National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2021



Stonewall Jackson Death Site

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: Stonewall Jackson Death Site

Resource Classification: Component Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 976200

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:

The Stonewall Jackson Death Site 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 Stonewall Jackson Death Site unit of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP is located approximately 15 miles south of Fredericksburg in the unincorporated town of Guinea in Caroline County. It contains approximately 48 acres of the antebellum plantation Fairfield owned by Thomas Chandler, including the small plantation office where Confederate General Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson died on May 10, 1863. The rectangular-shaped property is bounded on the southwest by Guinea Station Road (VA 607), on the northwest by private land, on the northeast by Artillery Drive, and on the southeast by Stonewall Jackson Road (VA 606). A CSX Railroad line passes through the site in a northwest-southeast direction.

The Stonewall Jackson Death Site consists predominantly of a large, flat, open field, edged with successional-growth forest on the north, south, and east that separates it from suburban residential development beyond; a large open field occupies the west side of the CSX tracks. Near the center of the site is the only building that remains from the Fairfield plantation, the small Plantation Office (c.1828) where Stonewall Jackson died. Maintained lawns and a few shade trees surround the office, and within these areas are two historic markers, the Jackson Shrine Monument (1903) and the Chandler House ID Tablet. To the south of the Plantation Office is the historic Caretaker’s House (1942) built by the Civilian Conservation Corps, as well as a more recently added comfort station and shed. An access road to the site runs northwest from Stonewall Jackson Road, then turns northeast and terminates in a loop with parking along the northeast side. Brick sidewalks provide access from the parking area to the office, markers, and house.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park (NMP) Historic District is significant at the national level under National Register Criteria A, B, C, and D in the areas of Military, Commemoration, Health/Medicine, Conservation, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Archeology. The four battlefield units – Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania Court House, Chancellorsville, and Wilderness – and three discontinuous sites – Ellwood, Stonewall Jackson Death Site, and Salem Church – that constitute Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP derive their primary significance as the site of military activity during the American Civil War from 1862-1864. The park is also associated with the following: defining moments in the careers of the generals responsible for planning and executing the battles; the care of wounded soldiers during and after the battles; national trends in battlefield commemoration and preservation during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; antebellum plantation houses and landscapes that reflect design traditions from the late eighteenth century through the early twentieth century; visitor and park administrative facilities that reflect NPS planning and design principles; and for the data it has yielded, and has the potential to yield, about the experiences of the Union and Confederate armies during the battles, the evolution of the agrarian and industrial economy and landscape in antebellum Virginia, and the enslaved and free people who lived there. The park's overall period of significance is 1768-1965, beginning with the construction of Chatham, and extending to 1965 and the Civil War Centennial and associated commemoration efforts within the park.

The Stonewall Jackson Death Site is significant under Criteria A, B, and D in the areas of Military, Commemoration, Conservation, and Archeology. The period of significance for the site is 1863-1942, beginning with the date of Jackson's death (May 10, 1863) and ending when the Civilian Conservation Corps completed the Jackson Shrine Caretaker's House (Quarters #3).

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

The physical integrity of the Stonewall Jackson Death Site is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance, 1863 to 1942, with the existing conditions as assessed in 2021. Many landscape characteristics and features from the period of significance remain today. These include vegetation (open fields and lawns), buildings and structures (Fairfield Plantation Office and Jackson Shrine Caretaker's House), small-scale features (Jackson Shrine Monument and Chandler House Site ID Tablet), and the Jackson Shrine Site), and archeological sites (Jackson Shrine Site).

Several features such as the Chandler Manor House, outbuildings, slave quarters, the original caretaker's house, fencelines, and historic vegetation were removed during the period of significance or in the years after. The absence of these features has diminished the site's historic setting and feeling. Non-historic features include an access road, parking area, brick sidewalks, comfort station, and shed, as well as other small-scale features related to visitor and park uses, but collectively they do not significantly detract from the site's historic character.

The overall condition of the Stonewall Jackson Death Site is evaluated as "Good." The property shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The site's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. The only corrective action required is mowing of the open fields south and west of the Fairfield Plantation Office to prevent emerging woody vegetation and emerging invasive vegetation growth.

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

Landscape Type:

Historic Site

Other Names:

Other Name:	Fairfield Plantation	**Other Name Type:**	Historic
Other Name:	Jackson Shrine	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	Stonewall Jackson Death Site	**Other Name Type:**	Current
Other Name:	Stonewall Jackson Shrine	**Other Name Type:**	Historic
Other Name:	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic

Site Plan



Site map for Stonewall Jackson Death Site, 2021.

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

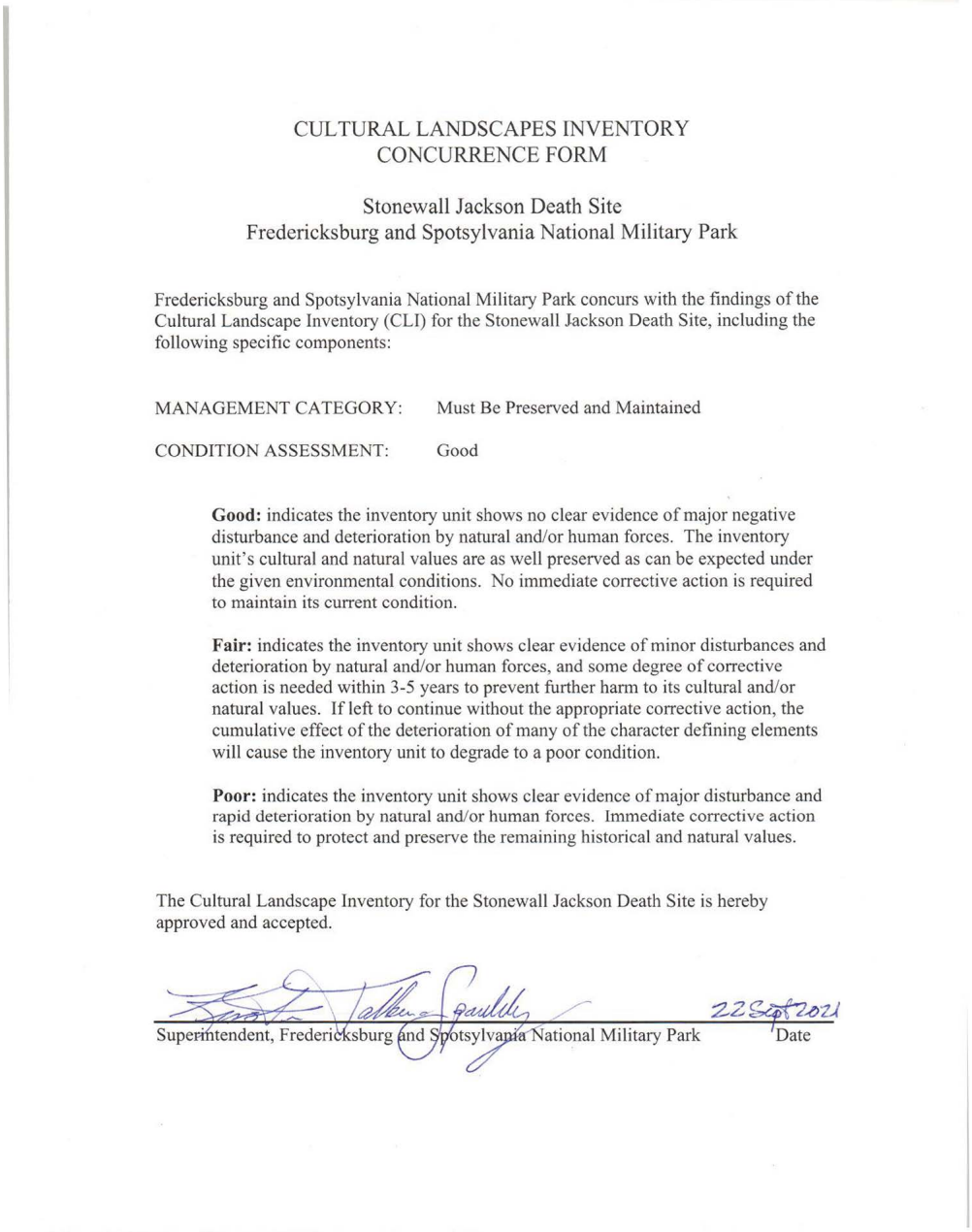
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 09/22/2021

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

Stonewall Jackson Death Site
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park concurs with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for the Stonewall Jackson Death Site, including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

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

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

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

The Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Stonewall Jackson Death Site is hereby approved and accepted.

Superintendent, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park — Date 22 Sept 2021

Park Concurrence Form, 2021.

Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County
Virginia	Caroline County

Size (Acres): 48.2

Land Tract Number(s)

Tract 06-101 (1.40 acres); 06-102 (6.81); 06-103 (0.63);
06-104 (9.29); 06-105 (0.50); 06-106 (1.85); 06-107 (6.13); 06-108 (20.00); 06-109 (0.56); 06-110 (0.92); 06-118 (0.11).

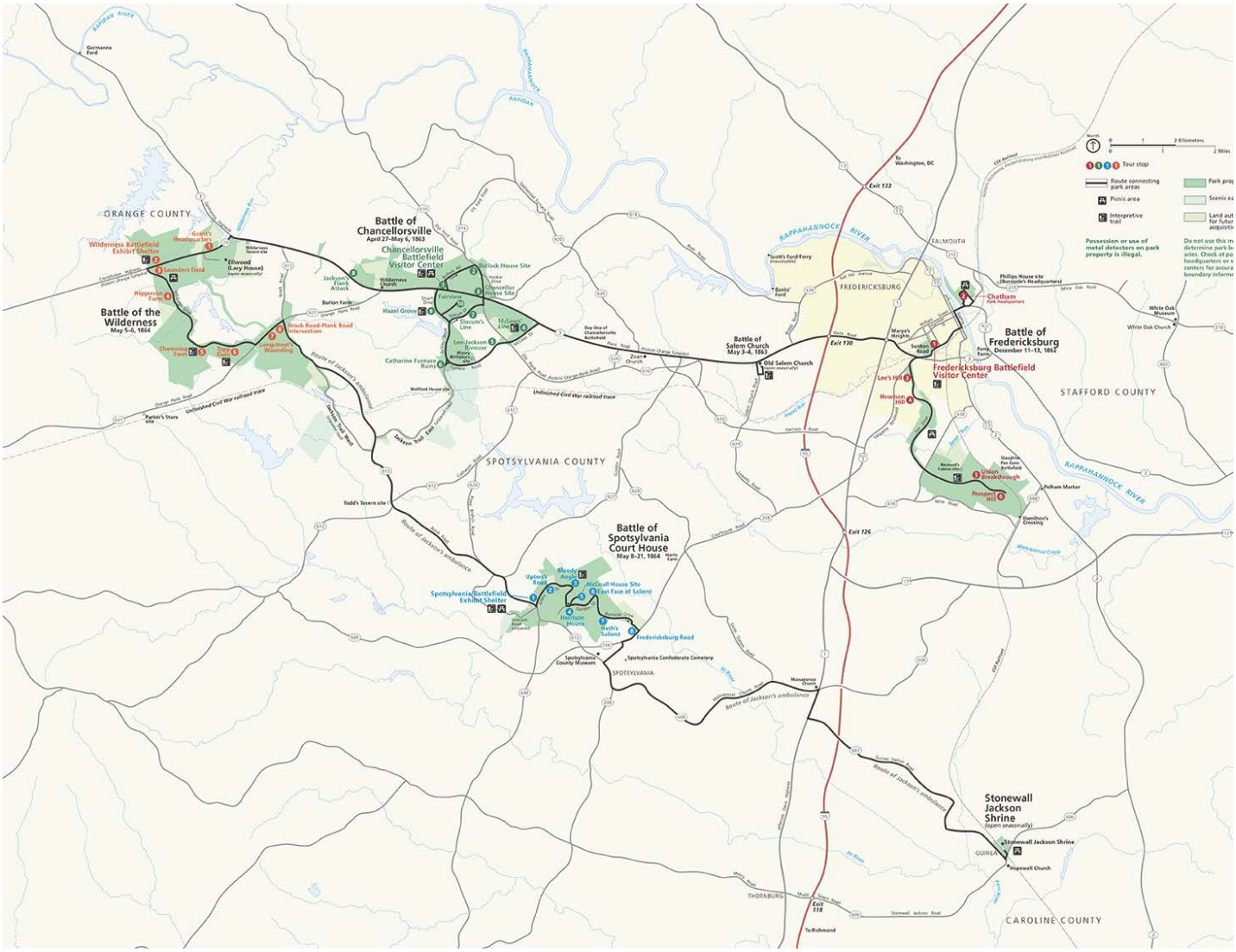
Boundary Description:

The project area of this Cultural Landscapes Inventory focuses on 48.9 acres comprising the Stonewall Jackson Death Site within Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park's legislated boundary. It encompasses a small portion of the 740-acre antebellum plantation known as Fairfield. The roughly rectangular-shaped property is oriented northwest-southeast. To the southeast is Stonewall Jackson Road (VA 606); to the southwest is Guinea Station Road (VA 607), to the northwest are woodlands, and to the northeast are private residences accessed by Stonewall Lane. Two right-of-ways enter the site from Stonewall Jackson Road: Artillery Lane connects to several private homes, while an access road leads into the site.

Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
				Northeast Parcel
GIS	Area	38.15033	-77.441305	
GIS	Area	38.149237	-77.440157	
GIS	Area	38.149279	-77.440086	
GIS	Area	38.146949	-77.437543	
GIS	Area	38.146368	-77.437858	
GIS	Area	38.144783	-77.438961	
GIS	Area	38.147321	-77.441687	
GIS	Area	38.147479	-77.441731	
GIS	Area	38.148962	-77.443286	
				Southwest Parcel
GIS	Area	38.148669	-77.443653	
GIS	Area	38.144552	-77.439166	
GIS	Area	38.143945	-77.43957	
GIS	Area	38.14358	-77.439592	
GIS	Area	38.143542	-77.439622	
GIS	Area	38.143518	-77.439664	
GIS	Area	38.143511	-77.439689	
GIS	Area	38.143506	-77.439718	
GIS	Area	38.143494	-77.439861	
GIS	Area	38.143495	-77.43987	
GIS	Area	38.146581	-77.443589	
GIS	Area	38.148338	-77.443852	

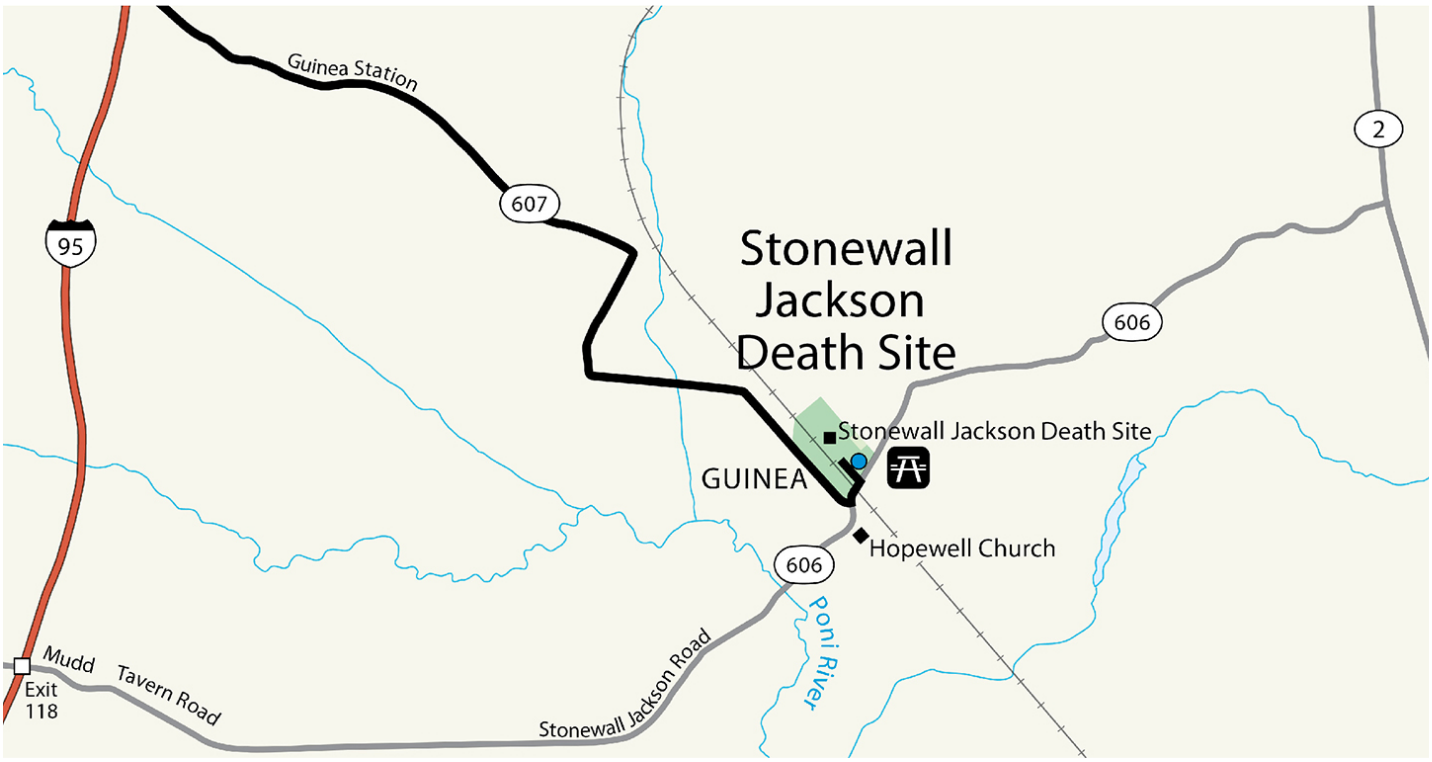
Location Map:



Map of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park. The Stonewall Jackson Death Site component landscape the southernmost property, at image lower right. (NPS, Harpers Ferry Center)



e is



Detail of the Stonewall Jackson Death Site. (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. Near the Stonewall Jackson Death Site, the regional fall line marks the geologic transition between the softer sedimentary soils of the Tidewater Region and the harder bedrock underlying the Piedmont Region. Soil profiles in the study area extend greater than 80 inches and consist of sandy loams, loams, and then clay loams. Soil classifications include Altavista fine sandy loam, Bojac sandy loam, State fine sandy loam, and the Slagle-Kempsville complex. The Altavista, Bojac, and State types are identified as prime farmland soils by the US Department of Agriculture with the Slagle-Kempsville complex categorized as a farmland soil of statewide importance. A band of soil at the northwest boundary of the property is identified as the Bibb-Chastain complex and is marked by poor drainage characteristics.

Within the humid subtropical climate zone (Köppen climate classification Cfa), the Stonewall Jackson Death Site generally experiences hot, humid summers and mild to cool winters moderated by the Chesapeake Bay. This climate qualifies the site for US Department of Agriculture plant hardiness zone 7a, wherein plant health necessitates hardiness at a temperature 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 (Regional Landscape Context graphic #1). The region's proximity to Washington, D.C., has accelerated housing development. The park units are in predominantly suburban settings, with the exception of Stonewall Jackson Death Site, Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield, and the Wilderness, which are in a more rural setting but surrounded by some residential and light industrial development. The American Battlefield Trust (formerly Civil War Trust and the Civil War Preservation Trust), Central Virginia Battlefields Trust, and other state and private organizations own large portions of historic battlefields surrounding the NMP. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 6)

Type of Context: Political

Description:

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

The Stonewall Jackson Death Site is located 15 miles south of Fredericksburg in the unincorporated town of Guinea in Caroline County. The county comprises 527.4 square miles of land immediately southeast of Spotsylvania County between the North Anna and Rappahannock Rivers. According to 2019 U.S. Census Bureau estimates, Caroline County has a population of 30,725. (US Census Bureau QuickFacts)

Intended to guide the next nine years of land use, the 2030 Comprehensive Plan zones nearly all land around the Stonewall Jackson Death Site as "Agricultural Preservation (AP)" (Regional Landscape Context graphic #2). Such a designation seeks to ensure these parcels maintain their rural character and remain available, if not actively used, for agricultural cultivation. The AP designation encourages extremely low-density residential development, generally not exceeding one dwelling unit per 25 acres of land.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 09/22/2021

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Stonewall Jackson Death Site meets the criteria for the “Must be Preserved and Maintained” management category because the preservation of the property is related to the park’s legislated significance. 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)

The Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Company acquired the Jackson Shrine property in 1911. The railroad opened the site to the public by 1920 and funded a rehabilitation of the Fairfield Plantation Office in 1928. With the establishment of the national military park in 1927, the railroad offered to donate the property to the federal government in 1929. Legal issues related to the land title delayed the transfer, which occurred in 1937.

Management Agreements:

Type of Agreement: Special Use Permit

Management Agreement Expiration Date:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Tract 06-108, southwest of the CSX rail lines, likely has a Special Use Permit with a local farmer who maintains the tract as an agricultural field.

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative: Tracts 06-101, 06-102, 06-103, 06-104, 06-105, 06-106, 06-107, 06-108, 06-109, 06-110, 06-118

Type of Interest: None □ State Government Owned

Narrative: Tracts 06-116 and 06-117 are ROWs

Type of Interest: None - Privately Owned

Narrative: Tracts 06-111, 06-112, 06-113, 06-114, and 06-115.

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. The 48-acre Stonewall Jackson Death Site encompasses a small portion of the antebellum plantation known as Fairfield. When Stonewall Jackson was at the site, Thomas Chandler owned 740 acres, which was part of larger 2,574 acres of land that he managed for tobacco production. Much of this acreage remains in agricultural production today, although the landscape is now bound and divided by roads, a railroad, and scattered residential developments. Such features are present next to and within the Stonewall Jackson Death Site.

The core of the plantation where Jackson died, and where historic buildings and commemorative features are located, are part of the 48-acre site. However, outward views from the site to the surrounding agricultural and rural landscape are diminished by adjacent residential development and circulation features, and by vegetation on the site that has been planted to screen such development and features.

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 Jackson Shrine, and the sites of the Fairfield house and Confederate Supply Depot, 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. Although Stonewall Jackson was described under the Shenandoah Campaign, no property types or historic context were referenced.

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.

For the Stonewall Jackson Death Site, the 2019 documentation identified the following contributing resources: Fairfield Plantation Office, Jackson Shrine Site (Fairfield Confederate Supply Depot), Jackson Shrine Caretaker's House (Quarters #3), Jackson Shrine Monument, and House Site ID Tablets. Non-contributing resources included the Jackson Shrine Well House, Jackson Shrine Comfort Station, and Jackson Shrine Caretaker's Shed.

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 Stonewall Jackson Death Site 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, Stonewall Jackson Death Site is considered "Entered-Documented."

Eligibility: Eligible -- Keeper

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 05/23/2019

Concurrence Narrative:

Significance Level: National

Contributing: Contributing

Classification: District

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

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

The Stonewall Jackson Death Site is significant under Criteria A, B, and D in the areas of Military, Commemoration, Conservation, and Archeology. The period of significance for the site is 1863-1942, beginning with the date of Jackson's death (May 10, 1863) and ending when the Civilian Conservation Corps completed the Jackson Shrine Caretaker's House (Quarters #3).

CRITERION A

Military History:
The Stonewall Jackson Death Site is nationally significant in the area of Military History as the site where

Confederate General Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson died on May 10, 1863. On the evening of May 2, 1863, during the Battle of Chancellorsville (May 1-6), Jackson and several staff members went out to reconnoiter the Union position. On the way back to their lines, a North Carolina regiment mistook them for Federal cavalry and fired on the party. Jackson was shot twice in the left arm and once in his right hand. His arm broken and bleeding, Jackson was assisted from the field, relinquishing command to A.P. Hill. During the early morning of May 3, Jackson was transported to a field hospital near the Wilderness Tavern on the Orange Turnpike, where Doctor Hunter H. McGuire amputated his damaged left arm. Jackson’s pastor, Beverly Tucker Lacy, subsequently buried the limb at the Lacy family cemetery at Ellwood Plantation. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 88-89)

On May 3, after Jackson had his arm amputated, General Robert E. Lee ordered that Jackson be taken to a place where he could recuperate in safety and peace. The site selected was Fairfield, Thomas Chandler’s plantation about 15 miles south of Fredericksburg at Guinea Station on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad. Jackson had to endure a 14-hour wagon ride over some 27 miles of rutted roads to reach the plantation, which was being used as a Confederate field hospital. Jackson was given private accommodations in the Fairfield Plantation Office and round the clock medical care. The initial prognosis for his recovery was good, but after a few days Jackson contracted pneumonia and his condition deteriorated rapidly. On Sunday, May 10, 1863, with his wife Anna present, Jackson uttered his famous last words, “Let us cross over the river, and rest under the shade of the trees,” and died peacefully shortly thereafter. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 92, citing Ferguson 1992: 328–329 and Gallagher 2007: 54)

Conservation:
The Stonewall Jackson Death Site is nationally significant in the area of Conservation for its inclusion in Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP, 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)

Initial preservation efforts of the Stonewall Jackson Death Site involved its acquisition by the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Company in 1911. The railroad opened the site to the public by 1920 and funded a rehabilitation of the Fairfield Plantation Office, which it dedicated in 1928. With the establishment of the national military park in 1927, the railroad offered to donate the Jackson Shrine property to the federal government in 1929. Legal issues related to the land title delayed the transfer, which finally occurred in 1937. The NPS formally accepted the property at the celebration of the park’s 10th anniversary that year. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 121-122,128)

The development of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP, initially by the US War Department and then by the NPS beginning in 1933, contributed to the evolution of nationwide standards for battlefield preservation and interpretation. The War Department laid the foundation for the park through land acquisition and road construction. Two major periods of NPS development—the New Deal era (1933–1942) and the Mission 66 era (1956–1965)—created much of the current park landscape. At the Stonewall Jackson Death Site, this included construction of a Caretaker’s House (Quarters #3) in 1942 and a well house in 1962-1963 (reconstruction of a c.1871 structure). Beginning in 1940, the NPS also installed a series of cast aluminum identification tablets throughout the park to mark earthworks, battlefields, roads, and historic house sites. A historic house site tablet can be found at the Stonewall Jackson Death Site. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 116,125,128,130)

Commemoration:
The Stonewall Jackson Death Site 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 the Stonewall Jackson Death Site, there is one such feature: the

Jackson Shrine Monument, also known as the “Death of Jackson” monument. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 105-106)

CRITERION B

Military:
The Stonewall Jackson Death Site is significant under Criterion B at the national level for its association with defining moments in the military career of a principal commander in the Civil War. Confederate Lieutenant General Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson (1824–1863) led his troops to victory during the 1862 Battle of Fredericksburg and executed the famous flank march that gave the Confederates their resounding victory at Chancellorsville. Jackson was wounded by “friendly fire” during a reconnaissance mission at Chancellorsville, which resulted in the amputation of his left arm. Jackson died less than a week later from pneumonia at the Fairfield Plantation Office. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 133-134)

CRITERION D

Archeology: Historic – Non-Aboriginal
The Stonewall Jackson Death Site 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. The contributing archeological site at the Stonewall Jackson Death Site is named the Jackson Shrine Site (Fairfield/Confederate Supply Depot). For more information on Archeology, refer to the park’s 2019 National Register documentation. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 27,64 and Sec.8: 162,167,169)

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

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 1863 - CE 1863

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Shaping the Political Landscape	The Civil War	Battles In The North And South	

Time Period: CE 1863 - CE 1942

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Creating Social Institutions and Movements	Ways of Life	Farming Communities	
Expressing Cultural Values	Landscape Architecture	Protection Of Natural And Cultural Resources	
Transforming the Environment	Historic Preservation	The Federal Government Enters The Movement	

Area of Significance:

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: Military

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

State Register Documentation:

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

National Historic Landmarks:

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:

World Heritage Site:

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape: No

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
BCE 1000 - 200	Inhabited	Hunter-gatherers follow migratory animals to and through the Rappahannock River valley. (CLI 2017)
CE 200 - 1650	Settled	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 1727	Established	City of Fredericksburg is established as a port for Spotsylvania County. (CLI 2017)
CE 1728	Platted	Fredericksburg surveyed and platted. (CLI 2017)
CE 1732	Moved	The county court seat is relocated from Germana to Fredericksburg. (CLI 2017)
CE 1755 - 1757	Military Operation	Fredericksburg becomes an important depot for troops and supplies during the French and Indian War. (CLI 2011)
CE 1798	Built	Fairfield Plantation, including a succession of brick and wood manor houses, dependencies, and quarters for enslaved people, is established on 740 acres at Guinea Station, VA. (NR 2019)
CE 1828 - 1829	Built	Construction commences on the Fairfield Plantation Office at the request of Thomas Chandler. (NR 2019)
CE 1836 - 1837	Built	Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad links Fredericksburg to Richmond. (CLI 2017)
CE 1860	Farmed/Harvested	U.S. Census reports Thomas Chandler oversees 2,574 acres of land (740 owned outright) in tobacco production. (NR 2019)
CE 1863	Military Operation	On May 2, during the Battles of Chancellorsville, Second Fredericksburg, and Salem Church, C.S. Lieutenant General Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson sustains wounds warranting the amputation of his arm and his removal to the Fairfield Plantation Office where he dies 8 days later. (NR 2019)
CE 1871	Built	Thomas Chandler constructs a well house near the northeast corner of the Fairfield Plantation Office to shelter a fieldstone well foundation (NR 2019)
CE 1903	Memorialized	In August, a committee of local C.S. Army veterans mark localities of historic interest with a series of ten granite blocks, including the Jackson Shrine Monument, located near the rail line. (NR 2019)
CE 1909	Land Transfer	William N. White, president of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Company, acquires the Jackson Shrine site property. (NR 2019)

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1909	Demolished	White removes the Chandler House. (HSR 1962)
CE 1911	Land Transfer	William N. White deeds the Jackson Shrine site to the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Company. (NR 2019)
CE 1920	Established	The Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Company opens the Jackson Death Site to the public. (NR 2019)
CE 1927	Established	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park is established. (NR 2019)
CE 1928	Rehabilitated	The Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Company rehabilitates Fairfield Plantation Office. (NR 2019)
CE 1933	Land Transfer	Management of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park transfers from the War Department to the National Park Service (NPS). (NR 2019)
CE 1937	Land Transfer	In October, NPS formally accepts the Jackson Death Site as part of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park. (NR 2019)
CE 1940	Built	NPS begins installing a series of one-foot-by-two-foot cast-aluminum identification tablets to mark earthworks, battlefields, roads, and historic house sites throughout the park. This includes the Chandler House. (NR 2019)
CE 1942	Built	The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) builds the Jackson Shrine Caretaker's House, an east-facing, one-story, T-shaped building located in a clearing to the southeast of the entrance loop and a row of trees. (NR 2019)
CE 1942	Demolished	The CCC removes the plantation's original caretaker's house.
CE 1959 - 1960	Altered	The NPS adds a one-room side-gable extension on the north end of the Caretaker's House, a shed-roof screened porch, and a smaller shed-roof addition to the rear (west) elevation. (NR 2019)
CE 1962 - 1963	Reconstructed	NPS rebuilds the Well House, a ca. 1871 structure sheltering a fieldstone well foundation near the northeast corner of the Plantation Office. (NR 2019)
CE 1963	Rehabilitated	The NPS extensively rehabilitates the Fairfield Plantation Office. (NR 2019)
CE 1964	Moved	NPS relocates the Jackson Shrine Monument from near the rail line to near the parking lot southeast of the Plantation Office, and adds lines to its inscription clarifying it does not mark a grave. (NR 2019)
CE 1966	Established	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park 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 1976	Land Transfer	On December 17, the NPS acquires 20-acre parcel, identified as Tract 06-108, located southwest of railroad corridor from Vernon D. Lucy Jr., and Florence W. Lucy. (NPS Landsnet)

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1984 - 1985	Built	NPS builds the Comfort Station. (NR 2019)
CE 2000	Planted	NPS plants a vegetative buffer along Route 607 (Guinea Station Road) (NR 2019)
CE 2000 - 2018	Built	NPS erects a Caretaker's Shed. (NR 2019)
CE 2007	Built	Rappahannock Electric Cooperative buries power lines within its easement among the vegetative buffer along Route 607 (Guinea Station Road). (PEPC 17647)
CE 2009 - 2010	Altered	NPS upgrades water treatment system, requiring an addition to the rear of the Comfort Station. (PEPC 25177)
CE 2012	Altered	The NPS installs three security floodlights at the Plantation Office. (PEPC 42241)
CE 2018	Established	On November 28, the park formally changes the property's name to the "Stonewall Jackson Death Site." (Talken-Spalding Memo 2018)
CE 2019	Altered	NPS replaces faded and damaged signs using signs with the site's new name. (Talken-Spalding Memo 2019)
CE 2020 - 2021	Maintained	NPS rehabilitates septic system at the Caretaker's House. (PEPC 97278)

Physical History:

INTRODUCTION

The following section provides information on the physical development and evolution of the Stonewall Jackson Death Site by era. The information herein derives from selected portions of the "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park," certified and entered in National Register in 2019, as well as the 2020 draft Cultural Landscape Report for Fredericksburg National Cemetery. The park has formally changed the property's name from "Jackson Shrine" to the "Stonewall Jackson Death Site." Both names are used in this section. Graphics associated with this section are located at the end of this report.

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 permanently. 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. Their families hunted, fished, foraged, and farmed a patchwork of fields and woodlands surrounding permanent villages, as well as seasonal camps. (CLR 2020 draft: 8; Review comment: Harrison, 6 October 2021)

EXPLORATION AND 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)

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD, 1776-1862

Long before the Civil War would ravage Caroline County, John Thornton established Fairfield Plantation in 1798. Encompassing 465 heavily-forested acres carved out of a much larger seventeenth-century land patent, Fairfield was located in an area known historically as Guinea Station, which became a stop on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad beginning in 1836-1837. With Thornton's death in 1844, his property passed to his third wife, Mildred Washington Dade. The following year, Thomas Coleman Chandler of Spotsylvania acquired the farm (except for a 1/2-acre family cemetery) in two parcels. Chandler evidently did not care for Thornton's wood-frame house and replaced it with a brick building in the same location, perhaps re-using the same foundation in whole or in part. One of Chandler's sons, John Alsop Chandler, attended medical school in Philadelphia and returned home to Fairfield to set up his practice, at least briefly, in an "office" building southeast of the manor house (Figures 1, 2). (NR 2019, Sec.7: 26 and Sec.8: 169; CLI 2017)

The 1860 census records the Chandler holdings at Fairfield had grown to 2,574 acres, 740 of which were owned outright by Thomas (Figure 3). There were 38 enslaved people older than the age of 12 at Fairfield. The large amount of land combined with the large number of enslaved workers suggests that the Chandler family was engaged in large-scale tobacco production, which by the mid-nineteenth century had become nearly the exclusive purview of wealthy planters. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 169)



Figure 1. View looking southwest, after 1880, at the Plantation Office where Stonewall Jackson died (image left), smokehouse, and Chandler House. (Adams, from "Fredericksburg, Va. Memories." From Ralph Happel, Historic Structures Report, Part I, Jackson Shrine: Administrative and Historical Data, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, 1962: 165)



Figure 2. Closer view looking south at the Plantation Office, c.1880, flanked by a well cover and a smokehouse. In the distance is the caretaker's house. (Library of Congress. From HSR 1962: 221)



Figure 3. Map of Caroline County, Virginia, labeling the Chandler property northeast of the railroad line, circa 1860s. (Library of Congress)

THE CIVIL WAR, 1862-1865

With its location about halfway between Washington, DC, and Richmond, Virginia, the Fredericksburg area possessed strategic value that made its control important to both the Union and Confederate armies. The area was on the most direct overland route for Union campaigns to seize Richmond and gain control of the roads, railroads, and rivers that enabled the Confederate army to maintain its lines of supply. The Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers, however, proved to be major obstacles that Confederate General Robert E. Lee and his Army of Northern Virginia used to great advantage in defending the area from Northern incursion. The Battle of Fredericksburg on December 11–15, 1862, was initiated by Union Major General Ambrose E. Burnside, who succeeded Major General George B. McClellan as commander of the Army of the Potomac one month earlier. Burnside's plans to surprise Lee by moving quickly to cross the Rappahannock River at Fredericksburg were foiled when pontoon boats he requested did not arrive on time. The delay gave Lee time to consolidate his forces and establish a stout defensive line along the heights beyond Fredericksburg. Burnside's ill-conceived assaults on the entrenched Confederates resulted in a devastating Union defeat. Burnside was replaced by Major General Joseph Hooker as commander of the army in February 1863. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 76)

Chancellorsville Campaign and Stonewall Jackson:
Union General Joseph Hooker worked on crafting a multi-pronged spring campaign designed to destroy the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. As it was originally conceived, the plan called for Major General George Stoneman to take his cavalry, numbering about 10,000 troops, on a raid southward to sever Lee's communications with Richmond and force him to abandon his entrenchments at Fredericksburg. The bulk of the Union infantry would march upstream to cross the Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers beyond the Confederate position and sweep eastward on to Lee's left flank (Figure 4). Major General John Sedgwick would be in charge of constructing pontoon bridges at Franklin's and Fitzhugh's crossings below Fredericksburg and move his Sixth Corps and the First Corps across the Rappahannock to threaten Confederate Lieutenant General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson's flank. Daniel Sickles' Third Corps and one division of the Second Corps, about

25,000 troops, would form the reserve. If all went well, Hooker would catch Lee in the open between the two Union infantry pincers with Stoneman's cavalry blocking the Confederate escape route to the south. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 85)

Relying on speed and deception to keep the Confederates off guard, Hooker put Stoneman in motion on April 13, 1863, with instructions to move swiftly to take and destroy the railroads between Fredericksburg and Richmond. Stoneman, however, was slow to get across the Rappahannock due to heavy rains on April 15 that made the river unfordable. On hearing that Stoneman still had not made it across, Hooker ordered the cavalry to stay where it was pending new orders. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 85)

The Union infantry movement finally began on April 27, 1863, when the Fifth, Eleventh, and Twelfth corps broke camp and marched northwestward toward Kelly's Ford on the Rappahannock, about 20 miles above the Confederate position around Fredericksburg. Two days later, Sedgwick's Sixth Corps erected pontoon bridges about halfway between Fredericksburg and Hamilton's Crossing and created a secure lodgment on the Confederate side of the river. At the same time, Stoneman proceeded to cross the Rapidan with new, but similar orders to wreak havoc on Lee's supply lines. On April 30, Hooker's flanking force crossed the Rapidan River at Germanna and Ely's fords and entered the densely wooded area west of Fredericksburg called the "Wilderness." By mid-afternoon, 50,000 Federal troops, along with 108 artillery pieces, converged on Chancellorsville at the eastern edge of the Wilderness. Chancellorsville was a crossroads hamlet named for the Chancellorsville Inn, a large brick tavern that stood at the intersection formed by the Orange Turnpike, Orange Plank Road, and Ely's Ford Road. To that point, Hooker's infantry movement had worked to near perfection. Lee was unaware of the movement, and nothing existed to prevent the Union army from seizing Banks Ford to create a direct supply link across the Rappahannock to Falmouth and from pushing on to hit Lee's left flank at Fredericksburg. Instead, Hooker made the fateful decision to halt at Chancellorsville for the evening to await the arrival of additional Union troops. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 85 -86)

The Confederates also dug in, constructing entrenchments in case of Union attack, east and southeast of Hooker's position around the Chancellorsville Inn on May 1, 1863. Lee and Jackson met during the evening of May 1 to discuss what could be done against the strong defensive line that the Federals were establishing (Figure 5). Earlier in the day, Lee had scouted the Federal left and found it securely anchored on the Rappahannock with no opening for an attack in that sector. The same was true for the Federal center where the bulk of Hooker's men and artillery were dug in behind earthworks fronted by abatis, cheveaux de frise, and other types of obstructions. That left Hooker's right flank, which according to a report from Lee's nephew, Brigadier General Fitzhugh Lee of Stuart's cavalry, was "up in the air," or vulnerable to a flank attack. With this information Lee decided during the early morning of May 2 to undertake one of the largest gambles of the war. He would divide his already outnumbered army for a second time, sending 28,000 men of Jackson's Second Corps on a march around the Union right flank. To provide time and divert attention from Jackson's movement, Anderson's and McLaws' divisions with roughly 13,000 men would create a diversion on Hooker's front around Chancellorsville. The danger was obvious—if Hooker learned of Lee's intention, the Federals could easily destroy in detail the separated units of the Army of Northern Virginia. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 87-88, citing Gallagher 2007: 21-22)

By late afternoon on May 2, Jackson had successfully completed his march and was in position to attack Major General Oliver O. Howard's exposed left flank. He arranged his men in long lines that centered on the Orange Turnpike and moved forward between 5:15 and 6:00 p.m. Brigadier General Robert E. Rodes led the assault as it slammed into two small regiments and a partial New York battery that formed the refused portion of Howard's flank facing westward on the Turnpike. Rodes' men easily overran the position and continued on, causing pandemonium and chaos among the Federals. Several times, Federal regiments in line along the Turnpike shifted position to face and resist the advance only to be quickly overwhelmed by the charging Confederates. Within two hours of the initial assault, Howard's Eleventh Corps had completely collapsed and fell back eastward. Many collected at Fairview where Slocum's artillery was massed and provided protective fire that helped to stem the tide of the Confederate advance. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 88)

Around 7:15, Jackson ordered a temporary halt to allow Rodes to regroup and called up A.P. Hill's division with the intent of resuming the attack. Jackson hoped to block Hooker's escape routes to the river fords, so that he and Lee might crush the Federals between them the next day. In the gathering darkness, Jackson and several staff members went out to reconnoiter the Union position. On the way back to their lines, a North Carolina regiment mistook them for Federal cavalry and fired on the party. Jackson was shot twice in the left arm and once in his right hand. His arm broken and bleeding, Jackson was assisted from the field, relinquishing command to Hill. During the early morning of May 3, Jackson was transported to a field hospital near the Wilderness Tavern on the Orange Turnpike, where Doctor Hunter H. McGuire amputated his damaged left arm. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 88-89)

With news that Jackson had his arm amputated, Lee ordered that he be taken to a place where he could recuperate in safety and peace. The site selected was Fairfield, Thomas Chandler's plantation about 15 miles south of Fredericksburg at Guinea Station on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad. Jackson had to endure a 14-hour wagon ride over some 27 miles of rutted roads to reach the plantation, which was being used as a Confederate field hospital. Jackson was given private accommodations in the Fairfield Plantation Office and round the clock medical care. The initial prognosis for his recovery was good, but after a few days Jackson contracted pneumonia and his condition deteriorated rapidly. On Sunday, May 10, 1863, with his wife Anna present, Jackson uttered his famous last words, "Let us cross over the river, and rest under the shade of the trees," and died peacefully shortly thereafter. Stonewall Jackson's death deprived Lee of his most aggressive field general and had significant ramifications on the execution and outcome of coming battles, including the major engagement of the armies at the Battle of Gettysburg on July 1-3, 1863. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 77,92, citing Ferguson 1992: 328–329 and Gallagher 2007: 54)

Fairfield:
In 1863, presumably after the death of Stonewall Jackson on the property, Thomas Chandler sold (or possibly leased) the plantation to the physician Edgar McKenney who was identified as the resident owner at the time the Union Sixth Corps passed through the area in May 1864. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 169)

The War Slowly Ends:
The Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court House battlefields marked the first two battles of the Overland Campaign (May 4–June 24, 1864), Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant's major push to defeat Lee and the Confederate army in the field. The two battles were desperate struggles that produced high numbers of casualties on both sides and resulted in tactical victories for the Confederates. Unlike Burnside and Hooker, however, Grant understood and accepted the "grim arithmetic" that favored the Union's greater capacity to replace troops lost in battle. Instead of retreating across the Rappahannock, he continued to maneuver southward, eventually pinning Lee and his depleted army in the Confederate defensive lines around Richmond and Petersburg. After a 10-month-long siege, Lee was forced to abandon Richmond and Petersburg and subsequently surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to Grant at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 77)

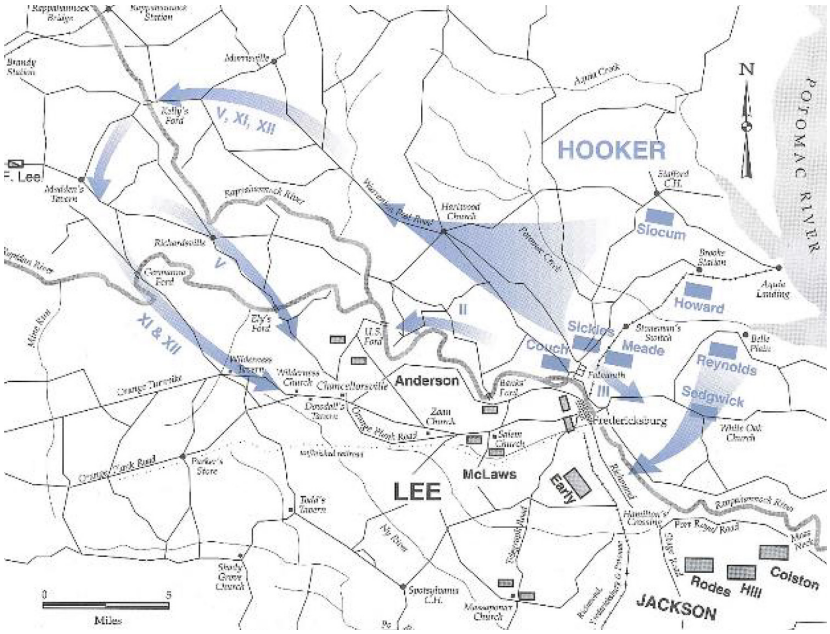


Figure 4. "The [Chancellorsville] Campaign Begins: April 27–30." (Map by George Skoch in Gallagher 2007: 11. From Stephen Olausen, et.al., "National Register of Historic Places Inventory- Nomination Form: Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, 2019, Sec.9: 220)



Figure 5. "The last meeting between Gen. Lee and Jackson," J.G. Fay, 1877. (Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC. From NR 2019, Sec.9: 222)

COMMEMORATION AND PRESERVATION OF THE FREDERICKSBURG BATTLEFIELDS, 1865-1924

The unprecedented scale of the Civil War dramatically changed and expanded commemorative practices in the United States. In the immediate aftermath, Americans were occupied primarily with grieving for the immense numbers of dead. Especially in the South, people needed to come to terms with the magnitude of the death, defeat, and devastation that surrounded them. On a practical level, their first concern was collecting the corpses that scattered the landscape and providing them with decent burials. The federal government quickly mobilized to establish a National Cemetery System for handling the Union dead, but the responsibility for the Confederate soldiers fell primarily to local residents or soldiers' families, who buried their dead in cemeteries all across the South in town and churchyard cemeteries. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 106)

Early Monumentation Efforts:
The centennial anniversary of the American Revolution kicked off a period of renewed patriotic and nationalistic fervor. Throughout the 1870s and 1880s, numerous local celebrations throughout the North and South marked the anniversaries of important battles and events from both the Revolutionary and Civil wars. Local and state veterans' groups, as well as larger, more broadly based veterans' associations that emerged after the war in both Northern and Southern states, played a critical role in promoting the memory of the common soldier. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 106)

The earliest Civil War monuments that appeared in the Fredericksburg region typically were simple stone markers placed by individuals or families to honor the memory of Confederate loved ones. The oldest monument located on land that is now part of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park is likely the Jackson Rock. The Reverend Beverley Tucker Lacy of Missouri, Stonewall Jackson's chaplain during the Civil War, placed the large stone (removed from the ground during nearby Orange Turnpike road improvements) on September 22, 1879, to mark the spot where Jackson fell off his horse after receiving his mortal wound. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 107-108)

In the late 1880s, Civil War veterans from both the North and South began erecting more substantial memorials to individual fallen soldiers, particularly generals, at Fredericksburg and surrounding battlefields. A few years after 1898, 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. One of the markers was the Jackson Shrine Monument, also known as the "Death of Jackson" monument, located southwest of the Fairfield Plantation Office near the rail line (Figure 6). In subsequent years, many of the markers, including the Jackson Shrine Monument were relocated. (NR 2019, Sec. 8: 110-111, citing Pfanz 2006: 13)

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

A separate movement to establish a park at Fredericksburg began 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 eleven residents to a Battlefield Park Commission. The commission solicited support for the park proposal over the next eighteen 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: 29,35 and Zenzen 2011:27-29)

The Battlefield Park Commission succeeded in convincing 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. Despite generally positive reactions, both bills died in committee, but 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, with the exception of 1904 through 1907 and 1918. However, the overwhelming number of battlefield petitions and the larger questions of park administration faced by Congress resulted in no further legislative action on the Fredericksburg proposals. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 121, citing Happel 1955: 36-43; Zenzen 2011: 29–32)

Stonewall Jackson Shrine:
While the initial efforts to incorporate the Fredericksburg battlefields into a national battlefield park failed, a private initiative succeeded in preserving the site of Stonewall Jackson's death at Guinea Station. The Fairfield property had changed hands several times after the war and, had been extensively subdivided by 1909 when William N. White, president of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, acquired 5 acres of the former plantation (Figure 7). In 1911 White deeded it to the railroad. At this time the parcel included the brick manor house, smokehouse, caretaker's house, and the "office" where Jackson died. The dilapidated state of the manor house and smokehouse resulted in their removal, but the caretaker's house was retained and the office was extensively repaired (Figure 8). The railroad opened the site to the public by 1920 and funded a rehabilitation of the Fairfield Plantation Office, which it dedicated in 1928 (Figure 9). By this time a one-story building, presumably erected by the railroad for worker housing, was located northeast of the Plantation Office (see Figure 9). To promote visitation to the site, the railroad built a driveway from the tracks to the Plantation Office, and across the slope of the driveway embankment laid out a large sign that read: "In This House Stonewall Jackson Died, May 10, 1863." (NR 2019, Sec.8: 121-122,169, citing Happel

1961: 22,63,69-70; HSR 1962: 175)



Figure 6. View looking northeast toward the Plantation Office in 1961, showing the original location of the Jackson Shrine Monument. (Photograph by Ralph Happel. From HSR 1962: 178)



Figure 7. View looking north, c.1900, at the Chandler House (image left), smokehouse, and Plantation Office. Only the office is extant today. (Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Company. From National Park Service, "Historic American Buildings Survey. Addendum to: Jackson Shrine (John Thornton House), State Route 606, Guinea vicinity, Spotsylvania County, Virginia." HABS, VA-637)



Figure 8. View looking northeast in 1913, a few years after the property was acquired by the railroad. Note the sign located on the railroad driveway embankment: "In This House Stonewall Jackson Died, May 10, 1863." (Cook Collection, Valentine Museum. From HSR 1962: 170)



Figure 9. View looking east during the dedication of the site in 1928. The Plantation Office is in the foreground, and in the background is an undated building occupied by railroad staff. (Mrs. E.P. Hunton's "Jackson Shrine Scrapbook." From HSR 1962: 175)

THE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK AT FREDERICKSBURG, 1927–1932

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)

Donation of the Jackson Shrine Property:
In 1929 the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Company offered to donate the Jackson Shrine property to the federal government. Legal issues related to the land title delayed the transfer, which finally occurred in 1937. The NPS formally accepted the property at the celebration of the park's 10th anniversary that year. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 128, citing Happel 1955: 63-64)

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. At the same time, 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.

Civilian Conservation Corps:
The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), created by the Emergency Conservation Work 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 Park Service's history division. Most of the funding for CCC construction projects came through the Public Works Administration (PWA). At the program's peak in 1935, the NPS oversaw CCC camps in 118 national parks and 382 state parks. At Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP, the CCC carried out a variety of tasks designed to create the infrastructure of the park, such as completing and surfacing roads begun by the War Department, constructing stone bridges and culverts, and clearing and planting vegetation. CCC enrollees also participated in the more skilled labor of archeological excavations and the restoration of Civil War trenches. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 124-125, citing Mackintosh 1991: 46, McClelland 1993: 200-203, and Unrau and Williss 1983)

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

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

At the Stonewall Jackson Death Site, CCC workers completed construction of a new Caretaker's House in early 1942 southeast of the Plantation Office, and removed the deteriorated nineteenth-century plantation caretaker's house. The had older building served as a residence for a retired Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Company employee through 1940. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 128, citing Happel 1955: 63-64)

Around the same time, CCC activities at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP slowed as the United States' involvement in World War II increased. One of the Wilderness Battlefield 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.7: 7 and Sec.8: 128, citing Happel 1955: 69-70)

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

The NPS's $1 billion Mission 66 program represented the largest investment ever initiated for the national park system. The Park Service designed it as a 10-year program to restore park infrastructure and services that had deteriorated during the previous 15 years. The beginning of the program in 1956, combined with the national Civil War Centennial program initiated in 1957, provided the funding mechanisms for the implementation of several notable improvements at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 128)

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

The restoration of the Fairfield Plantation Office at the Jackson Shrine site was accomplished using funds available through the Mission 66 and Civil War Centennial programs. NPS historical architect Orville W. Carroll visited the site in the summer of 1962 to supervise the project. Carroll also worked on many of the restorations and reconstructions occurring at Appomattox Court House NHP at the same time. The NPS followed an established procedure for each of these projects, beginning with the preparation of measured drawings for the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) for restorations or with physical and documentary investigations for reconstructions. A team of architects and historians then incorporated the HABS drawings, historical research, and preliminary restoration plans into Part I of a Historic Structures Report (HSR). Following approval of Part I, the architects prepared working drawings to be sent out for contract bids and included in Part II of the HSR, which detailed the proposed work. Part III of the HSR, prepared after a project's completion, documented it thoroughly from start to finish. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 131, citing Zenzen 2011: 173-177)

An 1880 photograph of the Fairfield Plantation Office found at the Library of Congress also played a key role in the park's restoration of the building, which corrected some errors (e.g., the height of the chimneys and the location of the entry porch) made in the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Company's 1927 restoration (see Figure 2). Carroll, park historian Ralph Happel, and Superintendent Northington, argued for the reconstruction of some Fairfield plantation outbuildings such as a smokehouse and icehouse to "provide the visual context for telling the Jackson story." However, at this time the park's master plan supported only the restoration of the plantation office as a memorial. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 27 and Sec. 8: 110-111, citing Pfanz 2006: 13 and Zenzen 2011: 173-177)

The NPS completed its restoration work at the Jackson Shrine site in 1963, which also included reconstruction of the well house and an addition to the Caretaker's House. Landscaping and walkways from a new parking lot to the building were completed by 1964, at which time the site re-opened to the public (Figures 10, 11, 12). Around this time the NPS had moved the Jackson Shrine

Monument to the southeast of the Plantation Office, near the new parking lot, and at some point added two lines to the inscription to clarify that the monument does not mark Jackson's grave (Figure 13). (NR 2019, Sec.7: 27 and Sec. 8: 110-111,131, citing Pfanz 2006: 13 and Zenzen 2011: 173-177)

Post-1966 Development, 1966-2021:
The completion of Mission 66 development projects in 1965 marks the end of the period of significance for the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP, but efforts to expand the park—largely to protect battlefield lands from continually increasing development on all sides—have continued through the present as the NPS supports the intent of the 1927 establishing legislation. Although 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. This resulted to several road-widening projects, which required the relocation of monuments on park lands. The road improvements consequently led to more construction. (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)

Archeological investigations conducted at the Jackson Shrine site in 1983 and 1984 identified a hall-and-parlor type earthfast dwelling and a nineteenth-century slave cabin that was designated the Thornton-Chandler Slave Quarter (ASMIS No. 00089.000). Additional features suggested by historic photographs and site descriptions include a formal set of terraces that descend the slopes to the front of the house. (NR 2019, Sec.8: 169-170, citing Linck 1983 and Sorenson 1987)

In 1984 the NPS built a comfort station between the access road loop and the vegetative buffer along the site's northeastern boundary. The one-story, wood-frame, weatherboard-clad building featured a front-gable roof. A brick patio was built around the northeast edge of the entrance loop to the comfort station. Behind the comfort station, and northeast of the caretaker's house, park maintenance staff added a shed in 2010. During the 26 years between these last two building projects, a few other types of landscape features changed. In the late-1980s the NPS planted apple trees near the Plantation Office that lasted for almost thirty years; the last one dying in the early 2000s. In 2000, the NPS planted a vegetative buffer along Route 607 (Guinea Station Road), among which the Rappahannock Electric Cooperative buried powerlines seven years later. The NPS replaced wayside exhibits and restored the brick patio between 2004 and 2007. Lastly, on November 28, 2018, the park formally changed the property's name to the "Stonewall Jackson Death Site." (NR 2019, Sec.7: 27; Talken-Spalding Memo 2018; Review comments: Mink, 6 October 2021)



Figure 10. View looking south at the Fairfield Plantation Office, fieldstone well foundation, and eastern redcedars, 1962. A house for the well was rebuilt by 1963. At image right is the flagpole located on the southwest side of the building. (Photograph by Ralph Happel. From HABS, VA-637)



Figure 11. View looking north in 1961 at the approach road to the Fairfield Plantation Office. At image left is original location of the Jackson Shrine Monument in its original location along the former railroad-era driveway. (Photograph by Ralph Happel. From HSR 1962: 177)

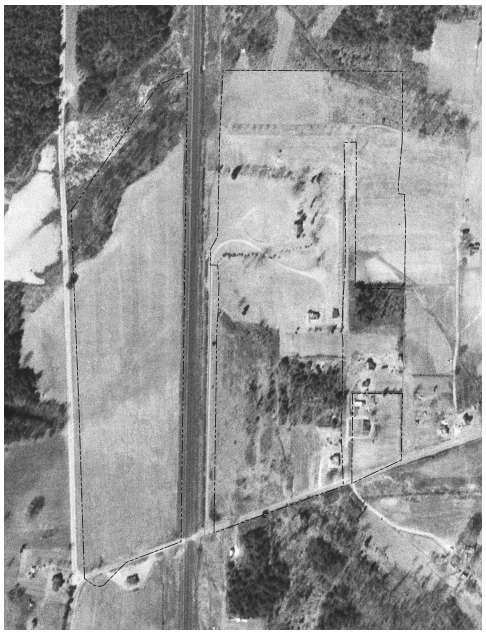


Figure 12. Aerial photograph, 1963. The CLI boundary is shown in black. (USGS)



Figure 13. View of the relocated Jackson Shrine Monument, 1960s. (Joan Zenzen, At the Crossroads of Preservation and Development: A History of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, 2011: 226)

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Field	Agricultural Field	Yes	Yes	No
Agriculture/Subsistence	Farm (Plantation)	Farm (Plantation)	Yes	No	No
Landscape	Leisure-Passive (Park)	Leisure-Passive (Park)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Recreation/Culture	Monument (Marker, Plaque)	Monument (Marker, Plaque)	Yes	Yes	No
Domestic (Residential)	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family House	Yes	No	No
Government	Government Office	Comfort Station (Latrine)	No	Yes	No
Recreation/Culture	Museum (Exhibition Hall)	Wayside Exhibit	No	Yes	No
Transportation	Road-Related	Parking Area	No	Yes	No
Defense	Military Facility (Post)	Military Facility (Post)	Yes	No	Yes

Public Access:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Public Access Narrative:

Park lands are open to self-guided tours from dawn to dusk, with ranger-led tours offered on special occasions. The Fairfield Plantation Office is open seasonally. Most visitors access the property by private automobile. Park headquarters and the main visitor center and museum are in Fredericksburg, 15 miles to the north.

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: No Survey Conducted

Ethnographic Narrative:

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

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Landscape characteristics identified for the Stonewall Jackson Death Site include natural systems and features, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, constructed water features, small-scale features, and archeological sites. Many of these characteristics have associated features that contribute to the site's overall historic significance and character. The features that contribute were present during the period of significance and retain integrity.

Overall, the Stonewall Jackson Death Site retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association. Integrity of setting and feeling is also retained but diminished due to the loss of historic features during the period of significance, growth of non-historic vegetation, and non-historic development within and adjacent to the site. The cultural landscape retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic association with the Civil War and the commemoration, preservation, and development of the park landscape.

INTEGRITY

The National Register of Historic Places defines integrity as the ability of a property to convey its significance through physical resources. The National Register program identifies seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Retention of these qualities is necessary for a property to convey its significance; however, not all seven aspects must be present to retain integrity. The following evaluation is based on an 1863-1942 period of significance for the Civil War landscape and the period for commemorating, preserving, and establishing the park landscape ending in 1942.

Location:
Location is the place where the cultural landscape was constructed or the landscape where the historic event occurred. At just shy of 50 acres, the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP boundary at Jackson Death Site encompasses the land and other resources historically associated with Jackson's death on May 10, 1863, as well as the subsequent commemoration, preservation, and establishment of the park landscape. Within this boundary the NPS moved the Jackson Shrine Monument from near the rail line toward the southeast corner of the Fairfield Plantation Office in 1964. The lost locational integrity of this one feature, nevertheless, only detracts slightly from the commemorative history of the site.
Evaluation: Retains integrity of location

Design:
Design is the combination of elements that create form, plan, space, structure, and style of a cultural landscape. Although the design of Stonewall Jackson Death Site has changed drastically since 1863, nearly all its alterations occurred within the period of significance, namely concerning buildings, structures, and small-scale features associated with the Fairfield Plantation. Successional woody vegetation and intentional plantings along some of the park boundaries have since partially obscured previously open agricultural land. The spatial impact of these vegetative buffers, however, does not substantially detract from the otherwise extant historic spatial characteristics of the landscape. The most important building associated with Jackson's death has been restored, the historic caretaker's residence is extant, and the Jackson Shrine Monument, although relocated, and the Chandler House ID tablet, are still on site. Post-historic structures, circulation features, and small-scale features do not significantly detract from the designs of the historic resources.
Evaluation: Retains integrity of design

Setting:
Setting is the physical environment of the cultural landscape. Although two historic buildings remain, the site's setting has been diminished due to the loss of the Chandler House and other support buildings, including slave quarters, during the period of significance. Subdivision of land and residential development has occurred since the early-twentieth century, including during the period of significance, but most of this growth has occurred since the 1990s. The park has planted several vegetative buffers along park boundaries to visually separate the park landscape from the clusters of low-density residences gradually populating this part of unincorporated Caroline County. This development diminishes the remaining rural and agricultural setting.
Evaluation: Diminished integrity of setting

Materials:
Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period(s) of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form the cultural landscape. Extant above-ground built materials from the Civil War are associated with the Fairfield Plantation Office and its well. These include wood, brick, fieldstone, glass, and iron. Many more materials survive from later in the period of significance. The Jackson Shrine Monument introduced cut granite in 1903, the Chandler House Site Tablet added cast aluminum and concrete in the early 1940s, and the Caretaker's House brought steel, asphalt, and rubber in 1942. Most planting material in the park likely dates to landscaping undertaken in the early 1960s and after.
Evaluation: Retains integrity of materials

Workmanship:
Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. The landscape retains nineteenth-century workmanship in the fieldstone masonry embodied by the well and the architecture, bricklaying, carpentry, joinery, glazing, and blacksmithing/forging of the Fairfield Plantation Office. Evidence of early twentieth-century workmanship is still evident in the Jackson Shrine Monument, Chandler House ID Tablet, and the Caretaker's House, although all three have undergone alterations. Several elements of the 1927 restoration of the Fairfield Plantation Office were corrected in the park's 1963 restoration (e.g., adjusting the height of the chimneys and the location of the entry porch). Additions to the Caretaker's House similarly diminished the integrity of workmanship of what was possibly the last CCC building constructed in the park before the CCC camps closed.
Evaluation: Retains integrity of workmanship

Feeling:
Feeling is a cultural landscape's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. The site expresses the aesthetic of three distinct historic eras with diminishing clarity. In the Fairfield Plantation Office and proximate open fields, the landscape retains its integrity of feeling as a Civil War-era site. The feeling of an early-commemorative landscape remains through the preservation of the stone monument and lawns surrounding the Plantation Office. The cast-aluminum ID tablet and Caretaker's House represent the landscape's association with NPS and CCC development. Loss of historic feeling at the site derives primarily from the absence of the plantation house and support buildings, proliferation of woodlands, nearby residential development, automobile traffic, and modern park development.
Evaluation: Diminished integrity of feeling

Association:
Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a cultural landscape. The site retains a direct link to the death of Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson. The NPS continues to manage the landscape as part of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP, retaining its association with the May 1863 Battle of Chancellorsville during which Jackson sustained the injuries from which he eventually died at the Caroline County site. The park has restored the Plantation Office to its appearance at that time, and has maintained the commemorative and early-park-era features erected by public/private groups, the NPS, and the CCC.
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 (1863-1942), 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).

Note: The park has formally changed the property's name from "Jackson Shrine" to the "Stonewall Jackson Death Site." Both names are used in this section, as the park's National Register documentation and List of Classified Structures make use of the original name.

Landscape Characteristic: **Natural Systems and Features**

Historic and Existing Conditions:
Natural systems and features are the natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the landscape, and can include geology, geomorphology, hydrology, ecology, climate, and native vegetation. Northwest and outside of the park property, a natural drainage flows roughly south into the Poni River. South of the railroad line, completed in 1836-1837, the drainage broadens into a wetland. The wetland presently occupies a portion of the park's fee-simple land south of the current CSX railroad corridor and north of Guinea Station Road (VA 607).

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 corner of Property	192061	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic: **Vegetation**

Historic Condition (to 1942):
Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, groundcovers, and herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape. The Civil War-era landscape at Fairfield primarily consisted of open, agricultural fields. The acreage, and the number of enslaved population there, in 1860 suggests that the Chandler family was engaged in large-scale tobacco production. Historic photographs of the site beginning in the 1880s indicate tobacco fields around the Chandler House and Plantation Office. At this time there were also scattered trees around the house and office. Photographs from the late 1920s show lawns or a similar low-growing groundcover surrounding the Plantation Office, as well as several Eastern redcedars. Photographs from the 1960s show additional Eastern redcedars in the vicinity of the Plantation Office; their sizes suggest they were likely planted by the NPS in the 1930s or early 1940s.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
A 1963 aerial photograph suggests the areas around the site's two extant buildings were lawns surrounded by fields. Several tree lines are also visible in the aerial, including an Eastern redcedar perimeter planting that extends in a line northeast of the Plantation Office. Currently, this planting is partially extant and paralleled by a tall privet hedge (Figure 14). The redcedars and privet form the present edge of the woods and can be difficult to distinguish from the woods beyond. Near the center of the landscape, several large deciduous trees may have witnessed, if not resulted from, early park management of the site. The 1963 aerial suggests the presence of trees in this vicinity, but in no other place on the site but for a cluster midway toward its southeastern boundary. Nearly all vegetative material at the site today likely dates to landscaping completed by the NPS by 1964, including the boxwood between the parking lot and the Caretaker's House, and the trees lining the Access Road. The main exception to this was a small grove of apple trees planted southeast of the Plantation Office in the 1980s, which after roughly thirty years reached the end of their life cycle and were not replanted.

The immediate areas around the Plantation Office, Caretaker's House, and parking area are maintained as lawns. Three open fields are located southwest of the Caretaker's House, southwest of the Plantation Office, and northwest of the Chandler House Site. All three fields contained emerging woody vegetation and emerging invasives when observed during July 2021 fieldwork (Figure 15). Southwest of the railroad corridor, the park acquired a 20-acre parcel of land in 1976 and is presently maintaining that acreage as a cultivated field through an agricultural lease or special use permit (Figure 16).

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
Open Field, southwest of Caretaker's House	197097	Contributing					No
Open Field, southwest of Plantation Office	197102	Contributing					No
Open Field, northwest of Chandler House Site	197107	Contributing					No
Cultivated Field, southwest of Railroad	197111	Contributing					No
Lawns	197118	Contributing					No
Hackberry, southeast of Access Road	197126	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1328800	No
American Sycamore, east of Plantation Office	197171	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1328800	No
Mulberry, northwest of Chandler House Site	197178	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1328800	No
Boxwood Shrubs, southeast of Plantation Office	197186	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Boxwood Screen, northwest of Caretaker's House	197187	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Eastern Redcedars and Privet, northeast perimeter	197190	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 14. Eastern redcedar perimeter planting and privet hedge northeast of the Plantation Office. The wood benches and picnic table are contemporary introductions. View looking north. (Olmsted Center for Landcsape Preservation, 2021)



Figure 15. Open field southwest of the Plantation Office, with emerging woody vegetation. View looking south. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 16. Cultivated field southwest of the railroad corridor. View looking north. (OCLP, 2021)

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

Historic Condition:
Circulation refers to the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute systems of movement in a landscape. When Stonewall Jackson arrived at the Fairfield Plantation in May 1863, the property consisted of over 2,500 acres and likely contained many internal circulation features to support agricultural production. Deeds record an access road from present-day Stonewall Jackson Road (VA 606) heading northwest and roughly paralleling the northeast facades of the Chandler House and Plantation Office. A central walk or pair of walks descended the slope from the Chandler House's southwest facade to the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad. In the railroad's efforts to open the property to the public after they acquired the property, the railroad added an access road that ran adjacent to and parallel to the track, turned northeast to pass northwest of the Plantation Office, and ended as a turnaround circle southeast of the office.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
In the 1960s the NPS reconfigured vehicular access to the property, retaining the portion of the railroad access road next to the track but then connected it to a new curving road that passed south of the Plantation Office, where it ended as a turnaround loop partially lined with parking spaces and defined by an oval lawn area. The road and parking area are presently finished with exposed tan-colored aggregate concrete (Figure 17). The 1960s projects added the brick walkways from the parking area to the Plantation Office, and by 2007 the NPS expanded these walkways to include a brick plaza with interpretive media mounted on a low brick wall. The bricks are red color blend and laid in a herringbone pattern (Figure 18). A gravel driveway extends from the turnaround loop to the Caretaker's House and a brick walkway in a stacked bond pattern connects the driveway and house (Figure 19).

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
Access Road	192062	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	0023980	Yes
Parking Area	192063	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	0046307	Yes
Brick Plaza and Walkway	192064	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1327977	No
Gravel Drive to Caretaker's House	192065	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Brick Walk to Caretaker's House	192066	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1327977	No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 17. The site's access road and parking area connect to a brick walkway that leads to the Plantation Office. The Jackson Shrine Monument is visible at far image right. View looking northwest from near the Caretaker's House. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 18. Brick plaza and walkways, as well as wood bollards and wayside exhibits. View taken from near the Comfort Station. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 19. The end of the gravel driveway connects to a brick walkway at the Caretaker's House. View looking southwest. (OCLP, 2021)

Landscape Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Historic Condition (to 1942):
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. When Stonewall Jackson arrived at the Fairfield Plantation in May 1863, buildings and structures included the Chandler House (also known as Fairfield), the Fairfield Plantation Office (c.1828), a smokehouse, a goat barn, icehouse, and a caretaker's house. Additional ancillary structures as well as enslaved quarters were present on the property, but their locations have not been determined. In 1871, Thomas Chandler constructed a wooden well house near the northeast corner of the Plantation Office to shelter a fieldstone well foundation. After the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad acquired the property, the Chandler House and smokehouse were removed and the company completed construction projects on the Plantation Office. They likely also built a residence for railroad workers that appears in a historic photograph from 1928. In 1942, supported by CCC work crews, the NPS removed the dilapidated caretaker's house and constructed a new Caretaker's House southeast of the Plantation Office. The goat barn, icehouse, and railroad residence were no longer standing at this time.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
As part of the Mission 66 effort, the NPS conducted field documentation, completed a Historic Structure Report, and finished rehabilitation projects on the Plantation Office by 1963 (Figure 20). At this time, the agency also completed a rebuild of the wooden well house atop the fieldstone well. The NPS also built an addition to the 1942 Caretaker's House. To address fire suppression, the park installed a hose house southeast of the Plantation Office and then another one northwest of the Caretaker's House. In 1984, the park added a comfort station southeast of the parking area and in 2007 completed the redesign and construction of a brick wall and interpretive display at the brick plaza. In 2010, park staff relocated a shed from another property in park to an area northeast of the Caretaker's House (Figure 21).

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
Fairfield Plantation Office	197218	Contributing	000426		Location	0023801	Yes
Jackson Shrine Caretaker's House (Quarters 3)	197222	Contributing					No
Jackson Shrine's Caretaker's Shed	197229	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Jackson Shrine Comfort Station	197232	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	0023811	Yes
Jackson Shrine Well House	197238	Noncontributing – Compatible	007915				No
Brick Wall at Plaza	197242	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1327970	Yes
Hose House for Fairfield Plantation Office	197247	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	47549	No
Hose House for Caretaker's House	197250	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	47549	No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 20. The Fairfield Plantation Office, Well House, and brick walkway. View looking south from near the Chandler House Site. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 21. The Caretaker's House and Caretaker's Shed. View looking northeast. (OCLP, 2021)

Landscape Characteristic: **Constructed Water Features**

Historic Condition (to 1942):
Constructed water features are built features and elements that utilize water for aesthetic or utilitarian functions in the landscape. Agricultural fields can contain linear drainage features constructed to remove excess and improve crop production. It is unknown if these types of channels were present during the historic period at the Stonewall Jackson Death Site.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
The 1963 aerial photograph confirms the presence of a linear drainage channel in the north corner of the property. The channel originates off park property and flows west into a natural drainage that flows roughly south into the Poni River. The drainage channel is presently extant in a wooded area and confirmed on a LiDAR hillshade. Additional research is needed to determine the history of this feature.

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
Drainage Channel, north corner of property	192067	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic: **Small Scale Features**

Historic Condition (to 1942):
Small-scale features are elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape. Small-scale features from the Fairfield Plantation in 1863 were likely ephemeral, supported daily life, and did not survive long after the war's conclusion. Multiple fence lines likely traversed the landscape in 1863, and after the Civil War enclosed distinct fields and agricultural working areas. As part of the commemoration of the property, local veterans in Spotsylvania County installed the Jackson Shrine Monument in 1903, one of nine monuments throughout Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County to mark historic Confederate localities. After 1913, the railroad company positioned a large sign on the slope of the driveway embankment southwest of the Plantation Office. Facing the tracks, the stone letters spelled out "In This House Stonewall Jackson Died, May 10, 1863." The sign was removed at an unknown date, possibly when the NPS acquired the property in 1937. In 1940, NPS and CCC work crews installed the Chandler House Site ID Tablet just southeast of where the building once stood. The tablet measured one-foot-by-two-feet, formed of cast-aluminum with white lettering, and slant-mounted on a two-foot-tall octagonal metal-clad-concrete base. The Chandler House Site ID Tablet is identical with other ID tablets installed in the park beginning in 1940.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
In 1964 the NPS moved the Jackson Shrine Monument from near the railroad corridor to just north of the parking lot, and added an inscription to its face clarifying it does not mark Jackson's grave (Figure 22). Historic photographs from the early 1960s show a flagpole in the lawn southwest of the house, but it was removed at an unknown date. Today, a flagpole is located in the lawn that defines the parking area loop. The park installed four wooden posts to mark the corners of the Chandler House Site and at one point considered delineating the building location with eight-inch-high stone blocks installed on grade (Figure 23). The park chose to remove the stone blocks from a contract that included a redesign and installation of the brick plaza, brick wall, and wayside exhibits, completed in 2007. There are several other contemporary small-scale features at the site, but collectively they do not detract from the historic scene. They include wood bollards at the parking area, entry gate, entry sign, visitor information signs, interpretive wayside signs, drinking fountain, wood benches, and picnic tables.

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 Shrine Monument	197294	Contributing	007908		Location	0023989	Yes
House Site ID Tablet	197306	Contributing	082134		Asset	1328726	Yes
Chandler House Site Wood Bollards	197317	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1328000	No
Flagpole	197326	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Wood Bollards at Parking Area	197337	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1328000	No
Entry Gate	197344	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Entry Sign	197348	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Visitor Info Signs	197356	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1328730	Yes
Interpretive Waysides	197367	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	231547	Yes
Drinking Fountain	197374	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	1328004	Yes
Wood Benches	197381	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Picnic Tables	197386	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 22. The Jackson Shrine Monument. View looking northwest from near the brick walkway and parking area. (OCLP, 2021)



Figure 23. The Chandler House Site ID Tablet and wood posts identify the location and corners of the building. View looking northwest from near Fairfield Plantation Office. (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 Stonewall Jackson Death Site, the Jackson Shrine Site is the only site identified as a contributing resource in the park's approved National Register documentation. As stated in the National Register, the only building that remains from Thomas Chandler's Fairfield plantation is the small plantation office where Stonewall Jackson died. Archeological work at the site has mapped a 30-foot by 50-foot depression that marks the former location of the Fairfield manor house and a ground depression associated with a former icehouse. Additional features suggested by historic photographs and site descriptions include a formal set of terraces that descend the slopes to the front of the house and a wood-frame smoke house. Documentary information records the site as having been used as a Confederate Supply Depot. Although the exact location of that resource is uncertain, it is assumed to be coterminous with the overall site boundary. Subsurface investigations have identified a hall-and-parlor type earthfast dwelling and a nineteenth-century slave cabin designated the Thornton-Chandler Slave Quarter. For more information on archeological sites, refer to the 2019 National Register documentation. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 27,47)

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 Shrine Site	192068	Contributing		FRSP 00087.000			No
Fairfield Manor House Depression	192069	Undetermined					No
Icehouse Depression	192070	Undetermined					No

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 8

Next Assessment Due Date: 09/22/2029

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/22/2021

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The condition of the Stonewall Jackson Death Site landscape is evaluated as “Good.” The property shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The site’s cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. The only corrective action required is mowing of the open fields south and west of the Fairfield Plantation Office to prevent emerging woody vegetation and emerging invasive vegetation growth.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Adjacent Lands

Other Impact:

External or Internal: External

Impact Narrative: The 1863 extent of the Fairfield Plantation lies outside of park boundaries.

Date Identified: 09/22/2021

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Open fields south and west of Fairfield Plantation Office contain emerging woody vegetation and need to be mown.

Date Identified: 09/22/2021

Type of Impact: Release To Succession

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Existing fields and woods do not accurately reflect the patterns present in 1942.

Date Identified: 09/22/2021

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Open fields south and west of Fairfield Plantation Office would benefit from mowing to control emerging invasive species.

Date Identified: 09/22/2021

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Stabilization Measure Narrative:

The open fields south and west of Fairfield Plantation Office should be mown to remove emerging woody plant material and emerging invasives. It is possible that this work is scheduled at the park on an 18-24 month rotation and the July 2021 field review observed the fields prior to their scheduled mowing. However, skipping mowing during Fall 2021 due to equipment issues or prior maintenance commitments will result in more woody plant material and more woody material that is harder to cut. The increased difficulty to mow then further defers the maintenance and hastens the fields transition to a young forest. Mowing the fields should be a priority for stabilization that can be completed by the park, the park renting equipment, or an external vendor.

Stabilization Cost: $3,720.00

Stabilization Cost Date: 08/09/2021

Estimate Level: C - Similar Facilities

Cost Estimator: Regional Office

Cost Narrative:

The approximate area to mow containing emerging woody material and emerging invasives is 3.1 acres. A brush hog or flail mower for the area at a rate of $1,000 per acre equals $3,100. Add a 20% contingency factor for terrain and/or fuel surcharges and the total is $3,720. If the park has equipment difficulties or other maintenance jobs needing staff attention, a portion of this work can be completed as a simplified acquisition on a government credit card.

Treatment Documents

Treatment Type: Undetermined

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: Other Document

Title:

IRMA Link:

Narrative:

The park's 1986 General Management Plan described the Stonewall Jackson Death Site as both an integral part of the park story and a separate feature with its own significance. The GMP classified all park property into three management zones: historic, park development, and special use. The site was classified as part of the 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." (GMP 1986: 29,39-54)

The site is also in two of the five management subzones within the Historic Zone:
--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."

--Commemoration Subzone: "The area surrounding Jackson Shrine [is] maintained in a manicured condition in commemoration of … the death site of Stonewall Jackson."

The park's 2015 Foundation Document identified nine fundamental resources and values in the park. The Stonewall Jackson Death Site landscape possesses association with three of them: Battlefield Archeology; Civil War Historic Structures and Landscapes; and Commemorative Landscapes. The report specifically identified the Plantation Office as one of the park's fundamental resources, and the Jackson Shrine Monument as an important commemorative feature. The report has identified the site as one of the high priorities in development of a parkwide visitor and administrative facilities plan, especially for visitor facilities, interpretive media, and circulation. The report also identified the need for a CLI and/or CLR for the property. (FD 2015: 7-8,12,26,35-36)

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

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