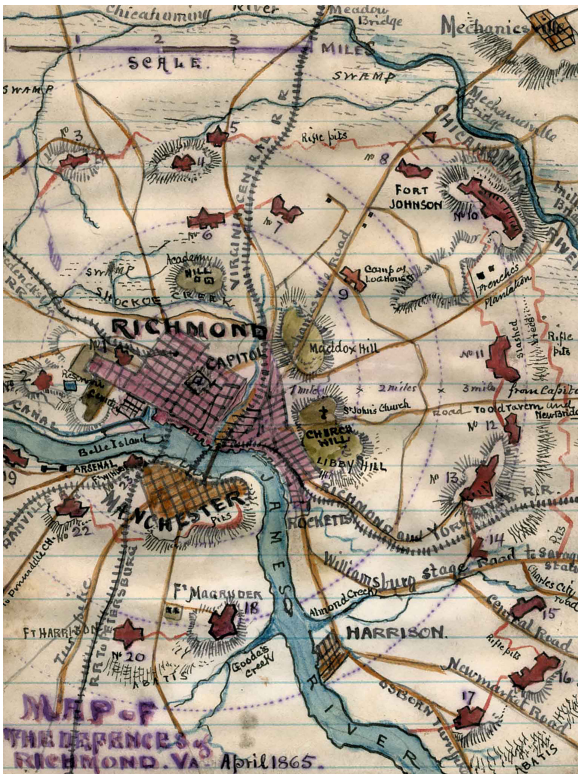
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2024



Richmond NBP Landscape

Richmond National Battlefield 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:	Richmond NBP Landscape
Resource Classification:	Cultural Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	300092
Parent Landscape:	300092
Inventory Status:	Complete

Park Information

Park Name:	Richmond National Battlefield Park
Alpha Code:	RICH
Park Organization Code:	4800
Park District:	RICH
Region:	Northeast
Restricted:	Yes

Landscape Description:

Richmond National Battlefield Park (NBP) comprises various discontiguous administrative units encompassing 15 sites and a total of approximately 2,879.42 acres in and around the City of Richmond and Town of Mechanicsville, Virginia, within Henrico, Hanover, and Chesterfield counties. The park is associated with Union attempts to take the Confederate capital city of Richmond during the Peninsula Campaign in 1862, the Overland and Bermuda Hundred Campaigns in 1864, and the Richmond-Petersburg Campaign in 1864-1865. Initially conceived as a state park in 1932 following a series of land purchases by the Richmond Battlefield Park Corporation beginning in 1927, Richmond NBP was established by an act of Congress on May 2, 1936 (Public Law 49 Stat. 1155) and accepted by the Department of the Interior on July 14, 1944.

The majority of the historic resources within the park are associated with fierce engagements between the Union and the Confederacy that occurred on the fields and wooded areas around the City of Richmond. Most of the battlefields, particularly Cold Harbor, contain readily visible remnants of extensive systems of field fortifications that reflect the state of military tactics at the time of the Civil War and provide information about how the battles were fought. The park also contains portions of the lines of permanent fortifications that ringed Richmond and protected it from Union capture until the end of the war. Other significant contributing resources include the Watt, Garthright, and Shelton houses used as military headquarters and/or field hospitals during the Civil War, and a series of commemorative markers colloquially known as Freeman markers placed around Richmond ca.1925.

The Richmond NBP Landscape is identified as the parent CLI landscape for Richmond National Battlefield Park. Within the parent landscape are ten component CLI landscapes: Beaver Dam Creek Battlefield, Chickahominy Bluff, Cold Harbor Battlefield, Drewry's Bluff, Fort Harrison and vicinity, Gaines' Mill Battlefield, Glendale Battlefield, Malvern Hill Battlefield, Parker's Battery, and Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield at Rural Plains. In the future, additional research and land acquisitions may identify additional component landscapes. The ten component landscape are summarized below:

Beaver Dam Creek Battlefield:
Beaver Dam Creek is in Mechanicsville, approximately 6 miles northeast of downtown Richmond, on the south side of

Cold Harbor Road (State Route 156). Associated with the 1862 Seven Days' Battles, Beaver Dam Creek saw fighting on June 26, 1862, between A.P. Hill's Confederate troops and the Union Fifth Corps under the command of Fitz John Porter. This site belonged to the original state park established in 1932 and was later transferred to the NPS.

Chickahominy Bluff:
Chickahominy Bluff is an approximately square, 39.2-acre parcel located 1 mile southwest of Mechanicsville and south of the Chickahominy River. The site is associated with the 1862 Seven Days' Battles, and it was from here that Robert E. Lee witnessed the beginning of the Battle of Beaver Dam Creek. The NPS acquired the property in 1960.

Cold Harbor Battlefield:
Cold Harbor is located in the unincorporated community of Cold Harbor in Hanover County approximately 11 miles northeast of downtown Richmond. It consists of three discontiguous areas associated with the Battle of Cold Harbor (May 31–June 12, 1864): a large, irregularly shaped tract on the north side of Cold Harbor Road (State Route 156) that includes the Cold Harbor Visitor Center; a 2.08-acre parcel on the south side of Cold Harbor Road 0.25 mile east of the Cold Harbor Visitor Center that includes the Garthright House; and an irregularly shaped tract on the north and west sides of Turkey Hill Trail, 2 miles south of the Cold Harbor Visitor Center. The Cold Harbor National Cemetery, established in 1866 for the interment of Union dead and maintained and administered by the Veterans Administration, is located on the north side of Cold Harbor Road between the two park parcels. The majority of the land at Cold Harbor, including the Garthright House, belonged to the original state park established and later was transferred to the NPS. The NPS acquired the Turkey Hill property in 2005 and additional property north of Cold Harbor Road in 2012–2014.

Drewry's Bluff:
Drewry's Bluff is located in northeastern Chesterfield County, 7 miles south of Richmond on the west bank of the James River. It contains the remains of fortifications that successfully guarded the James River approach to Richmond from March 1862 through the end of the Civil War. The strategic value of the bluff made it the target of Union assaults during the Peninsula Campaign and the Bermuda Hundred Campaign. The site belonged to the original state park established and was later transferred to the NPS.

Fort Harrison:
Fort Harrison, located in Henrico County approximately 8 miles southeast of Richmond, is associated with the Battle of Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights, September 29–30, 1864, and the Intermediate and Outer Lines of Richmond defenses, built between 1862 and 1864. The site belonged to the original state park and was later transferred to the NPS.

Gaines' Mill Battlefield:
Gaines' Mill is located approximately 1.5 miles south of Cold Harbor. The site is associated with the June 27, 1862, Battle of Gaines' Mill, which was part of the Seven Days' battles. A portion of the land belonged to the original state park and was later transferred to the NPS. The NPS acquired an additional 285 acres at Gaines' Mill in 2014.

Glendale Battlefield:
Glendale is located in Henrico County approximately 12 miles east of downtown Richmond, and is associated with the June 30, 1862, Battle of Glendale. The NPS acquired most of the property at Glendale in 1992–1999 and additional land at the north end of the site in 2013. The Glendale National Cemetery, established in 1866 for the interment of Union dead, is located adjacent to the park on Willis Church Road; it is outside the park boundary and maintained and administered by the Veterans Administration. The NPS uses the cemetery lodge as a seasonal visitor center for the Glendale and Malvern Hill units through an agreement with the Veterans Administration.

Malvern Hill Battlefield:
Malvern Hill is located immediately south of the Glendale Battlefield in Henrico County, approximately 12 miles east of downtown Richmond, and is associated with the July 1, 1862, Battle of Malvern Hill. A large portion of the site belonged to the original state park and was later transferred to the NPS. The NPS acquired additional property at Malvern Hill in 2000.

Parker's Battery:
Parker's Battery, 10 miles south of Richmond in Chesterfield County, is the southernmost unit within the park. Parker's Battery was constructed as part of the 1864 Howlett Line, stretching south from the James River to the Appomattox River, following the retreat of the Union army to Bermuda Hundred to the south. The site belonged to the original state

park and was later transferred to the NPS.

Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield at Rural Plains:
The Totopotomoy Creek unit in Mechanicsville, approximately 14 miles northeast of Richmond, is associated with Ulysses S. Grant's 1864 Overland Campaign and the May 29–31, 1864, battles at Totopotomoy Creek that led up to the battle at Cold Harbor. The NPS acquired the site in 2006.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Richmond NBP Landscape and its ten component landscapes are part of the Richmond National Battlefield Park Historic District (the District), which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2018 at the national level under Criteria A, B, C, and D. The District is primarily significant under Criterion A in the area of Military as the site of major Civil War battlefields and related properties associated with the Union's attempts to take the Confederate capital city of Richmond during the Peninsula Campaign of 1862, the Overland Campaign of 1864, and the Richmond-Petersburg Campaign of 1864–1865. The District has additional significance under Criterion A in the areas of Military and Ethnic Heritage: Black for the valiant role played by United States Colored Troops in the September 29–30, 1864, Battle of Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights. Under Criterion B in the area of Military, the District is significant for its associations with Union Major General George B. McClellan and Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant and Confederate General Robert E. Lee, each of whom devised the strategy and tactics that led to and determined the outcome of the battles fought around Richmond in 1862 and 1864–1865.

The early twentieth-century efforts to commemorate and preserve the Richmond battlefields are related to national trends in the veneration and protection of Civil War battlefields and lend the District significance under Criterion A in the areas of Commemoration and Conservation. The Richmond Weather Station at Chimborazo, as an example of a purpose-built observation station constructed during the early twentieth century by the United States Weather Bureau, has significance under Criterion A in the area of Science and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The well-preserved earthworks within the District are highly important examples of Civil War field fortifications that are significant under Criterion C in the area of Engineering. The Garthright House, Watt House, and Shelton House are significant under Criterion C for their representative eighteenth- and nineteenth-century architecture. Under Criterion D, the District possesses significance in the area of Archeology: Historic, Non-Aboriginal for the data it has yielded, and has the potential to yield, about the military and medical experiences of the Union and Confederate armies during the Civil War. The District also possesses significance for its demonstrated and potential ability to provide information about the evolution of the agrarian economy and landscape in antebellum Piedmont Virginia and the enslaved and free black people who lived on it. The District's contributing commemorative monuments meet Criteria Consideration F because they possess significance engendered from their age, design, and symbolic values.

The period of significance for the Richmond National Battlefield Park Historic District extends from ca.1720, the earliest date associated with a standing historic resource within the District, to 1944, the end of the initial national park development period. The primary period of significance for the District corresponds to the years between the construction of the Richmond defensive fortifications in 1861 and the conclusion of the Richmond-Petersburg Campaign in 1865. The period of significance for commemorative activities associated with the District begins in 1866, almost immediately after the Civil War ended, and extends through 1944 to encompass the initial development of the battlefield lands as a national park under the NPS. After 1944, austerity measures throughout the National Park System curtailed development at the park for several decades, and the System-wide Mission 66 initiative of the 1950s and 1960s had little impact at Richmond. Additional land acquisition and resource rehabilitation has occurred within the last three decades. The period of significance for historic archeology under Criterion D is ca. 1725–1864.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

The Richmond National Battlefield Park Historic District retains integrity in 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 six major Civil War battlefields (Totopotomoy Creek, Beaver Dam Creek, Cold Harbor, Gaines' Mill, Glendale, and Malvern Hill); large sections of the Richmond Intermediate and Outer defensive lines at Fort Harrison; the site of the May 15, 1862, naval action at Drewry's Bluff; a small portion of a Richmond-Petersburg Campaign fortification line at Parker's Battery; and the site of Chimborazo Hospital, one of the largest Civil War general hospitals.

Although increased visitor use and management changes have resulted in incremental changes to certain historic

features, the District's intact topography, historic nineteenth-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 District boundaries. Defining features of the Richmond battlefield landscape that are evident within the District include the hills and ridges at Malvern Hill and Glendale, Chickahominy Bluff, and Drewry's Bluff; the Boatswain Creek area at Gaines' Mill; and the open battlefield between the Confederate and Federal lines at Cold Harbor. Many of the primary public roads date to the commemorative period of development at the site; 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 Richmond 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, which helps to convey how the earthworks functioned in battle.

Alterations to Richmond battlefield sites after the Civil War have not resulted in a loss of integrity within the District. The relatively small number of commemorative objects date to 1925 or to the early twenty-first century. Resources associated with the early twentieth-century conservation and development of the battlefield by the federal government also retain integrity. More significant 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. This is particularly evident at many of the smaller units, which are surrounded 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 twenty-first century density and noise.

Condition:
The overall condition of the Richmond NBP Landscape is "Good." This evaluation is derived from the condition assessments conducted for the ten component landscapes.

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

According to the "Cultural Landscapes Inventory Professional Procedures Guide" (95% draft, 2024), a "Parent Landscape" is a cultural landscape containing one or more component landscapes with landscape characteristics and features that define the historic character. A "Component Landscape" is a defined physical area within the boundaries of a parent landscape. A component landscape contributes to the significance of the parent landscape and may also be individually listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places as a site or district.

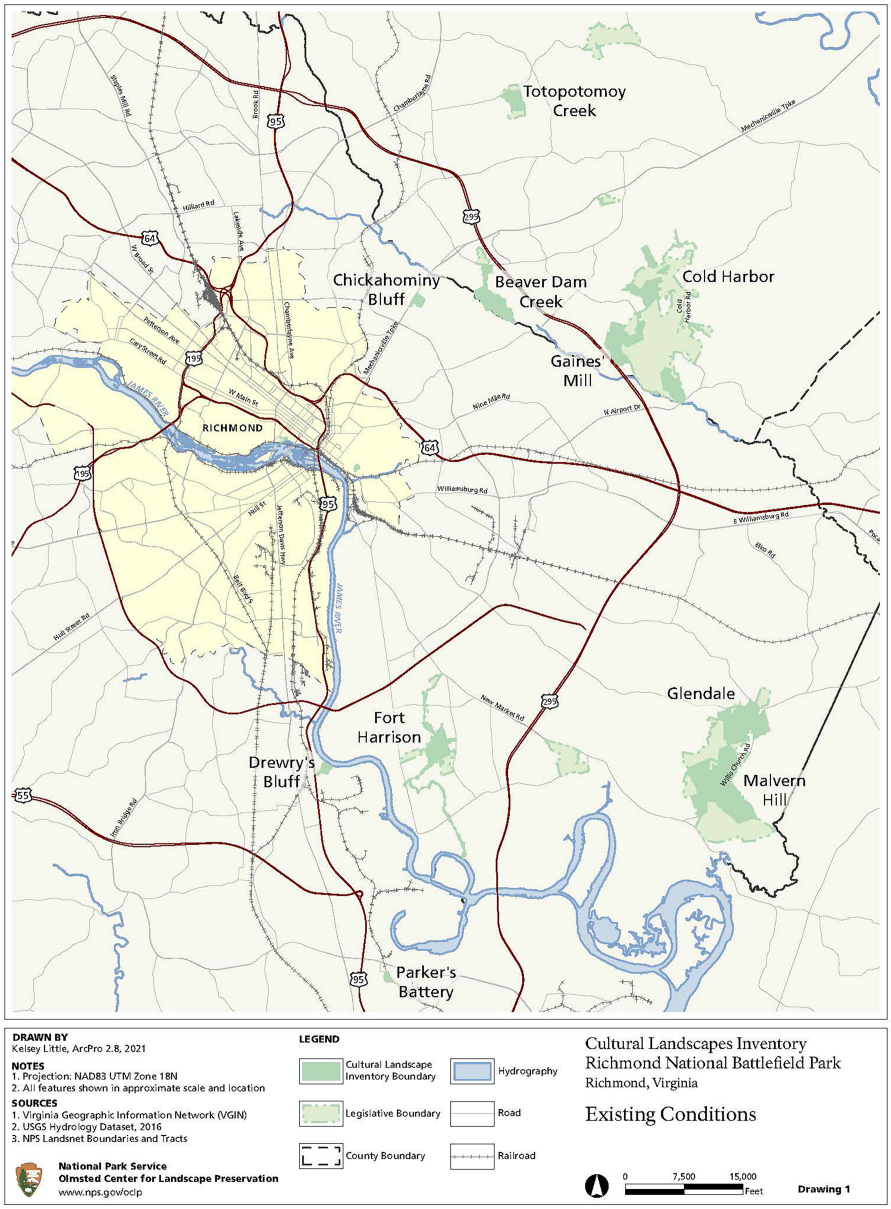
In the Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS), the Richmond NBP Landscape is identified as the parent landscape for Richmond National Battlefield Park. The landscape is comprised of ten component landscapes: Beaver Dam Creek Battlefield, Chickahominy Bluff, Cold Harbor Battlefield, Drewry's Bluff, Fort Harrison and vicinity, Gaines' Mill Battlefield, Glendale Battlefield, Malvern Hill Battlefield, Parker's Battery, and Totopotomy Creek Battlefield at Rural Plains. In the future, additional research and land acquisitions may identify additional component landscapes.

Landscape Type:

Historic Site

Other Names:

Site Plan



Map showing locations of the ten component landscapes that comprise the Richmond NBP Landscape, 2024.

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 09/09/2024

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

CLIs for the Chickahominy Bluff, Parker's Battery, and Drewry's Bluff component landscapes within Richmond NBP Landscape were completed in 2002; Fort Harrison and Totopotomy Creek Battlefield at Rural Plains in 2015; Glendale Battlefield and Malvern Hill Battlefield in 2017; Beaver Dam Creek Battlefield and Cold Harbor Battlefield in 2022; and Gaines' Mill Battlefield in 2024. With the completion of the Gaines' Mill component landscape, the Richmond NBP Landscape (parent landscape) is therefore considered complete in 2024. The CLIs were prepared by the NPS 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:

Attachment File Path

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Beaver Dam Creek Battlefield
Richmond National Battlefield Park

Richmond National Battlefield Park concurs with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for Beaver Dam Creek 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 Beaver Dam Creek Battlefield is hereby approved and accepted.

MICHAEL FIASCO Digitally signed by MICHAEL FIASCO
Date: 2022.09.27 10:33:48 -04'00'

Superintendent, Richmond National Battlefield Park Date

Beaver Dam Creek Concurrence Form, 2022.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Level II
Richmond National Battlefield Park: Chickahominy Bluff

Richmond National Battlefield Park concurs with the findings of the Level II inventory for Chickahominy Bluff including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must be Preserved and Maintained (Category A)

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 Level II Cultural Landscapes Inventory for Chickahominy Bluff in Richmond National Battlefield Park is hereby approved and accepted.

Cynthia MacLeod 7.19.02

Superintendent, Richmond National Battlefield Park Date

Chickahominy Bluff Concurrence Form, 2002.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Cold Harbor Battlefield
Richmond National Battlefield Park

Richmond National Battlefield Park concurs with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for Cold Harbor 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 Cold Harbor Battlefield is hereby approved and accepted.

MICHAEL FIASCO Digitally signed by MICHAEL FIASCO
Date: 2022.09.27 10:37:02 -04'00'

Superintendent, Richmond National Battlefield Park Date

Cold Harbor Battlefield Concurrence Form, 2022.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Level II
Richmond National Battlefield Park: Drewry's Bluff

Richmond National Battlefield Park concurs with the findings of the Level II inventory for Drewry's Bluff including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must be Preserved and Maintained (Category A)

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Poor

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 Level II Cultural Landscapes Inventory for Drewry's Bluff in Richmond National Battlefield Park is hereby approved and accepted.

Cynthia MacLeod 6.13.02

Superintendent, Richmond National Battlefield Park Date

Drewry's Bluff Concurrence Form, 2002.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Fort Harrison
Richmond National Battlefield Park

Richmond National Battlefield Park concurs with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for Fort Harrison, 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 Fort Harrison is hereby approved and accepted.

Superintendent, Richmond National Battlefield Park — Date: 9/22/2015

Fort Harrison Concurrence Form, 2015.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CERTIFICATION FORM

Gaines' Mill Battlefield
Richmond National Battlefield Park

Richmond National Battlefield Park certifies the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for the Gaines' Mill 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 the Gaines' Mill Battlefield is hereby approved and accepted.

RAYMOND TEODORSKI
Digitally signed by RAYMOND TEODORSKI
Date: 2024.09.09 10:48:14 -04'00'

Superintendent, Richmond National Battlefield Park Date

Gaines' Mill Battlefield Certification Form, 2024.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Glendale Battlefield
Richmond National Battlefield Park

Richmond National Battlefield Park concurs with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for Glendale Battlefield, including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Fair

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

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

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

The Cultural Landscape Inventory for Glendale Battlefield is hereby approved and accepted.

8/23/2017

Superintendent, Richmond National Battlefield Park Date

Glendale Battlefield Concurrence Form, 2017.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Malvern Hill Battlefield
Richmond National Battlefield Park

Richmond National Battlefield Park concurs with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for Malvern Hill 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 Malvern Hill Battlefield is hereby approved and accepted.

Superintendent, Richmond National Battlefield Park — 8/23/2017 Date

Malvern Hill Battlefield Concurrence Form, 2017.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Level II
Richmond National Battlefield Park: Parker's Battery

Richmond National Battlefield Park concurs with the findings of the Level II inventory for Parker's Battery including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must be Preserved and Maintained (Category A)

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 Level II Cultural Landscapes Inventory for Parker's Battery in Richmond National Battlefield Park is hereby approved and accepted.

Cynthia MacLeod 7.20.02

Superintendent, Richmond National Battlefield Park Date

Parker's Battery Concurrence Form, 2002.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield at Rural Plains
Richmond National Battlefield Park

Richmond National Battlefield Park concurs with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield at Rural Plains, 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 Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield at Rural Plains is hereby approved and accepted.

9/15/2015

Superintendent, Richmond National Battlefield Park — Date

Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield at Rural Plains Concurrence Form, 2015.

Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County
Virginia	Hanover County
Virginia	Chesterfield County
Virginia	Henrico County

Size (Acres): 3100.12

Land Tract Number(s)

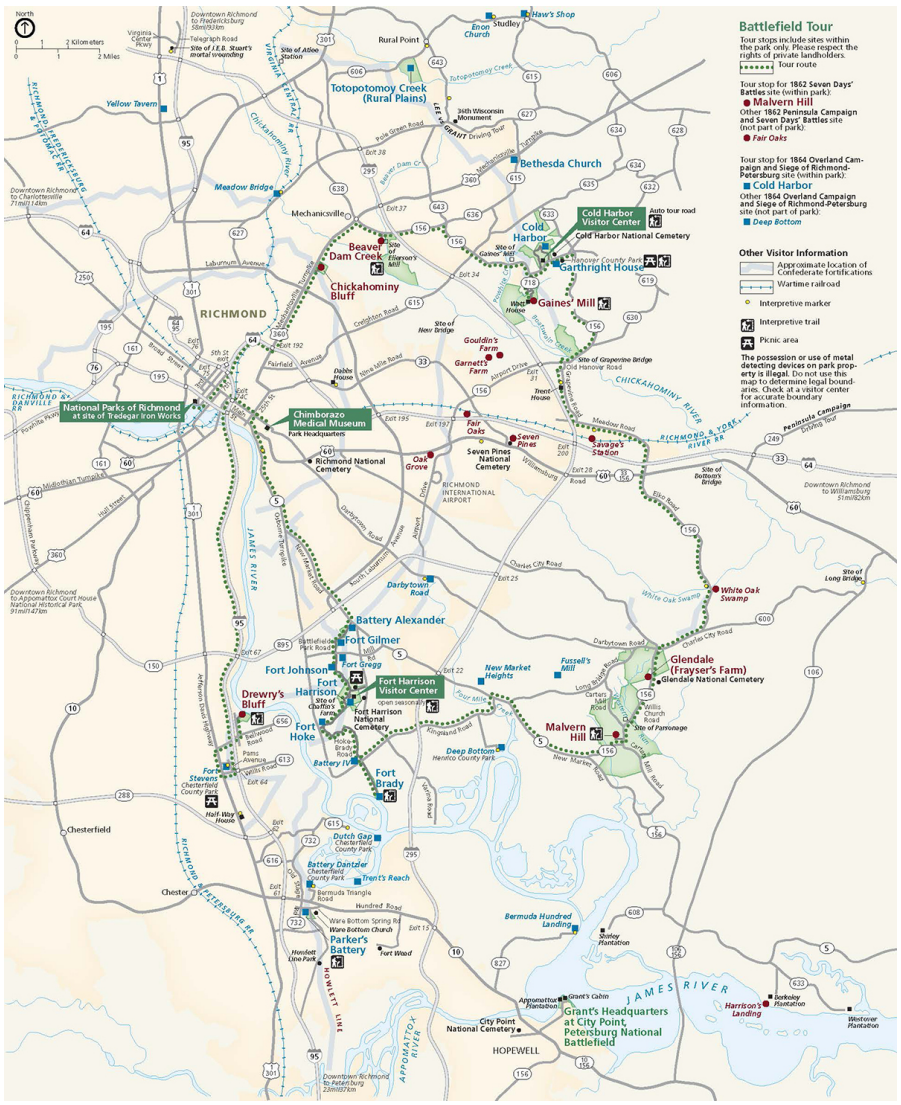
Boundary Description:

The acreage for the Richmond NBP Landscape is the sum of the ten component landscapes, listed below. Refer to the component CLIs for boundary descriptions.
--Beaver Dam Creek Battlefield, 274.36 acres
--Chickahominy Bluff, 39.20
--Cold Harbor Battlefield, 437.19
--Drewry's Bluff, 39.50
--Fort Harrison, 321.58
--Gaines' Mill Battlefield, 331.19
--Glendale Battlefield, 513.10
--Malvern Hill Battlefield, 993.60
--Parker's Battery, 10.0
--Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield at Rural Plains, 140.40

Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
Aerial Photograph	Point	37.535394	-77.44588	See the ten component CLIs for detailed boundary coordinates.

Location Map:



Map of Richmond National Battlefield Park. (Richmond NBP website)

Regional Landscape Contexts:

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 09/09/2024

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Richmond NBP Landscape is assigned the “Must be Preserved and Maintained” management category because the ten component landscape meet the same category. The component landscapes are part of the Richmond National Battlefield Park Historic District, which possesses national-level significance as defined by National Register of Historic Places criteria under Criteria A, C, and D in the areas of Archeology, Architecture, Commemoration, Engineering, and Military History. The component landscapes are also related to the park’s 1936 enabling legislation, amended in 1995:
“all such lands, structures, and other property in the military battlefield area or areas in the city of Richmond, Virginia, or within five miles of the city limits of said city or within five miles of the boundary of the present Richmond Battlefield State Park…as necessary or desirable for national battlefield park purposes…provided, that such area or areas shall include, at least, the Richmond Battlefield Parks now belonging to the State of Virginia.” (Act of March 2, 1936, Chapter 113; 49 Stat. 1155, from NR 2018, Sec.8: 96)

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:

Richmond National Battlefield Park (NBP) encompasses a series of non-contiguous sites authorized in 1936, “for the purpose of protecting, managing, and interpreting the resources associated with the Civil War battles in and around the City of Richmond, Virginia.”

Richmond NBP was administratively listed without documentation in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966, with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. Initial documentation of resources occurred on January 16, 1973, when the park was listed on the Virginia Landmark Register under the name “Richmond National Battlefield Park.” For this listing, a National Register form was prepared but was not approved by the Keeper of the National Register. The documentation accepted by the Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) indicated that the site was significant under Criterion A in the areas of politics and social/humanitarian, Criterion C in the area of architecture, and Criterion D for archeology (historic-aboriginal). The documentation identified the “nineteenth century” as the period of significance but included no specific dates. The documentation itemized resources under four headings: earthworks (11 areas), monuments (approximately 80), Watt House, and Garthright House.

On February 18, 2000, the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) “The Civil War in Virginia, 1861-1865: Historic and Archeological Resources” was accepted by the Keeper. The MPDF identified property types and historic contexts 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. The documentation categorized Richmond NHB under the battlefields, earthworks, military hospitals, and military headquarters property types under Criteria A, C, and D.

On April 27, 2018, the Keeper accepted the first comprehensive park-wide National Register documentation for Richmond National Battlefield Park. According to the documentation, the park is primarily significant as the site of major Civil War battlefields and related properties associated with the Union's attempts to take the Confederate capital city of Richmond during the Peninsula Campaign of 1862, the Overland Campaign of 1864, and the Richmond-Petersburg Campaign of 1864–1865. Significance for the 2,879.42-acre federally owned historic district was identified under criteria A, B, C, and D at the national level in the areas of Military, Ethnic Heritage-Black, Conservation, Other (Commemoration), Science, Engineering, Architecture, Archeology-Historic (Non-Aboriginal), and Archeology-Prehistoric. Robert E. Lee, George B. McClellan, and Ulysses S. Grant were identified as significant persons. The district's contributing commemorative monuments were evaluated as meeting Criteria Consideration F (Commemorative Properties) because they possess significance from their age, design, and symbolic values. The period of significance for the district was listed as c.1720-1944, beginning with the construction of the Garthright House and ending when the NPS officially accepted management of the park. For archeology, the periods of significance was listed as 1680-1865 for historic archeology and 8000 BCE-1600 CE for prehistoric archeology. An amendment to the National Register documentation is currently underway, which will address 635 acres of North Anna Battlefield (new park unit, acquired from ABT c. 2016/2017); a 50-acre tract at Cold Harbor, which includes Fort Fletcher; 380 acres at Malvern Hill; and 15 acres at Glendale.

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 component landscapes of the Richmond NBP Landscape have been identified through consultations with the Virginia SHPO (Drewry’s Bluff on September 13, 2001; Parker’s Battery on March 28, 2002; Chickahominy Bluff on August 1, 2002; Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield at Rural Plains on September 23, 2015; Fort Harrison on September 28, 2015); updated National Register documentation approved by the Virginia SHPO on March 7, 2017 (Glendale Battlefield and Malvern Creek Battlefield), or updated National Register documentation accepted by the Keeper on April 27, 2018 (Beaver Dam Creek Battlefield, Cold Harbor Battlefield, and Gaines’ Mill Battlefield). Therefore, for purposes of the CLI, the Richmond NBP Landscape is considered “Entered-Documented.”

Eligibility: Eligible -- Keeper

04/27/2018

Concurrence Eligibility Date:

Concurrence Narrative:

Significance Level: National

Contributing: Contributing

Classification: District

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

The Richmond NBP Landscape and its ten component landscapes are part of the Richmond National Battlefield Park Historic District (the District), which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places at the national level under Criteria A, B, C, and D. The District is primarily significant under Criterion A in the area of Military as the site of major Civil War battlefields and related properties associated with the Union's attempts to take the Confederate capital city of Richmond during the Peninsula Campaign of 1862, the Overland Campaign of 1864, and the Richmond-Petersburg Campaign of 1864–1865. The District has additional significance under Criterion A in the areas of Military and Ethnic Heritage: Black for the valiant role played by United States Colored Troops in the September 29–30, 1864, Battle of Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights. Under Criterion B in the area of Military, the District is significant for its associations with Union Major General George B. McClellan and Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant and Confederate General Robert E. Lee, each of whom devised the strategy and tactics that led to and determined the outcome of the battles fought around Richmond in 1862 and 1864–1865.

The early twentieth-century efforts to commemorate and preserve the Richmond battlefields are related to national trends in the veneration and protection of Civil War battlefields and lend the District significance under Criterion A in the areas of Commemoration and Conservation. The Richmond Weather Station at Chimborazo, as an example of a purpose-built observation station constructed during the early twentieth century by the United States Weather Bureau, has significance under Criterion A in the area of Science and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The well-preserved earthworks within the District are highly important examples of Civil War field fortifications that are significant under Criterion C in the area of Engineering. The Garthright House, Watt House, and Shelton House are significant under Criterion C for their representative eighteenth- and nineteenth-century architecture. Under Criterion D, the District possesses significance in the area of Archeology: Historic, Non-Aboriginal for the data it has yielded, and has the potential to yield, about the military and medical experiences of the Union and Confederate armies during the Civil War. The District also possesses significance for its demonstrated and potential ability to provide information about the evolution of the agrarian economy and landscape in antebellum Piedmont Virginia and the enslaved and free black people who lived on it. The District's contributing commemorative monuments meet Criteria Consideration F because they possess significance engendered from their age, design, and symbolic values.

The period of significance for the Richmond National Battlefield Park Historic District extends from ca.1720, the earliest date associated with a standing historic resource within the District, to 1944, the end of the initial national park development period. The primary period of significance for the District corresponds to the years between the construction of the Richmond defensive fortifications in 1861 and the conclusion of the Richmond-Petersburg Campaign in 1865. The period of significance for commemorative activities associated with the District begins in 1866, almost immediately after the Civil War ended, and extends through 1944 to encompass the initial development of the battlefield lands as a national park under the National Park Service. After 1944, austerity measures throughout the National Park System curtailed development at the park for several decades, and the System-wide Mission 66 initiative of the 1950s and 1960s had little impact at Richmond. Additional land acquisition and resource

rehabilitation has occurred within the last three decades. The period of significance for historic archeology under Criterion D is ca. 1725–1864.

The periods and areas of significance for the Richmond NBP Landscape's ten component landscapes are summarized below. Refer to the individual CLIs for more information.

Beaver Dam Creek Battlefield (completed 2022):
Period of Significance: 1800-1944
Criterion A: Conservation, Military, Other (Commemoration)
Criterion D: Archeology (Historic-Non-Aboriginal)

Chickahominy Bluff (completed in 2002):
Period of Significance: 1862-1865
Criterion A: Conservation, Military
Criterion C: Engineering
Criterion D: Archeology (Historic-Non-Aboriginal)

Cold Harbor Battlefield (2022):
Period of Significance: 1720-1944
Criterion A: Conservation, Military, Other (Commemoration)
Criterion C: Architecture, Engineering
Criterion D: Archeology (Historic-Non-Aboriginal)

Drewry's Bluff (2002):
Period of Significance: 1862-1941
Criterion A: Conservation, Military
Criterion C: Engineering
Criterion D: Archeology (Historic-Non-Aboriginal)

Fort Harrison (2015):
Period of Significance: 1862-1941
Criterion A: Conservation, Military, Other (Commemoration), Ethnic Heritage (Black)
Criterion C: Engineering

Gaines' Mill Battlefield (2024)
Period of Significance: 1830-1944
Criterion A: Military, Other (Commemoration)
Criterion C: Architecture, Engineering
Criterion D: Archeology (Historic-Non-Aboriginal)

Glendale Battlefield (2017):
Period of Significance: 1862-1932
Criterion A: Military, Other (Commemoration)
Criterion D: Archeology (Historic-Non-Aboriginal), Archeology (Prehistoric)

Malvern Hill Battlefield (2017):
Period of Significance: 1862-1944
Criterion A: Conservation, Military, Other (Commemoration)
Criterion D: Archeology (Historic-Non-Aboriginal), Archeology (Prehistoric)

Parker's Battery (2002):
Period of Significance: 1864-1951
Criterion A: Conservation, Military
Criterion C: Engineering
Criterion D: Archeology (Historic-Non-Aboriginal)

Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield at Rural Plains (2015):
Period of Significance: 1724-1932

Criterion A: Agriculture, Military, Other (Commemoration)
Criterion C: Architecture
Criterion D: Archeology (Historic-Non-Aboriginal)

National Register Significance Criteria:

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

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

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

National Register Criteria Consideration:

F -- A commemorative property

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

Time Period: CE 1720 - CE 1944

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Agriculture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Archeology

Area of Significance Subcategory: Historic-Non-Aboriginal

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Archeology

Area of Significance Subcategory: Prehistoric

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: Engineering

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Ethnic Heritage

Area of Significance Subcategory: Black

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:	Richmond National Battlefield Park
NRIS ID:	66000836
Primary Certification Date:	04/27/2018

State Register Documentation:

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 1720 - 1944	Developed	The period of significance for the Richmond National Battlefield Park Historic District extends from ca.1720, the earliest date associated with a standing historic resource within the District, to 1944, the end of the initial national park development period. The primary period of significance for the District corresponds to the years between the construction of the Richmond defensive fortifications in 1861 and the conclusion of the Richmond-Petersburg Campaign in 1865. For a comprehensive chronology, see the CLI reports for the ten component landscapes of the Richmond NBP Landscape.

Physical History:

INTRODUCTION

For a comprehensive physical history, see the CLI reports for the ten component landscapes that comprise the Richmond NBP Landscape.

Uses

Functions and Uses:

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

Public Access:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Public Access Narrative:

All units of Richmond National Battlefield Park are closed from sunset to sunrise daily and all day on Thanksgiving Day, December 25, and January 1, but there are no gates, fences, or admission fees restricting public access to public roads, parking lots, and the trail system

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: No Survey Conducted

Ethnographic Narrative:

Authors of this CLI consulted with David Goldstein, Ph.D., Tribal and Cultural Affairs Lead, National Park Service, DOI-Region 1. No ethnographic study of Richmond National Battlefield Park has been conducted. The park currently consults with following Federally Recognized tribes: Delaware Nation, Catawba, Chickahominy East, and Pamunkey.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The Richmond National Battlefield Park Historic District retains integrity in 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 six major Civil War battlefields (Totopotomoy Creek, Beaver Dam Creek, Cold Harbor, Gaines' Mill, Glendale, and Malvern Hill); large sections of the Richmond Intermediate and Outer defensive lines at Fort Harrison; the site of the May 15, 1862, naval action at Drewry's Bluff; a small portion of a Richmond-Petersburg Campaign fortification line at Parker's Battery; and the site of Chimborazo Hospital, one of the largest Civil War general hospitals. (NR 2028, Sec.7: 30-31)

Although increased visitor use and management changes have resulted in incremental changes to certain historic features, the District's intact topography, historic nineteenth-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 District boundaries. Defining features of the Richmond battlefield landscape that are evident within the District include the hills and ridges at Malvern Hill and Glendale, Chickahominy Bluff, and Drewry's Bluff; the Boatswain Creek area at Gaines' Mill; and the open battlefield between the Confederate and Federal lines at Cold Harbor. Many of the primary public roads date to the commemorative period of development at the site; 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 Richmond 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, which helps to convey how the earthworks functioned in battle. (NR 2028, Sec.7: 30-31)

Alterations to Richmond battlefield sites after the Civil War have not resulted in a lack of integrity within the District. The relatively small number of commemorative objects date to 1925 or to the early twenty-first century. Resources associated with the early twentieth-century conservation and development of the battlefield by the federal government also retain integrity. More significant 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. This is particularly evident at many of the smaller units, which are surrounded 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 twenty-first century density and noise. (NR 2028, Sec.7: 30-31)

For a detailed analysis of integrity for the ten component landscapes of the Richmond NBP Landscape, see the CLI reports.

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 6

Next Assessment Due Date: 09/09/2030

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/09/2024

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The overall condition of the Richmond NBP Landscape is “Good.” The most recent condition assessments for the NBP Landscape’s ten component landscapes are as follows.

--Beaver Dam Creek Battlefield: Good (2022)
--Chickahominy Bluff: Good (2008)
--Cold Harbor Battlefield: Good (2022)
--Drewry’s Bluff: Poor (2008)
--Fort Harrison: Good (2015)
--Gaines’ Mill Battlefield: Good (2024)
--Glendale Battlefield: Fair (2017)
--Malvern Hill Battlefield: Good (2017)
--Parker’s Battery: Fair (2008)
--Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield at Rural Plains: Fair (2015)

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: Bulk Import TBD

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: Cultural Landscape Report Parts 1 and 2

Title:

IRMA Link:

Narrative:

Treatment recommendations have been developed for several sites. For more information, see the CLIs for the ten component landscapes associated with the Richmond NBP Landscape.

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 Block	“National Register Documentation-Inventory Form, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park.”	2018	Pawtucket, RI: Public Archaeology Laboratory			