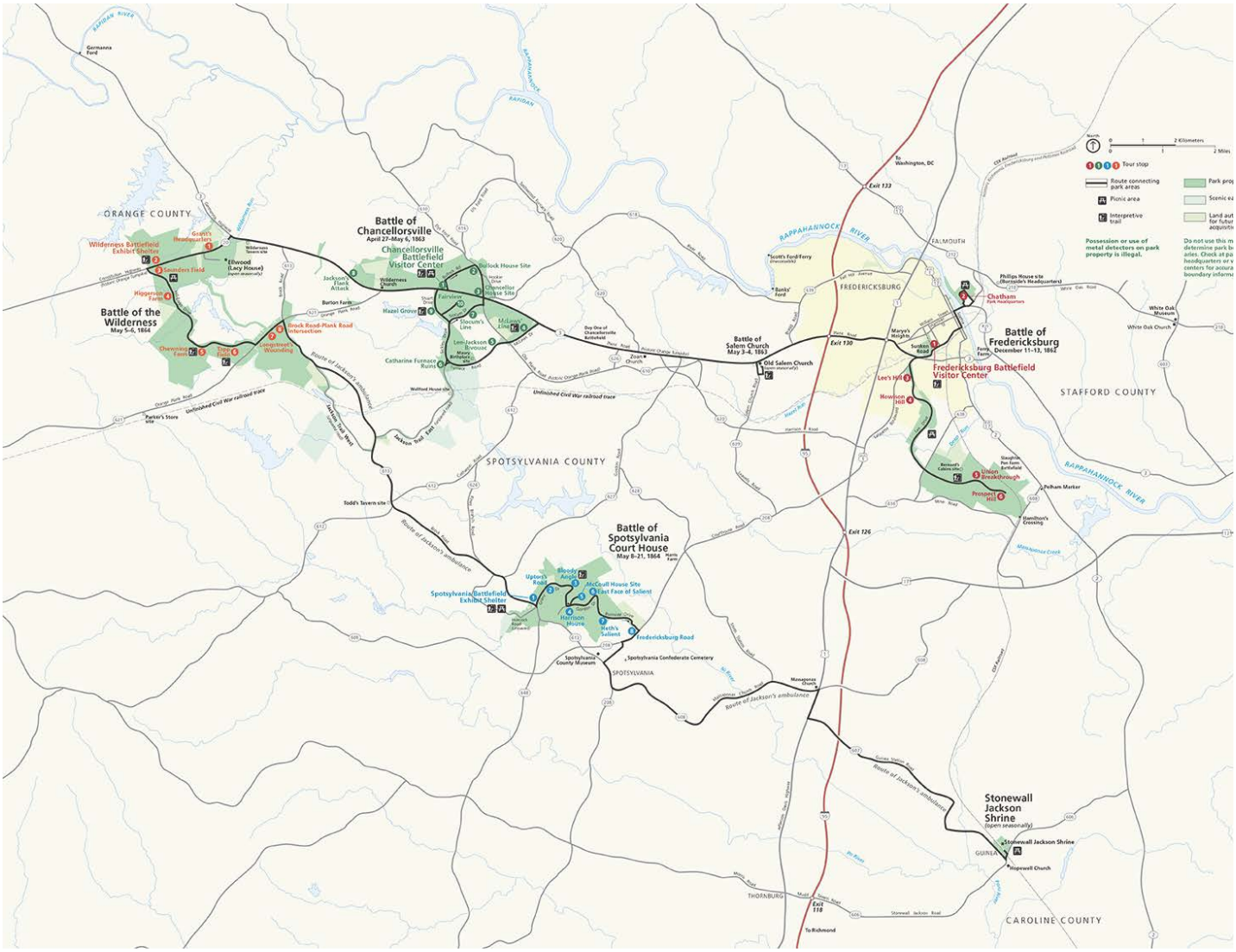
Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
				East Parcel
GIS	Area	38.259985	-77.444198	
GIS	Area	38.256999	-77.439786	
GIS	Area	38.255005	-77.437189	
GIS	Area	38.254022	-77.43395	
GIS	Area	38.254675	-77.432422	
GIS	Area	38.25374	-77.430798	
GIS	Area	38.250939	-77.434923	
GIS	Area	38.249201	-77.433023	
GIS	Area	38.24856	-77.433047	
GIS	Area	38.246949	-77.431321	
GIS	Area	38.244202	-77.433673	
GIS	Area	38.246063	-77.433582	
GIS	Area	38.247511	-77.433934	
GIS	Area	38.249076	-77.434669	
GIS	Area	38.250397	-77.435713	
GIS	Area	38.251113	-77.436521	
GIS	Area	38.257707	-77.44614	
				West Parcel
GIS	Area	38.288798	-77.475006	
GIS	Area	38.286641	-77.474636	
GIS	Area	38.283845	-77.474156	
GIS	Area	38.282185	-77.473359	
GIS	Area	38.282175	-77.472419	
GIS	Area	38.280193	-77.471749	
GIS	Area	38.280544	-77.47121	
GIS	Area	38.277751	-77.468205	
GIS	Area	38.274934	-77.46595	
GIS	Area	38.270505	-77.465306	
GIS	Area	38.269399	-77.46648	
GIS	Area	38.2691	-77.468371	
GIS	Area	38.26933	-77.468608	
GIS	Area	38.268281	-77.47087	

GIS	Area	38.26606	-77.472825	
GIS	Area	38.264082	-77.473588	
GIS	Area	38.263521	-77.472684	
GIS	Area	38.26204	-77.473713	
GIS	Area	38.257853	-77.469605	
GIS	Area	38.262532	-77.466258	
GIS	Area	38.260424	-77.45978	
GIS	Area	38.259017	-77.460201	
GIS	Area	38.258272	-77.457509	
GIS	Area	38.263313	-77.453339	
GIS	Area	38.26207	-77.452522	
GIS	Area	38.260942	-77.45143	
GIS	Area	38.257577	-77.446701	
GIS	Area	38.25403	-77.441518	
GIS	Area	38.251029	-77.436986	
GIS	Area	38.249517	-77.435454	
GIS	Area	38.247729	-77.434467	
GIS	Area	38.246016	-77.434076	
GIS	Area	38.244265	-77.434179	
GIS	Area	38.243379	-77.434642	
GIS	Area	38.243568	-77.436205	
GIS	Area	38.244159	-77.438029	
GIS	Area	38.244208	-77.440119	
GIS	Area	38.245109	-77.444121	
GIS	Area	38.245114	-77.446468	
GIS	Area	38.24547	-77.448051	
GIS	Area	38.245521	-77.449603	
GIS	Area	38.245994	-77.452446	
GIS	Area	38.247433	-77.454768	
GIS	Area	38.24872	-77.458499	
GIS	Area	38.248763	-77.459646	
GIS	Area	38.24917	-77.460877	
GIS	Area	38.249896	-77.463802	
GIS	Area	38.249859	-77.465117	
GIS	Area	38.248724	-77.467671	
GIS	Area	38.250293	-77.466552	

GIS	Area	38.25138	-77.469691	
GIS	Area	38.251962	-77.469451	
GIS	Area	38.252505	-77.471183	
GIS	Area	38.254045	-77.471496	
GIS	Area	38.254864	-77.471417	
GIS	Area	38.25567	-77.471125	
GIS	Area	38.257235	-77.470046	
GIS	Area	38.258112	-77.470907	
GIS	Area	38.257862	-77.471606	
GIS	Area	38.260897	-77.474479	
GIS	Area	38.261327	-77.474046	
GIS	Area	38.263606	-77.475925	
GIS	Area	38.264754	-77.475128	
GIS	Area	38.26568	-77.477174	
GIS	Area	38.273246	-77.471474	
GIS	Area	38.27365	-77.472276	
GIS	Area	38.274695	-77.471944	
GIS	Area	38.274783	-77.472064	
GIS	Area	38.276222	-77.471175	
GIS	Area	38.279165	-77.474701	
GIS	Area	38.281727	-77.475194	
GIS	Area	38.281971	-77.47463	
GIS	Area	38.283531	-77.474901	
GIS	Area	38.283241	-77.477263	
GIS	Area	38.283803	-77.477641	
GIS	Area	38.285167	-77.477553	
GIS	Area	38.285876	-77.478055	
GIS	Area	38.286739	-77.476868	

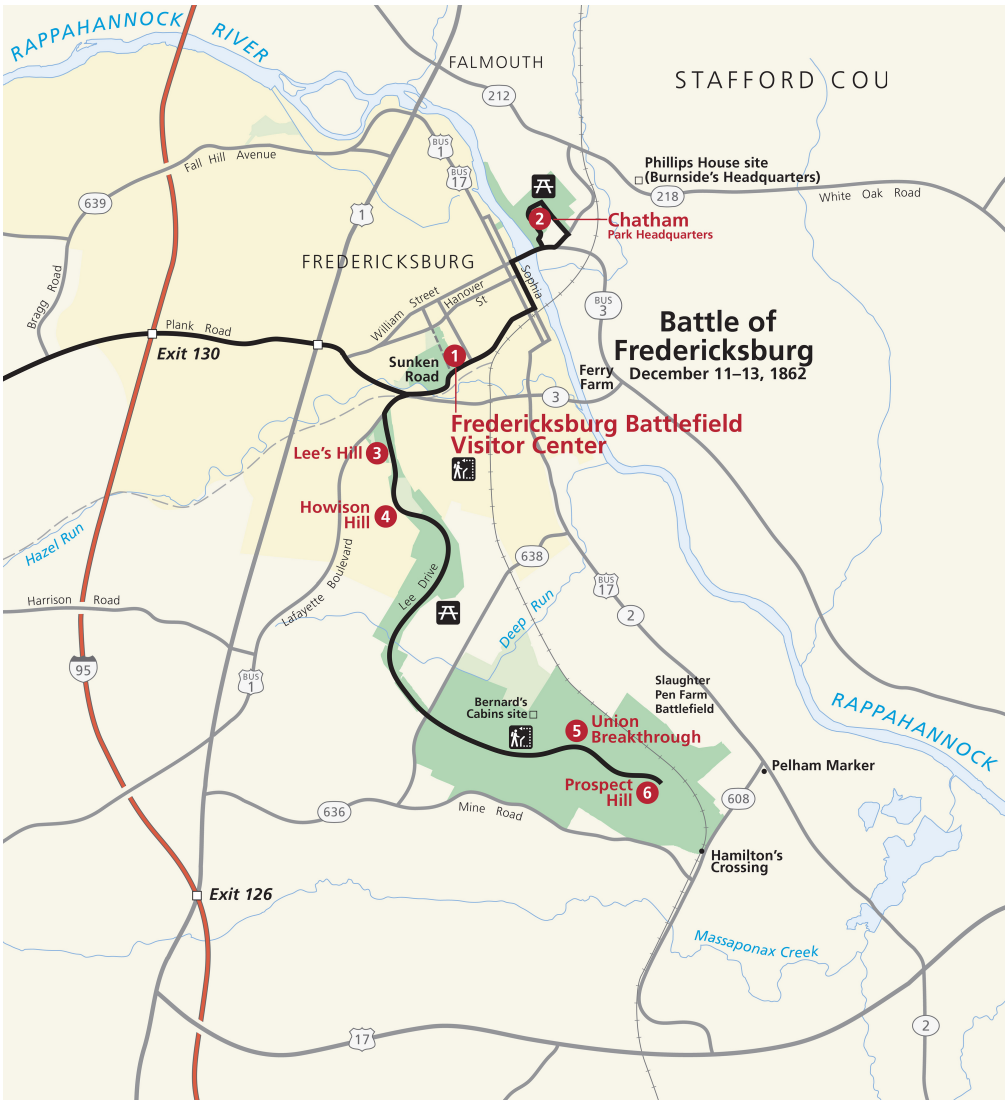
Location Map:



Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park Map. The Fredericksburg Battlefield-Lee Drive component landsc is of the city of Fredericksburg and marked on the map by red tour stop notations, #s 3-6. (NPS Harpers Ferry Center)



cape



Detail map of Fredericksburg Battlefield-Lee Drive. (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 in north-central Virginia, the Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive landscape sits at the transitional zone between the softer sedimentary coastal plain, or Tidewater Region, and the bedrock underlying the Piedmont Region. North of the site, the Rappahannock River fall line marks the furthest upriver extent of salinized tidewater from the Chesapeake Bay. Before meeting the Rappahannock, several creeks transect the landscape from the heights of a broken ridge one and a half miles to the east. This escarpment forms the long, curvilinear spine of the Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive from Prospect to Howison and Telegraph Hills. Here, soil types vary by slope. From the loamy soils, namely Mayatt loam, predominating the low laying, relatively flat land of the site's eastern half, the soil becomes increasingly sandy with steepness of grade. A gentle to moderate slope of Goldsboro sandy loam makes up roughly one-quarter of the site's soil; twice as much as both the moderate-to-steep slopes, consisting primarily of Dystrochrepts - Udults complex, as well as the steepest slopes, predominated by Kempsville gravelly sandy loam.

Within the humid subtropical climate zone (Köppen climate classification Cfa), Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive generally experiences hot, humid summers and mild to cool winters moderated by the Chesapeake Bay. This climate qualifies the Battlefield for US Department of Agriculture plant hardiness zone 7a, wherein plant health necessitates hardiness at temperatures as low as zero to 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 park units are in predominantly suburban settings, with the exception of Jackson Shrine and the Wilderness, which are in a more rural setting but surrounded by residential and light industrial development. The Civil War Trust, Civil War Preservation Trust, and other state and private organizations own large portions of historic battlefields surrounding the NMP. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 6)

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); Constitution Highway), Virginia State Routes 3, 20 and 613 (Brock Road); and Lafayette Boulevard. Many state roads follow the alignment of historic roads extant during the Civil War, including Plank Road and Orange Road. 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)

The Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive is located adjacent to Fredericksburg (see Regional Landscape graphic). The battlefield landscape crosses the jurisdictional boundary between the independent City of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County. The City of Fredericksburg consists of 10.4 square miles abutting the Rappahannock River and Stafford County to its northeast, and Spotsylvania County on all other sides. Census estimates from 2019 calculate the city's population to be 29,036, representing a 20.1% population increase since the 2010 decennial census. Spotsylvania County comprises 414 square miles 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 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)

City of Fredericksburg zoning has low-density-residential zoning to its west, general-industrial zoning to its east, and mixed-use planned development zoning opposite Lafayette Boulevard at its northern edge. County zoning identifies the land around Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive as Industrial 1 (I-1), Industrial 2 (I-2), Residential 1 (R-1), and Residential 2 (R-2). The industrial zoned lands are primarily to the north and east, while the residential zoned lands are to the west and south. (Spotsylvania County Overall Zoning Map)

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 09/22/2021

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive 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 01-101, 01-102, 01-103, 01-104, 01-105, 01-106, 01-107, 01-108, 01-109, 01-110, 01-111, 01-112, 01-113, 01-114, 01-115, 01-116, 01-117, 01-118, 01-131, 01-132, 01-133, 01-135, 01-137, 01-138, 01-139, 01-140, 01-142, 01-143, 01-144, 01-147, 01-148, 01-149, 01-151, 01-152, 01-153, 01-154, 01-155, 01-163, 01-165, 01-166, 01-180, 01-181, 01-188, 01-189, 01-192, and 01-193.

Type of Interest: Less Than Fee Simple

Narrative: Tract 01-190 (104.98ac). Easement outside of legislated boundary.

Type of Interest: None - Privately Owned

Narrative: Tracts 01-150 (18.88ac) and 01-164 (7.45ac). Two tracts within the legislated boundary are privately owned.

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. Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive is surrounded by suburban and commercial development on the north and east sides and suburban development on the south and west sides. Where development does not directly abut the battlefield property, encroaching development has shaped it. 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. 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: 23)

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 and the Confederate earthworks were described as contributing resources.

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 Fredericksburg was described as part of the Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville Campaigns.

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 December 11-15, 1862, the Battle of Fredericksburg.

For the Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive property, the 2019 documentation identified the following contributing resources: Fredericksburg Battlefield (site), Fredericksburg Confederate Earthworks (Lee Hill Artillery Position, Confederate Line, Prospect Hill Artillery Position, Howison Hill Artillery Position), Superintendent's Quarters (Quarters #2), Superintendent's Garage, Superintendent's Quarters Brick Walkway and Patio, Lee Drive (Superintendent's Quarters Entrance Drive, Superintendent's Quarters Entrance Drive Culverts, Bridges, Culverts, Pickett's Turnout, Pickett's Turnout Culverts), Lee Hill Trail, War Department features (Log Garage, Maintenance Building, Maintenance Office, Maintenance Storage Shed, Maintenance Area Road), Braehead Road, Lee Hill (Seating Discs, Visitor Kiosk, Monument), Bridle Trail Steps, Prospect Hill Steps, Bernard's Cabins (site), Jackson Monument Meade Pyramid, Prospect Hill Monument, Coolidge Dedication Monument, Battlefield ID Tablets (portions); Earthworks ID Tablets (portions); and Road ID Tablets (portions). The Natural Resources Office (Quarters #15) was evaluated as a noncontributing feature.

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 Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive 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, Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive 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, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Archeology. The four battlefield units – Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania Court House, Chancellorsville, and Wilderness – and three discontinuous 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 1863-1864. 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.

Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive is significant under all four National Register criteria in the areas of Military, Commemoration, Conservation, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Archeology. The

period of significance for the battlefield is 1862-1965, from the First Battle of Fredericksburg (December 11 -15, 1863) through the completion of the Lee Hill Visitor Kiosk facility in time for the centennial of the end of the Civil War.

CRITERION A
Military:
Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive is nationally significant in the area of Military History as the site of the Battle of Fredericksburg, December 11-15, 1862, as part of the larger Fredericksburg Campaign, November 15–December 16, 1862. After failing to pursue Confederate General Robert E. Lee's army aggressively after the Battle of Antietam, Major General George B. McClellan was removed from command of the Union Army of the Potomac. His replacement, Major General Ambrose E. Burnside, feeling pressure from Washington to move quickly, developed a plan to beat Lee to the Confederate capital city of Richmond. From his camps around Warrenton, Virginia, Burnside planned to abandon the army's movement southwest in favor of a quick dash southeast toward the lower Rappahannock River in mid-November. There, he would cross quickly into the City of Fredericksburg and position himself between Lee and the direct route to Richmond. The plan had great promise, but to accomplish it successfully, speed was essential. (American Battlefield Trust: Fredericksburg)

Unfortunately for Burnside, bureaucratic delays prevented the delivery of the necessary pontoon bridges in time, which allowed Lee to move his army to block the crossings. When the Union army was finally able to build its bridges and cross under fire, direct combat within the city resulted on December 11-12. Union troops prepared to assault Confederate defensive positions south of the city and on a strongly fortified ridge just west of the city known as Marye's Heights. (Wikipedia: Battle of Fredericksburg)

On December 13, the Left Grand Division of Major General William B. Franklin was able to pierce the first defensive line of Confederate Lieutenant General Stonewall Jackson to the south, but was finally repulsed. Burnside ordered the Right and Center Grand Divisions of Major Generals Edwin V. Sumner and Joseph Hooker to launch multiple frontal assaults against Lieutenant General James Longstreet's position on Marye's Heights – all were repulsed with heavy losses. On December 15, Burnside withdrew his army, ending another failed Union campaign. (Wikipedia: Battle of Fredericksburg)

After the battle, the Federals withdraw across the Rappahannock to avoid being trapped, relinquishing the gains they made. The embarrassing and crushing Union defeat sparked recriminations in Washington, causing a crisis among members of Lincoln's cabinet, which the president deftly remedies. Six weeks after the battle, Lincoln removes Burnside from command and appointed Major General Joseph Hooker commander of the Army of the Potomac. For the Confederates, the victory at Fredericksburg boosted morale and reinvigorated Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, which went on to triumph again at Chancellorsville in May 1863. The Battle of Fredericksburg was one of the most one-sided battles of the war, with the union losses accounting for two-thirds of the estimated 18,500 casualties. (American Battlefield Trust: Fredericksburg)

Commemoration:
Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive 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 Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive, four memorial features were installed during the period of significance. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 105-106)

Conservation:
Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive 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, as well as construction of maintenance facilities. 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 Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive this included: road infrastructure and extensions in 1933-1935; trail steps and tree rings in 1933-1940, a Superintendent's Quarters (Quarters #2), garage, brick walkways and patio in 1938–1939; Lee Hill visitor kiosk, trail, and seating disc in 1962-1965. 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 Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 116,125,128,130)

CRITERION B
Military:
Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive 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 Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson (1824-1863). Although he remained at Safford Heights, Burnside, commander of the U.S. Army of the Potomac, initiated the Fredericksburg Campaign and ordered U.S. troops across the Rappahannock River. He also called for the attack on this part of the Confederate line on December 13, 1862. At the front of this charge, Meade led the U.S. troops that broke through the Confederate front line near Prospect Hill only to find several more lines of Confederate troops behind the first. Jackson commanded these troops that eventually rebuffed Meade. Ranking above Jackson, Lee commanded the C.S. Army of Northern Virginia during their occupation of Fredericksburg Battlefield. He ordered the construction of the Fredericksburg Confederate Line at this location, and used Telegraph Hill as his primary vantage during the battle. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 133-138)

CRITERION C
Architecture:
Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive is nationally significant in the area of Architecture for its representative examples of Georgian Revival architecture from the early twentieth century and the work of architects in the National Park Service Branch of Plans and Design under Thomas C. Vint. Two buildings at the site – Superintendent's Quarters, and Superintendent's Quarters Garage – were intentionally designed by the NPS to harmonize with the surrounding environment of Fredericksburg, which contained antebellum plantation manors as well as a multitude of more recently constructed Colonial Revival-style residences. The Colonial Revival movement in America permeated numerous aspects of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century society, including architecture. Fascination with the Georgian architecture of the Colonial Period led to the replication of houses in the style throughout the country, particularly in the South. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 140-141)

The design of visitor access, interpretive, administrative, and maintenance facilities at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP during the 1930s reflected many of the national trends used in NPS design and construction projects at the time. When the agency turned its attention to the development of the Eastern historical parks, it adapted the designs and planning practices developed for Western parks to a new setting. The agency's design approach evolved in the 1930s at the Eastern Division of the Branch of Plans and Design to incorporate the then-popular Colonial Revival-style architecture. The architects in the

Eastern Division—under the supervision of Thomas Vint and Charles Peterson—designed administrative, maintenance, and residential facilities for numerous historic sites, recreational areas, and national military parks that not only met functional needs but also linked the sites to the natural landscape or existing development. They applied NPS standardized planning principles and practices to each construction site. In many cases, the designs for major buildings employed architectural styles that evoked the historical era of the park's primary interpretive themes. At Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP, Vint and his staff based their designs for the park's first museum and central administration building on late Georgian period architecture. Their choice reflected the antebellum and Civil War history of the sites within the park, as well as the architecture surrounding the building site near downtown Fredericksburg. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 141, citing Blythe et.al. 1995: 97 and Zenzen 2011: 79-80)

The NPS used the late Georgian style for the superintendent's residence and garage (1938–1939). The buildings were constructed of brick laid in a Flemish bond and featured steeply pitched roofs, gabled dormers, and symmetrical facades. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 141, citing Mink 2010b)

Landscape Architecture:
Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive 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 Lee Drive at Fredericksburg Battlefield – and the numerous stone culverts, bridges, lined ditches, and tree rings associated with the road 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 rerouted several miles of Lee Drive to more closely follow the site's natural contours. (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. 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)

The preservation of Civil War fortifications and access to them guided the landscaping plans for the park. CCC crews seeded and sodded trenches and thinned and planted trees. At the recommendation of a NPS forester, the Eastern Division of Plans and Designs prepared planting plans intended to reverse some of the extensive tree thinning done by the War Department. Those earthworks close to roads required clearing but were covered with vegetation to prevent erosion. Carefully designed footpaths and trails with rustic stone bridges and steps, including the extant steps on the Bridle Trail and at Prospect Hill at Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive, provided access to earthworks farther in the woods, where less clearing was needed. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 158, citing Zenzen 2011: 62,70-76)

CRITERION D
Archeology: Historic – Non-Aboriginal:
Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive 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 Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive, the contributing archeological site is named Bernard's Cabins. For more information on Archeology, refer to the park's 2019 National Register documentation. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 46,64 and Sec.8: 171)

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 1862 - CE 1965

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	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	
Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	Period Revivals (1870-1940)	
Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	NPS Mission 66	

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Military

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Conservation

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Other

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative: Commemoration

Area of Significance Category: Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Landscape Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Archeology

Area of Significance Subcategory: Historic-Non-Aboriginal

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

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	Inhabited	Hunter-gatherers follow migratory animals to and through the Rappahannock River valley. (CLI 2017)
CE 200 - 1650	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. (CLI 2017)
CE 1608	Explored	John Smith explores the Rappahannock River, from the Chesapeake Bay to the fall line. (CLI 2017)
CE 1676 - 1679	Colonized	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 is surveyed and platted. (CLI 2017)
CE 1732	Moved	The county court seat is relocated from Germana to Fredericksburg. (CLI 2017)
CE 1757	Military Operation	Fredericksburg becomes an important depot for troops and supplies during the French and Indian War. (CLI 2011)
CE 1781	Established	Fredericksburg is incorporated as a town. (CLI 2017)
CE 1800 - 1821	Built	Braehead Road is constructed. (NR 2019)
CE 1807	Destroyed	Approximately half of Fredericksburg is destroyed by a fire. (CLI 2011)
CE 1837	Built	Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad links Fredericksburg to Richmond. (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	Expanded	The incorporated city limits of Fredericksburg are extended westward to Willis Street. (CLI 2011)
CE 1862	Military Operation	In November, troops of the C.S. Army of Northern Virginia entrench on a ridge on the western and southern outskirts of Fredericksburg, including Prospect, Howison, and Telegraph Hills. (NR 2019)
CE 1862	Military Operation	Bernard’s Cabins Battery and Earthworks built by C.S. Army at Bernard’s Cabin’s and used as an artillery position to repel the U.S. Army advance on December 13. (NR 2019)
CE 1862	Military Operation	On Dec 13, U.S. troops cross the Rappahannock River, and advance on the C.S. line south of town, from which they are eventually repelled at the cost of nearly 18,000 lives (First Battle of Fredericksburg). (NR 2019)

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1863	Military Operation	As part of the Battle of Chancellorsville/Second Battle of Fredericksburg/Battle of Salem Church, May 1-5, U.S. troops temporarily capture the C.S. line south and west of Fredericksburg, including Prospect, Howison, and Telegraph Hills, before retreating across the Rappahannock River. (NR 2019)
CE 1866 - 1868	Established	U.S. Army burial corps exhumes the bodies of U.S. soldiers from the site for reinterment at Fredericksburg National Cemetery. (NR 2019)
CE 1896	Established	In April, the City of Fredericksburg establishes the Battlefield Park Commission to plan and solicit support for a military park to preserve nearby battlefields. (NR 2019)
CE 1897	Land Transfer	Ms. Eliza Pratt donates 0.5 acres of railroad-trackside land to the Confederate Memorial Literary Society. (NR 2019)
CE 1898	Established	In February, Virginia Assembly incorporates the Fredericksburg and Adjacent National Battlefields Memorial Park Association of Virginia to mark and preserve the battlefields of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, The Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Courthouse. (NR 2019)
CE 1898	Memorialized	The Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad dedicates the Jackson Monument/Meade Pyramid, a rubblestone pyramid, on land donated by Ms. Eliza Pratt. (NR 2019)
CE 1903	Memorialized	In August, a committee of local C.S. Army veterans attempt to mark localities of historic (C.S.) interest with a series of ten granite blocks, including Lee Hill Monument and Prospect Hill Monument. (NR 2019)
CE 1927	Memorialized	The Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy dedicate five cast-bronze and white-granite markers on the various battlefields. (NR 2019)
CE 1927	Established	In February, the U.S. War-Department dedicates Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park under its management. (NR 2019)
CE 1928	Memorialized	President Calvin Coolidge marks the beginning of park construction with a monument located in a grassy island created by the Y-intersection of Lee Drive and Lafayette Boulevard. (NR 2019)
CE 1928 - 1933	Built	The War Department constructs the maintenance building complex off Lee Drive, including the Maintenance Office, the Maintenance Storage Shed, and the Log Garage, arranged around a central paved yard at the end of the Maintenance Area Road. (NR 2019)
CE 1928 - 1934	Built	War Department and, later, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) construct the Maintenance Area Road, a one-tenth-mile southeastward spur off Lee Drive toward a park maintenance building complex. (NR 2019)
CE 1928 - 1940	Built	War Department and, later, the CCC construct Lee Drive, including drainage culverts and bridges. (NR 2019)

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1933	Established	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park transfers from the War Department to the National Park Service (NPS). (NR 2019)
CE 1933 - 1935	Built	CCC constructs the Bridle Trail, including trail steps at the northeast side of Pickett's turnout. (NR 2019)
CE 1933 - 1940	Built	CCC constructs the Prospect Hill steps from the north edge of the Prospect Hill parking area to near the Prospect Hill earthworks at the south end of Lee Drive. (NR 2019)
CE 1933 - 1940	Moved	NPS moves Prospect Hill Monument from along Mine Road near the rail line to the east side of Lee Drive at Prospect Hill. (NR 2019)
CE 1935 - 1936	Built	CCC constructs the Fredericksburg Maintenance Building. (NR 2019)
CE 1935 - 1936	Built	CCC constructs a small wood-frame visitor contact station at the south end of Lee Drive near Hamilton's Crossing. (NR 2019)
CE 1936	Planned	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 and cultural harmonization. (NR 2019)
CE 1936	Altered	NPS reroutes several miles of Lee Drive to more closely follow the site's natural contours. (NR 2019)
CE 1938 - 1939	Built	CCC constructs the Superintendent's Quarters, a two-story, late-Georgian-Revival style brick house. (NR 2019)
CE 1938 - 1939	Built	CCC constructs the Superintendent's Quarters entrance drive, including two culverts, a one-tenth-mile spur west from Lee Drive, and Maintenance Area Road terminating in a loop at the park superintendent's residence. (NR 2019)
CE 1938 - 1939	Built	CCC constructs Superintendent's Garage, a one-story, two-bay, brick garage facing north from the west side the loop at the end of the Superintendent's entrance drive. (NR 2019)
CE 1940	Built	NPS begins installing a series of one-foot-by-two-feet cast-aluminum identification tablets to mark earthworks, battlefields, roads, and historic house sites throughout the park. (NR 2019)
CE 1957	Land Transfer	NPS accepts a donation of 0.5 acres of land from the Confederate Memorial Literary Society near the southern end of the site, including the Jackson Monument/Meade Pyramid. (NR 2019)
CE 1960 - 1970	Altered	The Maintenance Building is altered. (NR 2019)
CE 1962	Built	NPS constructs Lee Hill Trail, a wide, paved, switchback path from a small parking area near the north end of Lee Drive to the top of Telegraph Hill. (NR 2019)
CE 1962	Built	NPS constructs Lee Hill visitor kiosk at the top of Telegraph Hill. (NR 2019)
CE 1962 - 1965	Built	NPS constructs the Lee Hill seating discs, three large, cantilevered concrete sitting platforms, southeast of the Lee Hill visitor kiosk on Telegraph Hill. (NR 2019)

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1962	Moved	NPS moves Lee Hill Monument from Route 1 to the crest of Telegraph Hill. (NR 2019)
CE 1963	Demolished	NPS removes the CCC visitor contact station. (NR 2019)
CE 1966	Established	In October, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park is administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places, (NR 2019)
CE 1969	Planned	The park's 1969 Master Plan identifies acquisition priorities to combat development threats. (NR 2019)
CE 1970	Built	NPS constructs the Natural Resources Office (Quarters #15), a one-story brick house with an attached two-car garage. (NR 2019)
CE 1989	Altered	NPS creates a turnaround on South Lee Drive at Prospect Hill and closes the remainder of the road to Hamilton's Crossing to prevent through traffic. (NR 2019)
CE 1994 - 2004	Excavated	In 1994 and 2004, archaeological survey identifies evidence of sub-plow-zone features and artifacts associated with the quarters (Bernard's Cabins) of enslaved people at Mansfield plantation, and several depressions and earthen platforms possibly associated with its military use. (NR 2019)
CE 2007	Rehabilitated	NPS rehabilitates Bernard's Cabins Trail. (PEPC 36749)
CE 2008 - 2009	Removed	NPS removes boxwoods and vines from an ornamental garden on the west side of the Superintendent's Quarters/Quarters #2. (PEPC 23017) (NR 2019)
CE 2011	Rehabilitated	NPS repairs and resurfaces roads, parking areas, and driving tour stops.
CE 2015	Rehabilitated	NPS adds stone to channel streams through culverts beneath Lee Drive, repoints the stone box structures, and reestablishes a roadside drainage ditch at Lansdowne Road. (PEPC 58211)
CE 2017	Stabilized	NPS stabilizes an unnamed tributary of Deep Run. (PEPC 49279)
CE 2019	Maintained	NPS performs preventative maintenance on Lee Drive. (PEPC 90556)

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.

FIRST PEOPLE, FIRST NATIONS, 10,000 BCE-1608 CE

The Fall Line of the Rappahannock River has served as a crossroads of culture since humans began inhabiting the area as early as the Late Archaic period, approximately three to five thousand years ago. Early human inhabitants, nomadic hunter-gatherers, occupied the area only transiently as warranted by the seasonal availability of food sources. However, by the Late Woodland Period about one thousand years ago, several tribes lived near the Fall Line for longer periods. On the eve of European settlement about 500 years ago, people were practicing agriculture and had established settled communities, creating strong regional identities. Settlement followed the physiographic boundary of the Fall Line, with Algonquian-speaking people in the Tidewater and Siouan-speaking people in the Piedmont (Figure 1). The Mattaponi and Patawomeck people, who were part of the larger Powhatan confederacy, lived along the Rappahannock River on the Coastal Plain. The Manahoac, lived in the Piedmont, from the falls of the Rappahannock to the Blue Ridge Mountains. They spoke a dialect of Siouan, a language they shared not only with their nearby Monacan allies, but also with people predominant in the prairielands west of the Mississippi River. People of both lingual families hunted, fished, foraged, and farmed a patchwork of fields and woodlands surrounding permanent villages, as well as seasonal camps. (CLR 2020 draft: 7-8)



Figure 1. Detail of "Virginia," a map of Chesapeake Bay region, its rivers, and its villages as "Discovered and Described by Captain John Smith, 1606" by William Hole. (Library of Congress)

EXPLORATION & EXPLOITATION, 1608-1776

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. Spotswood's Tubal Furnace site was one of the first sources of iron discovered and mined in the colonies. Around 1730, Spotsylvania Court House Road was built to connect the seat of government to the center of commerce. Sometime after Fredericksburg became the seat of Spotsylvania County eight years later, the road was renamed Telegraph Road (now Lafayette Boulevard). (Historic Resources Appendix, Spotsylvania County: 2)

Sons of prominent Tidewater families, such as Colonel Henry Willis (1691-1740), set out to establish their fortune along the Fall Line frontier and became major landowners around Fredericksburg during this period. Although he and his wife, Mildred Washington, lived in town, Willis owned a 1,200-acre plantation on its western outskirts. Ownership of this land and the 30 or more people he enslaved to farm it passed to his son Lewis Willis (1734-1813) in 1740. Lewis Willis built a house on the heights, but otherwise operated it much the same for the next 64 years. Immediately south of Fredericksburg and the Willis property, Mansfield, the 1,800-acre plantation owned by Arthur Bernard, became the most prosperous plantation in the area. Bernard built his house near the Rappahannock River in 1766. The people he enslaved lived in several clusters of quarters scattered across the estate. On a knoll about a mile west of Mansfield mansion, roughly 36 people lived in one such community called Bernard's Cabins. The complex consisted of three two-room cabins, a stone-lined well, and perhaps two additional buildings set in a field at the edge of a wood. The patchwork pattern of forest and field reflected historic land uses wherein woods provided timber for construction, wood for fuel, and forage for roaming livestock. This forested land was as much a part of local plantations as the farm fields themselves. (CLR draft 2020: 9-10; NR 2019, Sec.7: 46)

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD, 1776-1862

As Fredericksburg continued to thrive as a major port through the eighteenth century, the American Revolutionary War ultimately disrupted little of the landscape southwest of town. In 1804 Lewis Willis passed 1,100 acres encompassing “all the buildings, barns, houses, stables, improvements, advantages, and hereditaments whatsoever,” as well as the enslavement of about 55 people, to his son Byrd Charles Willis (1781-1846). His ten-person family lived on the property until moving into town after a fire destroyed their house in 1817. Willis began selling his land west of town the next year. By 1825, he had sold most of his land southwest of Fredericksburg, including 1,168 acres, to a local business venture headed by John Wellford. A few years after Wellford’s 1846 death, his estate sold about 1,000 of these acres to John Howison. (CLR 2020 draft: 9-10: citing Fredericksburg Deed Book E:241, quoted in McCartney 2002: 44)

A portion of the Spotsylvania Court House/Telegraph Road corridor was selected by the Fredericksburg & Gordonsville Railroad for a line bound for the Shenandoah Valley in 1853. Having not yet laid track, the Railroad left a linear graded bed near Hazel Run when it abandoned the plan in 1857. A short distance south was the older Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, the main line between Richmond and Washington, D.C. that was built through Fredericksburg in 1837. The railroad, and the location of Fredericksburg between the U.S. and Confederate capitals in Washington, D.C and Richmond, respectively, would make the city a prime military target during the American Civil War. (CLR 2020 draft: 9)

THE FREDERICKSBURG CAMPAIGN, NOVEMBER 15-DECEMBER 16, 1862

After his humiliating defeat at the First Battle of Manassas (July 21, 1862), and his failure to pursue a weakened enemy across the Potomac River after the U.S. victory at the Battle of Antietam (September 17, 1862), U.S. Army General George McClellan's refusal to mount an offensive in October 1862 earned him a demotion from U.S. President Abraham Lincoln. On November 7, 1862, Major General Ambrose Burnside received orders to replace McClellan as commander of the U.S. Army of the Potomac. Although, Burnside had amassed one of the most successful records of any U.S. general during the first year and a half of the war, he felt he was unqualified to head the massive army of more than 130,000 infantry, artillery, and cavalry troops and officers. Most of his peers agreed. When he learned of the alternative, namely Joseph Hooker, however, Burnside accepted the promotion to save the Army of the Potomac from what he saw as sure disaster in the hands of a General Hooker. Such mistrust and jealousy among U.S. generals affected how they fought, or not, during the Battle of Fredericksburg. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 77, citing McPherson 1988: 568-570 and Rable 2002: 43)

As his first task, Burnside proposed a new plan to take the Confederate capital by moving toward Warrenton to "impress upon the enemy a belief that we are to attack Culpeper or Gordonsville… then make a rapid move of the whole force to Fredericksburg, with a view to a movement upon Richmond from that point." This route, Burnside argued, would allow for a more protected supply line, the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad to Aquia Creek to the Potomac River. Although General in Chief Henry Halleck was not convinced that Burnside's proposal would work, Halleck promised to deliver the plan to Lincoln and, if approved, deliver pontoons necessary to bridge the Rappahannock River from Falmouth to Fredericksburg. President Lincoln also doubted the plan but did not want to countermand such a new appointee, so he approved Burnside's plan. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 77-78, citing Cullen 1966: n.p.; Marvel and Pfanz 2007: 3-4; and Rable 2002: 57-59)

Before moving south toward Fredericksburg, Burnside took time to reorganize his ranks, conceiving of three grand divisions with two corps each. He kept two corps in reserve, another stationed at Harper's Ferry, and the last in northern Virginia. Confederate General Robert E. Lee also took time to reorganize the Army of Northern Virginia. Reinforcements sent by Richmond increased his army to about 80,000 people, which Lee divided between one five-division corps and one four-division corps stationed at Culpeper Court and Winchester respectively. Given the long distance between the Confederate corps, Burnside's southeastward movement had a good chance of success if he acted quickly and took Fredericksburg before they discovered his intentions. He put his troops in motion on November 15, 1862. The first arrived at the Rappahannock River opposite Fredericksburg, on the evening of November 17 to find a lightly defended city. Burnside, however, would not allow an attack because rain was forecast and he did not want the troops to be trapped by rising water. When Burnside arrived two days on November 19 he discovered that the pontoons he needed to cross the Rappahannock had not arrived. It would be another five days before U.S. troops could construct even one bridge, and the bulk of the pontoons did not arrive until November 27. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 78-79, citing Cullen 1966: n.p.; Marvel and Pfanz 2007: 4-5; NPS 2015b; Rable 2002: 21-23,59-60,81; and Nolan 1995: 28)

On November 18 General Lee ordered half of Confederate troops to move toward the Fredericksburg. The troops posted along the ridges and slopes of a broken range of wooded hills that rose west of the city (Figure 2). The Confederate front stretched about 7 miles from the Rappahannock west of Beck's Island to Massaponax Creek. In this defensive position, the heavily treed ridges provided both cover for artillery and infantry, as well as a panoramic view toward the Army of the Potomac. To make a frontal assault, the U.S. army would have to cross a broad open plain and ascend the heights to get at the Confederate line. The major drawback was that the U.S. cannons on Stafford Heights across the river would prevent Lee from mounting a counter-offensive. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 79, citing Marvel and Pfanz 2007: 7 and Nolan 1995: 30)

Burnside knew he lost the element of surprise necessary to fulfill his plan but proceeded with only minor adjustments. He reasoned that Lee would not expect an attack on Fredericksburg and that a quick-hitting assault with his entire army on the Confederate line due west of the city might

overwhelm the enemy. Before capitulating to orders from their commander, most of Burnside's generals spoke out against the plan they saw as reckless, dangerous, and doomed from the start. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 79-80, citing Marvel and Pfanz 2007: 8-9,12; Rable 2002: 148-149; and NPS 2015a)

Crossing the Rappahannock, December 11-12:
The construction of the pontoon bridges necessary to cross the Rappahannock commenced during the pre-dawn hours of December 11. A few progressed with only modest Confederate opposition and finished around 9:00 a.m. Others, however, drew the attention of the opposing troops in Fredericksburg, took heavy fire, and sustained several dozen casualties without success. Arranged along a 5-mile stretch of Stafford Heights, 147 U.S. artillery guns retaliated, destroying or damaging nearly every building of the city (Figure 3). Until that time, the purposeful destruction of civilian property had been rare, and men on both sides were shocked by what one U.S. soldier called "a new phase of military operations, that of shelling a city." When the two-hour barrage stopped, and the Confederate troops emerged relatively unscathed, Burnside sent infantry across by boat. Close-quarter fighting and a door-to-door battle further delayed U.S. control of the city. Meanwhile, Lee took the day to improve Confederate defenses. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 80-81, citing Marvel and Pfanz 2007: 12-17; Rable 2002: 161-164; and Sutherland 1998: 35)

On December 12, more U.S. troops crossed the river and got into place as General Burnside deliberated over new plans with the grand division commanders. From atop Telegraph Hill, Lee could plainly see the U.S. infantry massing on the plain below his flank and decided to strengthen that portion of his line, apportioning his forces according to the natural and manmade landscape features (Figures 4 and 5). With their earthworks occupying the ridges and their artillery in earthworks on or behind the crests of elevated points such as Telegraph Hill, Howison Hill, and Prospect Hill, the Confederate troops covered a 5-mile front line with up to three more stacked behind it to a depth of nearly a mile. Where he saw weak topography, Lee positioned more people. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 81, citing Marvel and Pfanz 2007: 15-17)

Battle of Fredericksburg, December 13:
General Burnside wrote characteristically ambiguous orders for the attack, leaving much to the discretion of his grand division commanders. Poor mapping, and the failure to adequately scout the routes, served to further create confusion. At 9:00 a.m., a single Union infantry selected an erroneous route for an attack on the Confederate artillery position on Prospect Hill, and found themselves on the plain east of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad north of Hamilton's Crossing. A single Confederate horse-drawn artillery piece in a shallow depression and screened by cedar hedges fended off about 5,000 U.S. troops for about an hour while reinforcements arrived behind the main Confederate line. When the Union division closed to within 500 yards of the railroad, Confederate artillery hidden in the trees ripped gaping holes in U.S. ranks caught on an open field. An hour-long artillery duel ensued. When a direct hit on a Confederate ammunition wagon caused a massive explosion, the U.S. infantry charged through an unguarded marshy lowland in the opposing line near the railroad. Unaware that three more lines of Confederate troops lay behind the first, the U.S. division advanced until they ran into an equally surprised Confederate brigade resting along a military road. Confederate troops retreated, only to rally support from neighboring brigades. The Union division withdrew when no reinforcements of its own materialized. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 82-83, citing Marvel and Pfanz 2007: 22-25,28; NPS 2015a; and Rable 2002: 196-197)

About two miles to the north, another U.S. attack saw a similar result. Union troops emerged from the western edge of the city onto the open area below the heights with a 400-yard escarpment and a 30-foot-wide, water-filled canal in between. The first attack established a pattern followed by wave after wave of Union soldiers; cross the canal single-file, duck under the diminishing protection of a bluff, and advance into a swale. Those who survived punishing Confederate artillery fire to get there, crested the swale toward the heights to a heavy volley of ammunition. From the protection of the Sunken Road stone wall, the Confederates inflicted fearsome casualties with every Union advance. About 3,000 people died per hour during the attack. After a total of 15 futile assaults, darkness finally ended the fighting. The U.S. army pulled back across the Rappahannock, pulled up the bridges, and brought the Fredericksburg Campaign to a close on December 16, 1862. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 83-84,

citing NPS 2015a)

Union losses during the Battle of Fredericksburg amounted to 12,600 killed, wounded, or missing, more than twice the 5,300 casualties suffered by the Confederates. Almost two-thirds of the U.S. casualties fell in front of the Sunken Road wall. The battle had a profound demoralizing effect on the Army of the Potomac. On January 24, General Burnside resigned, and on the next day General Joseph Hooker took command of the Army of the Potomac. Before leaving town, Confederate troops took time to strengthen their position so that it would require fewer men to defend if the war returned to Fredericksburg. It resulted in one of the most elaborate systems of field fortifications yet developed during the war. One of the key features of the line was its shortened, squad-side trenches that were connected to the rear and other neighboring trenches by traverses, or covered ways. These types of trenches provided protected access between the front and rear and helped to solve the problem of the traditional long straight trench, which was subject to potentially devastating enfilade if breached or flanked. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 84-85, citing Sears 1996: 1-3,19-25; Foote 1963: 240-242; and Hess 2009: 166-169)

Second Battle of Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863:
While most of the Union Army of the Potomac engaged much of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia at Chancellorsville, from May 1-6, 1863, U.S. General Hooker ordered an assault on the heights just west of Fredericksburg to put pressure on C.S. General Lee from the east. At daybreak on May 3, three divisions attacked the same portion of the Sunken Road that Burnside had tried to carry the previous December. Believing that the Union Army would not try that position again, the Confederate Army focused its strength further south. Once again, the Sunken Road proved its value as a defensive position. A comparatively small C.S. force repelled two waves of U.S. attack and inflicted heavy casualties. With intelligence of the weakness of the Confederate line, the Union mounted one of the few true bayonet charges of the war and finally succeeded in breaching C.S. defenses at the Sunken Road. As these U.S. forces reorganized for the march west to attack General Lee's rear near Chancellorsville, a nearby C.S. brigade repositioned itself to at least forestall U.S. progress. The brigade made stands at three points along Orange Plank Road, forcing Union troops to deploy for battle at each, before withdrawing farther west. Confederate reinforcements joined them at Salem Church, about 4 miles from the Sunken Road breakthrough. With hope of joining the main body of the Union Army at Chancellorsville diminished, U.S. troops withdrew from Salem Church late on May 4. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 90, citing McPherson 1988: 643-644; NPS 2015c; Gallagher 2007: 43-44; and NPS 2015d)

An uncontested eastern front freed Confederate troops for a unified attack against General Hooker at Chancellorsville. By the time it came, however, the Union commander had already withdrawn his army. By May 6, all Union troops had crossed back to the east side of the Rappahannock River. After six months, the destruction of an entire city, and the deaths of 30,000 people, neither army had gained territory or advantage. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 91)

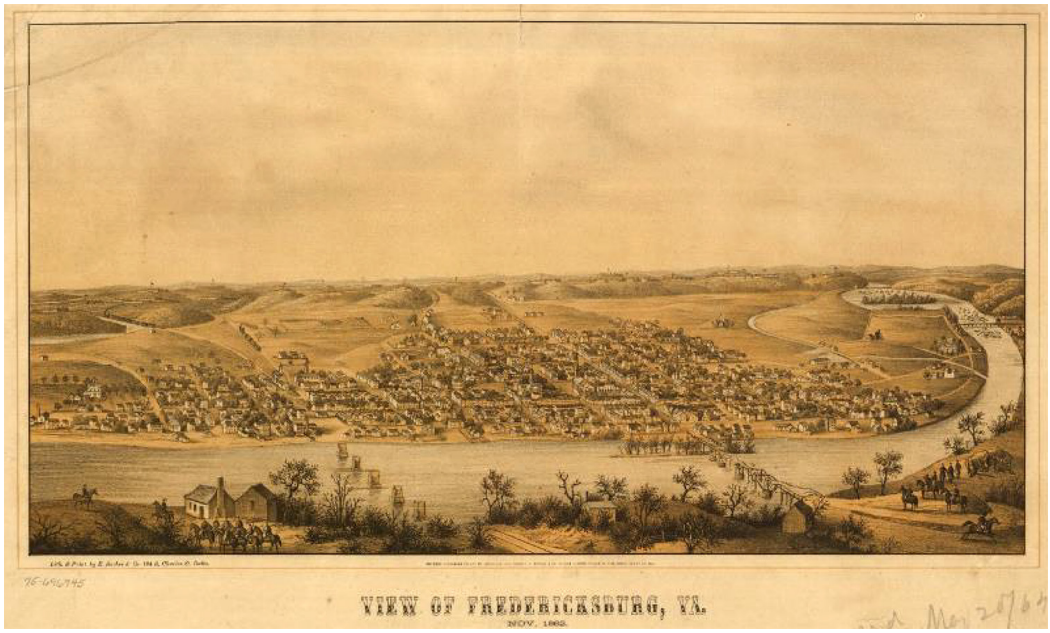


Figure 2. "View of Fredericksburg, Va. Nov. 1862," E. Sachse & Co., Baltimore, 1863. Birdseye view of from Stafford Heights shortly before the First Battle of Fredericksburg. Flags on the hills behind the city mark the Confederate positions. (Library of Congress)

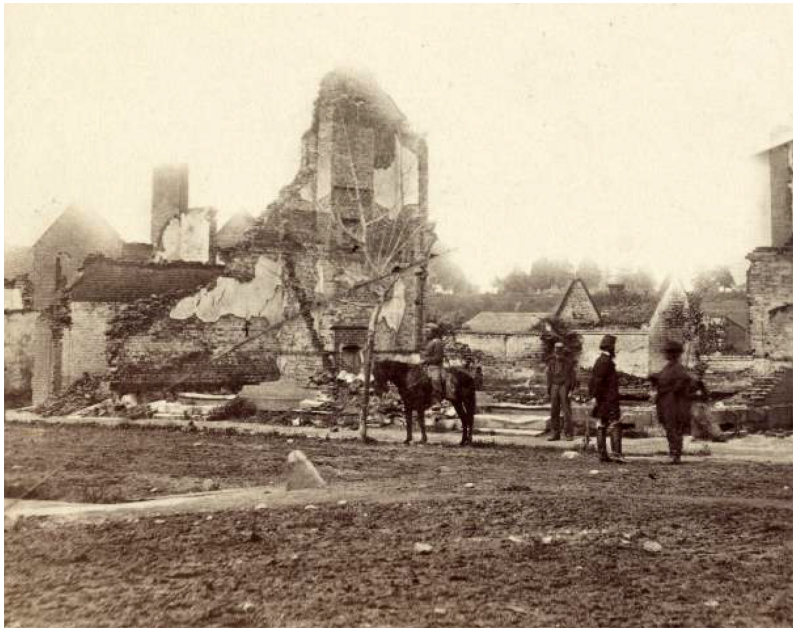


Figure 3. "Views in Fredericksburg, Va., showing destruction of houses by bombardment on December 13, 1862," The Union bombardment of the city was one of the first times in the war that civilian homes and businesses were purposefully targeted. (Library of Congress)

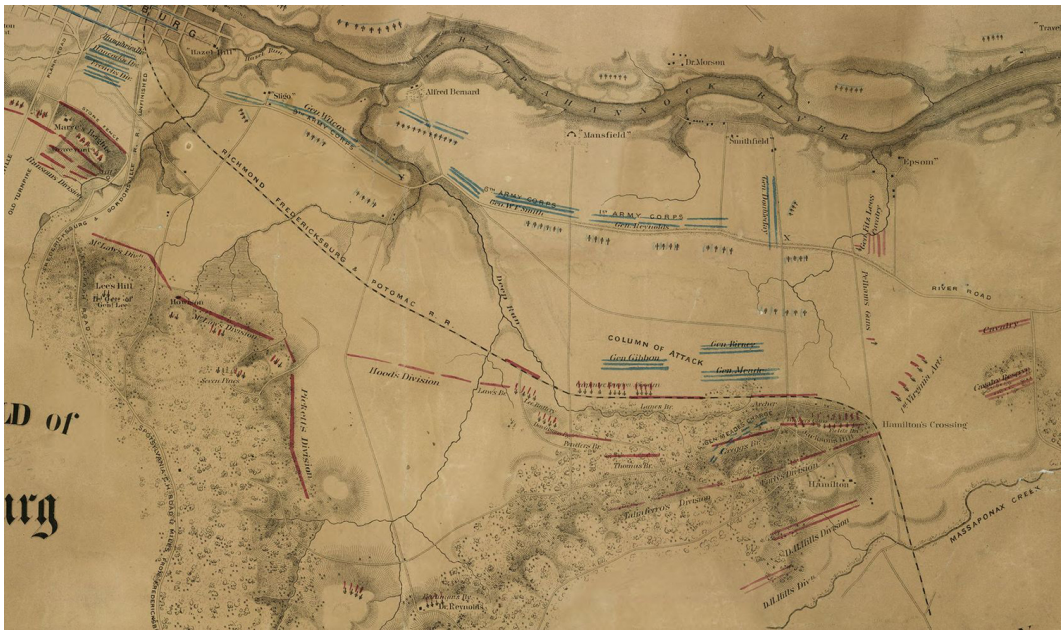


Figure 4. Detail of Fredericksburg Battlefield map with troop locations on December 13, 1862. (Library of Congress, 1866)

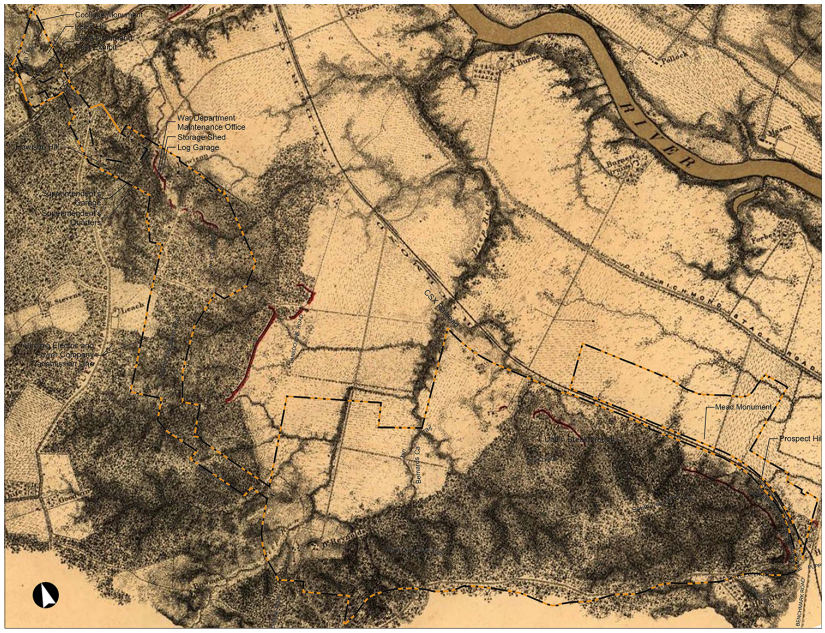


Figure 5. Detail of Fredericksburg Battlefield map with vegetation and Confederate entrenchments by N. Michler with Fredericksburg Battlefield - Lee Drive boundary and label overlay. (Library of Congress, 1867; OCLP, 2021)

RECONSTRUCTION & REMEMBERANCE, 1865-1927

The actions of the two armies resulted in long-term impacts to the cultural landscape and the pre- and post-war resident population of the greater Fredericksburg area. Although some people returned to reestablish their homes and farms after the war, the battle-scarred landscape never completely

recovered. At Fredericksburg, the long-term impacts of the military occupation of civilian properties also included the hasty and often shallow burial of dead soldiers and animals on private property or on agricultural lands, a practice that made the return home for many civilians a horrifying experience and fouled the formerly rich farmland for many years. As a result of this "collateral damage" to civilian properties during the siege, many homes and farms were destroyed and never re-built. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 165)

A group from the North attempted commemorative activities at Fredericksburg almost immediately after the war ended. 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 1890s area Virginians recognized the tourism potential in historic sites related to the Civil War. The Confederate Memorial Literary Society (CMLS), a Southern women's association headquartered in Richmond, asked railroad companies across Virginia to mark significant Civil War sites along the rail lines with signs. In late 1897, Mrs. Eliza T. Pratt of Fredericksburg donated to the CMLS a 0.5-acre parcel of land adjacent to the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad line about 4 miles south of the town. The railroad's president, Major Edmund T. D. Myers, had his employees construct a smaller version of the stone pyramid at Richmond's Hollywood Cemetery on the site. Completed in March 1898 and intended to mark the position of Stonewall Jackson's headquarters, the Jackson Monument/Meade Pyramid is actually located closer to the point where Meade's division broke through the Confederate line during the Battle of 1862; thus, people began referring to it as the Meade Pyramid (Figure 6). The CMLS maintained the monument until the NPS accepted their donation of the site in the late 1950s. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 110, citing Pfanz 2006: 66-68 and Zenzen 2011: 97-98)

A few years after the completion of the Meade Pyramid, a committee of local veterans in Spotsylvania County, including Lieutenant James Power Smith, an aide to Stonewall Jackson during the war, undertook a project "…not to mark battlefields, or lines of battle, but certain points or localities that would be of lasting historic interest…" In 1903 Smith supervised the placement of ten markers at area sites related to Lee and his generals, carefully choosing locations along roadsides and rail lines where they would be readily visible to tourists. Produced by Cartwright and Davis of the Granite Works in Fredericksburg, they were constructed with granite blocks paid for by Thomas F. Ryan, a businessman from New York and Virginia. Two of the markers were at the Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive: the Lee Hill Monument stood beside Route 1 and marked Lee's Headquarters at Fredericksburg, and the Prospect Hill Monument, or "Jackson on the Field" monument, stood along Mine Road near the rail line. In subsequent years, the two markers, and many of the other eight, were relocated. (NR 2019, Sec. 8: 110-111, citing Pfanz 2006: 13)

Battlefield Preservation:
Concurrent with the late nineteenth century local monumentation efforts was a national interest in the preservation of lands associated with Civil War, including the battlefields in and around Fredericksburg. In April 1891 Vespasian Chancellor and newspaper editor Rufus Merchant organized the Chancellorsville Battlefield Association 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." 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: 29,36 and Zenzen 2011: 27-29)

The Battlefield Park Commission was successfully lobbied 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." 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." Similar bills for a park at Fredericksburg were submitted in Congress almost every successive year through 1919. 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 and Zenzen 2011: 29-32)



Figure 6. The Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad built the Jackson Monument/Meade Pyramid in 1898. Photograph date unknown. (Donald C. Pfanz, History Through the Eyes of Stone, 2006. From Joan Zenzen, At the Crossroads of Preservation and Development: A History of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, 2011: 56)

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." 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." 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: 34-36,430)

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." 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)

The commission held a dedication ceremony for the new military park in Fredericksburg on October 19, 1928. President Coolidge and many other dignitaries attended, and the Battlefield Park Association presented a bronze tablet to the park to commemorate the event. Several months later, the government affixed the tablet to a stone base and placed the Coolidge Dedication Monument at the entrance to Lee Drive, the first park road planned for construction. Initially installed on the inside bend of the road's left-hand fork, the monument was later moved to its current location on the island between the forks. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 123, citing Happel 1955: 51-52; Pfanz 2006: 89-91; and Zenzen 2011: 39-40)

A $215,000 federal appropriation from a pre-New Deal unemployment relief program helped to fund the initial road construction within the park. The grading of Lee Drive from Route 1 south to Hamilton's Crossing at Mine Road began in 1928, soon after the completion of land purchases along the Confederate trench lines at the lower end of the Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive. Work crews cleared the undergrowth and surfaced the route, part of which followed the Confederate Military Road constructed in 1862. The route intersected with a 300-foot stretch of Braehead Road, which was used by Confederate and Federal troops during the war and today constitutes one of the historic road traces within Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive. Lee Drive was officially opened to the public on November 11, 1931. Road construction began at the other battlefields in the park early in 1932 and, by July, plans for almost 40 miles of roadway had been prepared. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 123, citing Happel 1955: 54-55 and Zenzen 2011: 44)

The park commission met in rented office space on Princess Anne Street in downtown Fredericksburg. War Department Engineer G. M. Harbert designed the park's first maintenance complex, constructed in 1928 on the west side of Lee Drive. The complex included a Log Garage, Maintenance Building, Maintenance Office, and Maintenance Storage Shed. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 123, citing Happel 1955: 50)

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, 1933-1942:
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: n.p.)

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 (Figure 7). 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 NPS 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)

At Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive, the CCC constructed a visitor contact station at the south end of Lee Drive near Hamilton's Crossing (Figure 8). Built at each of the four battlefields in the park in 1935-1936, 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 diameter orientation discs set flush with the ground. In 1938-1939, NPS architects designed the late Georgian

Revival-style Superintendent's Quarters and adjacent Superintendent's Garage, as well as a brick walkway and patio on the west side of Lee Drive (Figure 9). (NR 2019, Sec.8: 127-128, citing Happel 1955: 57,62; CLI 2011: 88; and Zenzen 2011: 77-80)

The NPS relocated and redesigned 5 miles of the War Department's Lee Drive, altered the Maintenance Area Road, and added the Superintendent's Quarters entrance drive and Pickett's turnout (Figure 10). The CCC also built the Lee Drive bridges and culverts, and culverts at Pickett's turnout and the Superintendent's Quarters entrance drive. 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. The trail work included steps on the Bridle Trail and at Prospect Hill. 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)

Since the Civil War, the earthworks at Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive 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. 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 (Figure 11). (NR 2019, Sec.8: 125, citing Zenzen 2011: 73-75)

By 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)

Mission 66, 1956-1966:
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 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 the park 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. At Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive, the Lee Hill site at the north end of Lee Drive provided visitors with an important view of the battlefield, but the site's difficult terrain and a new housing development just below it prevented construction of substantial visitor facilities there (Figure 12). Instead, workers built

the Lee Hill visitor kiosk and seating discs at an overlook near the artillery position on the hill, accessed by the Lee Hill Trail (Figures 13, 14, and 15). The NPS initially wanted to build an access road to the kiosk from Lee Drive, but the steep slope would have required more switchbacks than the available land allowed. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 130, citing Zenzen 2011: 151-155,163)

As early as 1940, Superintendent Branch Spalding had expressed concerns about development encroaching on the park, and postwar economic growth almost immediately began affecting the park boundaries. In the early 1950s, Lee Drive became a commuter route for residents of the new subdivisions in the area. However, the Mission 66 program did not provide funding for acquiring land, despite Superintendent Northington's requests to reduce building projects to allow for more acquisition. Consequently, the park's boundary maps remained virtually the same during the Mission 66 development period. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 131, citing Zenzen 2011: 177-178)

Mission 66 also funded the completion of a self-guided auto tour developed by park historian Francis Wilshin. The 71-mile tour opened in 1956 and included 42 sequentially numbered stops throughout the four battlefield sites. Park staff proposed several alterations to park roads to limit their use as through routes for local commuters. One that was implemented was the closure of the south section of Lee Drive, between Lansdowne Road and Hamilton's Crossing, after dark. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 131, citing Zenzen 2011: 156-159)

Post-1966 Development, 1966-2021:
The completion of Mission 66 development projects in 1965 marks the end of the period of significance for 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. In 1964 the Commonwealth of Virginia passed legislation 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. Over the next ten years, the park acquired about 3,062 acres, effectively doubling its size. 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)

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. In 1989, the NPS created a turnaround on South Lee Drive at Prospect Hill and closed the remainder of the road to Hamilton's Crossing to prevent through traffic. 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 NPS during the Mission 66 period. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 132-133, citing Zenzen 2011: 352,363-368)

In 1970 the park constructed a one-story, brick ranch house for use as a Natural Resources Office (Quarters #15) at 11003 Parkview Drive on the west side of Lee Drive, just north of the intersection with Lansdowne Road. More recent park projects at Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive have focused on maintaining historic resources as well as non-historic features related to park infrastructure and visitor interpretation. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 26)

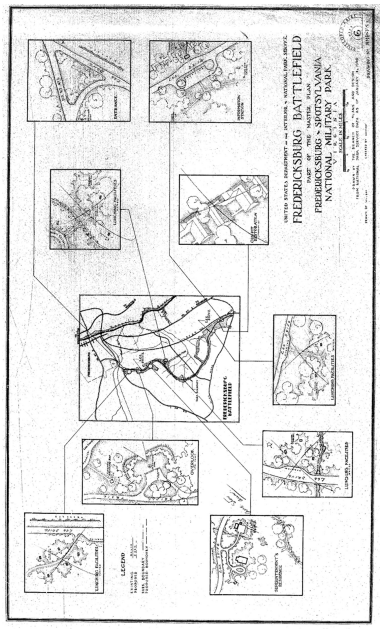


Figure 7. The 1940 Master Plan for Fredericksburg Battlefield. (Zenzen 2011: 128)

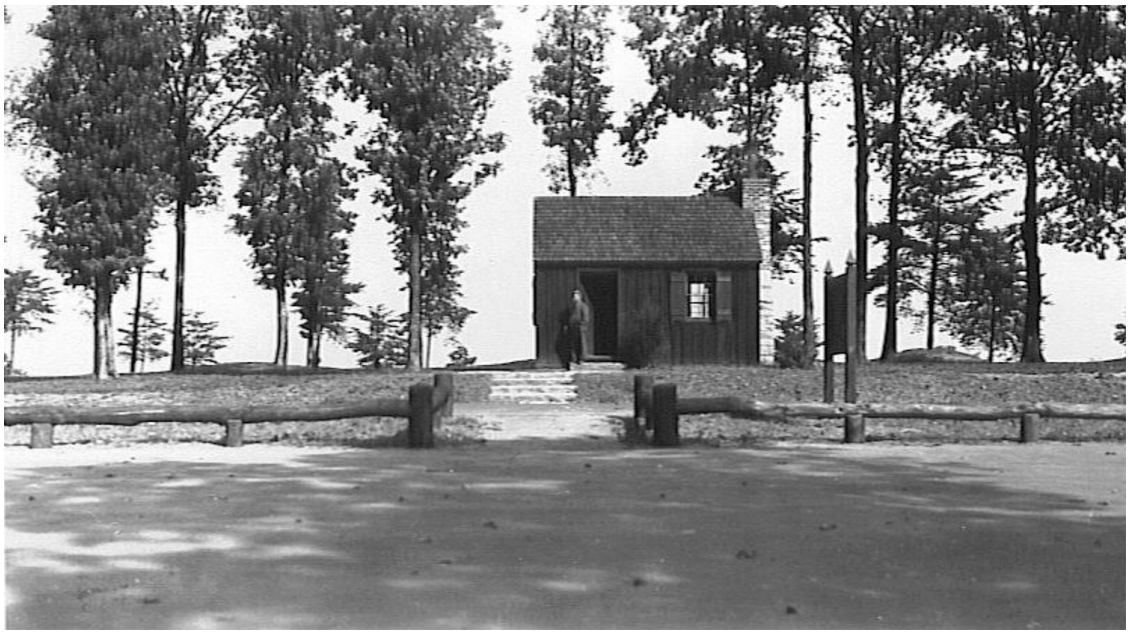


Figure 8. Contact Station at Fredericksburg Battlefield-Lee Drive. Photograph date unknown. (Zenzen 2011: 134).



Figure 9. The Superintendent's Quarters echoed the same architecture style of the park's museum and administration buildings. Photograph date unknown. (Zenzen 2011: 128)



Figure 10. CCC enrollees clean up a drainage ditch along Lee Drive near the Meade bridle trail crossing. Photograph date unknown. (Zenzen 2011: 103)

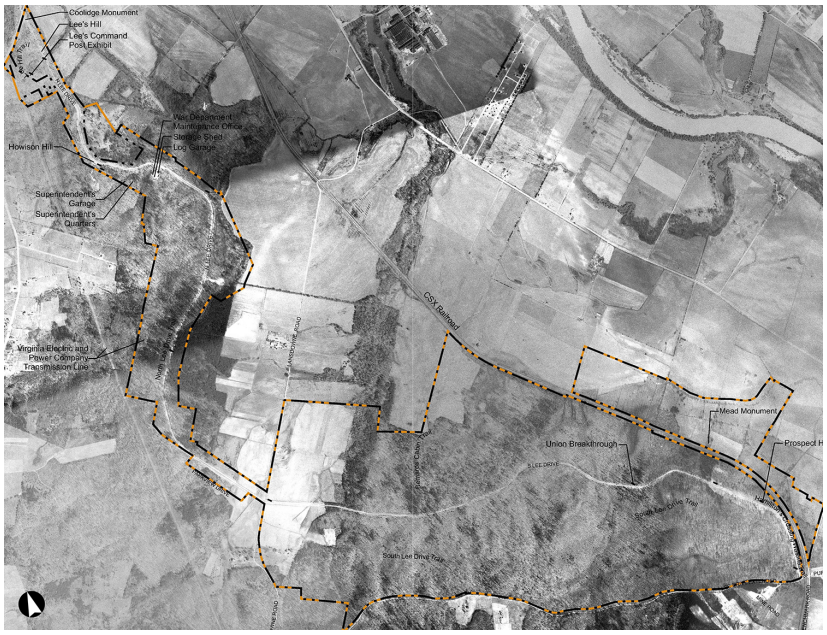


Figure 11. Spotsylvania County 1937 aerial image with 2021 Fredericksburg Battlefield-Lee Drive boundary and label overlay. (OCLP, 2021)

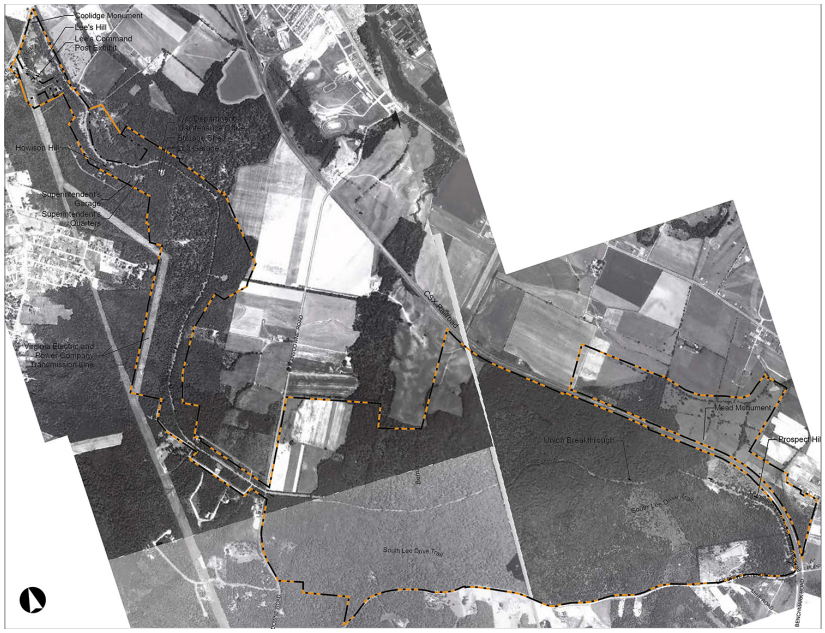


Figure 12. Spotsylvania County 1962 aerial image with 2021 Fredericksburg Battlefield-Lee Drive boundary and label overlay. (OCLP, 2021)

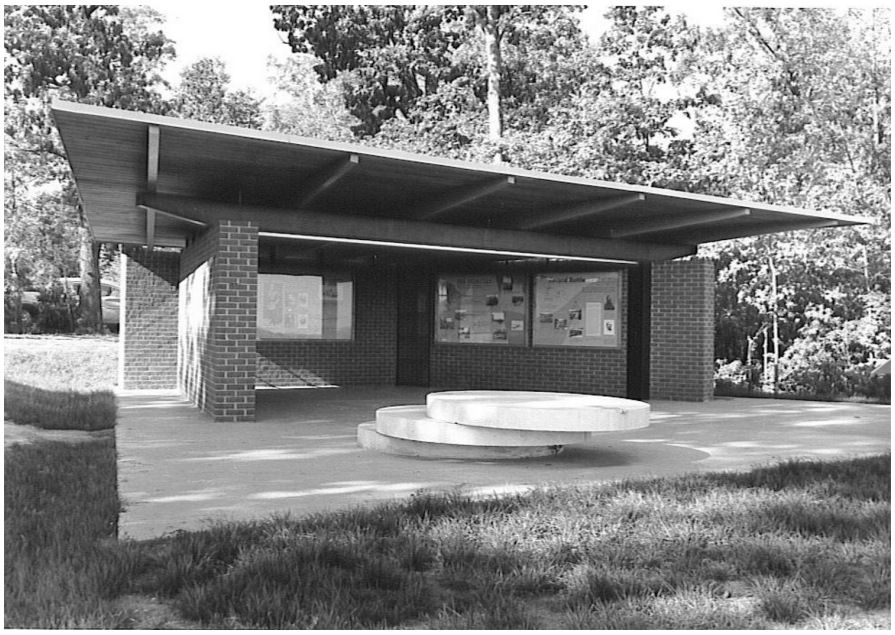


Figure 13. The 1962 Lee Hill Visitor Kiosk featured an angled roof and asymmetrically stacked concrete disks for seating. Photograph date unknown. (Zenzen 2011: 210)

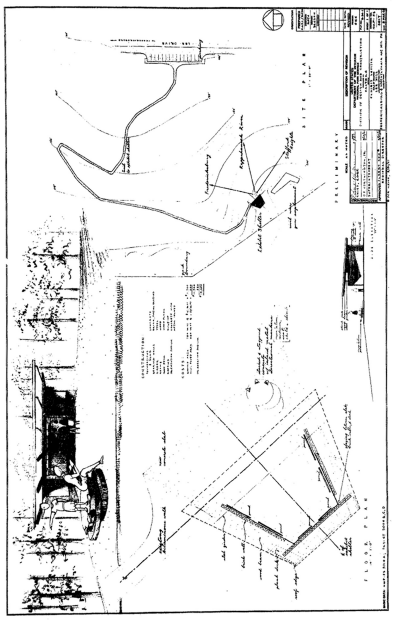


Figure 14. Drawing for the Lee Hill Guest Shelter showing the location of and view from the shelter. (Denver Service Center, eTIC. From Zenzen 2011: 213)



Figure 15. Mission 66-era vista restoration of Telegraph Hill, 1963 View east. (NPS)

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Field	Agricultural Field	Yes	No	No
Agriculture/Subsistence	Farm (Plantation)	Farm (Plantation)	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	Yes	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 Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive has a visitor kiosk on Lee Drive, at Lee Hill. Park lands are open to self-guided tours from dawn to dusk, with ranger-led tours offered on special occasions. Primary access to Lee Drive is from Lansdowne Road and Lafayette Boulevard.

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 Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive include natural systems and features, land use and spatial organization, topography, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, small-scale features, and archaeological 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, Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association. Integrity of setting and feeling are diminished due to adjacent development and traffic, and the presence of successional vegetation that is impacting historic earthworks, viewsheds, and open fields. Overall, this cultural landscape retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic association with the U.S. Civil War and its commemoration, as well as the development of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP through the Mission 66 era.

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 1862-1965 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. Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive includes the core location of the 1862 events in addition to their early commemoration and preservation as a National Military Park.
Evaluation: Retains integrity of location

Design:
Design is the combination of elements that create form, plan, space, structure, and style of a cultural landscape. At the start of its period of significance, Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive primarily consisted of open fields and cropland, bordered by remnants of the once vast woodlands. The clear views afforded by the open range, as well as the relative protection offered by the wooded heights to the west all but predetermined the design of the military defenses. The course and conclusion of the battles in turn dictated the location of the features that would memorialize and interpret these events. With the establishment of the National Military Park and management by the US War Department and the NPS, many of the earthworks and artillery positions have been preserved. Lee Road, which was planned to follow the Confederate Line, still provides access to key locations, as do trails and steps built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Park facilities, designed in the popular styles of the time, are still in use, including a maintenance area designed by the War Department and a Superintendent's Quarters and garage built by the NPS and CCC. Monuments and markers installed between 1898 and the 1940s also remain in place, although several have been relocated. The original CCC contact station is gone, but its replacement, the Mission 66-era Visitor Kiosk atop Lee Hill, remains. Plantings installed by the CCC also remain and now harmonize with the surrounding vegetation, as was the intent. The most significant design change relates to successional vegetation; although it conceals some of the earthworks, strategic views, and formerly open fields, the historic pattern of field and forest remains in several areas of the site.
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 of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form the cultural landscape. At Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive, materials include earthen defenses; stone in the monuments, bridges, culverts, tree ring, and steps; brick in the Superintendent's Quarters, garage, patio, walkway, and Visitor Kiosk; steel in the kiosk and ID tablets; wood in the War Department facilities; concrete in the seating disks and building foundations; and asphalt on Lee Drive, spur roads, and parking areas. Some of these materials are original, while others have been replaced-in-kind as part of cyclic maintenance projects. No plant material remains from the Civil War period, but plantings installed by the CCC are now mature. Materials added since the end of the historic period generally do not detract from the overall landscape.
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. Generally, craft evident at Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive continues to convey the significance of the landscape. War Department, Civilian Conservation Corps, and National Park Service stonework, metallurgy, masonry, carpentry, and paving exemplify mid-twentieth century workmanship, including machined and mass-produced construction materials. Although support structures associated with the Civil War defensive works have been lost, the overall forms of the earthworks still convey the scale of these features and the labor that was required to build them. The park continues to carefully maintain these historic features as a means of interpreting and communicating their significance.
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. Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive expresses the aesthetic of two distinct historic eras with diminishing clarity. The feeling of a Civil War-era site is still evident in the earthworks and artillery positions, and in areas where field and forest patterns are evident. The feeling of an early commemorative landscape and park remains through the preservation of the stone monuments, cast-aluminum tablets, stone culverts and bridges, and park facilities built by the War Department and during the CCC and Mission 66 development periods. The loss of historic feeling occurs with the proliferation of woodlands in former fields within the site that also obscures several strategic viewsheds and defensive constructions. Historic feeling is also diminished by suburban development and automobile traffic just beyond the site's boundaries.
Evaluation: Diminished integrity of feeling

Association:
Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a cultural landscape. Extant battle-era resources at Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive maintain the association with the events of December 1862. Although some park-era features have been removed or altered, there remains numerous resources associated with the commemorative, War Department, CCC, and Mission 66 periods that shaped the development of the property and the larger National Military Park.
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 (1862–1965), 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 geomorphology, geology, hydrology, ecology, and climate. These systems played an important role in determining why the Fredericksburg area became a focal point for Civil War 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 the city's location at the fall line separating the Piedmont physiographic province from the Coastal Plain province, it grew into an industrial center served by a network of transportation lines that proved vital to the armies. (FD 2015: 30)

The escarpment that characterizes the core of Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive ranges in elevation from about 230 feet above sea level at the apex of the South Lee Drive Trail to roughly 80 feet above sea level less than one-quarter mile northeast, in the wetland where Union troops briefly broke through the Confederate line on December 13, 1864. Between these points, the landscape's slope is around four feet.

Several streams transect the landscape from the heights of the broken ridge between Lee (Telegraph), Howison, and Prospect Hills. Water west of the marshland where Union troops broke through, flows northeastward and eventually into the Rappahannock River just above the house site of Alfred Bernard. Those to the east of the Union breakthrough, meanders to Massaponax Creek about one-and-a-quarter miles east of Hamilton's Crossing. One of the notable waterways is Deep Run, which crosses the northern portion of the site. Road development in the park beginning in 1928 altered Deep Run and other stream courses, funneling flows through culverts (Figure 16). Since 1965, however, changes in natural systems and features are largely due development adjacent to and beyond park boundaries.

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
Wetland west of Lee Drive between Bernard's Cabins and Prospect Hill	192034	Contributing					No
Deep Run tributaries	192035	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 16. Deep Run flows southeastward through one of the bridges on Lee 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 two landscape characteristics reflected a predominately agrarian way of life that included domestic, industrial, and agricultural structures; farmland and woodlots; and roads. They also revealed a time of plantation ownership, where enslaved people lived and worked amongst the patchworks of fields and forests. During the Civil War, Fredericksburg's location midway between the Union and Confederate capitals made it a battleground. In the winter of 1862 and spring of 1863, Union and Confederate troops utilized and altered the preexisting landscape in the Fredericksburg area to achieve strategic advantages. In the war's immediate aftermath, these lands served as temporary cemeteries until proper burials could be completed. When the plows returned, some earthworks were transformed back into farmable fields. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 35 and Sec.8: 165)

Commemoration activities at Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive began with the installation of the Jackson Monument/Meade Pyramid in 1898, followed by the Lee Hill and Prospect Hill Monuments in 1903, and the Coolidge Dedication Monument in 1928, which memorialized the establishment of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park the previous year. The park was managed by the US War Department until 1933 when stewardship transferred to the NPS. From 1930-1965 the NPS developed roads to direct park visitors through the battlefield, as well as infrastructure that included visitor facilities, interpretive features, and park housing and maintenance areas. 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. Today, Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive is used for visitor interpretive and passive recreational uses and is characterized predominantly by successional-growth forest and large open fields (Figures 17 and 18). (FD 2015: 15; NR 2019, Sec.7: 35)

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	192036	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 17. A view of maintained turf, field/meadow, and forest. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 18. An open field marks the terminus of the Bernard's Cabin Trail. View northeast. (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). Lee's Army of Northern Virginia established defensive lines of earthworks at Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive, and those that remain are fundamental to the park's purpose of commemorating and interpreting the battles.

The Fredericksburg Confederate Earthworks consist of linear earthworks and three artillery emplacements constructed for the 1862 Battle of Fredericksburg. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 23-24)

--Confederate Line: Encompasses all the linear earthworks located within the Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive site and consists of 5 miles of earthworks, 2 feet to 4 feet wide and 3 feet to 5 feet tall with a 2-foot to 4-foot deep, and 7-foot wide outer trench (Figure 19).

--Lee Hill Artillery Position: An approximately 20-foot-wide, L-shaped earthwork at the top of Lee's Hill on the west side of Lee Drive, near the north end of the road (Figure 20). Confederate General Robert E. Lee used the hill, known as Telegraph Hill in 1862, as an overlook during the Battle of Fredericksburg. During the Second Battle of Fredericksburg, Union forces captured the hill from Confederates on May 3, 1863, but on the next day Confederates reoccupied the hill and launched attacks from it. The earthwork is 70 feet long and 20 feet wide and has a gun emplacement.

--Howison Hill Artillery Position: An L-shaped emplacement on the west side of Lee Drive, north of Deep Run. It has a 3-foot- to 5-foot-wide, 2-foot- to 3-foot-tall parapet (Figure 21).

--Prospect Hill Artillery Position: Located at the southern end of the site, on the east side of Lee Drive, consisting of 14 gun emplacements arranged in two U-shaped lines, with radiating infantry support trenches 4 feet wide and 15 feet deep (Figures 22 and 23).

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
Fredericksburg Confederate Earthworks - Confederate Line	192037	Contributing	007858		Location	0017515	Yes
Fredericksburg Confederate Earthworks – Lee Hill Artillery Position	192038	Contributing	007857		Location	0017514	Yes
Fredericksburg Confederate Earthworks - Howison Hill Artillery Position	192039	Contributing	007859		Location	0017516	Yes
Fredericksburg Confederate Earthworks – Prospect Hill Artillery Position	192040	Contributing	007860		Location	0017517	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 19. Fredericksburg Confederate Earthworks and one of the Earthworks ID Tablets at Prospect Hill Artillery Position. View southeast. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 20. The Lee Hill Artillery Position. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 21. Tactical view from Howison Hill Artillery Position. View east over Lee Drive from North Lee Drive Trail. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 22. The Prospect Hill Artillery Position. View north. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 23. View of the Prospect Hill Artillery Position. (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 vegetation in the area that would become the Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive framed strategic views, served as material for defensive works, and provided cover and shelter for soldiers. Before English settlement, a mixed deciduous-evergreen forest likely covered all but the steepest slopes of the this landscape, but in the 1700s vast plantations replaced nearly all the native trees with monoculture cultivation, particularly that of tobacco and, later, grain. On the eve of the war, open fields and domesticated crops predominated the relatively flat lowlands of the east, leaving trees and shrubs only on the steeper slopes and highlands to the west, the wetlands below Howison Hill, and southeast of Bernard's Cabins. After the war, successional vegetation graduially 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. The linear groupings of trees along Lee Drive may date to this period (Figure 24). The CCC also planted areas around the park's four battlefield contact stations (no longer extant), graded and seeded road embankments, and installed turf atop the some of the earthworks. In the 1960s the park installed lawns around the visitor kiosks, including the structure at Lee Hill. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 125-127)

As noted earlier, the park's general management plan proposed reestablishment of historic open areas and the reforestation of non-historic openings with native plant species. Today, the overall landscape at Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive consists of successional-growth forests with several large open fields, particularly at the south end, which Lee and his men used to their advantage to conceal artillery pieces in some areas while repulsing the Federal troops across an open field of fire. Two tracts are currently under agricultural lease (see Figure 24). Maintained lawns can be found along the roadways and parking areas, and around the Superintendent's Quarters and Lee Hill Visitor Kiosk. Some of the earthworks are maintained with turf groundcovers, but others are covered in woodlands and/or understory vegetation. Although both types of vegetation are effective in slowing erosion on the earthworks, there is a risk that storms could topple trees and cause damage.

The predominant type of vegetation at Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive is woodland, which can be characterized as 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 also 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. They include 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	192041	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Deciduous Trees Along Lee Drive	192042	Contributing					No
Field/Meadow near Bernard's Cabins Site	192043	Contributing					No
Field/Meadow near Lee Drive and Lansdowne Road	192044	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 24. View of mature trees and a corn field along Lee Drive. (OCLP, 2021)

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. Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive presently includes traces of

historic roads, and roads built by the War Department and NPS, some of which were built atop the older roads.

The unit's main road is Lee Drive, is a curvilinear two-lane asphalt road begun by the War Department in 1928 and completed by the CCC by 1940, which involved rerouting around five miles of the road so it would more closely follow the site's natural contours. The road runs south through successional-forest growth from Lafayette Boulevard for approximately 2.6 miles, then crosses Lansdowne Road (VA 638) and runs southeast for another 2.1 miles to an open field and parking area at Prospect Hill. It follows the general path of the Civil War earthworks in the area, crossing them six times along its length. The southernmost third of the road follows the alignment of a Confederate military road built in 1862. By 1989, heavy through-traffic prompted the NPS to close the southernmost section of the road, from Prospect Hill to Mine Road (Figures 25 and 26).

Several asphalt-paved spurs branch off the northern portion of Lee Drive (between Lafayette Boulevard and Lansdowne Road). (NR 2019, Sec.7: 24)

--War Department Maintenance Area Road: Paved road built 1928-1934 that curves southeast from the west side of the Lee Drive for approximately one-tenth of a mile through a wooded area to access a park maintenance building complex (Figure 27).

--Superintendent's Quarters Entrance Drive: Built in 1938-1939, this paved road heads west from the beginning of the maintenance area road for approximately 0.1 mile through a wooded area before curving south to terminate in a loop at the Superintendent's Quarters (see Figure 27). A short spur from the beginning of the loop leads to the Superintendent's Garage.

--Pickett's Turnout: Paved road running east through the successional growth forest from Lee Drive to open out onto a picnic area, cul-de-sac with parking, and overlook (Figure 28).

A nearly overgrown trace of Braehead Road, a ca. 1800 gravel access road used by both Federal and Confederate troops during the 1862 Battle of Fredericksburg, runs southwest from Lee Drive through successional growth forest, just north of the War Department Maintenance Area and Superintendent's Quarters, to the privately owned Braehead Estate outside the battlefield boundary. Only 330 feet of the 12-foot-wide road falls within the park boundary. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 24)

Pedestrian circulation features dating from the early park development and Mission 66 periods provide access to the Prospect Hill and Lee Hill artillery positions, both of which are also identified by 1903 Smith markers. The CCC constructed the Prospect Hill steps at the south end of Lee Drive between 1933 and 1940 (Figure 29). The four steps are 6-foot-wide, 5-inch-tall granite blocks that provide access from the north edge of the parking area to the former site of a visitor contact station (removed ca. 1963) near the Prospect Hill earthworks. The 1962 Lee Hill Trail is a wide, paved, switchback path that leads from a small parking area near the north end of Lee Drive to the top of Lee's Hill (Figure 30 and 31). The Bridle Trail Steps on the northeast side of Pickett's Turnout lead to a bridle trail laid out by the CCC between 1933 and 1935 (see Figure 28). The steps consist of four 5-foot-wide, 5-inch-tall rough-cut stone blocks. Lastly, in 1938-1939 at the Superintendent's Quarters, the CCC constructed a narrow brick walkway leading to the east porch and a patio at the southeast side of the house. The brickwork is partially obscured by grass and moss infill. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 24-26)

Non-historic circulation features include paved visitor parking areas at Prospect Hill and Lee Hill, and along the outer edge of Pickett's Turnout. The parking lot at Lee Hill is define by concrete curbs and lined with an asphalt walk. Lee Drive Trail (North and South) is a 4.5 mile route that generally parallels Lee Drive from Howison Hill to Prospect Hill. Hamilton's Crossing Walking Trail is a short route that follows the abandoned portion of Lee Drive to Mine Road (Figure 32). The Bernard's Cabin Trail runs from Lee Drive to the clearing at the Bernard's Cabins site (see Figure 18).

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
Lee Drive	197146	Contributing	082056		Location	0024265	No
War Department Maintenance Area Road	197192	Contributing	082131		Location	0024271	Yes
Superintendent’s Quarters Entrance Drive	197197	Contributing	082065		Location	0024275	Yes
Pickett’s Turnout	197201	Contributing	082061		Location	0103078	No
Braehead Road	197228	Contributing	082059				No
Prospect Hill Steps	197235	Contributing	082068		Location	0024286	No
Lee Hill Trail	197244	Contributing			Location	0024287	Yes
Bridle Trail Steps	197275	Contributing	082063				No
Superintendent’s Quarters Brick Walkway and Patio	197282	Contributing					No
Pickett's Turnout Parking	197287	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	0024273	No
Prospect Hill Parking Lot	197296	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Lee Hill Parking Lot	197309	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	0024280	Yes
Lee Drive Trail (North and South)	197316	Undetermined				0024288	No
Hamilton’s Crossing Walking Trail/South Lee Drive Road Trace	197323	Undetermined					No
Bernard’s Cabins Trail	197333	Undetermined			Location	0024293	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 25. View of Lee Drive. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 26. Southern terminus of Lee Drive at the Prospect Hill parking lot. View northwest from near the Prospect Hill Artillery Position. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 27. View of Lee Drive and its intersection with the Superintendent's Quarters Entrance Drive (image right) and the War Department Maintenance Area Road (left). (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 28. The Bridle Trail Steps are located on the northeast side of Pickett's Turnout and lead to a bridle trail laid out by the CCC. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 29. View of the Prospect Hill Monument, and adjacent CCC-era steps. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 30. The paved Lee Hill Trail begins at a parking lot and seating area. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 31. Lee Hill Trail. View south. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 32. Hamilton's Crossing Walking Trail follows the abandoned Lee Drive road trace. Southern terminus of Lee Drive at Prospect Hill parking lot. View northwest from near the Prospect Hill Artillery Position. View south. (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. There are no buildings or structures at Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive that date to the time of the battle. Today the battlefield features several facilities related to visitor and park uses, as well as infrastructure related to park roads.

Buildings intended for park uses are located just southeast of Howison Hill, accessed by two short roads that connect to Lee Drive. Here, between 1928 and 1933, the War Department constructed a maintenance complex that featured four buildings arranged in a horseshoe around a central paved yard at the end of the Maintenance Area Road. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 25)

--War Department Maintenance Office: Located at the north end of the west side of the yard and faces east. The one-story, frame building has an end-gable, asphalt-shingled roof with slightly overhanging eaves. The walls are clad in clapboards, and the building has a concrete foundation. A gabled hood supported by wood brackets shelters the entrance centered in the east elevation. Currently occupied by the Law Enforcement Chief (Figure 33).

--War Department Maintenance Building: A long rectangular wood-frame building directly south of the office. The one-story, eleven-bay-by-one-bay building has a shallow-pitched side-gable roof, flush vertical board walls, and a concrete pad foundation. A small lean-to is attached to the south elevation. The first four bays from the north and the two southernmost bays are enclosed, while the five bays between are open on the east side to the yard and separated by bracketed wood posts. Now used as a Law Enforcement office and storage (see Figure 33).

--War Department Maintenance Storage Shed: A partially enclosed, one-story, wood-frame structure with a corrugated metal shed roof at the south end of the yard. The north side of the structure is open to the yard. The other three walls are clad in corrugated metal siding on the top half and flush horizontal boards on the bottom.

--War Department Log Garage: Located along the east side of the yard (Figure 34). The one-story, two-bay-by-one-bay building is constructed of debarked saddle-notched logs. It has a side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves, clad in standing-seam metal. Plywood and flush vertical board siding cover much of the west elevation, which has a recessed steel double door centered in the north bay. Used as curatorial storage .

The other short road from Lee Drive leads to the Superintendent’s Quarters and Garage. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 26)

--Superintendent’s Quarters: Constructed in 1938-1939 by the CCC on the east side of the Entrance Drive loop, facing west (Figure 35). The two-story, late Georgian Revival style, brick house has a side-gable roof clad in slate shingles and a brick foundation. A one-story wing, with a slightly steeper side-gable roof and flush horizontal board siding on the east and west walls, is attached to the north elevation. The main house has a brick chimney at each end of the roof ridge, and the wing has a smaller brick chimney at the north end. A small, partially enclosed, shed-roof porch is located at an entrance in the north end of the wing.

--Superintendent’s Garage: Located off the loop to the west, and also constructed in 1938–1939 (Figure 36). The one-story, two-bay, brick garage faces north and features an asymmetrical, steeply pitched, side-gable roof clad in slate shingles, with two gabled dormers in the north slope. The gable ends are clad in flush horizontal wood siding. Each garage bay in the north facade contains a wood-paneled, vertical lift door. A small, one-story, brick ell extends from the south end. The buildings is currently used for storage.

CCC workers constructed culverts with stone headwalls and drainage gutters along the length of Lee Drive and masonry bridges north and south of the intersection with Lansdowne Road (Figure 37 see also Figure 16). There are also two culverts with brick headwalls along the Superintendent’s Quarters Entrance Drive that provide drainage at low areas along the drive (Figure 38). Culverts at

Pickett's Turnout provide drainage for the grassy area at the center of the cul-de-sac. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 24)

As part of the Mission 66 program, the NPS built the Lee Hill Visitor Kiosk in 1962 at the top of the hill (Figure 39). The one-story structure faces southeast toward the Fredericksburg battlefield lands, providing a view similar to Lee's in 1862. It consists of three walls constructed of brick laid in a common bond on a concrete pad that extends beyond the walls. A large flat roof resting on horizontal I-beams seated atop the brick walls protects the interpretive panels affixed to the interior of the kiosk walls. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 24-25)

The Natural Resources Office (Quarters #15) at 11003 Parkview Drive was constructed ca. 1967 on the west side of Lee Drive, just north of the intersection with Lansdowne Road. There is no access to the building from Lee Drive. The one-story, brick ranch house, seated on a concrete foundation, has a hip roof with a large central chimney and a two-car garage on a poured concrete slab attached to the south elevation. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 26)

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
War Department Maintenance Office	197364	Contributing	083057		Location	0024334	Yes
War Department Maintenance Building	197372	Contributing	082060		Location	0024330	Yes
War Department Maintenance Storage Shed	197383	Contributing	083056				No
War Department Log Garage	197391	Contributing	083058		Location	0024236	Yes
Superintendent's Quarters (Quarters #2)	197398	Contributing	082064		Location	0024237	Yes
Superintendent's Garage	197406	Contributing	082010		Location	0024239	Yes
Lee Drive Culverts	197417	Contributing	082057		Location	0024265	No
Lee Drive Bridges	197423	Contributing	082058				No
Superintendent's Quarters Entrance Drive Culverts	197431	Contributing	082066				No
Pickett's Turnout Culverts	197441	Contributing	082062		Location	17511	Yes
Lee Hill Visitor Kiosk	197450	Contributing			Location	0024244	Yes
Natural Resources Office (Quarters #15)	197455	Noncontributing – Incompatible			Location	0024242	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 33. War Department Maintenance Office and War Department Maintenance Building. View southeast. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 34. The War Department Log Garage is currently used for curatorial storage. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 35. View of the Superintendent's Quarters and entrance drive. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 36. Superintendent's Garage. View southeast. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 37. Example of a stone drop-inlet and stone waterway on Lee Drive. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 38. View of a masonry culvert on Superintendent's Quarters Entrance Drive. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 39. The Lee Hill Visitor Kiosk and seating discs, with the Lee Hill Artillery Position in the background. View south from Lee Hill Trail. (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. A vista is a controlled prospect of a discrete, linear range of vision, which is deliberately contrived. The clear views afforded by the topographical prominence of Lee (Telegraph), Howison, and Prospect Hills significantly influenced the military events that transpired there in 1862-1863. Confederate General Robert E. Lee positioned artillery and earthen defenses at these locations, which after the war became sites of commemorative and interpretive features. By the end of the period of significance, land use changes and successional vegetation combined to obscure many of the views and conceal the military strategy at these locations. The main exception was the view from Lee Hill that was reopened as part of the Lee Hill Visitor Kiosk area.

Today, vegetation has once again narrowed the northeast view from Lee Hill and shortened the northeast view from Howison Hill to the opposite side of Lee Drive (Figure 40, see also Figure 21). Both views can be rehabilitated with vegetation maintenance. The northeast view from Lee Drive to the Jackson Monument/Meade Pyramid is currently framed by vegetation, while the views across the field at Bernard's Cabins are open (see Figure 18).

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 northeast from Lee Hill	192045	Contributing					No
View northeast from Howison Hill	192046	Contributing					No
View northeast from Lee Drive to Jackson Monument/Meade Pyramid	192047	Contributing					No
Views at Bernard's Cabins Site	192048	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 40. View from the Lee Hill Visitor Kiosk toward Fredericksburg. (OCLP, 2021)

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 Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive, such features include granite and stone monuments and markers to commemorate the battle groups; cast aluminum

tablets that mark earthworks, battlefields, and roads; stone tree rings and concrete seating discs; and contemporary features related to visitor interpretation and park functions.

Monuments and Markers.
--Jackson Monument/Meade Pyramid: Erected in 1898 by the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad at the behest of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, is on the north side of the CSX Railroad tracks that run through the southern end of the site. It is visible from Lee Drive just north of Prospect Hill. Modeled after a stone pyramid erected at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, the 24-foot-tall monument is constructed of rubble stone blocks found along the railroad right-of-way and has a 30-foot square base (Figure 41). The park does not offer official public access to the monument, but social trails are evident. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 25)

--Lee Hill Monument: The 1903 granite block originally stood beside Route 1 to mark Lee's Headquarters at Fredericksburg. The NPS moved it to the crest of Lee's Hill in the 1960s, after the construction of the adjacent visitor kiosk (Figure 42). (NR 2019, Sec.7: 25 and Sec.8: 111)

--Prospect Hill Monument: Also referred to as the "Jackson on the Field" marker, the granite block is located near the Prospect Hill steps. Erected in 1903, it originally stood along Mine Road near the rail line but was moved by the NPS in the 1930s to the east side of Lee Drive at Prospect Hill after the construction of Lee Drive (see Figure 29). (NR 2019, Sec.7: 25 and Sec.8: 111)

--Coolidge Dedication Monument: Erected in late 1928 to commemorate the dedication ceremony for the new military park in Fredericksburg on October 19 of that year. It features a bronze tablet affixed to a stone base was originally located at the entrance to Lee Drive, on the inside bend of the road's left-hand fork, but was later moved to its current location on the island between the forks (Figure 43). (NR 2019, Sec.8: 123)

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 Figure 19). All types, except for the House Site ID Tablets, are found at Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 7)

Tree Rings, Seating Disks, and Compass Points.
Along many of the park's roads, the CCC surrounded large trees near the roadbeds with protective tree rings constructed of three or four courses of square granite blocks encircling the base of the tree. At least one such ring is present along Lee Drive and there are likely more, although the 2019 National Register documentation does not make note of any at Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive (Figure 44). The Lee Hill Visitor Kiosk features unique seating accommodations in the form of three large cantilevered concrete discs. Installed by 1965, they are located on the concrete pad southeast of the kiosk. Metal triangles embedded in the top disc point toward Washington, DC; Fredericksburg; and Richmond (see Figure 40). Lastly, steel compass points set within low mortared stone enclosures and encircled by a stone skirt are located at Lee Hill and Prospect Hill (Figure 45). The history of these features requires future research. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 7)

Contemporary Features.
Several artillery pieces are located on the Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive 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. A curved brick seat wall is located at the Lee's Hill parking lot, while other areas at the site have wood and concrete benches and picnic tables. Other small-scale features include stacked rail and split rail fences around some of the earthworks, parking areas, and along the Lee Trail. A chain link fence encloses the War Department Maintenance Area. Wood bollards mark several roadway intersections and parking areas as a means of directing traffic flow and controlling parking. None of these features are historic, but they are mostly inconspicuous in the landscape. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 25)

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
Jackson Monument/ Meade Pyramid	197488	Contributing	007864		Location	0021263	Yes
Lee Hill Monument	197496	Contributing	007862		Asset	0024248	Yes
Prospect Hill Monument	197504	Contributing	007863		Asset	0024249	Yes
Coolidge Dedication Monument	197515	Contributing	082055		Asset	0024252	Yes
Road ID Tablets	197525	Contributing	082132		Asset	1331996	Yes
Battlefield ID Tablets	197539	Contributing	082135		Asset	1331991	Yes
Earthworks ID Tablets	197578	Contributing	082133		Asset	0017724	Yes
Lee Hill Seating Discs	197581	Contributing					No
Tree Ring, Lee Drive	197586	Undetermined					No
Lee Hill Compass Point	197592	Undetermined			Location	0044323	Yes
Prospect Hill Compass Point	197597	Undetermined			Location	0024264	Yes
Artillery Pieces	197606	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	0022908	No
NPS Interpretive Wayside Signs	197615	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
NPS Identification Signs	197618	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Concrete and Masonry Benches	197621	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	0022908	No
Picnic Tables	197627	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Stacked Rail Fences	197631	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1329708	Yes
Split Rail Fences	197635	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1329710	Yes
Chain Link Fences	197638	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 41. Jackson Monument/Meade Pyramid. View northeast from near Prospect Hill Artillery Position. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 42. The Lee Hill Monument. View northwest from Lee Hill Artillery Position. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 43. The Coolidge Dedication Monument. View south. (OCLP, 2021)


Figure 44. A granite-block tree ring encircles the base of this large tree along Lee Drive. View north toward Lee Drive. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 45. View of one of the compass point at Fredericksburg Battlefield. (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. At the Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive, Bernard's Cabins is the only site identified as a contributing resource in the park's approved National Register documentation. Bernard's Cabins (ASMIS No. FRSP00066.000) is interpreted as one of a set of slave quarter complexes associated with the Mansfield plantation owned by Arthur Bernard. Documentary research suggests the complex originally consisted of at least three two-room "double cabins," a stone-lined well, and perhaps a four-room house with a fourth double cabin. Most of the structures in the complex were located atop the east end of a low ridge on the north side of the lane connecting Mansfield Road to Massaponax Road and Mine Road. Confederate Captain Greenlee Davidson used the cabins as an artillery position in defense of the Union advance of Major General John Gibbon and General George G. Meade on December 13, 1862. Archeological survey in 1994 and 2004 identified evidence of sub-plow-zone features and artifacts possibly associated with the site's use as slave quarters and several depressions and earthen platforms possibly associated with its military use. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 46)

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
Bernard's Cabins Ruins	192049	Contributing		FRSP 00066.000	Location	011015	Yes

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 Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive 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.

Successional vegetation is impacting the condition of existing resources. Open fields north and northeast of Prospect Hill contain emerging woody plant material, and if left unchecked will lead to escalating deferred maintenance and loss of open landscape character from the period of significance. Earthworks with non-historic woody vegetation growing directly on them are at risk for damage due to the trees being thrown or toppled in a storm event. Management of non-historic vegetation is needed to reopen the increasingly narrow view from Lee Hill toward Fredericksburg, and to restore the completely blocked strategic view at Howison Hill. Vegetation is also growing on and in between the stones of the Jackson Monument/Meade Pyramid, and stones appear to have shifted or been displaced.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Adjacent Lands

Other Impact:

External or Internal: External

Impact Narrative: Both existing and future commercial and residential development adjacent to park property may diminish the setting and feeling of the battlefield.

Date Identified: 09/22/2021

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Open fields north and northeast of Prospect Hill contain emerging woody vegetation that should be removed.
Vegetation should be removed from on top of and between stones of the Jackson Monument/Meade Pyramid and shifted or displaced stones should be reset.

Date Identified: 09/22/2021

Type of Impact: Other

Other Impact: Off-site Stormwater Runoff

External or Internal: External

Impact Narrative: The density of current and future development beyond the park's boundaries has the potential to increase stormwater runoff and accelerate amounts and velocities of water into existing park drainage channels and culverts.

Date Identified: 09/22/2021

Type of Impact: Soil Compaction

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Compacted soil and erosion was observed along some roadway edges

Date Identified: 09/22/2021

Type of Impact: Vandalism/Theft/Arson

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Minor graffiti observed on one beam of Lee Hill Visitor Kiosk

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 Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive 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."

--Recreational Development Subzone: "Small drive-in picnic areas are provided at Pickett Circle in the Fredericksburg battlefield and on Hill-Ewell Drive in the Wilderness battlefield. There is also a picnic area at the Chancellorsville visitor center, and a few picnic tables are scattered throughout the park. All the picnicking facilities are designed to provide a place to lunch while touring the battlefields."

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."

--Industrial Use Subzone: "One privately owned tract on the southern portion of the Fredericksburg battlefield has been extensively excavated and converted to industrial use by a division of General Motors; a portion of the tract no longer has any value as park land. Management emphasis is on minimizing impacts on adjacent park land."

--Utilities Subzone: "Numerous electric and telephone lines, both aboveground and buried, cross park land. Most are on rights-of-way that existed when the park purchased various parcels; others are under special use permit. Management works with the utility companies to move these lines off park land or to place them underground wherever possible. Only two utility lines in this subzone, both of which present a major visual intrusion, are shown on the maps. One is a major high-voltage line crossing the Fredericksburg battlefield."

The park's 2015 Foundation Document identified nine fundamental resources and values in the park. The Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive 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. (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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