National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2019

Revised: 5/2025



Chancellorsville Battlefield

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

Table of Contents

Introduction

General Information

Concurrence Information

Geographic Information and Location Map

Management Information

National Register Information

Chronology & Physical History

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Uses

Condition

Treatment

Bibliography & Supplemental Information

Introduction

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

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

Scope of the CLI

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

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

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

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

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

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

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

Use

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

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

General Information

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Chancellorsville Battlefield
Resource Classification:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	300174
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:	No

Landscape Description:

Chancellorsville Battlefield is part of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, 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.

The Chancellorsville Battlefield unit today consists of over 2,000 acres, and features a landscape of fields and woods with subtle traces of war, commemorative markers, park drives, and trails completed by 1963 on the centennial of the battle. However, at the time of the battle in 1863, Chancellorsville was a remote, rural community of scattered farms and small plantations named after its most prominent residents, the Chancellor family. One of the three Chancellor plantations included a large brick house known as the Chancellorsville Inn that was the physical and social heart of the community.

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

The Chancellorsville Battlefield landscape today tells the story of the battle through its forests, fields, earthworks, circulation, and archaeological sites, with an overlay of early-to-mid 20th-century park infrastructure, markers, and a small number of historic commemorative works. Route 3, a busy divided four-lane highway that extends through the

core of the park, forms the spine of the battlefield. It and other heavily-travelled public roads and suburban housing subdivisions are a backdrop to the battlefield's hallowed ground.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park (NMP) Historic District is significant at the national level under National Register of Historic Places Criteria A, B, C, and D in the areas of Military, Commemoration, Conservation, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Archeology. The four battlefield units – Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania Court House, Chancellorsville, and Wilderness – and three discontinuous sites – Ellwood, Jackson Shrine, and Salem Church – that constitute Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park derive their primary significance as the site of military activity during the American Civil War from 1863-1864. The park's overall period of significance is 1768-1965, with the beginning of construction of Chatham, and extending to 1965, with the Civil War Centennial and associated commemoration efforts within the park.

Chancellorsville Battlefield is significant under all four National Register criteria in the areas of Military, Commemoration, Conservation, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Archeology. The property is nationally significant for the Battle of Chancellorsville, May 1–3, 1863 (part of the larger Chancellorsville Campaign, April 27–May 6, 1863) and its subsequent role in the Battle of Wilderness (May 4-7, 1864); for its association with the significant commanders of U.S. and Confederate forces, including Lieutenant
General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, General Robert E. Lee, and Major General Joseph Hooker; for late 19th-century and early 20th-century efforts to commemorate and preserve the battlefields through national battlefield preservation policies and practices; for the designed landscape of the park that was initially planned and developed by the War Department, completed by the NPS with assistance from federal work-relief programs including the Civilian Conservation Corps, and updated during the NPS Mission 66 period; and for the Chancellorsville visitor center as a representative example of the innovative Modernist design employed by the NPS during Mission 66. The property is significant at the national, local, and state levels for the information it has yielded and has the potential to yield about the history of the Civil War and for sites that have or may reveal information about the agrarian and industrial economy of antebellum Virginia. The period of significance for the battlefield is 1863-1963, beginning with the Battle of Chancellorsville through completion of visitor center and the centennial of the battle.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

The physical integrity of the Chancellorsville Battlefield landscape is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the 1863-1963 period of significance with present conditions in 2019. Overall, the cultural landscape of Chancellorsville Battlefield retains its historic character as it existed by the end of the historic period in 1963, with much of the developed park landscape retaining character from its initial completion prior to World War II. The 1863 character of the battlefield remains intact in natural systems that include landforms, forest, and creeks; in the overall spatial patterns of open space and circulation; and in the topographic traces of defensive earthworks. No buildings or structures remain from 1863 except for the ruined stack of the Catharine Furnace, but many of the sites are marked in the landscape and most of the existing roads reflect Civil War-era circulation. Monuments, park drives, and markers continue to reflect pre-park, War Department, and NPS design and commemorative intent. Changes in historic character have resulted primarily from loss of historic open spaces, alienation of park land, and most importantly, changes to the rural setting through highway expansion and suburban development.

Condition:
The condition of the Chancellorsville Battlefield 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. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

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. Chancellorsville Battlefield—along with Chatham Manor, Ellwood, Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive, Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield, Stonewall Jackson Death Site, Sunken Road, and Wilderness Battlefield—are component landscapes of the larger Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP Landscape. Fredericksburg National Cemetery is a separate landscape.

Landscape Type:

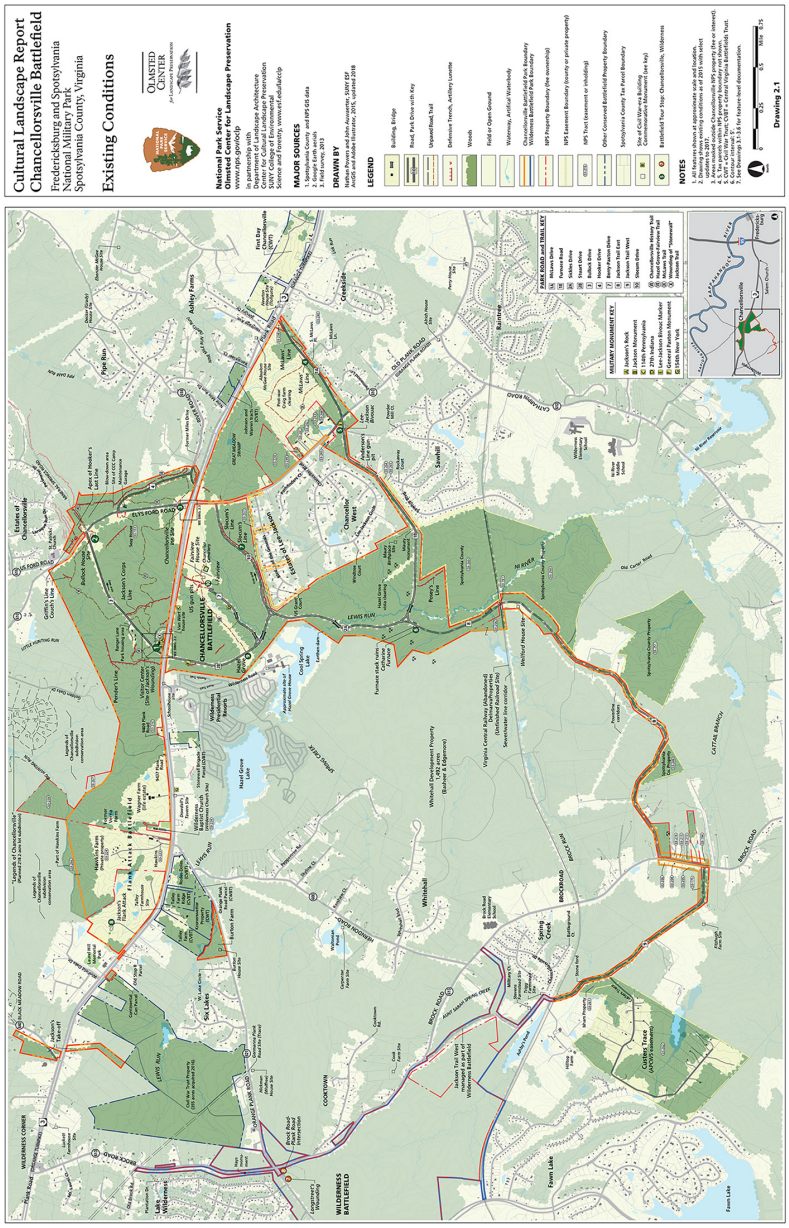
Historic Site

Historic Designed Landscape

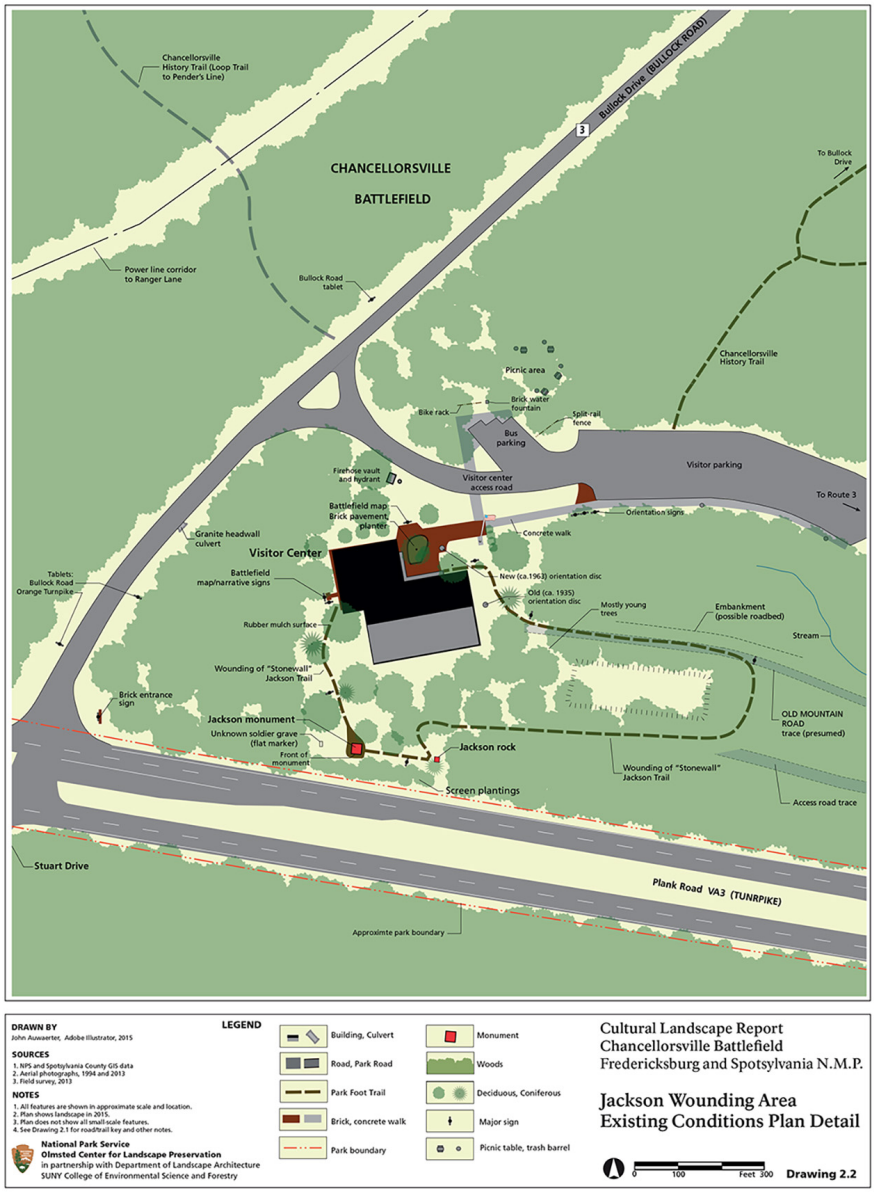
Other Names:

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

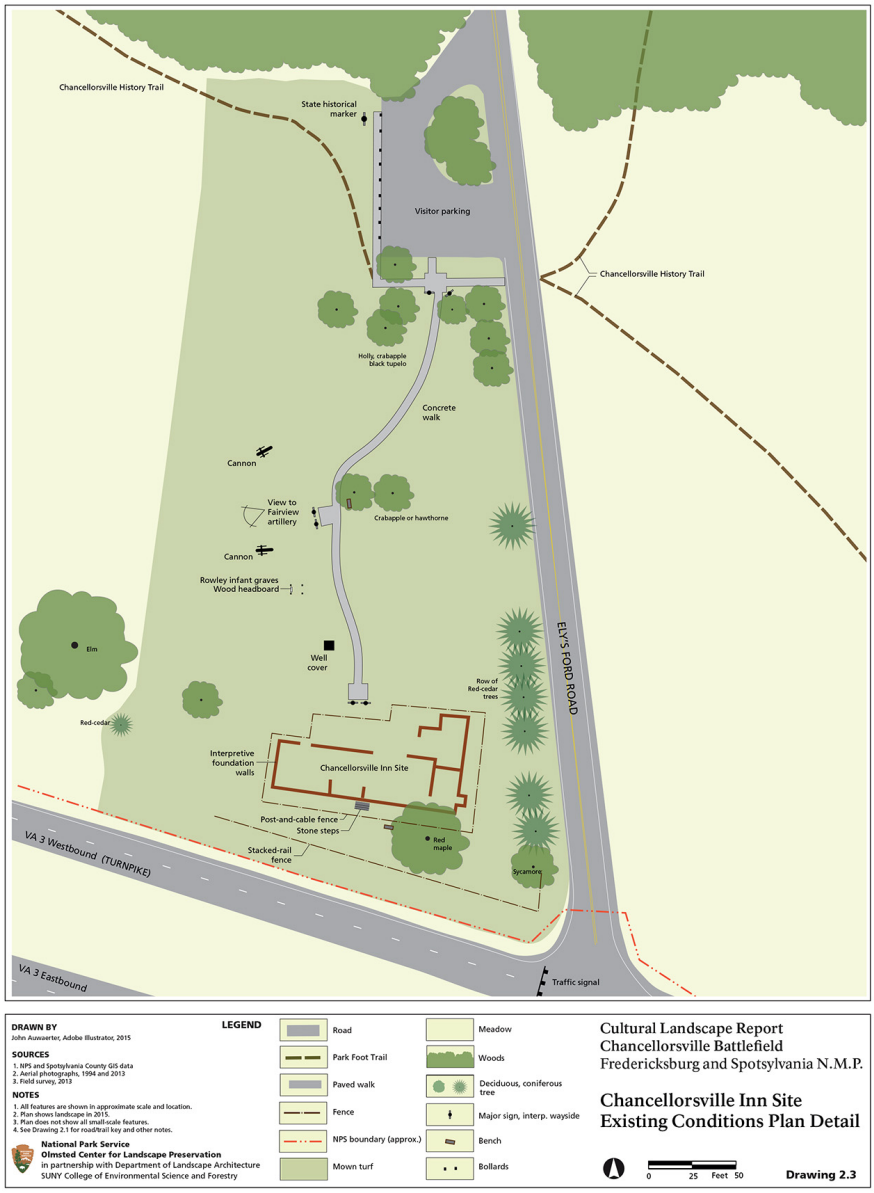
Site Plan



Site map for Chancellorsville Battlefield, 1 of 3.



Site map for Visitor Center area at Chancellorsville Battlefield, 2 of 3.



Site map for Chancellorsville Inn area at Chancellorsville Battlefield, 3 of 3.

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 07/22/2019

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Information for this CLI has been extracted from the 2018 report, “Cultural Landscape Report for Chancellorsville Battlefield, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park,” authored by John Auwaerter, Historical Landscape Architect at the State University of New York-College of Environmental Science and Forestry (SUNY-ESF). Student assistants included Catherine Ponte and Nathan Powers. Project Directors were George W. Curry, SUNY-ESF, and Robert R. Page, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation (OCLP).

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Attachment File Path

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Chancellorsville Battlefield
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

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

22 July 2019
Superintendent, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park Date

Park Concurrence Form, September 22, 2019.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
CLI Update Certification Form
2025

Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park
Chancellorsville Battlefield, Chatham

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

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good – Chancellorsville Battlefield
Fair – Chatham

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

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

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

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

LEWIS ROGERS Digitally signed by LEWIS ROGERS
Date: 2025.05.21 15:15:55 -04'00'

Superintendent, Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park Date

Park concurrence form, May 21, 2025.

Revision:

Revised By	Type of Revision	Revision Date	Revision Narrative
Jeff Killion	CLI Update	05/21/2025	Three levels of effort have been developed for CLI Updates: A, B, and C. Level C is limited to a condition reassessment of the landscape; Level B includes C and is a targeted update of select data fields; Level A includes C and is a comprehensive update of all data fields. This 2025 update to the Chancellorsville Battlefield CLI has been conducted at a Level C effort. See Landscape Documents in CRIS-CL for correspondences with park.

Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County
Virginia	Spostylvania County

Size (Acres): 2003.95

Land Tract Number(s)

03-101, 03-102, 03-104, 03-105, 03-106, 03-107, 03-108, 03-109
03-110, 03-112, 03-113, 03-114, 03-115, 03-116, 03-117, 03-118, 03-119
03-120, 03-121, 03-122, 03-123, 03-124, 03-125, 03-126, 03-128, 03-129
03-130, 03-131, 03-132, 03-133, 03-134, 03-135, 03-136, 03-137, 03-138, 03-139
03-140, 03-141, 03-142, 03-143, 03-144, 03-145, 03-146, 03-147, 03-149
03-150, 03-151, 03-152, 03-153, 03-154, 03-155, 03-156, 03-157, 03-159
03-160, 03-161, 03-164, 03-165, 03-167, 03-168, 03-169
03-170, 03-171, 03-172, 03-173, 03-174, 03-175, 03-176, 03-177, 03-178, 03-179
03-181, 03-182, 03-183, 03-184, 03-185, 03-186, 03-187, 03-188, 03-189
03-190, 03-191, 03-192, 03-193, 03-194, 03-195, 03-196, 03-197, 03-198, 03-199
03-201, 03-202, 03-203, 03-204, 03-205, 03-206, 03-208, 03-209
03-210, 03-211, 03-216, 03-217, 03-218, 03-219
03-220, 03-221, 03-222, 03-223, 03-224, 03-225, 03-226, 03-227, 03-228
03-230, 03-231, 03-232, 03-233, 03-234, 03-235, 03-236, 03-237, 03-238, 03-239
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03-253, 03-256, 03-257
04-101, 04-102, 04-103

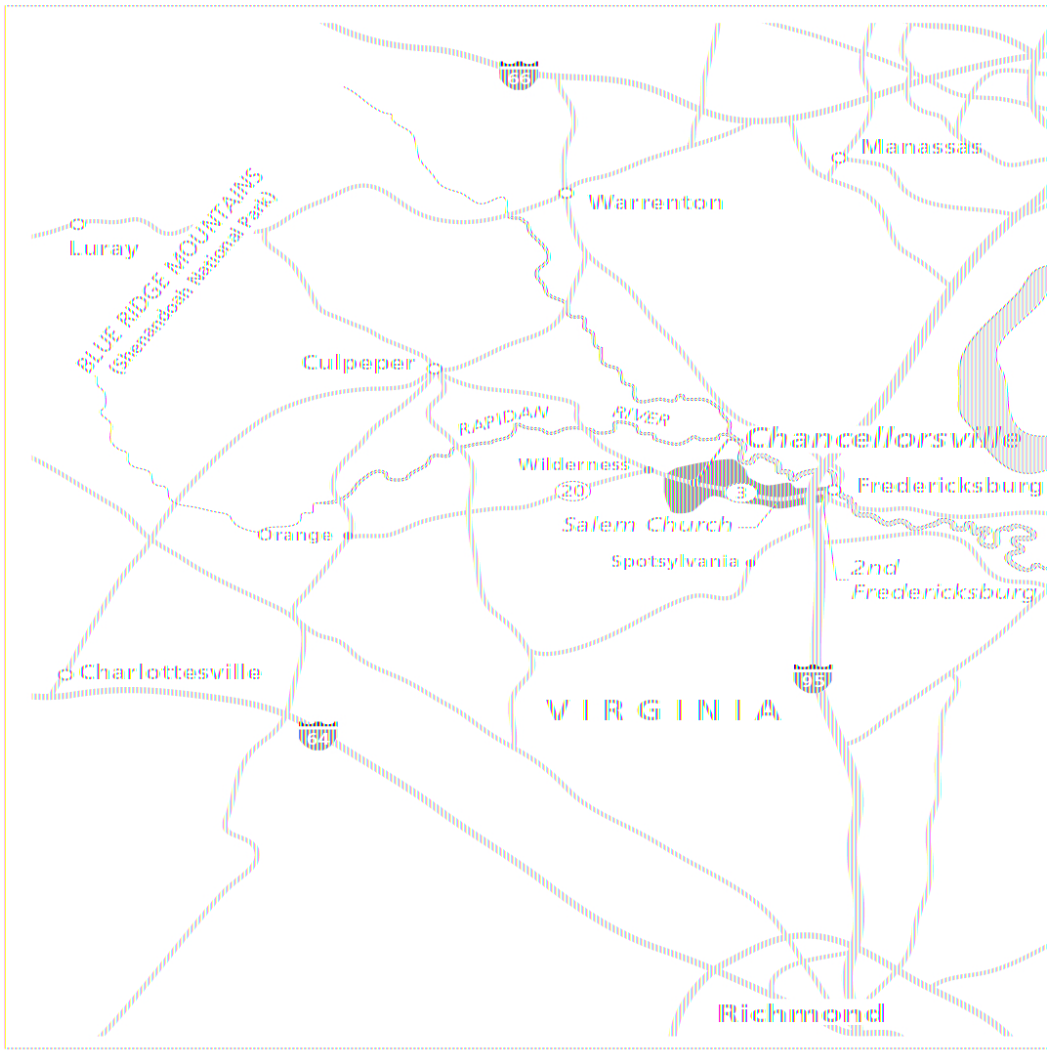
Boundary Description:

Chancellorsville Battlefield is within the authorized boundary of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park. The main portion of the Chancellorsville Battlefield unit of the park is located on the north and south sides of VA Route 3 in an unincorporated area within the county district of Chancellor in Spotsylvania County. The irregular boundary extends roughly from the intersection of Ely's Ford Road (Route 610) and U.S. Ford Road (Route 616) on the north to Jackson Trail on the south and from Stuart Drive on the west to McLaws' Drive on the east. Jackson Trail runs southwest from the Chancellorsville Battlefield site to the intersection with Brock Road, where it continues northwest to the Wilderness park unit. Several discontiguous parcels containing portions of the 1863 battlefield and several non-contributing resources are west of the Chancellorsville Visitor Center.

Boundary Coordinates

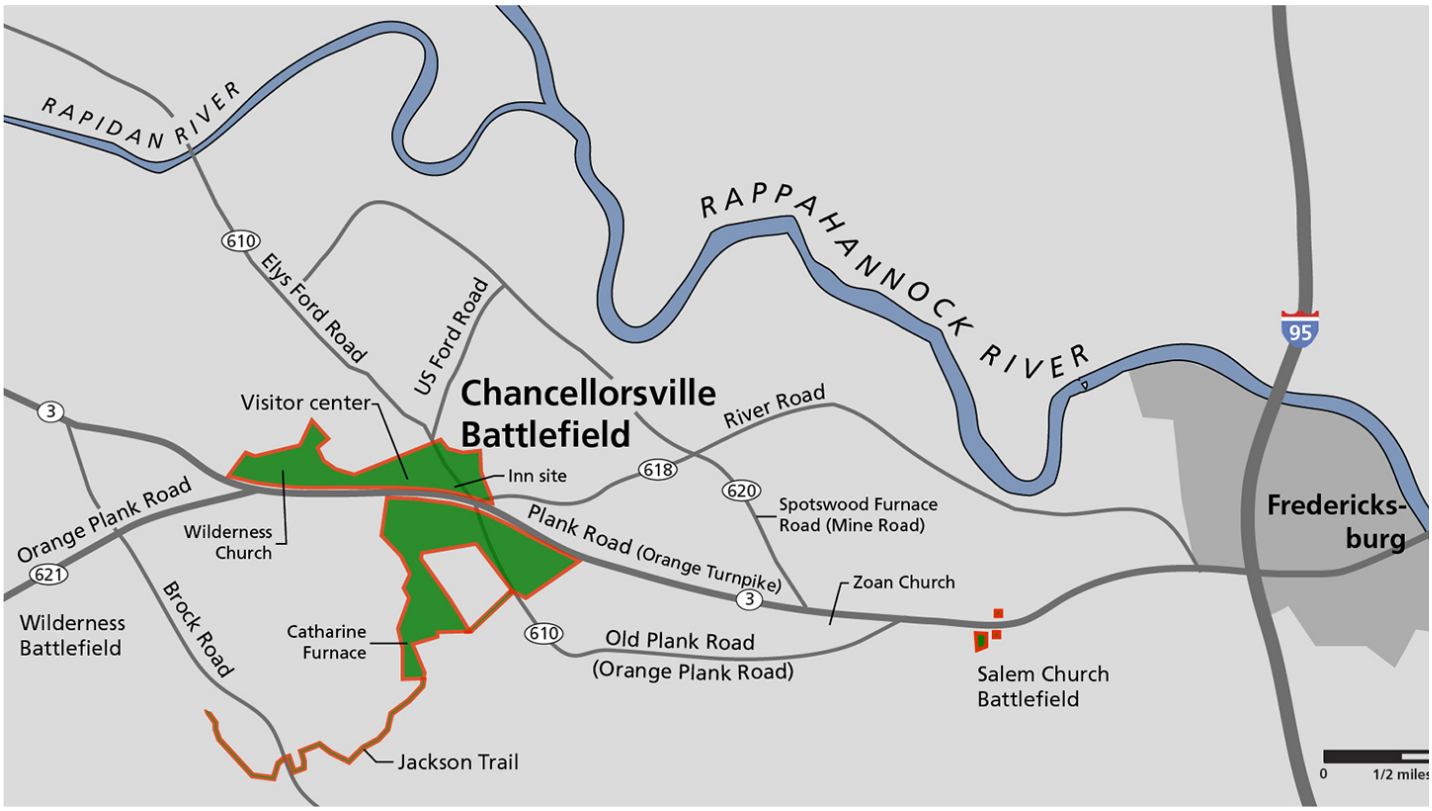
Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
	Area	38.319622	-77.669614	
	Area	38.320769	-77.641432	
	Area	38.318493	-77.632686	
	Area	38.300483	-77.612748	
	Area	38.279024	-77.644741	
	Area	38.264171	-77.669174	
	Area	38.263097	-77.67948	
	Area	38.276773	-77.690433	
	Area	38.269547	-77.667784	
	Area	38.29017	-77.652852	
	Area	38.304257	-77.654006	
	Area	38.310355	-77.671957	

Location Map:



Map showing location of Chancellorsville between Washington and Richmond, and the general extent of the Chancellors Campaign (green shaded area). (State University of New York, College of Environmental Science and Forestry--hereafte SUNY-ESF--2018)

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Chancellorsville Battlefield and its relationship to Fredericksburg and Interstate 95, and location of Route 3 through the c of the park, and park lands comprising the Chancellorsville Battlefield unit (green with red outline). (SUNY-ESF 2018)



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Regional Landscape Contexts:

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Natural resources on the Chancellorsville Battlefield are dominated by deciduous forest, old field successional coniferous forest, naturalized forest plantations, and wetlands and creeks that are part of the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Park lands north of Route 3 and Bullock Drive, and east of Elys Ford Road/Old Plank Road are within the Rappahannock River sub-watershed, which is drained by the Big Hunting Run, Mineral Springs Run, and Nine Mile Run. Lands to the south are within the York River sub-watershed, which is drained by the Lewis Run, Ni River, and Brock (Poplar) Run that join the Mattaponi River and then the York River. The main concentrations of federally-designated wetlands are along the Lewis Run–Ni River in Furnace Hollow near Stuart Drive and Jackson Trail East. These are designated as freshwater forested wetlands with small areas of emergent wetlands. There are also smaller areas of forested wetlands east of the Fairview clearing, and at the headwaters of Nine Mile Run west of McLaws Wedge and south of Route 3 known historically as Great Meadow Swamp. (CLR 2018: 207-208)

There are presently no threatened or endangered species that have been identified on park lands, but federal and/or state listed endangered species are present in Spotsylvania County. The Lower Rappahannock River is classified as an “imperiled” second order stream because of its rarity of species and vulnerability. The Mattaponi River, into which the Ni River flows, is classified as a “vulnerable” first order stream because of its rare and uncommon species. (CLR 2018: 208, citing Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation)

Diseases and pests in the park include hemlock woolly adelgid and gypsy moth. Both are problematic, but presently under control. The Mid Atlantic Network of the NPS Inventory and Monitoring Program maintains 106 forest health plots and about ten water sampling points along streams in the park to monitor long-term trends. Each plot is visited every four years, and data collected and compared from each visit. (CLR 2018: 208)

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Land use surrounding the park is primarily suburban residential, with some agriculture (livestock, crop, and forest products), and resort development. There are ten large, named subdivisions of large single-family houses adjacent to or in close proximity to the park. Smaller and older residential subdivisions and individual houses dating back to the 1950s are off McLaws Drive, Elys Ford Road, Jackson Trail East, Jackson Trail West, and Route 3 (fig. 2.9). The largest development within the core of the historic battlefield is the 600-acre Wilderness Presidential Resorts, a year-round time-share development established as Wilderness Camping Resorts in ca. 1973. (CLR 2018: 211-212)

There is no commercial development adjoining the park except for a funeral home and memorial park along Route 3 adjoining the Flank Attack battlefield. Continuous commercial strip development along Route 3 begins two miles to the east. There is also commercial strip development 2.5 miles to the west at the intersection of Routes 3 and 20 in Wilderness. Wilderness Baptist Church is the sole religious institution adjoining the park. There are public schools near the park off Brock Road and Catharpin Road. (CLR 2018: 211-212)

Type of Context: Political

Description:

Chancellorsville Battlefield is located in Spotsylvania County, in an unincorporated community that is identified in the real estate market as Spotsylvania, Virginia. The county has an estimated population of 129,188 (2014) with a population density of 305 persons per square mile, and grew at a rate of 5.3% between 2010 and 2014. Located fifty miles south of Washington, D.C., Spotsylvania County is part of the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria Metropolitan Area. Chancellorsville is not a census designated place, nor an unincorporated community, but is identified on Google maps as a place along Route 3 that corresponds to the site of the Chancellorsville Inn. (CLR 2018: 210-211)

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 07/22/2019

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Chancellorsville Battlefield meets the criteria for the “Must be Preserved and Maintained” management category because the preservation of the property is specifically legislated. Chancellorsville Battlefield was established in 1927 as part of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, which had a dual purpose of commemoration and historic preservation. Congress established the park and authorized acquisition of land and construction of roads “to commemorate the Civil War battles of Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania Court House, Wilderness, and Chancellorsville, including Salem Church…and to mark and preserve for historical purposes the breastworks, earthworks, gun emplacements, walls, or other defenses or shelters used by the armies in said battles…” In addition to acquiring land and constructing roads based on a modified Antietam Plan (park land restricted to strips along park roads), the act authorized the Secretary of War to mark defensive positions, buildings, and other historical sites within the park or its vicinity with “historical monuments, markers, tablets, or otherwise,” and also to erect observation towers, akin to the type of park development at Gettysburg National Military Park. (CLR 2018: 363, citing park legislation (44 Stat. 1091), February 14, 1927,44 Stat. 1091, in Zenzen 2011: 431,433)

Management Agreements:

Type of Agreement: Lease

Management Agreement Expiration Date: 08/26/2019

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Fields in the Fairview clearing, McLaws Wedge, and Flank Attack battlefield are farmed under agricultural lease agreements.

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative:

Type of Interest: Less Than Fee Simple

Narrative:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple Reservation

Narrative: There are several residences and a farm that the park has acquired with right of life estate granted to the sellers.

Type of Interest: None - Privately Owned

Narrative: The authorized park boundaries for Chancellorsville encompass several privately-owned properties, the
largest of which is the Hawkins Farm on the Flank Attack battlefield, and several smaller residential and
non-developed tracts along Old Plank Road.

Located in managed wilderness?: Unknown

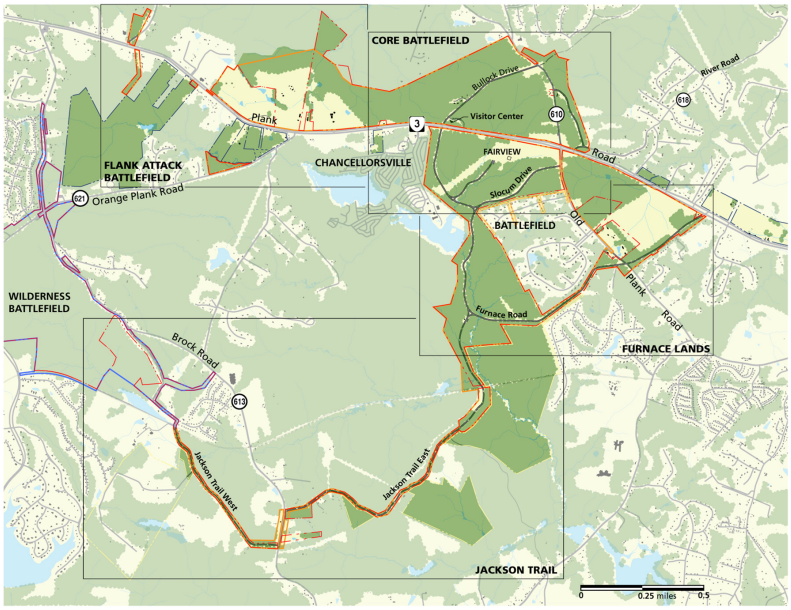
Adjacent Lands Information

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 setting of the Chancellorsville Battlefield – the area adjoining the park – is an important part of the landscape's historic character due to often narrow boundaries of the park, and because the battle occurred over an area much larger that the property contained within the current authorized park boundary that encompasses over 2,000 acres of both public and private land. Battlefield land outside of park boundaries is conserved through easements and ownership by park partners (see Adjacent Lands Graphic). (CLR 2018: 2,210)

Adjacent Lands Graphic:



Adjacent Lands Information. The Chancellorsville Battlefield unit: park-owned lands outlined in red; park authorized boundaries for Chancellorsville outlined in orange, Wilderness in blue. The blue dashed lines are boundaries of partner-owned battlefield. Yellow lines indicate lands on which NPS owns an easement. (SUNY-ESF 2018)

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: Entered Documented

Documentation Narrative Description:

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park was established by Congress on February 14, 1927 (44 Stat. 1091), under the name Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park. It was transferred from the War Department to the 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. Chancellorsville was identified as the site of General T.J. Stonewall Jackson's surprise attack on General Joseph Hooker on May 2 and driving Hooker's forces back to the Rappahannock River by May 3, and General Robert E. Lee's attack on General John Sedgewick in the fields around Salem Church on May 3-4. The documentation also identified several historic features: the Chancellorsville Battlefield, Chancellorsville Confederate Earthworks, Chancellorsville Federal Earthworks, Chancellorsville Inn ruins, Maury House site, Catharine Furnace ruins, and the "Jackson Trail."

The national military park has also been listed in the National Register through a multiple property nomination, "The Civil War in Virginia, 1861-1865: Historic and Archaeological Resources" (076-5168). The documentation was accepted by the Keeper on February 18, 2000.

On May 23, 2019 the Keeper of the National Register approved an update to the park's National Register documentation, which accounted for all resources acquired through boundary changes, or that gained significance since the 1978 documentation was completed, including the Civil War centennial and Mission 66 park development. The documentation identified significance under Criterion A in the areas of Conservation, Health/Medicine, Military, and Other: Commemoration; Criterion B for Ambrose Burnside, Ulysses S. Grant, Joseph Hooker, Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, Robert E. Lee, and George Meade; Criterion C in Architecture and Landscape Architecture, and Criterion D in Archeology: Historic–Non-Aboriginal. The property also meets Criteria Considerations D (cemeteries) and F (commemorative properties). The period of significance was listed as 1768-1965, the construction date for Chatham Manor to the 50-year cutoff date for National Register significance and the 100th anniversary of the end of the Civil War. Among the significant dates in the documentation was April 27–May 6, 1863, the Battle of Chancellorsville.

For the Chancellorsville site, the 2019 documentation identified the following contributing resources: Chancellorsville Visitor Center; Quarters #4; Quarters #5; Quarters #6; Chancellorsville Maintenance Building; Chancellorsville Battlefield Tour Road System [Berry-Paxton Drive, Bullock Road, Jackson Trail (portion), Jackson Trail Stream Ford, Chancellorsville Battlefield Tour Road System Culverts and Lined Ditches, Chancellorsville Battlefield Tour Road System Bridges, Chancellorsville Battlefield Tour Road System Tree Rings, Furnace Road (Old Furnace Road), Hooker Drive, McLaws' Drive, River Road, Sickles Drive, Slocum Drive, Stuart Drive]; Ely's Ford Road; Chancellorsville Confederate Earthworks [12th Corps, Pender's Line, Posey's Line, Anderson's Line Gun Pit, McLaws' Line, Jackson's Corps Line]; Chancellorsville Federal Earthworks [Fairview Artillery Position, Federal V Corps, Griffin's 1st Division Line, Hooker's Apex, Slocum's Line, Slocum's Log Works (Stonewall's Brigade Line), Couch's Works (Federal Works North of Pike)]; Chancellorsville Visitor Center Entrance Road and Parking Area, Ranger Lane; Chancellorsville Battlefield; Catharine Furnace Ruins; Chancellorsville Inn; Fairview; Hazel Grove;

Matthew Fontaine Maury Farmstead*; Wellford Farmstead Site; Bullock House Site; Chancellorsville Cemetery [Chancellorsville Cemetery Grave Markers]; 114th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers Monument (Zouaves Monument); 27th Indiana Infantry Monument; Commemorative Cedars Plaque; Jackson Monument; Jackson Rock; Lee-Jackson Bivouac Monument; Matthew Fontaine Maury Monument; General E. F. Paxton Monument; Battlefield ID Tablets (portions); Earthworks ID Tablets (portions); House Site ID Tablets (portions); and Road ID Tablets (portions). Noncontributing features included: Ranger Lane Pump House; Ranger Lane Fire Cache; 8940 Ely's Ford Road; Wagner House, 9601 Plank Road; Wagner Stable, 9601 Plank Road; Wagner Equipment Garage, 9601 Plank Road; Wagner Storage Building, 9601 Plank Road; Ranger Lane Water Tower; Water Tower Electrical Shed; Maintenance Yard Sand Shed; Chancellorsville Cemetery Wall; and the Unknown Soldier Marker.

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 Chancellorsville Battlefield landscape are consistent with the overall areas and periods of significance identified in the approved May 2019 National Register documentation. The documentation also adequately describes the site's numerous historic resources that contribute to its significance. Therefore, for purposes of the CLI, Chancellorsville Battlefield is considered "Entered-Documented."

Eligibility: Eligible -- Keeper

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 03/25/2019

Concurrence Narrative:

Updated National Register documentation for Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park was approved by the Keeper of the National Register on May 23, 2019.

Significance Level: National

Contributing: Contributing

Classification: District

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

The Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park (NMP) Historic District is significant at the national level under National Register Criteria A, B, C, and D in the areas of Military, Commemoration, Conservation, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Archeology. The four battlefield units – Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania Court House, Chancellorsville, and Wilderness – and three discontinuous sites – Ellwood, Jackson Shrine, and Salem Church – that constitute Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park derive their primary significance as the site of military activity during the American Civil War from 1983-1864. The park's overall period of significance is 1768-1965, with the beginning of construction of Chatham, and extending to 1965, with the Civil War Centennial and associated commemoration efforts within the park.

Chancellorsville Battlefield is significant under all four National Register criteria in the areas of Military, Commemoration, Conservation, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Archeology. The period of significance for the battlefield is 1863-1963, from the Battle of Chancellorsville through completion of the visitor center and centennial of the battle.

CRITERION A
Military, Conservation, Commemoration:
Chancellorsville Battlefield is nationally significant in the area of Military history as the site of the Battle of Chancellorsville, May 1–3, 1863 (part of the larger Chancellorsville Campaign, April 27–May 6, 1863), as well as its subsequent role in the Battle of Wilderness (May 4-7, 1864). Each of the battles was part of a major campaign initiated by the Union Army of the Potomac against the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. In the areas of Commemoration and Conservation, Chancellorsville Battlefield is significant for late 19th-century and early 20th-century efforts to commemorate and preserve the battlefields. Five monuments erected between 1879 and 1903 convey this area of significance at Chancellorsville. The establishment and development of the national military park between 1927 and 1963 is also significant for contributions to national battlefield preservation policies and practices. (CLR 2018: 241; NR 2017, Sec.8: 75)

CRITERION B
Military:
Chancellorsville Battlefield is nationally significant in the area of Military history for its association with the significant commanders of U.S. and Confederate forces, including Lieutenant General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, General Robert E. Lee, and Major General Joseph Hooker. This area of significance is conveyed by the battlefield land with its earthworks, building sites, roads, and patterns of field and forest that date to the Civil War. (CLR 2018: 241)

CRITERION C
Landscape Architecture and Architecture:
Chancellorsville Battlefield is nationally significant in the areas of Landscape Architecture and Architecture for the designed landscape of the park that was initially planned and developed by the War Department between 1927 and 1933, completed by the NPS with assistance from federal work-relief programs including the Civilian Conservation Corps between 1933 and 1943, and updated during the Mission 66 period ending in 1963. This significance is conveyed by the park drives, bridges, identification tablets, narrative markers, battlefield tour route signs, buildings, naturalistic plantings, and maintained open spaces. The Chancellorsville visitor center, dedicated in 1963 at the centennial of the Battle of Chancellorsville, is a representative example of the innovative Modernist design employed by the NPS during the Mission 66 period. (CLR 2018: 241)

CRITERION D
Archeology: Historic-Non-Aboriginal
Chancellorsville Battlefield is nationally significant in the area of Archelogy (Historic-Non-Aboriginal) for the information it has yielded and has the potential to yield about the history of the Civil War. The district 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. For more information on Archeology, refer to the park's 2019 National Register documentation. (CLR 2018: 241)

National Register Significance Criteria:

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

B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past

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

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

National Register Criteria Consideration:

D -- A cemetery

F -- A commemorative property

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

Time Period: CE 1863 - CE 1963

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

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Archeology

Area of Significance Subcategory: Historic-Non-Aboriginal

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Conservation

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Landscape Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Military

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Other

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative: Commemoration

NRIS Information:

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

State Register Documentation:

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

National Historic Landmarks:

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:

World Heritage Site:

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape: No

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1778	Built	Wilderness Church is built.
CE 1812	Established	Chancellor Cemetery established within Fairview clearing, ca. 1812. Stone markers added after the Civil War.
CE 1816	Built	The Chancellorsville Inn is built in ca. 1816.
CE 1836 - 1846	Built	Catharine Furnace operates from 1836 to 1846. It is revived during the war but ceases operation during the Battle of Wilderness in 1864.
CE 1838	Built	Wellford House is built.
CE 1853	Built	The Wilderness Church is built, replacing the 1778 building.
CE 1863	Military Operation	On April 30, 1863, federal forces began to wrest control of Fredericksburg from the Confederates, leading to fighting that stretched across a ten-mile corridor south of the Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers and west to Chancellorsville.
CE 1863	Military Operation	The US Army of the Potomac under General Joseph Hooker clashed during three days of fighting on May 1, 2, and 3 against the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia under General Robert E. Lee.
CE 1863 - 1864	Built	Catharine Furnace is revived during the war but ceases operation during the Battle of Wilderness in 1864.
CE 1863	Destroyed	Chancellorsville Inn and Bullock House, among others, are destroyed in the war.
CE 1869	Built	Melzi Chancellor builds a new residence and office on his property north of Wilderness Church in ca. 1869 (later Verna Farm).
CE 1872 - 1876	Built	Completion of the Fredericksburg & Gordonsville Railroad.
CE 1872	Built	Chancellorsville Inn is rebuilt at about half its original size, which incorporated the brick walls of the antebellum west wing and the front stone steps.
CE 1879	Memorialized	Commemorative monuments are introduced in 1879 with the Jackson rock.
CE 1888	Memorialized	The fence-enclosed Jackson monument is built.
CE 1895	Built	A new farmstead is built on the Locust Grove property north of the turnpike (Route 3), probably by the Chewing family (present Wagner Farm).
CE 1899	Memorialized	The 114th Pennsylvania monument is built.
CE 1899	Built	Wilderness Church is replaced with a new building of about the same size.
CE 1901	Memorialized	The 27th Indiana monument is built.
CE 1903	Memorialized	Lee-Jackson bivouac marker is erected.
CE 1915	Established	Establishment of the Wilderness Church cemetery. Stone grave markers are installed
CE 1920	Built	In ca. 1920, the antebellum Hawkins House is replaced.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1925 - 1927	Built	In 1925-1927 a gas station is built by the Rowley family across from the Chancellorsville Inn.
CE 1927	Destroyed	The second Chancellorsville Inn is lost to fire.
CE 1927	Established	The Daughters of the Confederacy install a stone and bronze monument along Route 3 in front of the Chancellorsville Inn.
CE 1927	Established	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park is established under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War.
CE 1931	Restored	The strategic view between Hazel Grove and Fairview is reopened by the War Department through clearing of a narrower, straight corridor.
CE 1931 - 1935	Built	Several park drives designed by the War Department are built between 1931 and 1935. Work includes culverts, drainage ditches, tree rings that protected trees from changes in grade, and two large double-arch bridges that share a common style and use of stone ashlar.
CE 1932	Built	The Rowleys build a bungalow in 1932 to replace the Chancellorsville Inn.
CE 1933	Established	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial Park is transferred from the War Department to the Department of the Interior to be administered by the National Park Service effective August 10, 1933.
CE 1933	Built	A large complex of tar-paper sheathed temporary frame buildings was constructed along Elys Ford Road for CCC Camp MP-3 (NP-11) in ca. 1933.
CE 1933 - 1939	Altered	During the mid-to-late 1930s, CCC enrollees cleared brush from the earthworks and established turf on many. One gun pit (lunette) at Fairview was restored in 1936 to its presumed original dimensions.
CE 1933 - 1937	Built	A short loop drive off Route 3 is built in 1933 and realigned in 1937 to access the visitor contact station and Jackson monument. Small parking areas are also built near Catharine Furnace and Hazel Grove-Fairview vista clearing.
CE 1935	Planted	The Jackson Memorial Wild Flower Preserve is installed ca. 1935.
CE 1935	Built	A visitor contact station is built along Route 3 along with two nearby privies. Removed during Mission 66 period.
CE 1935 - 1945	Built	Trail system is developed in ca. 1935 and removed after World War II. The six rustic foot trails with commemorative names provide access to earthworks and picnic areas, extending from Couch’s Works along Elys Ford Road south to Catharine Furnace and east to Old Plank Road.
CE 1937	Abandoned	The railroad line is abandoned.
CE 1937	Built	A maintenance garage is built off Hooker Drive.
CE 1939 - 1943	Built	The 5.2-mile-long Jackson Trail, designed by the NPS, is built in 1939-1943. Work includes poured concrete bridges (box culverts) and a stone ford.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1941	Altered	In ca. 1941 the view to the east through the Fairview clearing is closed off with the planting of a line of conifers parallel to the north-south gun pits.
CE 1945	Removed	CCC Camp MP-3 is removed in ca. 1945.
CE 1950	Paved	In ca. 1950 the park adds asphalt pavement on all roads but the Jackson Trail.
CE 1950 - 1960	Built	Cannons are introduced as interpretive devices at the visitor contact station in the 1950s, and at Hazel Grove and Fairview in ca. 1960.
CE 1961	Built	Staff residences built along Ranger Drive.
CE 1961 - 1962	Abandoned	In 1961–62, the clearings at the visitor contact station and Jackson Wild Flower Preserve are largely abandoned.
CE 1961	Built	Clearings in the woods off Bullock Road are created for development of the Ranger Lane and the employee housing area.
CE 1962	Built	Visitor Center is built. This results in the removal of the 1937 loop drive.
CE 1963	Built	The last major park additions are dedicated on the centennial of the battle in 1963. This includes addition of an asphalt entrance road, parking area, and concrete walks.
CE 1965	Demolished	Rowley gas station is demolished.
CE 1966	Demolished	The last standing walls of the fire-ruined Chancellorsville Inn are razed by the private property owner.
CE 1970	Built	A water tower is erected in ca. 1970, off Ranger Lane where a maintenance facility had been planned.
CE 1970	Demolished	The Wellford house along Jackson Trail East, the last antebellum building within or adjacent to park boundaries, is razed by its private owner in ca. 1970.
CE 1970 - 1979	Altered	In the 1970s parking areas built in the 1930s are removed and new ones are added at auto tour stops.
CE 1972	Purchased/Sold	The park acquires the Chancellorsville Inn site.
CE 1973	Altered	Route 3 is widened and lowered into a divided highway in ca. 1973.
CE 1973	Built	Hazel Grove is developed as the Wilderness Presidential Resorts beginning in ca. 1973.
CE 1973	Land Transfer	Park lands along Mineral Springs Road and Miles Drive (River Road) are sold in exchange for lands that were then felt to be more important to the story of Chancellorsville.
CE 1979	Built	Beginning in 1979, four new trails with interpretive signage are added.
CE 1980	Built	Hundreds of houses are built adjacent to park boundaries, mostly after 1980.
CE 1980	Memorialized	The Paxton monument is dedicated.
CE 1985	Purchased/Sold	Chancellors Cemetery conveyed to park ownership.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1987	Built	Rustic stacked-rail fencing is reintroduced to the park at the Chancellorsville Inn site.
CE 1998	Purchased/Sold	The Ashton and Brygider farms to the north are acquired, a portion of the Flank Attack Battlefield.
CE 2005	Removed	The pines planted in ca. 1941 blocking the view to the east through the Fairview clearing are removed.

Physical History:

INTRODUCTION

The following section provides information on the physical development and evolution of the site, organized by time periods. The text is extracted directly from selected portions of the Site History chapters printed in the 2018 “Cultural Landscape Report for Chancellorsville Battlefield Cultural Landscape Report, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park.” An extensive history of the site is available in the CLR.

LANDSCAPE ORIGINS, to 1800

The forests, clearings, rolling topography, and numerous rivers and creeks that influenced troop movements during the Battle of Chancellorsville originated long before the Civil War. Native-American land use and early European settlement activity before 1800 also established patterns in the landscape that would influence not only the battlefield, but also the character of the later commemorative park (Figures 1, 2, 3). (CLR 2018: 8)

Landscape Overview, 1800:
While little is known about the details of the landscape that today comprises Chancellorsville Battlefield at the end of the 18th century, it was certainly within a sparsely settled area with a patchwork of open fields dominated by expanses of second-growth woods. Travelers heading west on the Germanna Road (Route 3) around 1800 would have journeyed from a largely open and agricultural landscape near Fredericksburg toward a far less developed and more wild appearing landscape as they approached the future Chancellorsville battlefield. From here west, in the region known as the Wilderness, were dense woodlands, abandoned fields thick with young trees and scrub, some abandoned iron mines, and occasional small farms and plantations. The Gatewood family's tavern along the Germanna Road (Route 3) across from the Wilderness Baptist Church, would have been a welcome stop for the often arduous drive, which became notorious for sticky clay mud that coated wagon wheels and horse hooves. About five miles west of Chancellorsville travelers encountered a large clearing with the Wilderness Tavern and Ellwood plantation, where the Wilderness Run crossed the Germanna Road. Northeast of the future battlefield near the Rappahannock River was the site of Spotswood's Tubal iron works, which were established around 1716 and closed in the 1740s. Traces of the Manahoac people's villages and hunting camps had probably long disappeared by 1800, but European roads still followed their trails. (CLR 2018: 18)

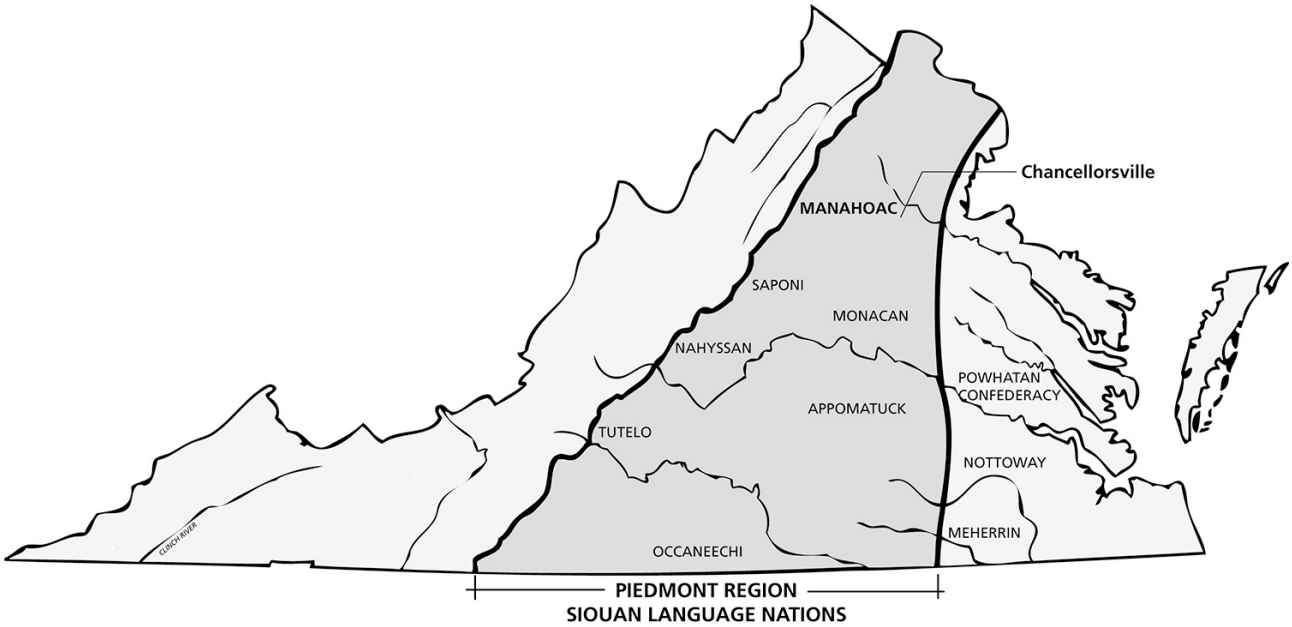


Figure 1. General location of the Manahoac Confederacy in relation to Chancellorsville and other Native American peoples in the Virginia Piedmont (dark shaded area). (SUNY-ESF, based on Egloff and Woodward 1992)

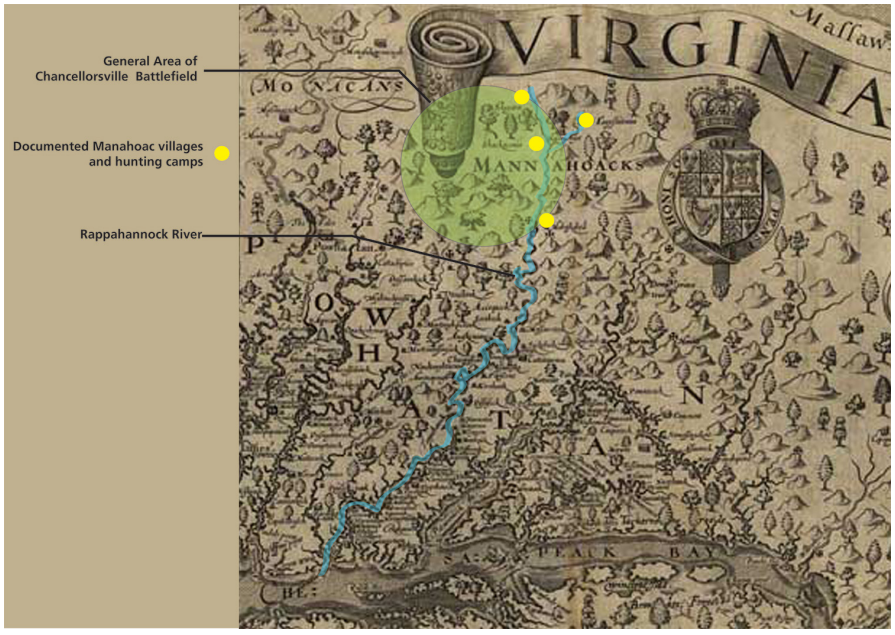


Figure 2. Detail of John Smith's 1624 map of his expedition through Virginia showing the homeland of the Manahoac people near the Chancellorsville battlefield (highlighted green) and four documented Manahoac villages or camps. (Smith 1624, annotated by SUNY-ESF)

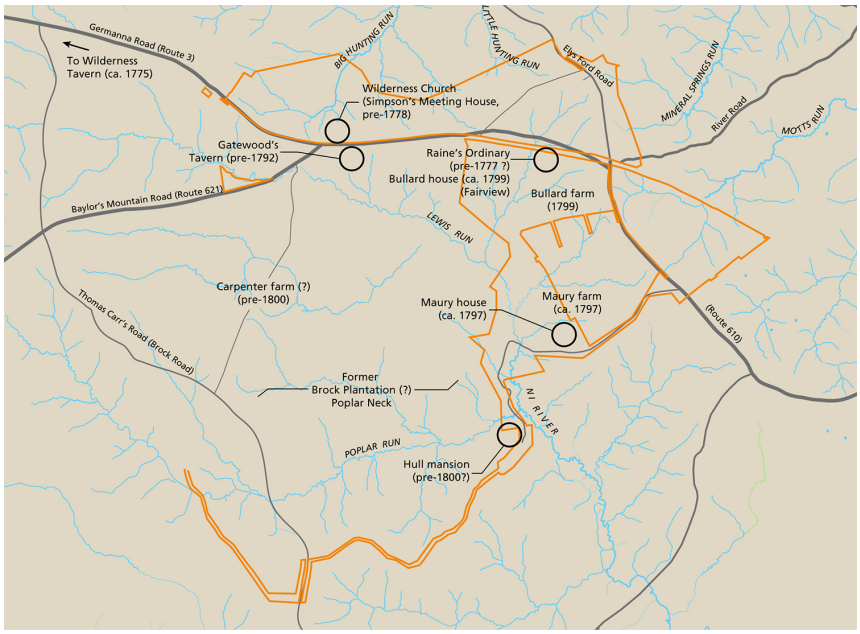


Figure 3. Map showing general location of settlement and development at Chancellorsville by 1800. Property boundaries are not shown due to lack of documentation. The orange lines indicate the existing Chancellorsville Battlefield Unit boundaries. (SUNY-ESF)

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD, 1800–1861

The beginning of the 19th century was a time of optimism in the Wilderness and the growing rural community that became known as Chancellorsville. Investors experimented with improved roads, a canal on the Rappahannock River, and a railroad heading west from Fredericksburg, and iron mining made a resurgence in the large tracts of woodland. Despite these developments, the Wilderness remained sparsely settled and heavily forested—a remote and obscure place in the decades before the Civil War (Figures 4, 5). (CLR 2018: 23)

Landscape Overview, 1861:
By 1861, the landscape in and around the future Chancellorsville battlefield park was a patchwork of modest plantations and farms, road corridors, and extensive tracts of woods. Much of these woods was characterized by dense successional growth that grew back in the wake of failed agriculture uses, timber harvesting for fuel and road building, and mining operations. (CLR 2018: 42)

Although remote and sparsely settled, the Chancellorsville community occupied an important crossroads where the Orange Turnpike (Route 3) and Orange Plank Road (Routes 610 and 621) converged, roughly halfway between the major cities of Washington to the north and Richmond to the south. The turnpike formed the main corridor and core of the community, along which were the three Chancellor family plantations, Wilderness Church, and two taverns. The name of the church reflected the original name of the community that still persisted into the mid-19th century. (CLR 2018: 42-43)

The area south of the turnpike and plank road was a less developed area than the turnpike corridor, with smaller farm openings in the woods and the expansive acreage of the Catharine Furnace company. A feature that cut across the natural topography and roadside settlement patterns was the unfinished grade of the Fredericksburg & Gordonsville Railroad, which ran through farm clearings and a corridor within the woods south of Chancellorsville. (CLR 2018: 43)

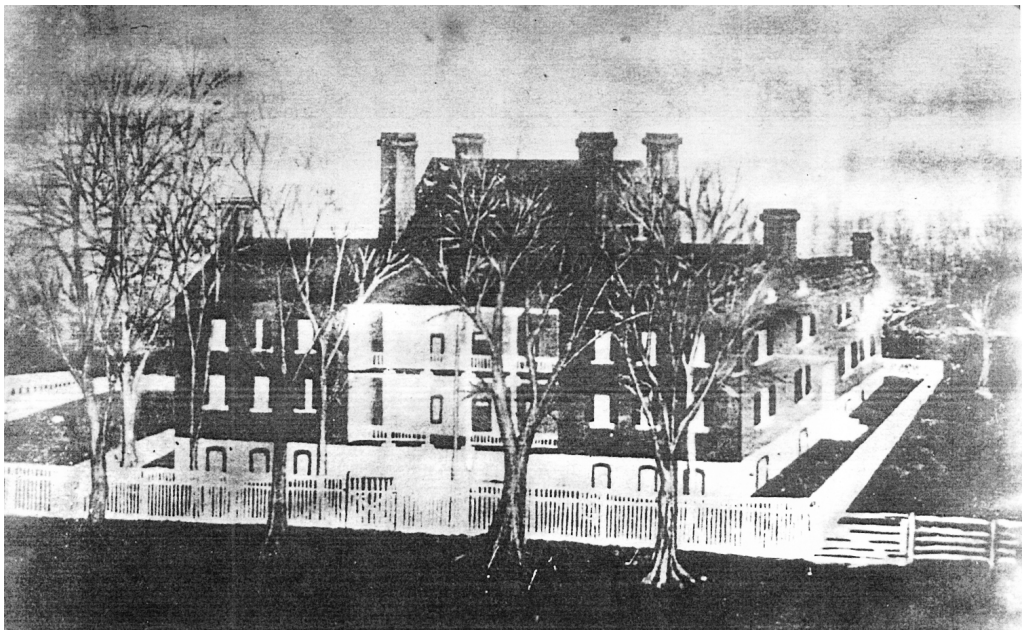


Figure 4. Painting of the Chancellorsville Inn by Sue Chancellor, ca. 1860, showing the flanking wings and front porch built in ca. 1825, fenced grounds, and rear rightwing (kitchen) added ca. 1825. The tall center section is the original house. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP--hereafter FRSP---976-7-35)

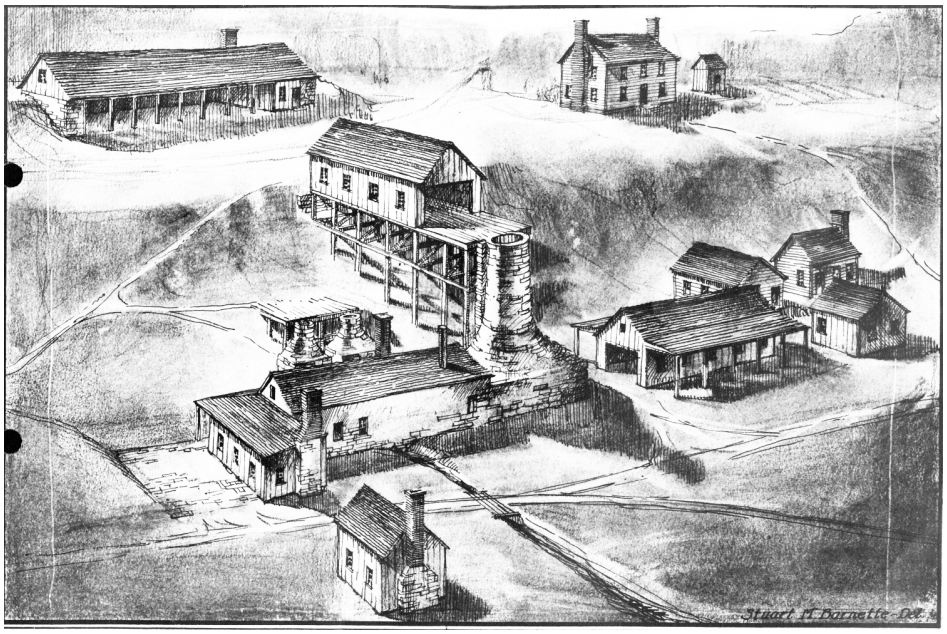


Figure 5. Conjectured appearance of the Catharine Furnace (structure with stack in center) and other associated structures, looking west showing relationship to the bluff. This rendering, by Stuart M. Barnette, may illustrate changes made during the Civil War after 1861. (FRSP, 2539)

CIVIL WAR PERIOD, 1861–1865

The Civil War deeply scarred the landscape of Spotsylvania County, a fate sealed by its strategic location halfway between the two warring capitols, Richmond and Washington, D.C. Although Chancellorsville was most impacted by its namesake battle that took place between April 30 and May 6, 1863, the community was also the scene of fighting a year later during the Battle of the Wilderness, May 5–7, 1864. Two other battles also touched the lives of Chancellorsville residents: the Battle of Fredericksburg, December 11–15, 1862, and the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse that immediately followed the Battle of the Wilderness on May 8–21, 1864. (CLR 2018: 53)

The Battle of Chancellorsville was the fifth most devastating in the war in terms of number of casualties. The heavily forested conditions factored heavily into the battle as soldiers struggled through dense second-growth woods. Roads and farm clearings thus became highly strategic sites where troops could move through and survey the terrain unencumbered. Houses and churches were taken over as field hospitals, a role that increased as the casualties of the battle mounted. Troops dug long lines of defensive earthworks in the soft ground following clearings and roads, and fire sparked by artillery fire destroyed fields, woods, and buildings. (CLR 2018: 53)

By the end of the war, the region had suffered major population loss as many families chose not to return. Familiar landmarks, most notably the Chancellorsville Inn, stood in ruins. These became poignant reminders of the massive loss of life, property, and livelihoods. Between the outbreak of the Civil War and its namesake battle, the Chancellorsville community underwent a few changes in ownership and new construction. Dr. Samuel S. Guy, who had purchased the 854-acre Fairview plantation two years prior to the outbreak of the war from John C. Pettus, was facing foreclosure due to financial difficulties, and so Pettus repossessed the plantation in March 1861. The Guy family moved out of the Chancellorsville Inn, and Pettus rented the plantation back to Frances Chancellor, the widow of Sanford Chancellor. Two years later in March 1863, the property changed hands once again, when it was acquired by George Guest and J. Warren Slaughter, who took over operation of the Catharine Furnace during the closing years of the Civil War. They continued the same lease arrangement with the Chancellors. At the other end of the turnpike, John Luckett purchased the small farm near Brock Road that had been the residence of the Powell family. (CLR 2018: 53)

In the woods of the Fairview Plantation south of the turnpike and northwest of the old Fairview house was a building under construction around the time that the war broke out, subsequently known as the Van Wart house. In late 1860, John Wyckoff, a minister and father of Elizabeth Van Wart, had loaned money to Dr. Samuel Guy, who then still owned Fairview, purportedly to erect a church. It may have been built by Wyckoff's son-in-law, William Van Wart, who was a carpenter. Construction ceased by the outbreak of Civil War (Figures 6, 7, 8). (CLR 2018: 53)

Landscape Overview, 1865:
By the end of the Civil War in April 1865, the landscape of the Chancellorsville battlefield park and its surroundings was emerging from calamity. It had been nearly two years since the Battle of Chancellorsville, and less than a year since the Wilderness. The landscape, with its land scarred by defensive works, destroyed buildings and roads, burned woods, and toppled trees, conveyed an eerie stillness. The horrors of Chancellorsville were conveyed by artists and writers such as Walt Whitman in his memorandum of Chancellorsville:
"What history, again I say, can ever give—for who can know, the mad, determin'd tussle of the armies, in all their separate large and little squads—as this—each steep'd from crown to toe in desperate, mortal purports? Who know the conflict hand-to-hand—the many conflicts in the dark, those shadowy-tangled, flashing-moonbeam'd woods—the writhing groups and squads—hear through the woods the cries, the din, the cracking guns and pistols—the distant cannon—the cheers and calls, and threats and awful music of the oaths—the indescribable mix—the officers' orders, persuasions, encouragements— the devils fully rous'd in human hearts. (CLR 2018: 79, citing Whitman 1863)

Such terrible memories and the physical destruction forced many residents away, including the Chancellors and Bullocks, while others returned by the war's end to rebuild despite the significant pall cast by the destruction. Because the Chancellorsville Inn and the rest of the Fairview Plantation had been the physical and social center of the Chancellorsville community, the destruction of these landmarks perpetrated widespread despair. (CLR 2018: 79)

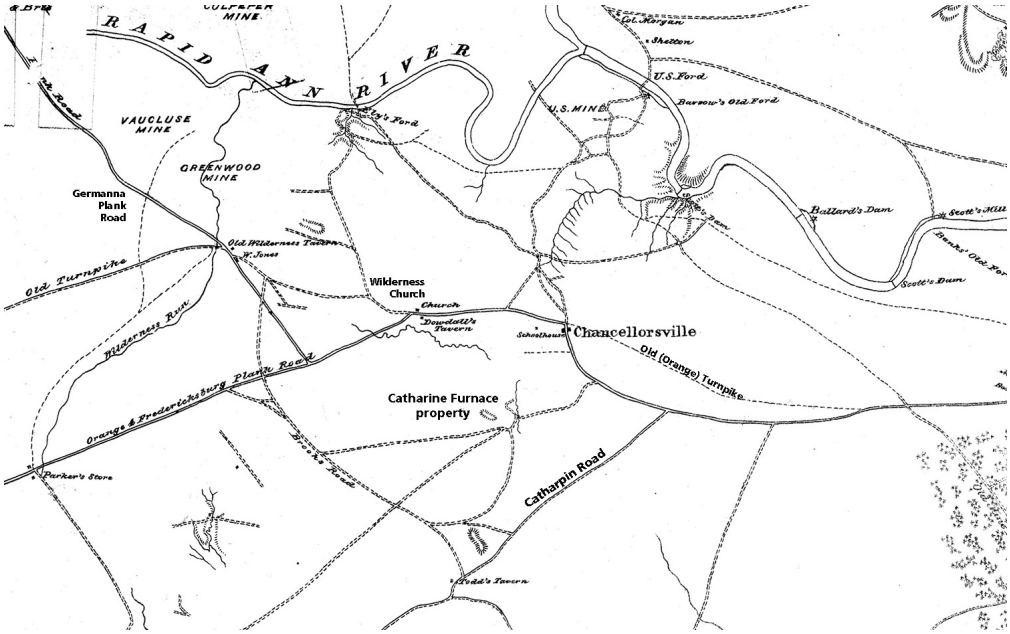


Figure 6. Detail of a U.S. Army map showing Chancellorsville on the eve of the Battle of Fredericksburg in November 1862. (Army of the Potomac, "Map of a Part of Eastern Virginia including Portions of Spotsylvania Co., annotated by SUNY-ESF)



Figure 7. Painting of the Battle of Chancellorsville, two years after the battle, by Frederick Chapman, looking northwest across the Fairview clearing depicting the final Confederate assault on the U.S. headquarters at the Chancellorsville Inn, May 3, 1863. (Chapman 1865, FRSP, Museum Collection)



Figure 8. The ruins of the Chancellorsville Inn, looking northeast from the Orange Plank Road, 1866. The trees were scarred, but not killed by the battle and building fire. The overgrown area at left may be US trenches. (FRSP, 3110R)

POST-WAR PERIOD, 1865–1927

After the Civil War, Chancellorsville slowly returned to a quiet farming community, but visiting veterans and the persistent traces of war kept the violent events of 1863 ever in residents' minds. The area remained remote and heavily wooded, with few new developments prior to the age of automobiles and improved roads that followed World War I. Unlike battlefields of Union victory that were developed into commemorative landscapes during the late 19th century, Chancellorsville—remembered as a battlefield of Confederate victory— saw only the placement of a few small monuments into the early 20th century (Figures 9, 10). (CLR 2018: 87)

Landscape Overview, 1927:
By 1927, the landscape of the future Chancellorsville battlefield park and its surroundings had been repaired from war-time damage and remained a predominantly agricultural area. The most conspicuous shifts in landscape character since the end of the Civil War resulted from changes in woods and open fields. Overall, the landscape in 1927 was characterized by smaller and more numerous farms than the antebellum and Civil War periods, but retained a persistent modest and remote rural character. (CLR 2018: 109)



Figure 9. Dedication of the Jackson monument on June 13, 1888, looking north from the turnpike. (Private collection, copy in FRSP, Chancellorsville photographs)



Figure 10. Chancellorsville looking north along the Orange Plank Road south of the turnpike, showing the rebuilt Chancellorsville house with its cupola and antebellum trees, photographed 1884. To the left of the house are two barns built after the Civil War. (FRSP, 3152R)

EARLY PARK PERIOD, 1927–1945

In 1927, plans for establishing a national military park on the battlefields of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County were finally realized. Initially administered and developed by the U.S. War Department, the park was transferred in 1933 to civilian administration of the National Park Service. With ample labor supplied by the Civilian Conservation Corps, the park service completed development of the park, focusing on preservation and restoration of the 1863 battlefield landscape, and the addition of visitor amenities. (CLR 2018: 119)

By 1940, the Chancellorsville battlefield park had become a well-developed system of drives, foot trails, and interpreted battle remnants that provided visitors and students of military history with the ability to access and understand the primary points of interest, focused around the battlefield of May 3 at Fairview and Hazel Grove, along with the route of Jackson's march to the flank attack on May 1-2, 1863. Despite its large acreage and far-flung extent, the park preserved primarily narrow tracts of land, leaving much of the adjoining woods and farm fields under private ownership. It also excluded the battle's namesake Chancellorsville Inn, which burned in November 1927 shortly after the park's establishment, leaving ruins that evoked the Civil War aftermath (Figures 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16). (CLR 2018: 119)

Landscape Overview, 1927:
Between 1927 and 1945, the landscape of the Chancellorsville battlefield park was developed with scenic drives, picnic grounds, restored historic features, plantings, a visitor contact area with a memorial wild flower preserve, and a park maintenance-utility area. It was during this brief period that the park assumed an organization and character that would persist for decades, made possible in large part by CCC labor. Outside of the park, improvement of roads, abandonment of the railroad, and addition of several suburban houses and gas stations changed the feeling of the landscape in areas, but did not greatly alter the overall rural and wooded character of Chancellorsville that had persisted since the Civil War. (CLR 2018: 157)

The Chancellorsville unit of the national military park, as initially planned by the War Department and further developed by the National Park Service, introduced the first large-scale designed landscape into the vernacular countryside of Chancellorsville. While the park was planned to preserve and interpret the historic landscape, it substantially altered the circulation, spatial organization, vegetation, and small-scale features of the battlefield, but in a way that harmonized with the natural setting in keeping with the National Park Service's rustic design aesthetic. This design emphasized use of the landscape, rather than monuments, as the primary interpretive and memorial resource. While many signs and markers were placed on the battlefield during this period, there were no new commemorative monuments erected. (CLR 2018: 157)

The development of the battlefield park altered land ownership and property boundaries through multiple subdivisions required for the strips of park land. This was most notable at Chancellorsville (Fairview Plantation) and Catharine Furnace properties that were subdivided into a number of parcels. Owners predating the Civil War who remained through World War II included the Baptist congregation of Wilderness Church, along with the Hawkins, Stephens, and probably the Cook and McGee families. Chancellor heirs still owned the Chancellor cemetery. (CLR 2018: 157)



Figure 11. The ruins of the second (ca. 1872) Chancellorsville Inn following a fire in 1927, looking northeast from the turnpike, 1935. The elm tree in the foreground, entrance steps, and standing brick walls are antebellum remnants. (HABS, photograph 89-CHAN VI)

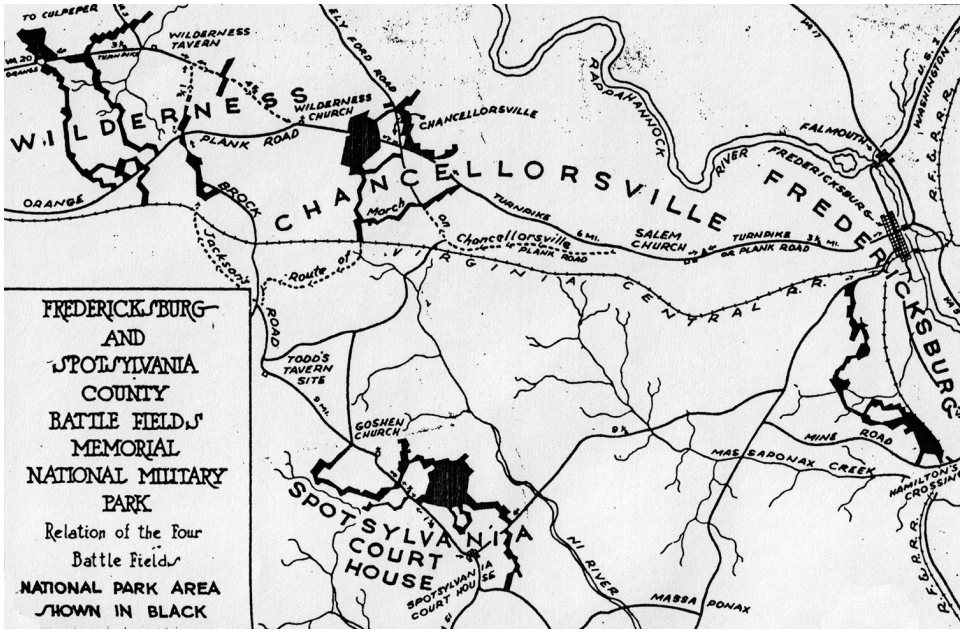


Figure 12. Map of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County NMP showing Antietam-Plan development of the four main battlefields as acquired by the War Department, ca. 1933. The Jackson Trail was not incorporated into the park until 1939. (FRSP, Map Collection)



Figure 13. The Hazel Grove-Fairview vista after clearing by the War Department, looking southwest from Berry-Paxton Drive toward Hazel Grove, ca. 1933. (FRSP, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 1)



Figure 14. CCC crews at work on installing a rustic log railing along Stuart Drive on the approach to the bridge over the Ni River, July 1936. (FRSP, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 3)



Figure 15. CCC crews building concealed drainage in the restored artillery lunette, July 1936. (FRSP, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 1)



Figure 16. The Chancellorsville visitor contact station built in 1935, looking northeast across Route 3 (turnpike), ca. 1936. (FRSP, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 1)

LATE PARK PERIOD, 1945–2019

In the years following World War II, the original Antietam Plan development of Chancellorsville battlefield still fulfilled the park's purpose of battlefield preservation and commemoration. The rural private lands along the mostly narrow strips of park property had changed little over the years, and even some of the main public roads were not far different from the 19th century. These conditions persisted through the mid-20th century and influenced Chancellorsville's last major modernization program completed in time for the centennial of the battle in May 1963. (CLR 2018: 171)

At the time of the centennial, however, change was looming. Interstate 95 would be completed the following year with an interchange at Route 3 west of Fredericksburg, and the state was beginning reconstruction of Route 3 into a divided four-lane highway. A short distance to the west of Chancellorsville, a massive residential subdivision was being planned in the Wilderness. By the early 1970s, resort, residential, and industrial developments abutted the Chancellorsville park lands. In response, the park expanded its boundaries that resulting in doubling of the park's acreage by 1982, but key parcels of battlefield remained unprotected. In the heated real estate market of the late 1980s and 1990s, more than ten major housing subdivisions were planned or underway adjacent to or near the Chancellorsville park boundaries, leading to massive changes to the rural landscape and new demands on park services (Figures 17, 18, 19, 20). (CLR 2018: 171)

Landscape Overview, 2015:
Between 1945 and 2015, the Chancellorsville unit of Fredericksburg and Spotyslvania National Military Park was greatly enlarged by incorporating blocks of land within the core battlefield and in the Jackson Flank Attack area, while the outer park drives were mostly retained as narrow strips of park land. Earlier park development, including the rustic visitor contact station, Jackson Memorial Wild Flower Garden, picnic areas, and trails were removed, along with part of Berry-Paxton Drive. Miles Drive and part of Mineral Spring Road were transferred out of park ownership. Roadside plantings, grading, and other landscape development undertaken by the CCC became naturalized and largely inconspicuous. Major additions to the park landscape included the Mission 66 visitor center with its new entrance road and parking lot, employee housing, new signs and interpretive waysides, cannons, a restored Fairview clearing, and the Chancellorsville Inn site—long on the list of key sites to incorporate into the park. While these constituted significant changes, adjoining non-park development—the widening of Route 3 and numerous residential subdivisions—had an even more pronounced impact on the character and use of the park landscape during this period. (CLR 2018: 192)

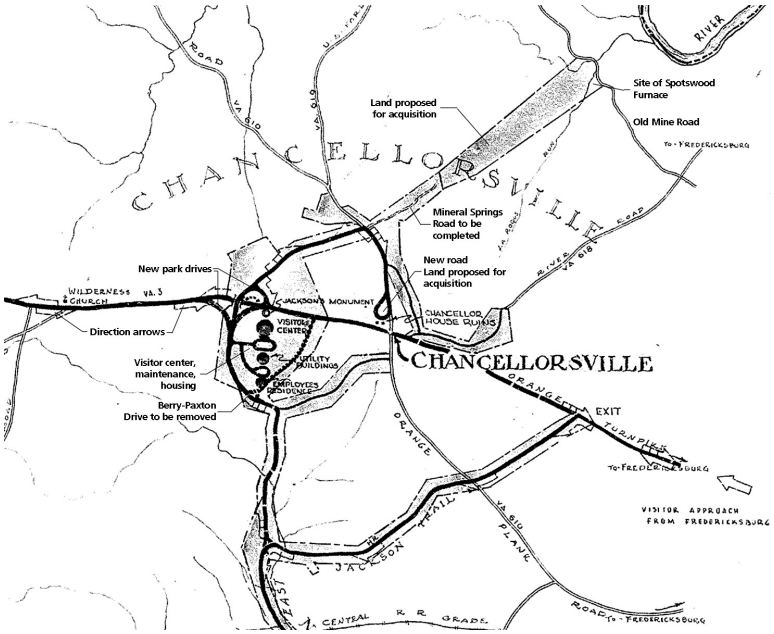


Figure 17. A Mission 66-era plan for Chancellorsville Battlefield showing proposed site of new buildings and roads south of Route 3, and acquisition of land along Mineral Springs Road, 1957. (NPS Technical Information Center, FRSP 326-3006, annotated by SUNY-ESF)

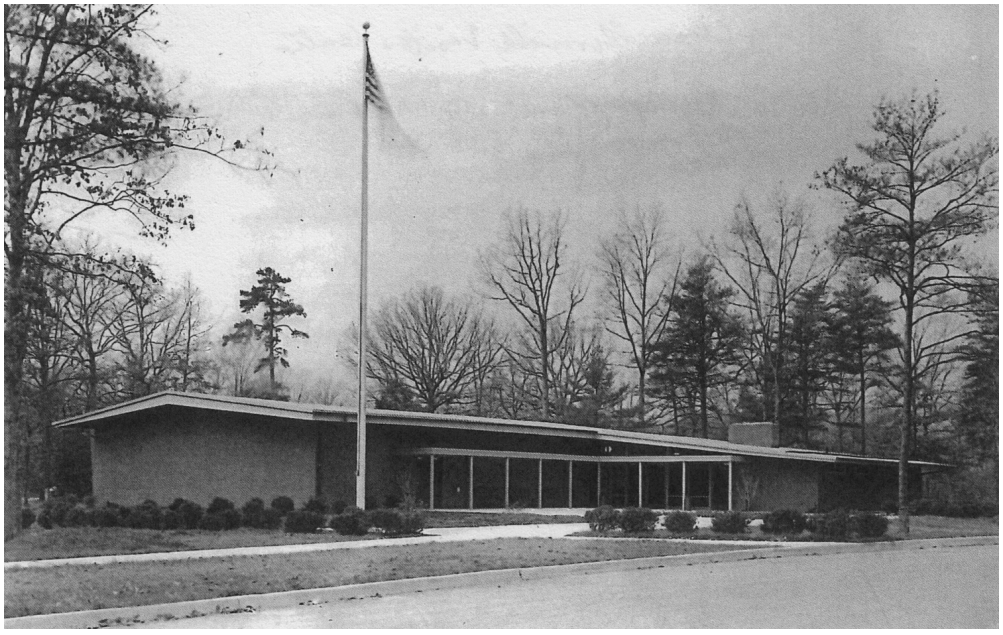


Figure 18. The newly completed Chancellorsville visitor center, looking southwest from the entrance drive/ parking lot, November 1963. (FRSP, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 2)



Figure 19. One of the three employee residences nearing completion, looking south from Ranger Drive, December 1961. (Ralph Happel photograph, FRSP, Chancellorsville Photographs, box 2)



Figure 20. The recently expanded Route 3 with the visitor center to the right, looking southwest, 1975. In the left distance is the Wilderness Presidential Resorts with its lakes created from damming of Lewis Run in ca. 1974. (FRSP, Aerial Photographs, box 1)

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Field	Agricultural Field	Yes	Yes	No
Transportation	Road-Related	Automobile	Yes	Yes	No
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Field	Barn	Yes	Yes	No
Defense	Battle Site	Battle Site	Yes	No	Yes
Defense	Fortification	Battery (Defense)	Yes	No	No
Funerary	Cemetery	Cemetery	Yes	Yes	No
Landscape	Leisure-Passive (Park)	Leisure-Passive (Park)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Government	Government Office	Maintenance Facility	Yes	Yes	No
Recreation/Culture	Monument (Marker, Plaque)	Monument (Marker, Plaque)	Yes	Yes	No
Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	Outdoor Recreation	Yes	Yes	No
Industrial/Processing/Extraction	Processing Site	Processing Site	Yes	No	No
Domestic (Residential)	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family House	Yes	No	No
Domestic (Residential)	Secondary Structure (Garage)	Secondary Structure (Garage)	Yes	No	No
Recreation/Culture	Museum (Exhibition Hall)	Wayside Exhibit	Yes	Yes	No
Government	Government Office	Visitor Contact (Visitor Center)	Yes	Yes	No

Public Access:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Public Access Narrative:

Park headquarters and the main visitor center and museum are in Fredericksburg, ten miles to the east, but Chancellorsville has a visitor center off Route 3 where recently updated displays tell the story of both the Chancellorsville and Wilderness battles. Park lands are open to self-guided tours from dawn to dusk, with ranger-led tours offered on special occasions. Most visitors tour the battlefield by private automobile, following a ten-stop route that begins at the Chancellorsville visitor center and loops around to the Catharine Furnace and the Flank Attack battlefield, and ends at Fairview. This is not a continuous loop, does not follow the chronological progression of the battle, and leaves out the Jackson Trail and Hooker Drive. The tour route is difficult to follow because of the layout of the battlefield with far-flung points, and the need to exit park boundaries onto busy public roads. (CLR 2018: 204)

The main parking area is at the visitor center, where there is a fifty-car lot and space for three buses. Small on-road/pull-off parking areas with two or three spaces are found at most of the tour stops, and at the Maury birthplace site. The Chancellorsville Inn site and Catharine Furnace site have larger parking areas for between five and ten vehicles. (CLR 2018: 207)

Other public uses of the battlefield landscape include passive recreation such as walking, running, hiking, and bicycling, primarily by local residents. Picnicking is restricted to an area near the visitor center. The visitor center is the only building open to the public; others are either for utility or park staff use, or are subject to life estate of private residents. (CLR 2018: 204)

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: No Survey Conducted

Ethnographic Narrative:

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Integrity as defined by the National Register of Historic Places is the ability of a property to convey its historic significance through seven aspects of physical resources: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Overall, the Chancellorsville Battlefield landscape retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, but has lost integrity of setting. As a whole, the landscape retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic association with the Civil War and its commemoration, and with development of the national military park through the Mission 66 era. Loss of integrity is largely due to extensive suburban development and traffic in areas adjacent to park boundaries. (CLR 2018: 244)

INTEGRITY

The following evaluation is based on an 1863-64 period of significance for the battlefield landscape, and the period of significance for the historic park landscape that ends in 1963. This evaluation assesses the historic integrity of the cultural landscape within the Chancellorsville unit of the National Register-listed property. (CLR 2018: 242-244)

Location:
Location is defined as the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. Although the Chancellorsville landscape does not encompass all land and other resources historically associated with the 1863 battle, the park property forms the core of the historic battlefield and retains most of the historic park lands. Exceptions include park lands along Mineral Springs Road and Miles Drive (River Road) that were alienated in 1973. The Mineral Springs Road park land remains undeveloped; the Miles Drive land has been subdivided for residential development.
Evaluation: Retains integrity of location.

Design:
Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. The Chancellorsville landscape retains the overall vernacular structure of the landscape from the time of the 1863 battle through the patterns of forested and open space, and existing public roads. The defensive earthworks erected by both armies during the battle remain as traces in the landscape. Details of the 1863 landscape formed by buildings, fences, and orchards have largely been lost. The design of the historic park landscape retains a higher level of integrity to the 1963 end of the period of significance, evident by the park drives, maintenance yard, visitor center complex, and Ranger Lane housing area. Alterations to the designed park landscape, which resulted in large part from the widening of Route 3 in ca. 1973, include removal of half of Berry-Paxton Drive, changes to the setting of the Jackson Monument, and loss of stacked-rail fencing. Other changes to the landscape's integrity of design have resulted from the development of adjoining lands along Furnace Road, Slocum Drive, and Jackson Trail that altered the historically wooded and rural character.
Evaluation: Retains integrity of design

Setting:
Setting is the physical environment of a property, and in particular the general character of a place. While the setting within park boundaries remains largely intact to both the Civil War and historic park periods, extensive suburban development of adjoining lands, widening of Route 3, and general heavy traffic and noise along the public roads has significantly altered the historically rural and remote character of the landscape's setting.
Evaluation: Does not retain integrity of setting

Materials:
Materials are the physical elements that give form to a historic property. Extant above-ground built materials from the Civil War period are limited to the stone remnants of the Catharine Furnace stack. In terms of built materials from the historic park development, the landscape retains cast metal in the identification tablets; wood and cast metal in the larger narrative signs and small tour route signs; mortared stonework and cast concrete in the culverts and bridges along the park drives; wood in the siding, doors, and structure of the maintenance building; brick and metal in the visitor center; wood siding at the Ranger Lane housing; and concrete in the visitor center walks and asphalt on the park drives and visitor center parking lot. In terms of plant materials, the

landscape overall retains the native palette of species from the Civil War that was maintained through the historic park period. Managed plant material from the Civil War, notably farm orchards, the oak tree signal station at Fairview, and the line of poplars and elms at the Chancellorsville Inn, has been lost. The existing asphalt of the park drives has a more uniform black appearance than the historic asphalt (which replaced the original oiled gravel late in the historic period). Non-historic materials added since the end of the historic period are limited to brick paving, rubber mulch path surfaces, and non-native euonymus, English ivy, and annuals around the visitor center; white-painted steel at the Ranger Lane water tower, and vinyl and T-111 siding at the non-historic fire cache and adjoining shed off Ranger Lane. These non-historic materials are inconspicuous within the overall landscape.
Evaluation: Retains integrity of materials

Workmanship:
Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts and methods of construction used during the historic period. The Chancellorsville landscape retains integrity of workmanship evident in the stone work of the late 19th and 20th-century monuments; the masonry of the stone and concrete culverts, bridges, ford, tree rings, and ditches along the park drives; and in the carpentry of the maintenance building. Most of these features were built by the Civilian Conservation Corps and other federal work-relief programs. In addition, the visitor center and Ranger Lane housing also display workmanship typical of the mid-20th century machined and mass-produced construction materials. There is little remaining of Civil War-era workmanship, except in the stonework of the Catharine Furnace ruins, which were partially rebuilt in the 1970s. The hasty workmanship of the defensive works erected during the battle eroded or became obscured during the historic period.
Evaluation: Retains integrity of workmanship

Feeling:
Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time resulting from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character. The feeling of a Civil War battlefield remains through the open fields, woods, and earthworks that characterized much of the landscape historically. The feeling of a national military park designed and built in part by the War Department also remains through standard features including the drives, culverts, bridges, and iron identification tablets, as well as through preexisting commemorative monuments. The feeling of a national military park is not as evident as in sister parks because Chancellorsville never received much monumentation, and because some of the tablets have been lost. At the visitor center and Ranger Lane housing area, the feeling of Modernist design of Mission 66-era remains in the buildings. Loss of historic feeling has occurred where suburban residential development and heavy traffic has encroached on the historic rural setting of the landscape, particularly along Route 3, Slocum Drive, Furnace Road, and Jackson Trail West. The Jackson Monument has lost historic feeling due to its change in setting that has reduced its historic prominence. Outside of these areas, the historic feeling of the landscape remains intact.
Evaluation: Retains integrity of feeling

Association:
Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. The Chancellorsville landscape remains intimately associated with the Civil War through the battlefield land, archaeological sites, and earthworks within its boundaries. The landscape also retains its historic association with the development of national military parks under the War Department through retention of standard features including the drives and identification tablets. It also retains association with the Mission 66 era of NPS development through retention of the visitor center and Ranger Lane housing. The landscape has lost some association with the Civil War through alienation of park property that contained Civil War remnants, notably the Mineral Springs Road and Miles Drive (River Road) areas, but has gained association through incorporation of key areas of the battlefield into the park since 1963, notably the Chancellorsville Inn site and Flank Attack battlefield. The absence of the southern part of the Flank Attack battlefield (Dowdall's Tavern site) from park boundaries detracts from the landscape's historic association with the Civil War.
Evaluation: Retains integrity of association

The next section presents an analysis of landscape characteristics and their associated features and corresponding Historic Structures Inventory (HSI) 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 (1863-1963), 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).

The narratives in this evaluation focus on all existing landscape features covering six areas within the Chancellorsville Battlefield: Core Battlefield, Jackson’s Wounding Area (Visitor Center), Chancellorsville Inn Site, Furnace Lands, Jackson Trail, and Flank Attack battlefield. However, features that are not owned or managed by the National Park Service are not included in the feature tables.

Landscape Characteristic: Natural Systems and Features

Historic Condition (to 1863):
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. During the Civil War, natural systems and features were a dominant characteristic of the Chancellorsville landscape. These systems had been impacted over the previous century by agriculture, mining, and transportation. Aside from the undulating landform of the Virginia Piedmont with its limited fertility and deposits of iron ore, the most extensive natural feature was deciduous forest and successional conifer woods that covered a majority of the battlefield and played a key role in the strategy and outcome of the battle. Dense successional woods were on abandoned farm fields and areas harvested for timber, most notably on the 4,648-acre Catharine Furnace property. Little documentation exists on the extent of these second-growth woods. During the Battle of Chancellorsville, large areas of the forest, particularly along the turnpike (Route 3) corridor were heavily damaged or destroyed by artillery that sparked forest fires. Other natural systems included the network of creeks in the Rappahannock River and York River watersheds, notably the Ni River and its tributaries, the Lewis Run, and Brock Run. (CLR 2018: 245)

After the Civil War, natural systems healed from wartime damage as the woods grew back and covered abandoned agricultural land, notably within the Fairview clearing, Wellford Plantation (Furnace Hollow), and smaller outlying farms. Other areas of the forest were cleared for new farms, or were logged. (CLR 2018: 245)

During the period of historic park development between 1931 and 1963, natural systems and features were altered for the construction of new park drives that required clearing of forest, grading of land, and accompanying alteration of creeks and drainage. Woods that had grown up after the Civil War were cleared to reestablish a vista between Hazel Grove and Fairview. (CLR 2018: 245)

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
Natural systems and features in the Chancellorsville landscape underwent few major changes after 1963. The larger natural systems that extend beyond park boundaries, however, changed extensively through fragmentation from highway expansion and suburban development, especially after 1980. This development resulted in removal of large areas of forest, construction of miles of paved roads and driveways, planting of acres of manicured lawn and non-native ornamental trees and shrubs, construction of hundreds of buildings, and addition of road drainage, dammed water bodies, and sewers/septic fields that have altered hydrological systems. Some of this change has impacted the historic character of the park landscape where it encroached onto park land or is visible from park lands, notably along Route 3, Slocum Drive, McLaws Drive, Furnace Road, and Jackson Trail. (CLR 2018: 245)

Evaluation:
Natural systems and features remain a defining part of the Civil War and historic park-era character of the Chancellorsville landscape (Figures 21, 22). The forest, streams, and landforms that characterize the park are the same systems that existed during the Civil War, but the forest covers a larger area and is most likely more mature. Portions have been fragmented due to residential development, notably within the Trigg Farm and in the Catharine Furnace property along Furnace Road. (CLR 2018: 246)

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
PARK-WIDE FEATURES – CORE BATTLEFIELD – JACKSON WOUNDING (VISITOR CENTER) AREA – FURNACE LANDS – JACKSON TRAIL – FLANK ATTACK BATTLEFIELD	196676	Undetermined					No
Forest (NSF-1)	196677	Contributing					No
FURNACE LANDS AREA	196678	Undetermined					No
Great Meadow Swamp (NSF-2)	196679	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 21. The forest (NSF-1), in the Jackson Wounding (Visitor Center) area. (SUNY-ESF 2015, P1081329)



Figure 22. Existing woods (NSF-1) in the Furnace Lands area. This view shows both mature character and fragmentation due to residential development. (SUNY-ESF 2015, P2262331)

Landscape Characteristic: Spatial Organization

Historic Condition (to 1963):
Spatial organization is the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in a landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces. During the Civil War, the overall spatial organization of the Chancellorsville landscape was defined by six farm clearings within the forested region. These included the Fairview, Hazel Grove, and Bullock plantations; the Wellford Plantation in Furnace Hollow; the Stephens and Trigg farms (Jackson Trail West); and the clearing at the Flank Attack battlefield that included the Hawkins Farm, Talley Farm, and Locust Grove Plantation surrounding Wilderness Church. This was the largest clearing, followed by Furnace Hollow and Fairview. Within these larger clearings, the landscape was divided by fenced agricultural fields and fenced yards around houses and barns. There was also a narrow corridor through the woods along the unfinished railroad. With outbreak of the battle on May 1, 1863, U.S. and Confederate forces broke down fences and slashed corridors through woods to build earthworks, notably along present Hooker Drive, Slocum Drive, McLaws Drive, and in the woods west and east of the visitor center. Fires sparked by the battle destroyed forests and opened the spatial character of the landscape. (CLR 2018: 246)

After the Civil War, the slashing and burning from the battle grew back into forest, and farmers reestablished fenced fields and yards. The patterns of open fields remained, but decreased in size, notably at Fairview, the Wellford Plantation (Furnace Hollow), and the Stephens and Trigg farms, while some additional clearings were established for new farms, such as the Lee Farm around the Lee-Jackson bivouac and Craig Farm near McLaws Drive. A small clearing was maintained around the Jackson monument, dedicated in 1888. Suburban residential lots were established along Route 3 beginning in the 1920s. (CLR 2018: 246)

During the period of historic park development between 1931 and 1963, changes to the spatial organization of the landscape included clearing of corridors for park drives, and clearing between Fairview and Hazel Grove to reestablish the strategic sight lines that existed during the Civil War. The small clearing around the Jackson monument was expanded into a larger open lawn in front of the visitor contact station by 1935. The adjoining woods were opened through thinning and removal of understory for the Jackson Memorial Wild Flower Preserve in ca. 1935. In 1961, clearings in the woods off Bullock Road were created for development of the Ranger Lane housing, and in 1961–62, the clearings at the visitor contact station and Jackson Wild Flower Preserve were largely abandoned and replaced with a new clearing around the visitor center. The CCC camp area was removed in ca. 1945. Additional suburban residential lots were developed along Elys Ford Road, Old Plank Road, and Route 3. (CLR 2018: 246-247)

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
Patterns of woods and fields within park boundaries remained largely unchanged after 1963, with several exceptions. These include development of Wilderness Presidential Resorts, which altered the Hazel Grove clearing and forced the park to plant a screen of pine trees along the park boundary that significantly reduced the historic open space. This also led the park to create a long, narrow clearing north of Furnace Road to create a vista toward the site of Hazel Grove. Widening of Route 3 in ca. 1973 changed the open space surrounding the Jackson monument and forced the park to plant a screen of vegetation that separated the monument from the road. Outside of park boundaries, additional loss of battle-period open space through old-field succession occurred at the Talley Farm and Locust Grove. Residential subdivisions reduced enclosed wooded character. Several post-Civil War residential clearings remain along public roads within park boundaries. (CLR 2018: 247)

Evaluation:
Spatial organization defined by patterns of woods and fields remains a defining characteristic of the Civil War and historic park-era character of the Chancellorsville landscape (Figures 23, 24). The character from the historic park era remains largely unchanged, except for encroachment of

residential subdivisions into historic woods and fields. Changes from the Civil War include loss of cleared corridors along the earthworks, decreases in size of the Fairview, Hazel Grove, Bullock, Wellford, Stephens-Trigg, and Hawkins clearings, and loss of spatial definition provided by fences. (CLR 2018: 247)

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
CORE BATTLEFIELD AREA	196680	Undetermined					No
114th Pennsylvania Monument Clearing (SO-1)	196681	Contributing					No
Bullock Clearing (SO-2)	196682	Contributing					No
Chancellor Cemetery Enclosure (SO-3)	196683	Contributing					No
Fairview Clearing (SO-4)	196684	Contributing					No
Fairview-Hazel Grove Vista Clearing (SO-5)	196685	Contributing					No
Hazel Grove Clearing (SO-6)	196686	Contributing					No
Ranger Lane Residential Yards (SO-7)	196687	Contributing					No
Ranger Lane Septic Field Clearing (SO-8)	196688	Undetermined					No
Ranger Lane Power Line Corridor (SO-9)	196689	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Maintenance Yard (SO-10)	196690	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
JACKSON WOUNDING (VISITOR CENTER) AREA 12	196691	Undetermined					No
Chancellorsville Visitor Center Grounds (SO-11)	196692	Contributing					No
Visitor Center Fenced Utility Area (SO-12)	196693	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
CHANCELLORSVILLE INN SITE	196694	Undetermined					No
Fairview Clearing (SO-4)	196695	Contributing					No
FURNACE LANDS AREA	196696	Undetermined					No
Furnace Hollow Clearing (SO-13)	196697	Contributing					No
Hazel Grove Vista Clearing From Furnace Road (SO-14)	196698	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Lee-Jackson Bivouac Clearing (SO-15)	196699	Contributing					No

Maury House Site Clearing (SO-16)	196700	Contributing					No
McLaws Clearing (McLaws Wedge) (SO-17)	196701	Undetermined					No
JACKSON TRAIL AREA	196702	Undetermined					No
Wellford Clearing (SO-19)	196703	Contributing					No
FLANK ATTACK BATTLEFIELD AREA	196704	Undetermined					No
Hawkins Farm Clearing (SO-21)	196705	Contributing					No
Locust Grove (Wagner Farm) Clearing (S0-22)	196706	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 23. The Chancellor Cemetery enclosure (SO-3), in the Core Battlefield area. (SUNY-ESF 2015, P1081540)



Figure 24. The Fairview clearing (SO-4), in the Core Battlefield area. This view looking west from Old Plank Road shows retention of overall open space but loss of enclosing fences. (SUNY-ESF 2015, P2262347)

Landscape Characteristic: **Land Use**

Historic Condition (to 1963):
Land uses are the principal activities in a landscape that form, shape, and organize the landscape as a result of human interaction. During the Civil War, land use on the Chancellorsville landscape primarily involved transportation (roads), residential uses, agriculture (farms and plantations, including crops, pasture-livestock, and orchards), and iron mining and processing. Religious uses existed since 1778 at Wilderness Church, and cemeterial uses were introduced at the Chancellor cemetery in ca. 1812. Commercial uses existed prior to the war at the Chancellorsville Inn and Dowdall's Tavern. Catharine Furnace, established in 1836 and closed by 1846, was revived during the war but ceased operation during the Battle of Wilderness in 1864. (CLR 2018: 247-248)

After the Civil War, farming remained the primary land-use, with new transportation uses upon completion of the Fredericksburg & Gordonsville Railroad in 1872–76. Formal battle commemoration and tourism were introduced through five monuments dedicated between 1879 and 1903, and use of the second Chancellorsville Inn as a hotel catering to visitors to the battlefield. Plans for use of the entire Fairview Plantation for commemorative purposes in 1892 by the Chancellorsville Battlefield Association went largely unrealized. Cemeterial uses expanded with establishment of the Wilderness Church cemetery in 1915. Commercial uses included a gas station built by the Rowley family across from the Chancellorsville Inn in ca. 1925. Destruction of the second Chancellorsville Inn by fire in 1927 marked the end of that site's long history of on-and-off commercial uses. (CLR 2018: 248)

During the period of historic park development between 1931 and 1963, transportation, agricultural, religious, cemeterial, and commemorative uses continued. Tourism expanded significantly upon completion of the national military park in the 1930s. The railroad was abandoned in 1937, and suburban (non-agricultural) residential land use appeared along Route 3, Elys Ford Road, and McLaws Drive. Use of the park during the 1930s included automobile touring, picnicking, and walking/hiking along designed trails. By the end of the historic park period in 1963, both picnicking and walking/hiking had largely disappeared, and park staff housing was introduced with completion of the Ranger Lane quarters in 1961. Agriculture remained within current park boundaries at the Hawkins Farm, Locust Grove, Talley Farm, Lee Farm (near bivouac), Craig Farm (McLaws Wedge), and Wellford clearing. (CLR 2018: 248)

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
Farming remained on private inholdings and through lease agreements on park land. Commercial uses disappeared with demolition of the Rowley gas station in ca. 1965. Industrial uses were introduced in the Fairview clearing at the Johnston construction facility, but were removed by 1977. Suburban residential uses expanded along Route 3, Old Plank Road, Elys Ford Road, McLaws Drive, and Jackson Trail West, but were reduced within park boundaries as houses were removed following park acquisition. The most significant changes in land use occurred adjacent to park boundaries with development of Hazel Grove as the Wilderness Presidential Resorts beginning in ca. 1973, and sprawling suburban housing subdivisions that were developed after 1980. (CLR 2018: 248)

Evaluation:
Existing park land uses contribute to the historic character of the Chancellorsville landscape as a commemorative battlefield park, while remaining agricultural uses contribute to both the Civil War and historic park-era character of the landscape (Figure 25). Actual crops grown have changed since 1863, but the overall use remains similar. The Hawkins Farm and Wilderness Church are the only two properties that have remained in the same ownership and historic use since 1863. The main roads that existed in 1863, with the exception of Germanna Plank Road, also continue to function as transportation corridors, although their physical form has changed significantly. Surrounding suburban residential land use and automobile traffic diminish the overall historic character of the landscape. The most substantial change in land use is from the battle action that occurred in May 1863 to the quiet park setting of today. (CLR 2018: 249)

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 WOUNDING (VISITOR CENTER) AREA 1	196707	Undetermined					No
Visitor Center Picnic Area (LU-5)	196708	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	23830	Yes
FURNACE LANDS AREA	196709	Undetermined					No
Life Estate Parcel 03-239: 8507 Old Plank Road (LU-18)	196710	Contributing					No
JACKSON TRAIL AREA	196711	Undetermined					No
Granny Acres Parcel 03-268 (9939 Brock Road) (LU-28)	196712	Contributing					No
FLANK ATTACK BATTLEFIELD AREA	196713	Undetermined					No
Burton Farm (Parcel 03-102) (LU-29)	196714	Contributing					No
Continental Can Parcel, Route 3 (Parcel 03-165) (LU-31)	196715	Contributing					No
Jackson’s Take-Off (Parcels 04-101, 102, 103) (LU-35)	196716	Contributing					No
Old Stop 8 Median Parcel (Parcel 03-101) (LU-36)	196717	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 25. View of the visitor center picnic area (LU-5), in the Jackson Wounding (Visitor Center) area. (SUNY-ESF 2015, P1081356)

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

Historic Condition (to 1963):
Circulation refers to the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute systems of movement in a landscape. During the Civil War, circulation in the Chancellorsville landscape consisted of two primary roads: the Orange Plank Road, a privately developed timber-surfaced road, and the older Orange Turnpike. The Old Mountain Road, probably a remnant of the pre-1813 alignment of the Orange Turnpike (Germanna Road) extended through the woods west of the Chancellorsville Inn. Narrower secondary roads included River Road, Mineral Springs Road, Elys Ford Road, and Brock Road. The major intersections in the area were the four-way crossing of the turnpike (plank road) and Elys Ford Road at the Chancellorsville Inn, and the three-way intersection of the turnpike and plank road at Wilderness Church. Outside of these public roads, there were narrow unimproved farm roads and mine roads that traversed the fields and woods of Chancellorsville. Furnace Road provided the main access to the Catharine Furnace from the turnpike. During the Battle of Chancellorsville, the turnpike/plank road (Route 3) formed the spine of the battlefield, where Confederates advanced east against U.S. forces. Stonewall Jackson led his troops down a twelve-mile-long route along mine and farm roads to the south to launch his surprise attack on the U.S. right flank. Jackson was mortally wounded along the Old Mountain Road. The bed of the unfinished Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad, which crossed the area roughly parallel to the turnpike, was not used as a primary route by either army. (CLR 2018: 249)

After the Civil War, the public roads were repaired and the railroad was completed. Some of the old farm and mine roads were abandoned, as well as the Old Mountain Road. The front walk and steps to the Chancellorsville Inn were retained during rebuilding and completed in ca. 1872. Destruction of the building to fire in 1927 led to loss of adjoining walks, although the front steps remained. (CLR

2018: 249)

During the period of historic park development between 1931 and 1963, circulation in the Chancellorsville landscape underwent significant changes with construction of the park drives between 1931 and 1935 that were designed by the War Department. The drives were characterized by gentle alignments, macadam construction with oiled pea-gravel surfaces, turf shoulders, triangular intersections, and stone bridges and culverts. Some followed existing antebellum roads, including River Road, Furnace Road, Bullock Road, and the road between Fairview and Hazel Grove (Berry Paxton Drive). Mineral Springs Road was planned for improvement, but the work was never done. New roads were built parallel to lines of earthworks, including Hooker Drive and Slocum Drive, or through woods to connect park drives, including Stuart Drive and Sickles Drive. A short loop drive off Route 3 was built in 1933 and realigned in 1937 to access the visitor contact station and Jackson monument. Small parking areas were built near Catharine Furnace and Hazel Grove-Fairview vista clearing. The longest single park road was the 5.2-mile-long Jackson Trail built between 1939 and 1943. It was designed by the NPS as a rustic, narrow gravel road to give visitors a sense of the battle-period mine and farm roads used by Jackson's troops. In addition to drives, the NPS also built a system of six rustic foot trails with commemorative names that provided access to earthworks and picnic areas, extending from Couch's Works along Elys Ford Road south to Catharine Furnace and east to Old Plank Road. After World War II, the park abandoned the trail system, and added asphalt pavement on all but the Jackson Trail in ca. 1950. Development of the Mission 66 visitor center and staff housing resulted in the removal of the 1937 loop drive at the visitor contact station, and addition of an asphalt entrance road, parking area, and concrete walks completed by 1963. The visitor center was constructed on the historic alignment of the Old Mountain Road. Ranger Lane and the driveways and concrete walks to the three employee residences were completed in 1961. (CLR 2018: 249-250)

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
Four new trails with interpretive signage were added beginning in 1979, along portions of earlier foot trails. Parking areas built in the 1930s were removed and new ones added at auto tour stops. In 1973, the park sold most of Miles Drive (River Road) and Mineral Springs Road in exchange for lands that were then felt to be more important to the story of Chancellorsville. The widening of Route 3 into a divided highway, beginning with the section from Elys Ford Road east in ca. 1965, and to the west in ca. 1972, required removal of portions of Stuart Drive and McLaws Drive, and led the park to remove the northern half of Berry-Paxton Drive. Widening also resulted in isolation of the park's Stop 8 parcel at the Flank Attack battlefield into the median of the newly divided highway. With acquisition of the Ashton and Brygider farms to the north in 1998, the park converted a farm road into a park road leading to the new tour stop 8. Suburban development in the region led to large increases in traffic on the public roads as well as on park drives. (CLR 2018: 250)

Evaluation:
Circulation is a defining characteristic of the Chancellorsville landscape, reflecting its development as a national military park during the 1930s (Figures 26, 27). Most of the park drives retain historic character defined by alignment, turf shoulders, and stone-faced culverts and bridges. Major changes since 1963 have occurred with the removal or alienation of portions of the historic park drive system. Civil War-era circulation remains in the existing adjoining public roads, although they have been substantially altered through widening, realignment, and pavement in asphalt. The battle-period entry road to Wilderness Church has likewise been paved and widened to accommodate parking. The only circulation features that remain largely intact from the Civil War are the privately-owned main farm road at the Hawkins Farm, and Mineral Springs Road, only a small part of which is owned by the park. (CLR 2018: 250)

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
PARK-WIDE FEATURES	196718	Undetermined					No
Park Drive Shoulder Parking Areas (C-2)	196719	Contributing					No
CORE BATTLEFIELD AREA	196720	Undetermined					No
Berry-Paxton Drive (C-3)	196721	Contributing	082098		Location	23969	Yes
Bullock Road (C-4)	196722	Contributing	082101		Location	23953	Yes
Bullock House Site Path (C-5)	196723	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Chancellorsville History Trail (C-6)	196724	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	23993	Yes
Ely’s Ford Road (portion) (C-7)	196725	Contributing					No
Hazel Grove-Fairview Trail (C-8)	196726	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	23994	Yes
Hooker Drive (C-9)	196727	Contributing	082083		Location	23949	Yes
Johnston Construction Site Concrete Road (C-10)	196728	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Mineral Springs Road (portion) (C-11) (Con, but will need SHPO eval)	196729	Undetermined					No
Ranger Road (Lane) (C-12)	196730	Contributing			Asset	400670	Yes
Ranger Lane Driveways and Entrance Walks (C-13)	196731	Contributing			Asset	400670	Yes
River Road (Miles Drive) (portion) (C-14)	196732	Contributing	082085		Location	23951	Yes
Slocum Drive (C-15)	196733	Contributing	082094				No
Stuart Drive (C-16)	196734	Contributing	082096		Location	23953	Yes
Maintenance Area Drive/Parking (C-17) (Con, but will need SHPO eval)	196735	Undetermined			Asset	400677	Yes
JACKSON WOUNDING (VISITOR CENTER) AREA	196736	Undetermined					No
Chancellorsville Visitor Center Entrance Road and Parking Area (C-18)	196737	Contributing			Location	23974	Yes
Visitor Center Brick Entry Plaza and Walks (C-19)	196738	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Visitor Center Concrete Walks (C-20) (Con, but will need SHPO eval)	196739	Undetermined			Asset	17873	Yes
Wounding of “Stonewall” Jackson Trail (C-21)	196740	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	24436	Yes

CHANCELLORSVILLE INN SITE	196741	Undetermined					No
Chancellorsville Inn Parking Area (C-22)	196742	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1331268	Yes
Chancellorsville Inn Site Walk (C-23)	196743	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1331984	Yes
FURNACE LANDS AREA	196744	Undetermined					No
Furnace Road (Old Furnace Road) (C-28)	196745	Contributing	082122		Location	23953	Yes
Lee-Jackson Bivouac Path (C-29)	196746	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Maury House Site Trail (C-30) (Con, but will need SHPO eval)	196747	Undetermined			Location	23995	Yes
McLaw’s Drive (C-31)	196748	Contributing	082088		Location	23953	Yes
McLaw’s Trail (C-33)	196749	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	61023	Yes
McLaw’s Trailhead Parking (C-34)	196750	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Orange Plank Road (Old Plank Road, Route 610, Part) (C-35) (Con, but will need SHPO eval)	196751	Undetermined					No
Sickles Drive (C-36)	196752	Contributing	082092		Location	23953	Yes
JACKSON TRAIL AREA	196753	Undetermined					No
Granny Acres Lane (9939 Brock Road driveway) (C-52)	196754	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Jackson Trail East (C-54)	196755	Contributing	007897		Location	23978	Yes
Jackson Trail West (C-55)	196756	Contributing	007897		Location	46311	Yes
Old Carter Road (Part) (C-56) (Con, but will need SHPO eval)	196757	Undetermined					No
Wellford House Site Path (C-58)	196758	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Woods Road #1 (C-59)	196759	Undetermined					No
Old Furnace Road Trace (AS-18)	196760	Contributing	0082091		Asset	1327514	Yes
FLANK ATTACK BATTLEFIELD AREA	196761	Undetermined					No
Ashton Farm Entrance Road (C-63)	196762	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Stop 8 Drive (Jackson Flank Attack Road) (C-65)	196763	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Wagner Farm Entrance Road (C-66)	196764	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 26. View of Mineral Spring Road (C-11), in the Core Battlefield area. (SUNY-ESF 2015, DSCN1799)



Figure 27. View of Jackson Trail East (C-54), in the Jackson Trail area. (SUNY-ESF 2015, IMG-0159)

Landscape Characteristic: Topography

Historic Condition (to 1963):
Topography is the three dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features (such as slope and articulation) and orientation (such as elevation and solar aspect). During the Civil War, topography within the Chancellorsville landscape was mostly natural, except for iron pits (mines) within the 4,648-acre Catharine Furnace property and elsewhere, the rail bed of the unfinished Fredericksburg & Gordonsville Railroad, and minor grading along roads and at building sites. The advance of troops on May 1, 2, and 3, 1863 led to extensive topographic changes with miles of earthen trenches and numerous crescent-shaped gun pits (lunettes) dug into the soft soils by both U.S. and Confederate forces. The trenches featured depressions and linear mounds that served as defensive shields: U.S. north-south facing works, primarily around the Chancellors' Fairview Plantation, reflected the early strategy of the battle when U.S. forces expected the Confederate advance from the south; Confederate east-west works reflected Jackson's surprise attack on the U.S. right (west) flank. Some of the more carefully built earthworks, generally those constructed before the flank attack, featured supporting log walls (known as log works), while those thrown up in haste were built with core or covering of debris that often included trees, dead animals, wagons, and fences. (CLR 2018: 251)

After the Civil War, the earthworks were abandoned and most became covered in trees and undergrowth, or were removed as farmers returned their fields to production, such as at Locust Grove (Wagner Farm). The earthworks diminished in height due to erosion and decomposition of the debris core and supporting log structures. An earthen causeway was built or completed by 1876 along the Fredericksburg & Gordonsville Railroad across the lowlands of the Ni River near present Jackson Trail East. (CLR 2018: 251)

During the period of historic park development between 1931 and 1963, earthworks formed the organizational structure of the park, with initial land acquisition focused on acquiring corridors along the earthworks within the core of the battlefield in and around the Fairview Plantation, according to a modified Antietam Plan. Remaining earthworks not incorporated into the park were located along Mineral Springs Road at the Apex of Hooker's last line, and at Locust Grove (Dowdall's Tavern). During the mid-to-late 1930s, CCC enrollees cleared brush from the earthworks and established turf on many. One gun pit (lunette) at Fairview was restored in 1936 to its presumed original dimensions. During and after World War II, except for turf on the Fairview gun pits, the park stopped maintaining vegetation on the earthworks and many became hidden by undergrowth and debris. Other topographic changes resulted from construction of the park roads during the 1930s and early 1940s, which required substantial grading in areas and addition of earthen causeways across lowlands along Furnace Road, Sickles Drive, and Jackson Trail East. (CLR 2018: 251)

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
After 1963, changes in topography within the Chancellorsville landscape were few, except along the Route 3 corridor. Lowering of the highway in ca. 1973 created banks in front of the Jackson monument and at Berry-Paxton Drive in ca. 1973, and led to removal of the northern Fairview gun pits. Some other earthworks were removed to provide access to residential development off McLaws Drive and Elys Ford Road. (CLR 2018: 251)

Evaluation:
Since the end of historic park development in 1963, the topography of the Chancellorsville landscape has changed little in overall character, except along Route 3 due to highway widening and realignment (Figures 28, 29). Changes to the Civil War-era character have resulted from erosion of the defensive earthworks, resulting in the inconspicuous mounds and depressions that exist today. The lack of vegetation maintenance on the earthworks (except for the Fairview gun pits) has made the earthworks less conspicuous than during the early period of park development prior to World War II. (CLR 2018: 251)

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
PARK-WIDE FEATURES	196765	Undetermined					No
Chancellorsville Federal Works, Unnamed (T-1)	196766	Undetermined			Location	17550	Yes
Chancellorsville Confederate Works, Unnamed (T-2)	196767	Undetermined					No
CORE BATTLEFIELD AREA	196768	Undetermined					No
Chancellorsville Federal Earthworks: Hooker's Apex (T-3)	196769	Contributing	007896		Location	17553	No
Chancellorsville Federal Earthworks: Couch's Works (Federal Works North of Pike) (T-4)	196770	Contributing	007893				No
Chancellorsville Federal Earthworks: Fairview Artillery Positions (T-5)	196771	Contributing	007892		Location	17549	Yes
Chancellorsville Federal Earthworks: Federal V Corps, Griffin's 1st Division Line (T-6)	196772	Contributing	082140				No
Chancellorsville Confederate Earthworks: Jackson's Corps Line (T-7)	196773	Contributing	082150		Location	17557	Yes
Chancellorsville Confederate Earthworks: 12th Corps, Pender's Line (T-8)	196774	Contributing	082154		Location	17559	Yes
Chancellorsville Federal Earthworks: Slocum's Line (T-9)	196775	Contributing	007894		Location	17551	Yes
Chancellorsville Federal Earthworks: Slocum's Log Works (Stonewall's Brigade Line) (T-10)	196776	Contributing	007895		Location	17552	Yes
JACKSON WOUNDING (VISITOR CENTER) AREA	196777	Undetermined					No
Visitor Center Septic Field or Drainage Depression (T-11)	196778	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
FURNACE LANDS AREA	196779	Undetermined					No
Chancellorsville Confederate Earthworks: Anderson's Line Gun Pit (T-12)	196780	Contributing	082142		Location	17556	Yes

Chancellorsville Confederate Earthworks: McLaws' Line (Anderson's Line) (T-13)	196781	Contributing	007891		Location	17548	Yes
Chancellorsville Confederate Earthworks: Posey's Line (T-14)	196782	Contributing	082145		Location	17555	Yes
JACKSON TRAIL AREA	196783	Undetermined					No
Jackson Trail East Causeways (T-15) (Con, but will need SHPO eval)	196784	Undetermined					No
Jackson Trail East Embankments (T-17) (Con, but will need SHPO eval)	196785	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 28. A trench earthwork at Pender's Line (T-8), in the Core Battlefield area. This is one of the best preserved trenches on the battlefield in terms of topography. (SUNY-ESF 2015, DSCN1786)



Figure 29. The airview Artillery Positions, U.S. (T-5), in the Core Battlefield area. (SUNY-ESF 2013, P1081546)

Landscape Characteristic: **Vegetation**

Historic Condition (to 1963:
Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, groundcovers, and herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape. During the Civil War, vegetation within the Chancellorsville landscape consisted of agricultural crops, orchards, groves, specimen trees, and turf. Crops included wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, potatoes, and pasture. A peach orchard was maintained at the Fairview house. Notable specimen and groves of trees included a stand of white pine around Wilderness Church, a row of elms and poplars in front of the Chancellorsville Inn, and a large oak tree in the middle of the Fairview clearing. During the battle, crops, orchards, and specimen trees were damaged or destroyed. The oak tree in the Fairview clearing purportedly served as a U.S. signal station. (CLR 2018: 252)

After the Civil War, fields were slowly returned to production, and the oak tree signal station remained as a memento of the battle until about 1920. Some of the elms continued to shade the front lawn of the Chancellorsville Inn after it was rebuilt in ca. 1872, and even after the building burned down for a second time in 1927. At the Wellford Plantation and Chancellorsville Inn, large fruit orchards were established around the turn of the century. (CLR 2018: 252)

During the period of historic park development between 1931 and 1963, the NPS, through CCC labor, planted thousands of trees and shrubs throughout the park. Along the park drives, native species such as flowering dogwood, Eastern redcedar, tulip-tree, pine, laurel, hazel, alder, oak, sumac, and huckleberry were transplanted from surrounding woods to beautify the landscape by directing views, defining spaces, and providing visual interest, in keeping with the existing character of the dominant oak woods. Near the visitor contact station (visitor center), a native wildflower garden was established as a memorial to General “Stonewall” Jackson. In some areas, such as around the Lee-Jackson bivouac and north of the Bullock house site, conifer plantations were set out to reestablish wooded conditions. A line of conifers was planted along the Fairview gun pits (lunettes) to screen private property to the east. Agricultural crops continued to be raised on private farms, and the white pine grove at Wilderness Church disappeared by the 1930s. After World War II, the Jackson wildflower garden was abandoned and the plantings along the drives became naturalized. Development of the visitor center and Ranger Lane housing included addition of lawn and planting of oaks, flowering dogwoods, and shrubs. (CLR 2018: 252-253)

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
After 1963, new plantings in the Chancellorsville landscape were limited to removal and replacement of shrubs and herbaceous beds around the visitor center, reforestation of the area between the visitor center and Bullock Road, addition of a line of shrubs along the Jackson monument to screen Route 3, and addition of a pine trees at the Hazel Grove artillery site to screen the Wilderness Presidential Resort established in ca. 1973. The area of turf south of the visitor center was reduced, and trees grew up around the Chancellorsville cemetery. The conifer plantations at the Lee-Jackson bivouac and near the Bullock house became naturalized with the native hardwoods forest. Ornamental shrubs and trees were removed from residential properties acquired by the park along Route 3, Elys Ford Road, and Old Plank Road. Agricultural crops and pasture continued to be maintained at the Hawkins Farm, Wagner Farm (Locust Grove), and McLaws clearing. Park acquisition of the Chancellorsville Inn site in 1972 was followed by establishment of turf and some ornamental trees that supplemented a row of Eastern red-cedar maintained from the Rowley ownership period. Park acquisition of the Fairview clearing led to removal of the pine screen east of the gun pits in 2005. (CLR 2018: 253)

Evaluation:
Since the end of historic park period in 1963, planted and managed vegetation within the Chancellorsville landscape has remained consistent in overall character, with major changes limited to plantings around the visitor center, removal of the pine screen at the Fairview gun pits, and addition of screening at the Hazel Grove site (Figures 30, 31, 32). Notable changes since the Civil War include loss of the white pine grove at Wilderness Church, the signal station oak in the Fairview clearing, the peach orchard at Fairview, and the row of elms and poplars at the Chancellorsville Inn. Aside from these features, vegetation was characterized mostly by agricultural crops, which are now primarily pasture and hay, rather than food crops. (CLR 2018: 253)

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
PARK-WIDE FEATURES	196786	Undetermined					No
Chancellorsville Park Drive Plantings and Turf Shoulders (V-1)	196787	Contributing			Asset	11080	Yes
Chancellorsville Field Crops and Meadow Grasses (V-2)	196788	Contributing			Location	22927	Yes
CORE BATTLEFIELD AREA	196789	Undetermined					No
Berry-Paxton Drive Triangle Trees (V-3)	196790	Contributing					No
Bullock Clearing Tree Line (V-4)	196791	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Chancellor Cemetery Trees (V-5)	196792	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Hazel Grove Pine Screen (V-6)	196793	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Slocum Drive Triangle Trees (V-7)	196794	Contributing					No
JACKSON WOUNDING (VISITOR CENTER) AREA	196795	Undetermined					No
Visitor Center Shrub Rows (V-8)	196796	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Jackson Monument Screening (V-9)	196797	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Visitor Center Dogwood Row (V-10)	196798	Contributing					No
Visitor Center Lawn (V-11)	196799	Contributing			Asset	1333023	Yes
Visitor Center Plaza Raised Bed Plantings (V-12)	196800	Noncontributing – Incompatible			Asset	11073	Yes
Visitor Center Sign Bed Plantings (V-13)	196801	Noncontributing – Incompatible			Asset	11073	Yes
Visitor Center Specimen Trees (V-14	196802	Contributing			Asset	11074	Yes
CHANCELLORSVILLE INN SITE	196803	Undetermined					No
Elys Ford Road Red-Cedar Row (V-15)	196804	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Chancellorsville Inn Site Lawn (V-16)	196805	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Chancellorsville Inn Site Specimen Trees (V-17)	196806	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
FURNACE LANDS AREA 22	196807	Undetermined					No

Furnace Drive Triangle Trees (V-18)	196808	Contributing					No
Lee-Jackson Bivouac Memorial Cedars (V-19)	196809	Contributing					No
FLANK ATTACK BATTLEFIELD AREA 25	196810	Undetermined					No
Ashton Farmstead Grove (V-20)	196811	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Brygider Farm Oaks (V-21)	196812	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 30. Mature trees (V-7) in the Slocum Drive triangle, in the Core Battlefield area. (SUNY-ESF, DSCN1758)



Figure 31. Visitor center shrub rows (V-8) and visitor center sign bed plantings (V-13), in the Jackson Wounding (Visitor Center) area. (SUNY-ESF 2013, P1081334a)



Figure 32. Mature cedars (V-19) at the Lee-Jackson Bivouac Memorial, in the Furnace Lands area. (SUNY-ESF 2013, P1081458)

Landscape Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Historic Condition (to 1963):

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. During the Civil War, buildings and structures within the Chancellorsville landscape included the ca. 1816 Chancellorsville Inn, the largest and most prominent building on the battlefield; the 1853 Wilderness Church, the only religious building and a prominent part of the Flank Attack battlefield that replaced a pre-1778 building; and seven farmstead buildings (houses, barns, etc.) at the Fairview, Bullock, Wellford, Trigg, Stephens, and Hawkins farms within or immediately adjoining current park boundaries. The Wellford house, built in 1838, and Chancellorsville Inn were the only known primary brick buildings. The largest complex of buildings and structures on the battlefield was at the Catharine Furnace, which included the thirty-six-foot-tall stone stack of the blast furnace and approximately ten adjacent stone and wood buildings. These included a coal house that measured 100 feet long, an engine house, casting house, bridge house (connected buildings on the bluff), ball house, pattern house, smoke house, and a blacksmith's shop. On top of the bluff stood an office and large boarding house. During the battle, the Chancellorsville Inn, Fairview house, and Bullock house were destroyed. The Catharine Furnace complex was destroyed during the Battle of the Wilderness the following year. (CLR 2018: 254)

The ruined chimney of the Fairview house remained standing into the early 20th century as a memento of the war. The Chancellorsville Inn was rebuilt by 1872 at about half its original size, which incorporated the brick walls of the antebellum west wing and the front stone steps. The Bullock house was not rebuilt. Melzi Chancellor, owner of Locust Grove, built a new residence and office on his property north of Wilderness Church in ca. 1869 (later Verna Farm). In ca. 1895, a new farmstead was built on the Locust Grove property north of the turnpike (Route 3), probably by the Chewing family (present Wagner Farm), and another farmstead was built across from the Talley Farm (later Ashton Farm). The antebellum Stephens farmhouse along Jackson Trail West was replaced in the latter 19th century by a new farmstead on the hill to the south, known as Rosemont (present Hilltop Farm). Farmhouses were built at post-war farms, including the Lee Farm along Old Plank Road and the Craig Farm at the corner of Furnace Road (McLaws Drive) and Route 3. In 1899, Wilderness Church was replaced with a new building of about the same size, and in ca. 1920, the antebellum Hawkins House was replaced. In ca. 1925, the Rowley family, owners of the Chancellorsville Inn, were probably the builders of a bungalow near the site of the Bullock House along Elys Ford Road. In ca. 1927, they built a gas station across the street from the inn at the corner of Route 3 and Old Plank Road. That same year, the second Chancellorsville Inn was destroyed by fire; the entrance steps and brick walls from the east wing, some of which dated to the original antebellum building, remained standing. (CLR 2018: 254)

During the early period of historic park development between 1931 and 1942, there were four park buildings constructed by the National Park Service, all designed in a standard rustic style used throughout the national military park. Intended to harmonize with the natural setting and convey the character of pioneer construction, these included the visitor contact station along Route 3 (1935) and two nearby privies (ca. 1935), and the maintenance garage (1937) off Hooker Drive. A planned staff residence across Hooker Drive was never built. To the north, a large complex of tar-paper sheathed temporary frame buildings was constructed along Elys Ford Road for CCC Camp MP-3 (NP-11) in ca. 1933. These were removed by 1945. Construction of the park drive system between 1931 and 1935 included the addition of many structures to the landscape that shared a common style and use of stone ashlar, including culverts, drainage ditches, tree rings that protected trees from changes in grade, and two large double-arch bridges. Poured concrete bridges (box culverts) and a stone ford were built on the more rustic, NPS-designed Jackson Trail built between 1939 and1942. Numerous rustic wood foot bridges were built along the park's trail system in ca. 1935 and removed after World War II. (CLR 2018: 254-255)

As part of its Mission 66 improvements, the park removed the 1935 visitor contact station and the nearby privies, and constructed four new buildings, all designed by Park Service architects in a Modernist style that emphasized simple massing and details: three clapboard-sided ranch-form frame staff residences along Ranger Drive completed in 1961; and the brick and steel visitor center completed in 1962 and dedicated on the centennial of the battle in 1963. The visitor center won a national honor award from the American Institute of Architects in 1963. A planned maintenance area off Ranger Lane was never realized. (CLR 2018: 255)

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
After 1963, there was little substantial change to park buildings and structures aside from the addition of a water tower in ca. 1970, off Ranger Lane where a maintenance facility had been planned. The last antebellum building within or adjacent to park boundaries, the brick Wellford house along Jackson Trail East, was demolished by its private owner in ca. 1970. The last standing walls of the fire-ruined Chancellorsville Inn were taken down by the private property owner in 1966, prior to park acquisition of the site. Expansion of park property brought in early- and mid-20th-century houses, most of which have been torn down. These included seven houses along the north side of Route 3 west of the visitor center, five houses along Route 3 within the Fairview clearing including the Rowley's bungalow built in 1932 to replace the Chancellorsville Inn, six houses along the west side of Elys Ford Road, and two houses along Old Plank Road. Park land alienated along Miles Drive (River Road) in 1973 was developed with a dozen houses. Park acquisition of land at the Flank Attack battlefield included removal of the post-Civil War Ashton farmstead and Verna (Melzi Chancellor) farmstead, and the mid-19th century Brygider farmstead. Hundreds of houses were built adjacent to park boundaries, mostly after 1980. (CLR 2018: 255)

Evaluation:
Since the end of historic park development in 1963, the exteriors of park designed and built buildings and structures have largely remained unchanged aside from alteration of paint colors (Figures 33, 34, 35, 36, 37). Non-park building and structures have undergone significant change due to the removal of non-historic buildings, mostly early and mid-20th century houses. Several non-historic buildings remain on private in-holdings or on park property with rights to life estate. There are no standing buildings or structures dating to the Civil War, except for the ruined stack of the Catharine Furnace. Wilderness Church and the Hawkins farmhouse, both on private inholdings, are late 19th- and early 20th-century generations of antebellum buildings. While buildings were a significant characteristic of the 1863 landscape, overall they are inconspicuous today. (CLR 2018: 255)

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
CORE BATTLEFIELD AREA 1	196813	Undetermined					No
Berry-Paxton Drive Stream Culvert (BS-1)	196814	Contributing	082099		Asset	17540	Yes
Berry-Paxton Drive Stream Culverts (BS-2)	196815	Contributing	082100		Asset	18438	Yes
Bullock Drive Drainage Culverts (5) (BS-3)	196816	Contributing	082102		Asset	17541	Yes
Bullock Drive Tree Ring (BS-4) (Con, but will need SHPO eval)	196817	Undetermined					No
Chancellorsville Cemetery Wall (BS-5)	196818	Noncontributing – Compatible	082103		Asset	11072	Yes
Chancellorsville Maintenance Building (Utility-Garage) (BS-6)	196819	Contributing	082082		Location	23800	Yes
Chancellorsville Sand Shed (BS-7)	196820	Noncontributing – Incompatible			Location	86616	Yes

Hooker Drive Culverts (1–4) (BS-8)	196821	Contributing	082084				No
Quarters #4 (BS-10)	196822	Contributing			Location	23803	Yes
Quarters #5 (BS-10)	196823	Contributing			Location	23805	Yes
Quarters #6 (BS-10)	196824	Contributing			Location	23804	Yes
Ranger Lane Water Tower Complex (BS-11)	196825	Noncontributing – Incompatible			Asset		Yes
Ranger Lane Fire Cache and Shed (BS-12)	196826	Noncontributing – Incompatible			Location		Yes
River Road (Miles Drive) Drainage Culverts (2) (BS-13)	196827	Contributing	082086		Asset	17522	Yes
River Road (Miles Drive) Tree Rings (3) (BS-14)	196828	Contributing	082087				No
Slocum Drive Tree Ring (BS-15)	196829	Contributing	082139				No
Slocum Drive Drainage Culverts (3) (BS-16)	196830	Contributing	082095		Asset	17536	Yes
Stuart Drive Double Stream Culvert (BS-17)	196831	Contributing	082151		Asset	18437	Yes
Stuart Drive Drainage Culverts (5) (BS-18)	196832	Contributing	082097		Asset	17539	Yes
JACKSON WOUNDING (VISITOR CENTER) AREA	196833	Undetermined					No
Chancellorsville Visitor Center (BS-19)	196834	Contributing			Location	23815	Yes
Firehose Vault and Hydrant (BS-20)	196835	Undetermined					No
Jackson Monument (BS-21)	196836	Contributing	007903		Location	23985	Yes
Raised Bed Brick Wall (BS-22)	196837	Noncontributing – Incompatible			Asset	11020	Yes
Visitor Center Route 3 Entrance Signs (BS-23) (Con, but will need SHPO eval)	196838	Undetermined					No
CHANCELLORSVILLE INN SITE	196839	Undetermined					No
Chancellorsville Inn Entrance Steps (BS-24) (Con, but will need SHPO eval)	196840	Undetermined					No
Chancellorsville Inn Interpretive Foundations (BS-25)	196841	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Well (BS-26)	196842	Undetermined			Asset	1331982	Yes
FURNACE LANDS AREA	196843	Undetermined					No

Furnace Road Bridge (BS-27)	196844	Contributing	082090		Location	23957	Yes
Furnace Road Drainage Culverts (2) and Stone-Lined Ditch (BS-28, BS-29)	196845	Contributing	082089		Asset	17531	Yes
Furnace Road Tree Rings (3) (BS-30) (Con, but will need SHPO eval)	196846	Undetermined					No
McLaws Drive Drainage Culverts (3) (BS-31)	196847	Contributing	082153		Asset	17526	Yes
Sickles Drive Bridge (BS-32)	196848	Contributing	082117		Location	23960	Yes
Sickles Drive Drainage Culverts and Stone-Lined Ditch (BS-33, BS-34)	196849	Contributing	082093		Asset	17534	Yes
JACKSON TRAIL AREA	196850	Undetermined					No
Jackson Trail Stream Ford (Brock Run Ford) (BS-35)	196851	Contributing	082105				No
Jackson Trail East Ore Run Culvert (BS-36) (Con, but will need SHPO eval)	196852	Undetermined					No
Jackson Trail East Brock Run Bridge (BS-37) (Con, but will need SHPO eval)	196853	Undetermined					No
Wellford House Site Well (BS-38)	196854	Undetermined					No
FLANK ATTACK BATTLEFIELD AREA	196855	Undetermined					No
House and Garage, 9437 Plank Road/Route 3 (Parcel 03-219) (BS-39)	196856	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Wagner Farm Complex (BS-40)	196857	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 33. The Chancellorsville Visitor Center (BS-19), in the Jackson Wounding (Visitor Center) area. (SUNY-ESF 2013, P1081331)



Figure 34. The Chancellorsville Maintenance Building (Utility-Garage) (BS-6), in the Core Battlefield area. (SUNY-ESF 2013, IMG-0089)



Figure 35. The double culvert (BS-17) that carries Stuart Drive over headwaters of the Lewis Run, in the Core Battlefield area. (SUNY-ESF 2015, P1081519)



Figure 36. One of the River Road tree rings (BS-14), in the Core Battlefield area. (SUNY-ESF 2015, P1081416)



Figure 37. A rustic stone-lined ditch (BS-29) in the shoulder on Furnace Road, in the Furnace Lands area. (SUNY-ESF 2013, P1081476)

Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas

Historic Condition (to 1963):
A view is the expansive and/or panoramic prospect of a broad range of vision that may be naturally occurring or deliberately contrived. A vista is a controlled prospect of a discrete, linear range of vision, which is deliberately contrived. During the Civil War, views and vistas within the Chancellorsville landscape were characterized by broad prospects across open agricultural land, and narrow views along road corridors. The expansive views within the clearing of the Fairview Plantation, especially looking southwest from the porch of the Chancellorsville Inn toward Hazel Grove, probably were the namesake of the plantation. The strategic sight lines possible in these open fields, along with those at the Hawkins
Farm, Locust Grove, Hazel Grove, and the Bullock Plantation made them the focus of the intense fighting and fortification during the Battle of Chancellorsville. A large oak tree in the middle of the Fairview clearing may have served as a signal station during the battle, visible from U.S. headquarters at the Chancellorsville Inn and U.S. artillery lines to the west. The view from Hazel Grove to Fairview allowed Confederates to fire upon U.S. forces at Fairview on May 3. Another strategic view existed at Burton Farm, where on May 2, 1863, Jackson or his aides looked out on the U.S. 11th Corps in the clearing surrounding Wilderness Church, and decided to move their surprise flank attack farther west. (CLR 2018: 256)

After the Civil War, the view from the Chancellorsville Inn remained a valued feature of the landscape, as evidenced by the addition of a cupola on the inn as rebuilt in ca. 1872, which provided tourists with broad prospects across the battlefield of May 3, 1863. These views diminished with decreases in the size of the clearing by the turn of the century, notably through reforestation of the clearing between Fairview and Hazel Grove. A focal point was introduced along the turnpike (Route 3) with the dedication of the Jackson monument in 1888. Views were expanded or established with clearings for farms established after the Civil War, notably at McLaws Wedge and the Lee-Jackson Bivouac, while others were lost or diminished, notably through reforestation of Furnace Hollow. (CLR 2018: 256)

During the period of historic park development between 1931 and 1963, the strategic view between Hazel Grove and Fairview was reopened in 1931 by the War Department through clearing of a narrower, straight corridor. The view to the east through the Fairview clearing was closed off with the planting of a line of conifers parallel to the north-south gun pits in ca. 1941. Views of the Jackson monument from Route 3 were maintained and reinforced with development of the surrounding area as the center of park operations. Burton Hill was incorporated into the park in 1960, but by this time the battle-period view north toward Wilderness Church had probably been lost due to growth of woods on the Talley Farm. (CLR 2018: 256)

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
After 1963, new views and vistas were incorporated into the Chancellorsville landscape through expansion of park boundaries and land acquisition. Purchase of the eastern Fairview clearing allowed the park to remove the ca. 1941 pine screen along the gun pits in 2005. Acquisition of a portion of the Flank Attack battlefield in 1998 allowed visitors to experience the Confederate's strategic views across the clearing surrounding Wilderness Church during the launch of the surprise flank attack on May 2, 1863. Construction of suburban houses beginning in the 1950s changed the wooded views along McLaws Drive and Jackson Trail East. Development of Wilderness Presidential Resorts beginning in ca. 1973 caused the park to block the historic view of the Hazel Grove site from Stuart Drive with a screen of pines. Widening and lowering of Route 3 made views of the Jackson Monument inconspicuous; the view was subsequently lost through the park's planting of shrubs in 1986 to screen increasingly heavy traffic. Elsewhere, suburban subdivisions begun in the 1980s created open and filtered views of houses, fences, and back yards along Slocum Drive, Furnace Road, Jackson Trail West, and at Stop 8 in the Flank Attack battlefield. (CLR 2018: 256)

Evaluation:
Since the end of historic park development in 1963, views and vistas have remained a defining characteristic of the Chancellorsville landscape, reflecting 1863 character as well as changes during the historic park period. Historic character has been lost in areas due to encroachment of woods into historic open fields, and introduction of modern development into the historic wooded setting (Figures 38, 39). Views along the park drives overall reflect character from the historic park era. Views of the Jackson monument from Route 3, once a focal point of the park, have been lost. Features related to the 1863 battlefield include the strategic Hazel Grove-Fairview vista, but within a narrower clearing that reflects early park development, and without the western continuation to Hazel Grove. Views across the Flank Attack have been diminished due to growth of trees south of Route 3, but retain the overall expansive character with the view across Wilderness Church. The "Fair-view" from the Chancellorsville Inn remains, but is interrupted by the divided highway of Route 3 and lacks the historic vantage point of the building. Insufficient documentation exists to determine whether the broad views across McLaws clearing existed in 1863. (CLR 2018: 257)

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
CORE BATTLEFIELD AREA	196858	Undetermined					No
Fairview-Hazel Grove Vista (VV-1)	196859	Contributing					No
JACKSON WOUNDING (VISITOR CENTER) AREA	196860	Undetermined					No
View of Jackson Monument from Route 3 (VV-2)	196861	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
CHANCELLORSVILLE INN SITE	196862	Undetermined					No
Fairview View (VV-3)	196863	Contributing					No
FURNACE LANDS AREA	196864	Undetermined					No
McLaws Wedge View (VV-4)	196865	Undetermined					No
FLANK ATTACK BATTLEFIELD AREA	205501	Undetermined					No
Confederate Flank Attack View (Stop 8) (VV-5)	205502	Contributing					No
US Flank Attack View (VV-6)	205503	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 38. The Fairview-Hazel Grove vista clearing, in the Core Battlefield area. (SUNY-ESF 2013, IMG-0162)



Figure 39. The Fairview View (VV-3), in the Chancellorsville Inn area. (SUNY-ESF 2013, IMG-0097)

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

Historic Condition (to 1963):
Small-scale features are elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape. During the Civil War, small-scale features within the Chancellorsville landscape (area within park boundaries) included items such as tools and vehicles that were part of farming and mining operations. The most widespread small-scale features were fences of several types, with whitewashed wood fences often around farmsteads, and rail fences around agricultural fields. Around the Chancellorsville Inn were whitewashed picket and plank fences that defined ornamental grounds. The Chancellor cemetery probably had a wood fence enclosure. Most fences were destroyed or damaged during the battle. The battle also left debris throughout the battlefield, including such things as rucksacks, arms, munitions, diaries, personal mementoes, and clothing, in addition to human remains. Troops collected valuable materials in the aftermath of the battles, and scavengers likely scoured the landscape as well, leaving few things behind. (CLR 2018: 257)

After the Civil War, fences were rebuilt, and by the early 20th century many had been replaced with barbed-wire, including those around the second Chancellorsville Inn as well as the Chancellor cemetery. Commemorative monuments were introduced with the Jackson rock in 1879, followed by the fence-enclosed Jackson monument in 1888, 114th Pennsylvania in 1899, 27th Indiana in ca. 1901, and Lee-Jackson bivouac marker in 1903. The Daughters of the Confederacy installed a stone and bronze monument along Route 3 in front of the Chancellorsville Inn in 1927. Stone grave markers were installed in the Chancellor cemetery after the Civil War, and at the Wilderness Church cemetery beginning in 1915. (CLR 2018: 257-258)

During the period of historic park development between 1931 and 1963, many small-scale features were introduced into the landscape for interpretation and wayfinding, but no commemorative monuments were added. These included iron identification tablets that had a formal design similar to those at other national military parks. The NPS added a series of sign types that initially had a Colonial Revival style that was soon replaced with a rustic style. These included large narrative signs with Masonite signboards, smaller all-wood narrative signs, and small directional signs. Rustic wood picnic tables and stone fireplaces were installed at the Furnace and Vista picnic areas. Other park small-scale features included a flagpole at the visitor contact station and another at the CCC camp. Stacked-rail fences were used to mark park boundaries at the entrances to the park drives. (CLR 2018: 258)

During the Mission 66 period, the park removed the rustic signs, bollards, picnic tables, and fireplaces and installed features with a more modern and durable design. The large narrative signs were redesigned with gray paint and a metal sign board, and several new or replacement identification tablets were fabricated in aluminum. The stacked-rail fences at the entrances to the drives were probably removed at this time and metal gates with short sections of wood fencing were added. The park introduced small metal tour route signs and two large brick entrance signs along Route 3, along with a flagstaff and directional compass at the new visitor center. Cannons were introduced as interpretive devices at the visitor contact station in the 1950s, and at Hazel Grove and Fairview in ca. 1960. (CLR 2018: 258)

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
After 1963, small-scale features in the Chancellorsville landscape changed little in overall composition, except for the addition of small metal signs known as site markers, wood trail signs, and standard NPS interpretive waysides and directional signage. Cannons were added at the Chancellorsville Inn site. Picnic tables and barrel-style trash receptacles were added near the visitor center. The identification tablets and larger narrative signs introduced in the 1930s and 1950s were not added to newly acquired park land, such as the Flank Attack battlefield. Rustic stacked-rail fencing was reintroduced to the park at the Chancellorsville Inn site in ca. 1987. One commemorative work, the Paxton monument, was dedicated in 1980. (CLR 2018: 258-259)

Evaluation:
Since the end of historic park development in 1963, small-scale features have changed through introduction of contemporary NPS signage, and removal of stacked-rail fences at park entrances (Figures 40, 41, 42, 43). The Mission 66 improvements to the park represented a significant departure from the earlier rustic park features. No small-scale features remain from 1863, but the five historic commemorative monuments and the cannon at Hazel Grove, Fairview, and the Chancellorsville Inn site recall military action. The most prominent small-scale feature, the Jackson monument along Route 3 at the heart of the battlefield park, has lost its historic prominence in the landscape. Overall, small-scale features are today a minor characteristic of the Chancellorsville landscape, but were significant in the 1863 landscape, most notably the many rail fences that influenced battle action, or were part of the historic park landscape. (CLR 2018: 259)

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
PARK-WIDE FEATURES	196877	Undetermined					No
Cast Metal Narrative Signs (Happel Signs) (SSF-1) (Con, but will need SHPO eval)	196878	Undetermined					No
Park Drive Entry Gates and Fences (SSF-2)	196879	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Interpretive Waysides and Site Markers (SSF-3)	196880	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	231589	Yes
Road ID Tablets (SSF-4)	196881	Contributing	082132				No
Earthworks ID Tablets (SSF-4)	196882	Contributing	082133				No
House Site ID Tablets (SSF-4)	196883	Contributing	082134				No
Mission 66-Era Battlefield Tour Route Signs (SSF-5) (Con, but will need SHPO eval)	196884	Undetermined					No
NPS Identification and Wayfinding Signs (SSF-6)	196885	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Wood Trail Signs (SSF-7)	196886	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
CORE BATTLEFIELD AREA	196887	Undetermined					No
114th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers Monument (Zouaves Monument) (SSF-8)	196888	Contributing	007902		Location	23984	Yes
27th Indiana Infantry Monument (SSF-9)	196889	Contributing	007900		Location	23982	Yes
Chancellor Cemetery Grave Markers (SSF-10)	196890	Contributing	082104		Location	23829	Yes

Chancellorsville Maintenance Yard Perimeter Fence (SSF-11)	196891	Undetermined					No
Fairview Artillery (4) (SSF-12) (Con, but will need SHPO eval)	196892	Undetermined					No
General E. F. Paxton Monument (SSF-13)	196893	Noncontributing – Compatible	007901		Location	23983	Yes
Hazel Grove Artillery (8) (SSF-14) (Con, but will need SHPO eval)	196894	Undetermined			Asset	1331974	Yes
Ranger Lane Quarters #4 Lamppost (SSF-15)	196895	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
JACKSON WOUNDING (VISITOR CENTER) AREA	196896	Undetermined					No
Brick Water Fountain (SSF-16)	196897	Undetermined			Asset	1332783	Yes
Visitor Center Benches (under canopy) (SSF-17) (Con, but will need SHPO eval)	196898	Undetermined					No
Visitor Center Benches (SSF-17)	196899	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Visitor Center Flagstaff (SSF-18) (Con, but will need SHPO eval)	196900	Undetermined					No
Jackson Rock (SSF-19)	196901	Contributing	007904		Location	23986	Yes
Old Orientation Disc (SSF-20) (Con, but will need SHPO eval)	196902	Undetermined					No
Orientation Disc (SSF-21) (Con, but will need SHPO eval)	196903	Undetermined			Location	44324	Yes
Picnic Tables (SSF-22)	196904	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Trash Receptacles (SSF-23)	196905	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Unknown Soldier Marker (SSF-24)	196906	Noncontributing – Compatible	082144		Location	23992	Yes
Sidney King Outdoor Battlefield Map (SSF-25)	196907	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
CHANCELLORSVILLE INN SITE	196908	Undetermined					No
Chancellorsville Inn Artillery (2) (SSF-26)	196909	Undetermined			Asset	1331961	Yes
Post and Cable Railing (SSF-27)	196910	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1330964	Yes
Rowley Infants Headboard and Posts (SSF-28)	196911	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Stacked Rail Fence (SSF-29)	196912	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1330964	Yes
Battle of Chancellorsville State Historical Marker (SSF-30) (Con, but will need SHPO eval)	196913	Undetermined					No
FURNACE LANDS AREA	196914	Undetermined					No
Catharine Furnace Fence (SSF-31)	196915	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1331002	Yes
Commemorative Cedars Plaque (Lee-Jackson Bivouac Memorial Plaque) (SSF-32)	196916	Contributing	082141		Location	23991	Yes
Lee-Jackson Bivouac Monument (SSF-33)	196917	Contributing	007899		Location	23981	Yes
Matthew Fontaine Maury Monument (SSF-34)	196918	Contributing	007909		Location	23990	Yes
FLANK ATTACK BATTLEFIELD AREA	196919	Undetermined					No
Stop 8 Entrance Sign, Gates, and Fences (SSF-35)	196920	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Wagner Farm Fences (SSF-36)	196921	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:





Figure 40. View of typical interpretive waysides and site markers (SSF-3), found throughout the park. (SUNY-ESF, P1081498)



Figure 41. View of the of one of thr Mission 66-era battlefield tour route signs (SSF-5), found throughout the park. (SUNY-ESF, DSCN1753)



Figure 42. The Matthew Fontaine Maury Birthplace Monument (SSF-34), in the Furnace Lands area. (SUNY-ESF 2013, P1081470)



Figure 43. Detail of the Lee-Jackson Bivouac Mounment (SSF-33), in the Furnace Lands area. (SUNY-ESF 2015, P2262321)

Landscape Characteristic: **Archeological Sites**

Historic Condition (to 1963):
Archeological sites are the locations of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features. Only sites identified in approved National Register documentation are identified in this report. For more information on archeological sites, refer the park's National Register documentation, updated in 2019.

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
CORE BATTLEFIELD AREA	196866	Undetermined					No
Bullock House Site (AS-1)	196867	Contributing		FRSP041.00			No
Chancellorsville Cemetery Grave Markers (AS-2)	196868	Contributing	082104	FRSP0044			No
Fairview (AS-6)	196869	Contributing		FRSP0043			No
CHANCELLORSVILLE INN SITE	196870	Undetermined					No
Chancellorsville Inn (AS-11)	196871	Contributing		FRSP042.00			No
FURNACE LANDS AREA	196872	Undetermined					No
Catharine Furnace Ruins (AS-14)	196873	Contributing	007910	FRSP008.00			No
Matthew Fontaine Maury Farmstead	196874	Contributing		FRSP00020.000			No
JACKSON TRAIL AREA	196875	Undetermined					No
Wellford Farmstead Site (AS-17)	196876	Contributing		FRSP009.00			No

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 5

Next Assessment Due Date: 05/21/2030

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 05/21/2025

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The overall landscape is well-maintained and in good condition.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 01/08/2022

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

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

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 07/22/2019

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The condition of the Chancellorsville Battlefield 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. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Adjacent Lands

Other Impact:

External or Internal: External

Impact Narrative: Key parts of the battlefield remain outside of park boundaries.

Date Identified: 08/26/2019

Type of Impact: Erosion

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Defensive earthworks are hidden beneath vegetation and are slowly eroding.

Date Identified: 08/26/2019

Type of Impact: Impending Development

Other Impact:

External or Internal: External

Impact Narrative: Historic parcels have been lost to suburban development, such as the Dowdall's Tavern and Hazel Grove.

Date Identified: 08/26/2019

Type of Impact: Other

Other Impact: Traffic

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative: Increasing non-park and commuter traffic on park roads. Heavy traffic on Route 3 immediately adjacent to park lands are visual and audible intrusions.

Date Identified: 08/26/2019

Type of Impact:	Release To Succession
Other Impact:	
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Narrative:	Existing fields and woods do not accurately reflect the historic patterns that influenced lines of battle and troop movement in 1863.
Date Identified:	08/26/2019

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Treatment Documents

Treatment Type: Rehabilitation

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: Cultural Landscape Report Parts 1 and 2

Document Date: 2018-01-01

Title:

IRMA Link:

Narrative:

As presented in the 2018 CLR, Rehabilitation is the appropriate primary (overall) treatment for the Chancellorsville cultural landscape. The Rehabilitation treatment is consistent with the park's original 1927 legislation. The act did not call for restoring the 1863 battlefield, but rather for developing a park that commemorated the Battle of Chancellorsville through both preservation of historic traces of war and addition of commemorative features. The treatment also supports the park's "Foundation Document" (2015), "Land Protection Plan" (1986, last update 2008), and other park and non-park planning documents. (CLR 2018: 363-368, 371)

As one of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, Rehabilitation is defined as "the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property which are significant to its historic, architectural, and cultural values." Rehabilitation is an appropriate treatment because it allows for flexibility in sensitively adapting the historic landscape to accommodate contemporary issues such as universal accessibility, traffic management, interpretation, natural resource conservation, and maintenance operations. Rehabilitation also allows for application of the other Standards, including Preservation, Restoration, and Reconstruction, to specific situations. (CLR 2018: 371, citing CFR 67, https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/rehabilitation/rehab/stand.htm)

The Rehabilitation treatment philosophy for Chancellorsville Battlefield landscape is based on two main goals, in keeping with the purpose of the park and recent park planning: to preserve and enhance the historic character of the 1863 battlefield, and to reinforce the park's commemorative purpose to recall and honor the memory of those who fought on its hallowed ground. The Chancellorsville Battlefield is one cultural landscape with multiple historic layers that include both battle remnants and battle commemoration. The goal of landscape treatment is to allow visitors to understand the Chancellorsville landscape from perspective of the present—as the legacy of the battle and the subsequent 150 years of preservation and commemoration. (CLR 2018: 371)

Within this broad philosophical framework, the recommended goals and objectives of landscape treatment are organized by two areas: the battlefield landscape consisting of the landscape patterns and built remnants dating to the Battle of Chancellorsville in 1863, and the overlay of the historic park landscape comprised of areas designed and developed for commemoration and park uses between ca. 1931 and 1963. Within both treatment areas, landscape changes and additions under the primary treatment of Rehabilitation may be appropriate to meet the needs of park operations, allow for conservation of natural resources, and addresses the surrounding modern context (roads, subdivisions). (CLR 2018: 371)

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography:

Citation Author	Citation Title	Year of Publication	Citation Publisher	Citation Type	Citation Location	Citation Number
Zenzen, Joan M.	“At the Crossroads of Preservation and Development: A History of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Administrative History.” Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service, August 2011.	2011	n/a			
Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation	CFR 67, https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/rehabilitation/rehab/stand.htm		n/a			
Olausen, Stephen A., Kristen Heitert, Sr., Laura Kline, Gretchen Pineo, Elizabeth de Block.	“National Register Documentation-Inventory Form, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park.” Draft report prepared for the National Park Service, July 2017.	2017	Pawtucket, RI: Public Archaeology Laboratory			
Historic American Building Survey	“ Chancellorsville, ” VA-77, Library of Congress		American Memory website, https://memory.loc.gov/ammem/index.html			
Egloff. Keith and Deborah Woodward	First People. The Early Indians of Virginia.	1992	Charlottesville, VA: The University of Virginia Press			

Barnette, Stuart M.	“The Ruins of Chancellorsville Inn, A Narrative Description of How the Investigation was Conducted in the Year 1935.” (Unpublished report prepared for the National Park Service)	1975	Park archives			
Auwaerter, John	“Cultural Landscape Report for Chancellorsville Battlefield, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park Spotsylvania County, Virginia.”	2018	Boston, MA: National Park Service, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation			

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "The Battle of Chancellorsville."

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Frederick Chapman, 1865, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Museum Collection.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Map of a Part of Eastern Virginia including Portions of Spotsylvania Co."

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Detail of a US Army map showing Chancellorsville on the eve of the Battle of Fredericksburg in November 1862. Army of the Potomac, November 1862, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Historical Map & Chart Collection, image CWEVA.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "Map of Virginia" from The Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer Isles

Supplemental Information Narrative:

John Smith, 1624
Library of Congress, Digital Id gdc/lhbcb.0262b.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: "General Development, Chancellorsville Battlefield....Part of the Master Plan."

Supplemental Information Narrative:

National Park Service, March 1957, NPS Technical Information Center, FRSP 326-3006.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Species Search

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, Natural Heritage Resources, Spotsylvania County, https://vanhde.org/species-search
(accessed December 17, 2015)

Landscape Documents:

File Name	Date	Attachment Type
FRSP_Chancellorsville Battlefield-Chatham_CLI Updates Notes_2025.pdf		

Source