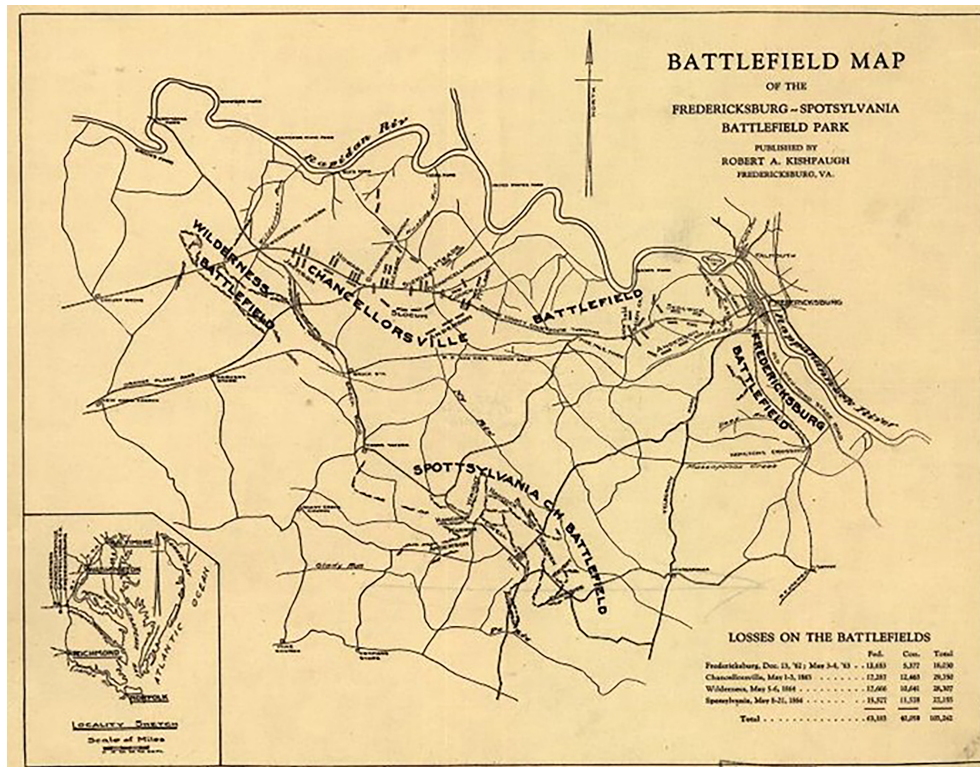

National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2022



Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP Landscape
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

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Introduction

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

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

Scope of the CLI

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

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

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

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

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

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

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

Use

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

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

General Information

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP Landscape
Resource Classification:	Cultural Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	300149
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:

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park (NMP) is 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.

The Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP Landscape is identified as the parent landscape for Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park. Within the parent landscape are eight component landscapes: Chancellorsville Battlefield, Chatham, Ellwood, Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive, Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield, Stonewall Jackson Death Site, Sunken Road Landscape, and Wilderness Battlefield. The Fredericksburg National Cemetery is a separate landscape.

Chancellorsville Battlefield:

The Chancellorsville Battlefield area, approximately 10 miles west of Fredericksburg in the unincorporated community of Chancellorsville, encompasses 1,860 acres of the 1863 Battle of Chancellorsville (April 27–May 6) battlefield, including the site of General Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson’s mortal wounding, and a small discontinuous parcel on Orange Turnpike, northwest of the Chancellorsville Visitor Center.

The Chancellorsville Battlefield park 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, Union forces began to wrest control of Fredericksburg from the Confederates, leading to fighting that stretched across a ten-mile corridor south of the Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers and west to Chancellorsville. Here, the US Army of the Potomac under General Joseph Hooker clashed 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 US right flank on May 2, 1863. Heavy fighting ruined the landscape and left the Chancellorsville Inn a burned-out shell. Casualties numbered more than 30,000, among whom was General Jackson, who was mortally wounded in the woods west of the inn. The Confederate victory at Chancellorsville emboldened General Lee to invade the North, leading to the Battle of Gettysburg two months later.

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 twentieth-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.

Chatham:

Chatham is a pre-Revolutionary plantation on a high bluff on the eastern side of the Rappahannock River (Stafford County), overlooking downtown Fredericksburg and the river. The 88.65-acre property is set at the intersection of a residential neighborhood, public park, and commercial area, removed from but visually connected to the busy historic district across the river, as it has been for centuries. Chatham today represents the core of what was once a vast estate amassed by the Fitzhugh family beginning in the early eighteenth century. The Georgian style brick manor house was constructed ca.1768-1771 within a large plantation supported by enslaved labor. During the Civil War, Chatham served as a Union headquarters and field hospital. The property was host to many noteworthy visitors before, during, and after the war. Since the end of the war the property saw a succession of owners who initiated repair of extensive damage to the buildings and grounds that occurred during the war. In the 1920s, Daniel and Helen Devore undertook a restoration of the estate, which included construction of a 1.2-acre formal walled garden designed by Ellen Shipman. John Lee Pratt purchased Chatham in 1931 and continued improvements to the house and grounds. Upon his death in 1975, he donated the house and surrounding acreage to the National Park Service.

Today, Chatham serves as the park's administrative headquarters and is open to the public daily. The former residential and agricultural uses of the landscape remain visible on the grounds that include support buildings and structures, carriage drives and brick walks, terraced gardens and statuary, and shade trees and woodlands. There are also several Civil War graves and a replica pontoon bridge. The Friends of Chatham, established in 2012, is the property's most active partner, providing for advocacy, financial support, and community engagement.

Ellwood:

Located within the Wilderness Battlefield area, the 177-acre Ellwood property is an antebellum plantation located approximately 17 miles west of Fredericksburg. Once covering thousands of acres, Ellwood was founded in the late eighteenth century and features a Federal-period house facing east across rolling farm fields framed by woods. Located near a historic crossroads, the quiet Ellwood of today was the scene of significant action during the Civil War, including use as a Confederate field hospital during and after the Battle of Chancellorsville in the spring of 1863, and as Federal headquarters a year later in the Battle of the Wilderness. A small granite monument in the Ellwood cemetery, in a field south of the house, marks the place where the amputated arm of General Stonewall Jackson was buried following his wounding at Chancellorsville. The house, fields, cemetery, and some of the roads that existed at the time of the Civil War are still extant and continue to evoke its significant role in the Civil War despite a century and a half of change.

Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive:

The Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive area is located southwest of downtown Fredericksburg. The site encompasses approximately 1,398 acres that generally straddles Lee Drive, a park road that runs from Lafayette Boulevard on the north to Mine Road on the south. The battlefield includes the sites of combat during the First and Second Battles of Fredericksburg in December 1862 and May 1863. The Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive park unit represents the southern portion of the Fredericksburg Battlefield; the northern portion is located approximately 1 mile west of downtown Fredericksburg and immediately adjacent to the Fredericksburg National Cemetery. It is addressed in the Sunken Road Landscape CLI (see below).

Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive landscape consists predominantly of successional-growth forests and large open fields. Deep Run, a tributary of the Rappahannock River, crosses the northern portion of the site. The property contains several miles of Confederate defensive earthworks and a number of artillery emplacements, as well as Robert E. Lee's command post on Telegraph Hill (now Lee's Hill) near the northern end. Pull-offs, overlooks, and walking

trails, dating to the 1930s and Mission 66 park development periods and later, facilitate access to various points of interest along the road, including defense works. Walking trails lead to open vistas across battlefield and plantation sites and through the woods past earthworks and batteries constructed by Confederate troops during the Civil War. Several maintenance and residential buildings constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps and War Department are located on the west side of Lee Drive, near Howison Hill.

Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield:

The Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield is located approximately 10 miles southwest of Fredericksburg, north of the village historically known as Spotsylvania Court House. The irregularly shaped site covers approximately 1,398 acres of the core Battle of Spotsylvania Court House battlefield, including the Mule Shoe and Bloody Angle, the scene on May 8–21, 1864, of some of the most furious fighting in the war. Entrance to the site is at the west end via Brock Road.

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

Stonewall Jackson Death Site:

The Stonewall Jackson Death Site (formerly Jackson Shrine) is located approximately 15 miles south of Fredericksburg in the unincorporated town of Guinea in Caroline County. It contains a small 50-acre portion of the one-vast antebellum plantation Fairfield owned by Thomas Chandler, and includes the small plantation office where Confederate General Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson died on May 10, 1863.

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

Sunken Road Landscape:

This 36.6-acre area on Marye’s Heights, along Lafayette Boulevard immediately east of the Fredericksburg National Cemetery, preserves an important portion of the Confederate line from the First Battle of Fredericksburg, where artillery atop Marye’s Heights and infantry stationed behind a stone wall along the “sunken road” contributed to perhaps the most lopsided Confederate victory of the war. The site was also the location of fighting during the larger Chancellorsville Campaign. The Sunken Road park unit represents the northern portion of the Fredericksburg Battlefield; the southern portion is located southwest of downtown Fredericksburg. It is addressed in the Fredericksburg Battlefield-Lee Drive CLI (see above).

The Sunken Road itself is the central organizing feature of the landscape, running roughly north-south along a break in the east-west slope. Surrounded by open lawn areas and scattered trees, the road has been rehabilitated to reflect its historic earthen character, and its northern portion still appears sunken in relation to the surrounding landscape. Portions of original stone wall remain alongside the road, and other segments have been reconstructed. East of the road is a small pre-Civil War home and the sites of two others, as well as several memorial and commemorative features. On the road’s east side at its southern end is the Fredericksburg Battlefield visitor center, constructed in 1937 and set within a landscape constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps, including a length of reconstructed stone wall. West of the road, the topography rises more steeply up the terraced slope of Willis Hill, where a large post-Civil War house stands near a small family cemetery, which served as a field hospital during the battles. The southwest slope of Willis Hill drops back down into a small valley along the Hazel Run stream, where remnants of a nineteenth-century mill complex used as a Confederate supply depot are located.

Wilderness Battlefield:

The 2,774-acre Wilderness Battlefield area, the largest of the park areas, is located approximately 17 miles west of Fredericksburg in an unincorporated area that lies in Orange and Spotsylvania counties. It is associated with the May 1864 Battle of the Wilderness. The battlefield landscape today is characterized by fields, woods, and rolling terrain. The historic rural and wooded character remains largely intact within park boundaries, but the woods are generally more mature than they were in 1864, when dense second-growth made for especially difficult fighting conditions. Within the northern sector of the battlefield is Ellwood, once an extensive plantation that today contains the only standing antebellum building within Wilderness Battlefield. Although the park preserves large areas of the battlefield, most of the core between the Confederate and Union lines from Route 20 to south of Orange Plank Road has been lost to suburban development. Areas along Brock Road and north of the park have also been developed.

The historic designed park landscape, developed between ca. 1891 and 1940 with later additions through the mid-1960s, is an overlay on the battlefield landscape. The park landscape features stone bridges and culverts, mown road shoulders, metal identification tablets, specimen trees, remnants of earthworks, and reproduction artillery. The park's eleven commemorative works (monuments, markers) are along the park drives. Trails also contain remnants of their original rustic design completed in the 1930s by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

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

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

The Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP Historic District retains integrity to the areas and periods of significance. In general, the District conveys its historical significance through its location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The District encompasses the core areas (as defined by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission) of four major Civil War battlefields (Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Spotsylvania Court House, and the Wilderness), the smaller battle site associated with Salem Church, and antebellum plantations across the District. Although increased visitor use and management changes have resulted in incremental changes to certain historic features, the District's intact topography, historic eighteenth-century road traces, and field and forest configurations effectively communicate how and why the landscape contributed to the outcome of the battles. No substantial manmade changes—such as purposeful topographic change, large-scale replanting, or development—have occurred within the District boundaries.

Defining features of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP Landscape that are evident within the District include the hills of Marye's Heights at Fredericksburg, the open fields of Spotsylvania Court House and Chancellorsville Battlefield, and the thick underbrush of the Wilderness. Essential views at Lee's Hill and from Hazel Grove to Fairview at Chancellorsville Battlefield are maintained and help to demonstrate the reasoning behind the construction of fortifications at those sites. Many of the primary public roads date to the initial park development period between 1927 and 1942. Historic farm roads and traces were generally present during the Civil War and played important roles in the military activity. Changes in agricultural use over time throughout the District have altered the pattern of open versus closed that characterized the historic landscape. Woodlands now cover some areas that were open during the war; however, as stipulated in the National Register guidelines for evaluating the integrity of historic battlefields, natural changes in vegetation do not necessarily diminish a site's integrity. In many cases, forest growth has helped to preserve the earthworks at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania by preventing recreational use of the land. The condition of the earthen fortification remnants within the District varies greatly from site to site, but overall they possess good integrity. Many sections retain evidence of their design and workmanship that helps to convey how the earthworks functioned in battle.

Alterations to Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP Landscape after the Civil War have not resulted in a lack of integrity within the District. The majority of commemorative objects date to the early twentieth century or the

centennial of the Civil War. Resources associated with the early twentieth-century conservation and development of the battlefield by the federal government also retain integrity. More extensive alterations to the setting have occurred outside the District, where modern development has erased many signs of the Civil War-era history and threatens to encroach on the overall feeling of the District, which is surrounded in many places by industrial sites or suburban housing developments. However, forest screens and carefully planned circulation routes help to create a sufficient degree of distance between the majority of the battlefield sites within the District and the surrounding density and noise.

Condition:

The overall condition of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP Landscape is “Good.” This evaluation is derived from the condition assessments conducted for the eight component landscapes.

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

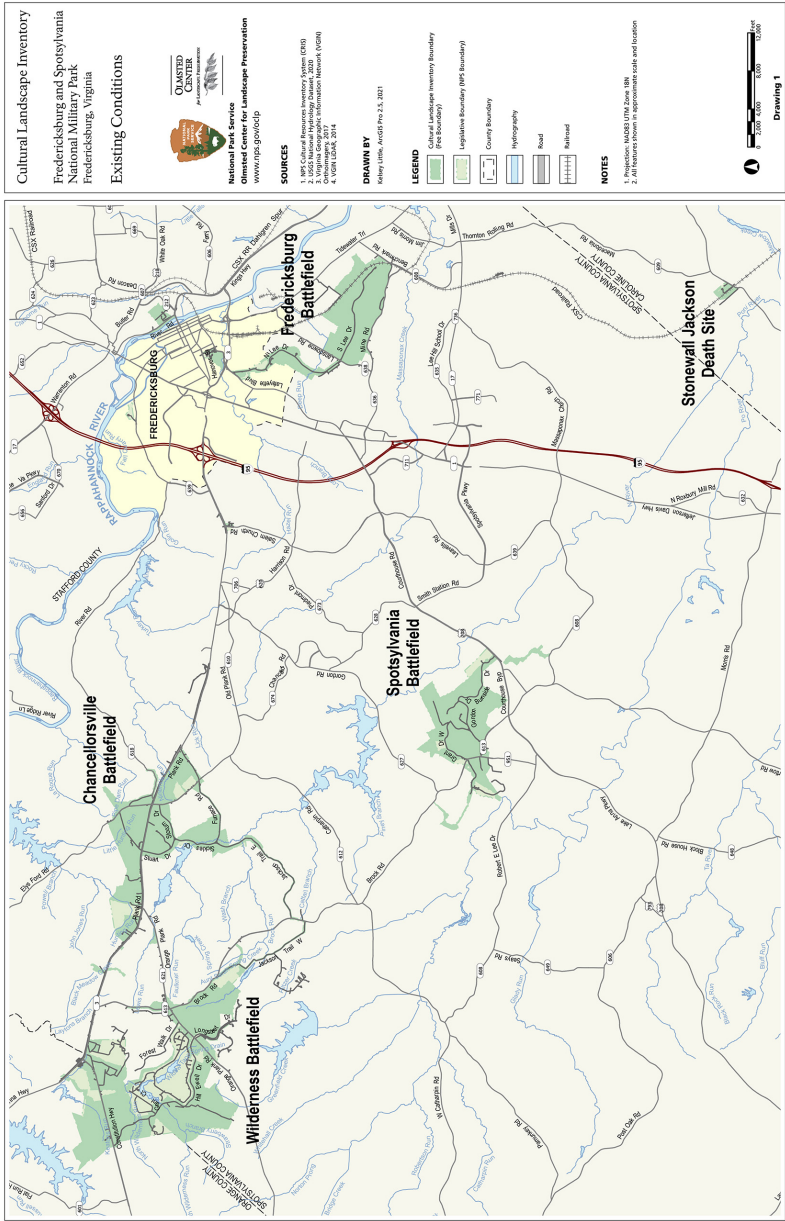
In the Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS), the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP Landscape is identified as the parent landscape for Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park. The landscape is comprised of eight component landscapes: Chancellorsville Battlefield, Chatham, Ellwood, Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive, Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield, Stonewall Jackson Death Site, Sunken Road and Wilderness Battlefield. The Fredericksburg National Cemetery is a separate landscape.

Landscape Type:

Historic Site

Other Names:

Site Plan



Site map of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP.

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	09/09/2022

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

CLIs for the Ellwood and Sunken Road component landscapes within Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP were completed in 2011. Chatham was completed in 2017; Chancellorsville Battlefield in 2019; and Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive, Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield, and Stonewall Jackson Death Site in 2021. Wilderness Battlefield was completed in 2022. With the completion of the park’s eight component landscapes, the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP Landscape (parent landscape) is therefore considered complete in 2022. The CLIs were prepared by the National Park Service’s Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation in Boston, Massachusetts, and the Center for Cultural Landscape Preservation in the Department of Landscape Architecture, State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, New York.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP Landscape
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

Attachment File Path

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP Landscape
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

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

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

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

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

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

The Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP Landscape is hereby approved and accepted.

CHRISTOPHER COLLINS Digitally signed by CHRISTOPHER COLLINS
Date: 2022.09.09 11:07:05 -04'00'

Superintendent, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park Date

Park Concurrence Form for the NMP Landscape.

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP Landscape
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

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

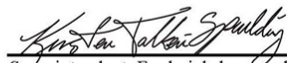
CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

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.



Superintendent, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

22 July 2019

Date

Concurrence Form for Chancellorsville Battlefield.

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP Landscape
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Chatham Manor
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

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

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Fair

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

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

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

The Cultural Landscape Inventory for Chatham Manor is hereby approved and accepted.



Superintendent, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park 22 Aug 2017 Date

Concurrence Form for Chatham.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Ellwood
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

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

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Fair

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

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

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

The Cultural Landscape Inventory for Ellwood is hereby approved and accepted.

Russell P. Smith 9/19/11
Superintendent, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park Date

Concurrence Form for Ellwood.

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP Landscape
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Fredericksburg Battlefield-Lee Drive
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

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

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Fair

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

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

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

The Cultural Landscape Inventory for Fredericksburg Battlefield-Lee Drive is hereby approved and accepted.

 22 Sept 2021

Superintendent, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park Date

Concurrence Form for Fredericksburg Battlefield-Lee Drive.

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP Landscape
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Wilderness Battlefield
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

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

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

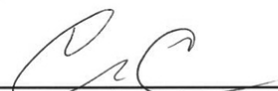
CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

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 Wilderness Battlefield is hereby approved and accepted.



Acting Superintendent, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park 6-16-22 Date

Concurrence Form for Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield.

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP Landscape
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Stonewall Jackson Death Site
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

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

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

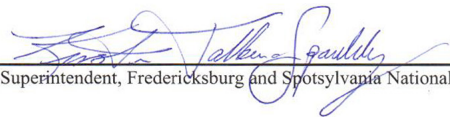
CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

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

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

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

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



Superintendent, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

22 Sept 2021

Date

Concurrence Form for Stonewall Jackson Death Site.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Sunken Road Landscape
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park concurs with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for the Sunken Road Landscape including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

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

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

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

The Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Sunken Road Landscape is hereby approved and accepted.

Russell P. Smith 9/19/11
Superintendent, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park Date

Concurrence Form for Sunken Road Landscape.

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP Landscape
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Wilderness Battlefield
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

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

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

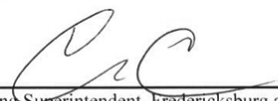
CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

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 Wilderness Battlefield is hereby approved and accepted.



Acting Superintendent, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park 6-16-22 Date

Concurrence Form for Wilderness Battlefield.

Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County
Virginia	Fredericksburg City
Virginia	Stafford County
Virginia	Caroline County
Virginia	Orange County
Virginia	Spotsylvania County

Size (Acres): 7898

Land Tract Number(s)

Boundary Description:

The Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP Landscape CLI boundary encompasses approximately 7,898 acres. The boundaries of the eight component CLIs all fall within the park’s legislated boundary.

Chancellorsville Battlefield:
The main portion of the 2,004-acre Chancellorsville Battlefield 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 (VA Route 610) and U.S. Ford Road (VA 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 discontinuous parcels containing portions of the 1863 battlefield and several non-contributing resources are west of the Chancellorsville Visitor Center.

Chatham:
Chatham is located on the northeast bank of the Rappahannock River in Stafford County, overlooking the City of Fredericksburg. The 89-acre property is bordered to the southwest by River Road, to the northwest by John Lee Pratt Memorial Park (Stafford County), to the northeast by commercial development, and to the southeast by residential development. It is set at the intersection of a residential neighborhood, public park, and commercial area, removed from but visually connected to the busy historic district across the river.

Ellwood:
The 177-acre Ellwood property is bordered by Route 20 on the north, Wilderness Run on the east and south, and Deerfield Creek on the southwest. Other areas addressed in the report outside of Ellwood include the site of the Wilderness Tavern and the historic intersection of the Orange Turnpike and Germanna Plank Road. At the time of the Civil War, the landscape of the larger Ellwood plantation amounted to nearly two thousand acres. Ellwood is located within the Wilderness Battlefield.

Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive:
The southern portion of Fredericksburg Battlefield – the 1,369-acre Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive – is an irregularly shaped parcel southwest of downtown Fredericksburg, encompassing land on both sides of Lee Drive from Lafayette Boulevard to Mine Road at Hamilton’s Crossing. The property is bounded by CSX

Railroad tracks along the east and northeast, Mine Road along the south, and residential neighborhoods and light industrial sites on the east and west.

Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield:

The 1,398-acre Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield is bounded on the south by Courthouse Road (VA Route 208) and Brock Road, and on the north, east, and west by private property. Within the boundary, the park holds a scenic easement on 49.51 acres and an additional 116.75 acres are privately owned.

Stonewall Jackson Death Site:

The 50 acres comprising the Stonewall Jackson Death Site encompass a small portion of the 740-acre antebellum plantation known as Fairfield. The roughly rectangular-shaped property is oriented northwest-southeast. To the southeast is Stonewall Jackson Road (VA Route 606), to the southwest is Guinea Station Road (VA 607), to the northwest are woodlands, and to the northeast are private residences accessed by Stonewall Lane. Two right-of-ways enter the site from Stonewall Jackson Road: Artillery Lane connects to several private homes, while an access road leads into the site.

Sunken Road Landscape:

The boundary of the 37-acre Sunken Road landscape is irregular and asymmetrical. The far northern boundary is Hanover Street. Portions of the eastern boundary follow property lines of homes on Kirkland, Freeman, and Willis Streets, while other portions abut Willis Street. The southern boundary abut Lafayette Boulevard (US Route 1) and the north and northeast boundary of the Fredericksburg National Cemetery. The western boundary aligns with the west and northwest boundary of the Montifort Academy and abuts the University of Mary Washington. The privately owned Willis Family Cemetery is located within the Sunken Road landscape.

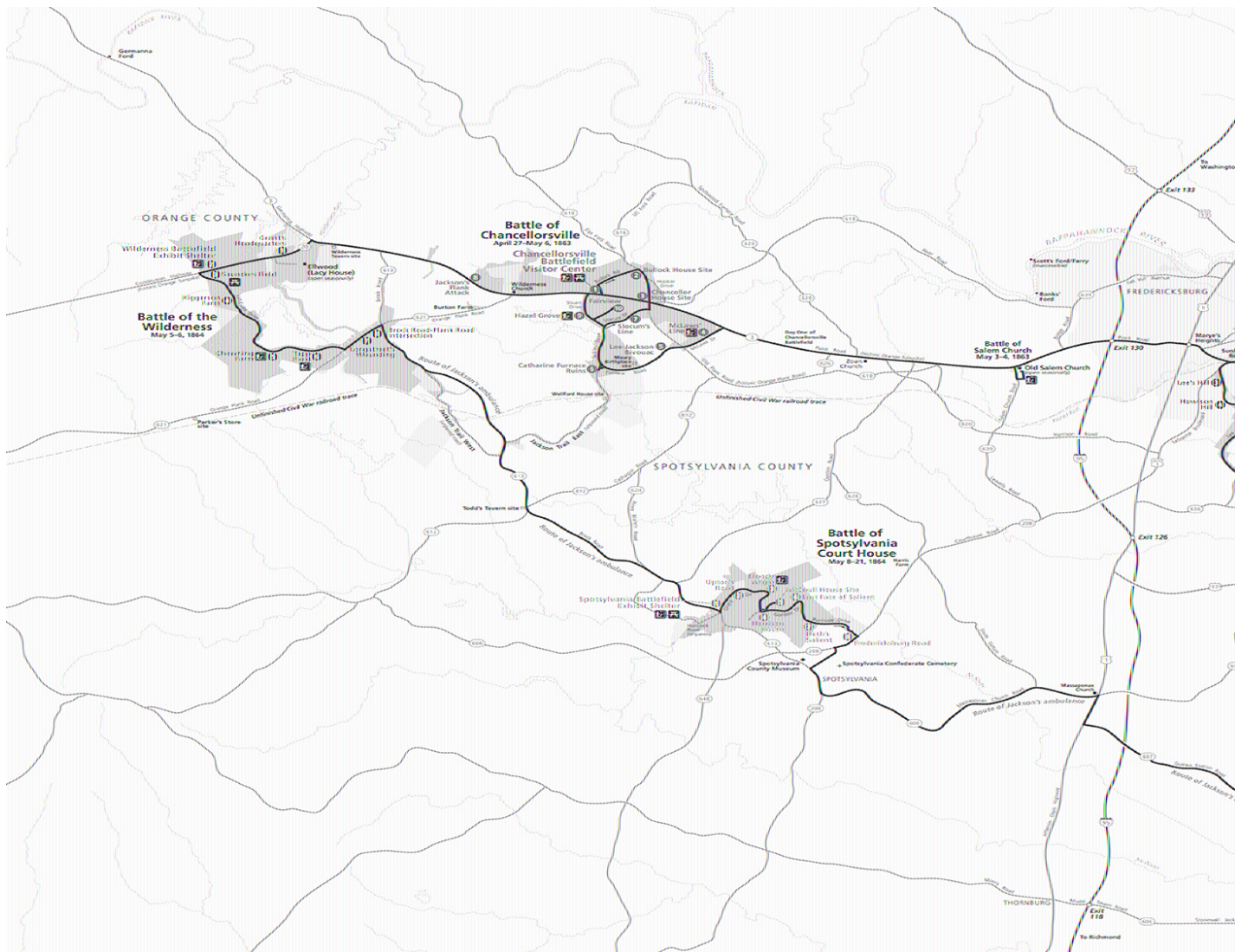
Wilderness Battlefield:

The Wilderness Battlefield contains 2,774 acres, with only a few remaining private inholdings. The boundaries are expansive and irregular, arranged like an east-facing bracket that follows the alignments of Constitution Highway (US Route 20), Hill-Ewell Drive, and Orange Plank Road. Narrow strips of park land run along the Federal Line Trail, which connects Constitution Highway to Orange Plank Road approximately three-quarter miles east of Hill-Ewell Drive, and along Brock Road north of the Orange Plank Road intersection. The Ellwood plantation is located within the Wilderness Battlefield.

Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
Aerial Photograph	Point	38.25007	-77.547042	See the eight component CLIs for detailed boundary coordinates

Location Map:



Map of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park. (Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP website)



Regional Landscape Contexts:

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 09/09/2022

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP Landscape meets the criteria for the “Must be Preserved and Maintained.” Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park was established on February 14, 1927. Congress established the park and authorized acquisition of land and construction of roads “to commemorate the Civil War battles of Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania Court House, Wilderness, and Chancellorsville, including Salem Church...and to mark and preserve for historical purposes the breastworks, earthworks, gun emplacements, walls, or other defenses or shelters used by the armies in said battles.” In addition to components of battle lines, such as earthworks, the legislation directed acquisition of “other historical points as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary, whether shown on said index map sheet or not, and together also with such additional land as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary for monuments, markers, tablets, roads, highways, paths, approaches, and to carry out the general purposes of this Act.” (GMP 1986: 3,92; citing 44 Stat. 1091)

Four of the park’s component landscapes meet this management category because the preservation of the property is specifically legislated: Fredericksburg Battlefield-Lee Drive, Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield, Wilderness Battlefield, and Chancellorsville Battlefield. The remaining four component landscapes meet this management category because the preservation of the property is related to the park’s legislated significance: Sunken Road (associated with Battle of Fredericksburg), Chatham (associated with Battle of Fredericksburg), Ellwood (associated with Battle of Wilderness and Battle of Chancellorsville), and Jackson Death Site (became part of the park in 1937).

Management Agreements:

Legal Interests:

Located in managed wilderness?: Unknown

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: Entered Documented

Documentation Narrative Description:

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

The National Military Park was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966 with passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. National Register documentation for the park was approved on May 23, 1978 under the name Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park and Cemetery. The documentation identified significance under Criterion A in the area of Military and Criterion C in the area of Architecture for 23 resources associated with the battlefields of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, The Wilderness, and Spotsylvania. The period of significance was listed as 1700–1899, with a specific span of dates from December 1862 to May 1864.

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

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

On May 23, 2019 the Keeper 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.

According to research conducted for this CLI and the categories of National Register documentation outlined in the “CLI Professional Procedures Guide,” the areas and periods of significance, and evaluations of historic resources, for the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park (NMP) Landscape have been identified through updated National Register documentation approved by the Virginia SHPO on September 2, 2010 and March 9, 2011 (Chatham, Ellwood, Sunken Road) or by the Keeper on May 23, 2019 (Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive, Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield, Stonewall Jackson Death Site, and Chancellorsville Battlefield). Virginia SHPO concurrence on the Wilderness Battlefield was secured on September 27, 2022. Therefore, for purposes of the CLI, the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park (NMP) Landscape is considered “Entered-Documented.”

Eligibility: Eligible -- Keeper

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 05/23/2019

Concurrence Narrative:

Significance Level: National

Contributing: Contributing

Classification: District

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

The Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP Landscape is within the boundaries of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park Historic District. The District is significant at the national level under National Register Criteria A, B, C, and D in the areas of Military, Other (Commemoration), Conservation, Health/Medicine, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Archeology (Historic–Non-Aboriginal). The four battlefield units – Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania Court House, Chancellorsville, and Wilderness – and three discontiguous sites – Ellwood, Jackson Death Site, and Chatham – that constitute Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP derive their primary significance as the site of military activity during the American Civil War from 1862-1864. The park's overall period of significance is 1768-1965, beginning with of construction of Chatham and ending with the Civil War Centennial and completion of commemoration efforts within the park. The periods and areas of significance for the NMP Landscape's eight component landscapes are summarized below. Refer to the individual CLIs for more information.

Chancellorsville Battlefield (completed 2019):

Period of Significance: 1863-1963

Criterion A: Conservation, Military, Other (Commemoration)

Criterion B: Joseph Hooker, Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, Robert E. Lee

Criterion C: Architecture, Landscape Architecture

Criterion D: Archeology (Historic-Non-Aboriginal)

Chatham (2017):

Period of Significance: 1768-1964

Criterion A: Health and Medicine, Military

Criterion C: Architecture, Landscape Architecture

Criterion D: Archeology (Historic-Non-Aboriginal)

Ellwood (2011):

Period of Significance: 1790-1864, 1903

Criterion A: Military, Other (Commemoration)

Criterion C: Architecture

Criterion D: Archeology (Historic-Non-Aboriginal)

Fredericksburg Battlefield–Lee Drive (2021):

Period of Significance: 1862-1965

Criterion A: Conservation, Military, Other (Commemoration)

Criterion B: Ambrose E. Burnside, Joseph Hooker, Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, Robert E. Lee, George G. Meade

Criterion C: Architecture, Landscape Architecture

Criterion D: Archeology (Historic-Non-Aboriginal)

Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield (2021):

Period of Significance: 1864-1964

Criterion A: Conservation, Military, Other (Commemoration)

Criterion B: Robert E. Lee, Ambrose E. Burnside, Joseph Hooker, George G. Meade, Ulysses S. Grant

Criterion C: Landscape Architecture

Criterion D: Archeology (Historic-Non-Aboriginal)

Stonewall Jackson Death Site (2021):

Period of Significance: 1863-1942

Criterion A: Conservation, Military, Other (Commemoration)

Criterion B: Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson

Criterion D: Archeology (Historic-Non-Aboriginal)

Sunken Road Landscape (2011):

Period of Significance: 1862-1965

Criterion A: Military, Other (Commemoration)

Criterion B: Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson

Criterion C: Architecture

Criterion D: Archeology (Historic-Non-Aboriginal)

Wilderness Battlefield (2022):

Period of Significance: 1864-1964

Criterion A: Conservation, Health/Medicine, Military, Other (Commemoration)

Criterion B: Ulysses S. Grant, Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, Robert E. Lee, George G. Meade

Criterion C: Landscape Architecture

Criterion D: Archeology (Historic-Non-Aboriginal)

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 1768 - CE 1965

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: Health - Medicine

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: 05/23/1978

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 1768 - 1965	Developed	The park’s overall period of significance is 1768-1965, beginning with of construction of Chatham and ending with the Civil War Centennial and completion of associated commemoration efforts within the park. For a comprehensive chronology, see the CLI reports for the eight component landscapes of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP Landscape.

Physical History:

INTRODUCTION

For a comprehensive physical history, see the CLI reports for the eight component landscapes that comprise Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP Landscape.

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Defense	Battle Site		Yes	No	Yes
Landscape	Leisure-Passive (Park)		No	Yes	Yes

Public Access:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Public Access Narrative:

All park grounds are open sunrise to sunset (this includes the grounds around Chatham, Ellwood, and the Fredericksburg National Cemetery). Hours of operation vary by season. Park buildings are closed on Thanksgiving Day, December 24-26, December 31, and January 1.

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: No Survey Conducted

Ethnographic Narrative:

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

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP Landscape retains integrity in the areas and periods of significance. In general, the park conveys its historical significance through its location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The park encompasses the core areas (as defined by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission) of four major Civil War battlefields (Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Spotsylvania Court House, and the Wilderness), the smaller battle site associated with Salem Church, and antebellum plantations across the park. Although increased visitor use and management changes have resulted in incremental changes to certain historic features, the park's intact topography, historic eighteenth-century road traces, and field and forest configuration effectively communicate how and why the landscape contributed to the outcome of the battles. No substantial manmade changes—such as purposeful topographic change, large-scale replanting, or development—have occurred within the park boundaries. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 50)

Defining features of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP Landscape that are evident within the park include the hills of Marye's Heights at Fredericksburg, the open fields of Spotsylvania Court House and Chancellorsville Battlefield, and the thick underbrush of the Wilderness. Essential views at Lee's Hill and from Hazel Grove to Fairview at Chancellorsville Battlefield are maintained and help to demonstrate the reasoning behind the construction of fortifications at those sites. Many of the primary public roads date to the initial park development period between 1927 and 1942. Historic farm roads and traces were generally present during the Civil War and played important roles in the military activity. Changes in agricultural use over time throughout the park have altered the pattern of open versus closed that characterized the historic landscape. Woodlands now cover some areas that were open during the war; however, as stipulated in the National Register guidelines for evaluating the integrity of historic battlefields, natural changes in vegetation do not necessarily diminish a site's integrity. In many cases, forest growth has helped to preserve the earthworks at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania by preventing recreational use of the land. The condition of the earthen fortification remnants within the park varies greatly from site to site, but overall they possess good integrity. Many sections retain evidence of their design and workmanship that helps to convey how the earthworks functioned in battle. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 50)

Alterations to Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP Landscape after the Civil War have not resulted in a lack of integrity. The majority of commemorative objects date to the early twentieth century or the centennial of the Civil War. Resources associated with the early twentieth-century conservation and development of the battlefield by the federal government also retain integrity. More extensive alterations to the setting have occurred outside the park, where modern development has erased many signs of the Civil War-era history and threatens to encroach on the overall feeling of the park, which is surrounded in many places by industrial sites or suburban housing developments. However, forest screens and carefully planned circulation routes help to create a sufficient degree of distance between the majority of the battlefield sites within the park and the surrounding density and noise. (NR 2019, Sec.7: 50-51)

For a detailed analysis of integrity for the eight component landscapes of the Saint-Gaudens NHS, see the CLI reports.

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 9

Next Assessment Due Date: 09/09/2031

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/09/2022

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The overall condition of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP Landscape is "Good." The NMP Landscape's eight component landscapes have received the following evaluations.

- Chancellorsville Battlefield, Good (2019)
- Chatham, Fair (2017)
- Ellwood, Fair (2011)
- Fredericksburg Battlefield--Lee Drive, Fair (2021)
- Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield, Fair (2021)
- Stonewall Jackson Death Site, Good (2021)
- Sunken Road Landscape, Good (2011)
- Wilderness Battlefield, Good (2022)

Good: Indicates the property shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The property'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 property shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the property to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: Indicates the property 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.

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Treatment Documents

Treatment Type: Undetermined

Treatment Completed: No

Title:

IRMA Link:

Narrative:

Treatment recommendations have been developed for several sites. For more information, see the CLIs for the eight component landscapes associated with the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP Landscape.

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

Treatment Type: Bulk Import TBD

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: Cultural Landscape Report

Document Date: 2010-01-01

Title: Ellwood: Cultural Landscape Report, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, National Park Service

IRMA Link: <https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2171679>

Narrative:

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

Treatment Type: Bulk Import TBD

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: Cultural Landscape Report

Document Date: 2018-01-01

Title: Cultural Landscape Report for Chancellorsville
Battlefield, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National
Military Park

IRMA Link: <https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2257928>

Narrative:

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

Treatment Type: Bulk Import TBD

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: Cultural Landscape Report

Document Date: 2019-01-01

Title: Cultural Landscape Report for Chatham:
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military
Park

IRMA Link: <https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2265603>

Narrative:

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

Treatment Type: Bulk Import TBD

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: Cultural Landscape Report

Document Date: 2021-06-01

Title: Cultural Landscape Report for Wilderness Battlefield,
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military
Park

IRMA Link: <https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2293380>

Narrative:

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
Olausen, Stephen A., Kristen Heitert, Sr., Laura Kline, Gretchen Pineo, Elizabeth de Bloc	"National Register Documentation-Inventory Form, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park."	2017	Pawtucket, RI: Public Archaeology Laboratory			
	For a full bibliography, see the CLIs for the eight component landscapes of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP Landscape					

