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National Park Service  
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2019



Chancellorsville Battlefield

Fredericksburg And Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National  
Military Park

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## Cultural Landscape Summary & Site Plan

### Cultural Landscapes in the Cultural Resources Inventory System:

#### 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. The set of CRIS records for cultural landscapes is referred to as CRIS-CL. CRIS-CL records conform to a standardized data structure known as the Cultural

Landscapes Inventory (CLI).

The legislative, regulatory and policy directions for conducting and maintaining the CRIS are: Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, NPS Management Policies (2006), Director's Order 28 (Cultural Resources) and Director's Order 28a (Archeology).

#### The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI)

The CLI is the data structure within CRIS used to document and evaluate all potentially significant cultural landscapes in which NPS has, or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest.

Each CRIS-CL record is certified complete when the landscape is determined to meet one of the following:

Landscape individually meets the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation; or,

Landscape is a contributing element of a property that is eligible for the National Register; or,

Landscape does not meet the National Register criteria, but is managed as cultural resources because of law, policy or decisions reached through the park planning process.

Cultural landscapes vary from historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes to historic ethnographic landscapes, but may also fit within more than one type. Those eligible for the National Register have significance in the nation's history on a national, state or local level, as well as integrity or authenticity.

The legislative, regulatory and policy directions for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are: *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)). Each Federal agency shall establish... a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places... of historic properties...*

*Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(a)... Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA... No later than September 30, 2004, each covered agency shall complete a report of the assessment and make it available to the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior...*

*Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(c) Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by September 30, 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying... historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the Council and the Secretary...*

*The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Standard 2: An agency provides for the timely identification and evaluation of historic properties under agency jurisdiction or control and/or subject to effect by agency actions (Sec. 110 (a)(2)(A) Management Policies 2006. 5.1.3.1 Inventories: The Park Service will (1) maintain and expand the following inventories... about cultural resources in units of the national park system... Cultural Landscape Inventory of historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes,... and historic sites...*

*Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22 issued pursuant to Director's Order #28. As cultural resources are identified and evaluated, they should also be listed in the appropriate Service-wide inventories of cultural resources.*

### **Inventory Unit Description:**

Chancellorsville Battlefield is part of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, located in northeastern Virginia halfway between Washington D.C. and Richmond, Virginia. Covering over 7,000 acres, the park was designated by Congress in 1927 as a national military park for the purpose of preserving and commemorating the Civil War battles of Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania Court House, Wilderness, and Chancellorsville. Initially administered and developed by the U.S. War Department, the park was transferred in 1933 to civilian administration of the National Park Service.

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

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

The Chancellorsville Battlefield landscape today tells the story of the battle through its forests, fields, earthworks, circulation, and archaeological sites, with an overlay of early-to-mid 20th-century park infrastructure, markers, and a small number of historic commemorative works. Route 3, a busy divided four-lane highway that extends through the core of the park, forms the spine of the battlefield. It and other heavily-travelled public roads and suburban housing subdivisions are a backdrop to the battlefield's hallowed ground.

### **SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY**

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

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

employed by the NPS during Mission 66. The property is significant at the national, local, and state levels for the information it has yielded and has the potential to yield about the history of the Civil War and for sites that have or may reveal information about the agrarian and industrial economy of antebellum Virginia. The period of significance for the battlefield is 1863-1963, beginning with the Battle of Chancellorsville through completion of visitor center and the centennial of the battle.

#### ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

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

The condition of the Chancellorsville Battlefield landscape is evaluated as “good.” The property shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The site’s cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

## Site Plan

### Property Level and CLI Numbers

<b>Inventory Unit Name:</b>	Chancellorsville Battlefield
<b>Property Level:</b>	Landscape
<b>CLI Identification Number:</b>	300174
<b>Parent Landscape:</b>	300175

### Park Information

<b>Park Name and Alpha Code:</b>	Fredericksburg And Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park - Chancellorsville Battlefield - FRSP
<b>Park Organization Code:</b>	4370
<b>Park Administrative Unit:</b>	Fredericksburg And Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park

### CLI Hierarchy Description

In the Cultural Landscape Inventory database, two landscapes have been identified for the park: Fredericksburg Battlefield-South, and Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania Landscape. Chancellorsville Battlefield – along with Chatham Manor, Ellwood, Spotsylvania Battlefield, Wilderness Battlefield, and Sunken Road – are component landscapes of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania Landscape.

## Concurrence Status

**Inventory Status:** Complete

### Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

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

## Concurrence Status:

<b>Park Superintendent Concurrence:</b>	Yes
<b>Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:</b>	07/22/2019
<b>National Register Concurrence:</b>	Eligible -- Keeper
<b>Date of Concurrence Determination:</b>	03/25/2019

### National Register Concurrence Narrative:

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

## Geographic Information

### Geographic Information & Location Map

#### State and County:

<b>State:</b>	Virginia
<b>County</b>	Fredericksburg City

**Size (Acres)** 2003.95

#### Land Tract Number(s)

03-101, 03-102, 03-104, 03-105, 03-106, 03-107, 03-108, 03-109  
03-110, 03-112, 03-113, 03-114, 03-115, 03-116, 03-117, 03-118, 03-119  
03-120, 03-121, 03-122, 03-123, 03-124, 03-125, 03-126, 03-128, 03-129  
03-130, 03-131, 03-132, 03-133, 03-134, 03-135, 03-136, 03-137, 03-138, 03-139  
03-140, 03-141, 03-142, 03-143, 03-144, 03-145, 03-146, 03-147, 03-149  
03-150, 03-151, 03-152, 03-153, 03-154, 03-155, 03-156, 03-157, 03-159  
03-160, 03-161, 03-164, 03-165, 03-167, 03-168, 03-169  
03-170, 03-171, 03-172, 03-173, 03-174, 03-175, 03-176, 03-177, 03-178, 03-179  
03-181, 03-182, 03-183, 03-184, 03-185, 03-186, 03-187, 03-188, 03-189  
03-190, 03-191, 03-192, 03-193, 03-194, 03-195, 03-196, 03-197, 03-198, 03-199  
03-201, 03-202, 03-203, 03-204, 03-205, 03-206, 03-208, 03-209  
03-210, 03-211, 03-216, 03-217, 03-218, 03-219  
03-220, 03-221, 03-222, 03-223, 03-224, 03-225, 03-226, 03-227, 03-228  
03-230, 03-231, 03-232, 03-233, 03-234, 03-235, 03-236, 03-237, 03-238, 03-239  
03-240, 03-241, 03-242, 03-243, 03-244, 03-245, 03-246, 03-247, 03-248  
03-253, 03-256, 03-257  
04-101, 04-102, 04-103

#### Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

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

#### Boundary Coordinates:

**Source:**

**Type of Point:** Area  
**Latitude:** 38.319622  
**Longitude:** -77.669614

**Narrative:**

**Source:**

**Type of Point:** Area  
**Latitude:** 38.320769  
**Longitude:** -77.641432

**Narrative:**

**Source:**

**Type of Point:** Area  
**Latitude:** 38.318493  
**Longitude:** -77.632686

**Narrative:**

**Source:**

**Type of Point:** Area  
**Latitude:** 38.300483  
**Longitude:** -77.612748

**Narrative:**

**Source:**

**Type of Point:** Area  
**Latitude:** 38.279024  
**Longitude:** -77.644741

**Narrative:**

**Source:**

**Type of Point:** Area  
**Latitude:** 38.264171  
**Longitude:** -77.669174

**Narrative:**

**Source:**

**Type of Point:** Area  
**Latitude:** 38.263097  
**Longitude:** -77.67948

**Narrative:**

**Source:**

**Type of Point:** Area  
**Latitude:** 38.276773  
**Longitude:** -77.690433

**Narrative:**

**Source:**

**Type of Point:** Area  
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**Longitude:** -77.667784

**Narrative:**

**Source:**

**Type of Point:** Area  
**Latitude:** 38.29017  
**Longitude:** -77.652852

**Narrative:**

**Source:**

**Type of Point:** Area  
**Latitude:** 38.304257  
**Longitude:** -77.654006

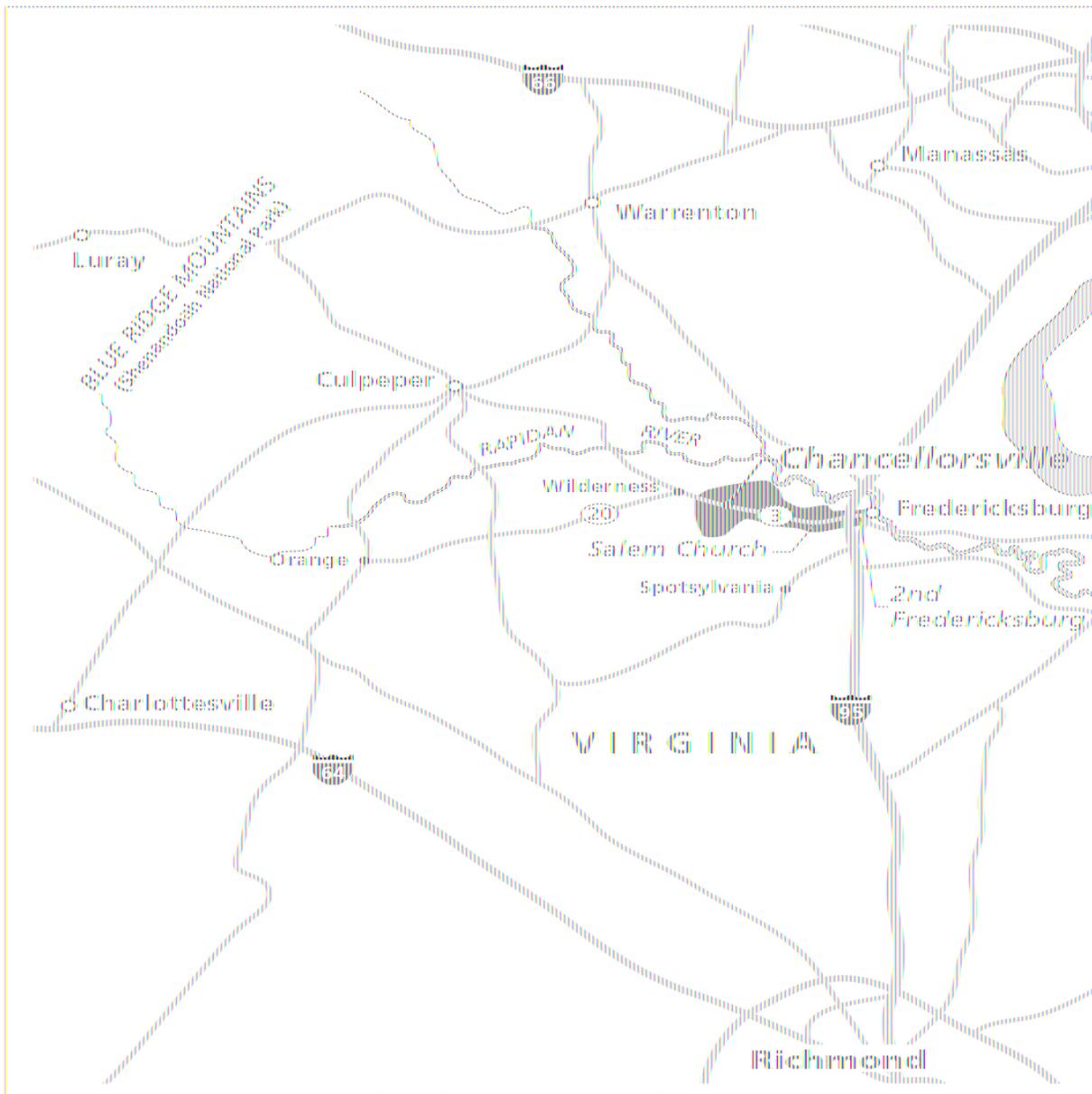
**Narrative:**

**Source:**

**Type of Point:** Area  
**Latitude:** 38.310355  
**Longitude:** -77.671957

**Narrative:**

**Location Map:**



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

**Regional Context:**

**Type of Context:** Physiographic

**Description:**

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

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

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

**Type of Context:** Cultural

**Description:**

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

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

**Type of Context:** Political

**Description:**

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

## Management Information

### General Management Information

**Management Category:** Must be Preserved and Maintained

**Management Category Date:** 07/22/2019

### Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

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

## Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

### Management Agreement:

**Type of Agreement:** Lease

**Type of Context:** 08-26-2019

### Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

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

### NPS Legal Interest:

**Type of Interest:** Fee Simple

#### Narrative:

**Type of Interest:** Less Than Fee Simple

#### Narrative:

**Type of Interest:** Fee Simple Reservation

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

**Type of Interest:** None - Privately Owned

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

**Located in managed wilderness?:** Unknown

**Public Access:**

**Type of Interest:** Unrestricted

**Explanatory Narrative:**

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

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

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

**Adjacent Lands Information**

**Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?** Yes

**Adjacent Land Narrative:**

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

## National Register Information

### Documentation Status:

Entered Documented

### National Register Explanatory Narrative:

NEED

### Concurrence Narrative:

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

<b>Name in National Register:</b>	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park
<b>NRIS Number:</b>	66000046
<b>Primary Certification Date:</b>	05/23/2019

## National Register Eligibility

<b>National Register Concurrence:</b>	Eligible -- Keeper
<b>Contributing/Individual:</b>	Contributing
<b>National Register Classification:</b>	District
<b>Significance Level:</b>	National
<b>Significance Criteria:</b>	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
<b>Significance Criteria:</b>	B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past
<b>Significance Criteria:</b>	C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values
<b>Significance Criteria:</b>	D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

**Period of Significance:**

<b>Time Period:</b>	CE 1863 - 1963
<b>Historic Context Theme:</b>	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
<b>Subtheme:</b>	Ways of Life
<b>Facet:</b>	Farming Communities
<b>Other Facet:</b>	None
<b>Time Period:</b>	CE 1863 - 1963
<b>Historic Context Theme:</b>	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
<b>Subtheme:</b>	Ways of Life
<b>Facet:</b>	Industrial Life Of The Last Half Of The 19th Century
<b>Other Facet:</b>	None
<b>Time Period:</b>	CE 1863 - 1963
<b>Historic Context Theme:</b>	Expressing Cultural Values
<b>Subtheme:</b>	Architecture
<b>Facet:</b>	NPS Mission 66
<b>Other Facet:</b>	None
<b>Time Period:</b>	CE 1863 - 1963
<b>Historic Context Theme:</b>	Expressing Cultural Values
<b>Subtheme:</b>	Landscape Architecture
<b>Facet:</b>	Protection Of Natural And Cultural Resources
<b>Other Facet:</b>	None

**Time Period:** CE 1863 - 1963  
**Historic Context Theme:** Expressing Cultural Values  
**Subtheme:** Landscape Architecture  
**Facet:** Colonial Revival Landscape Design

**Other Facet:** None

**Time Period:** CE 1863 - 1963  
**Historic Context Theme:** Shaping the Political Landscape  
**Subtheme:** The Civil War  
**Facet:** Battles In The North And South

**Other Facet:** None

**Time Period:** CE 1863 - 1963  
**Historic Context Theme:** Transforming the Environment  
**Subtheme:** Historic Preservation  
**Facet:** The Federal Government Enters The Movement

**Other Facet:** None

**Area of Significance:**

- Area of Significance Category:** Archeology
- Area of Significance Sub Category:** Historic-Non-Aboriginal
  
- Area of Significance Category:** Architecture
  
- Area of Significance Category:** Conservation
  
- Area of Significance Category:** Landscape Architecture
  
- Area of Significance Category:** Military
  
- Area of Significance Category:** Other
- Explanatory Narrative:** Commemoration

**Statement of Significance:**

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

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

#### CRITERION A

##### Military, Conservation, Commemoration:

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

#### CRITERION B

##### Military:

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

#### CRITERION C

##### Landscape Architecture and Architecture:

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

#### CRITERION D

##### Archeology: Historic-Non-Aboriginal

Chancellorsville Battlefield is nationally significant in the area of Archeology (Historic-Non-Aboriginal) for the information it has yielded and has the potential to yield about the history of the Civil War. The district also possesses significance at the state and local levels for sites that have or may reveal information about the agrarian and industrial economy of antebellum Virginia. For more information on Archeology, refer to the park's 2019 National Register documentation. (CLR 2018: 241)

**State Register Information:**

**Identification Number:** 111-0147  
**Name:** Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County  
Battlefields Memorial National Military Park  
**Listed Date:** 1/16/1973 12:00:00 AM

**Chronology & Physical History**

**Cultural Landscape Type and Use**

**Cultural Landscape Type:** Historic Site

**Current and Historic Use/Function:**

**Primary Historic Function:** Leisure-Passive (Park)  
**Primary Current Use:** Battle Site  
**Other Use/Function** **Other Type of Use or Function**

**Current and Historic Names:**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Type Of Name</b>
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park	Both Current And Historic
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park	Both Current And Historic

**Chronology:**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Annotation</b>
CE 1778	Built	Wilderness Church is built.

**Physical History:**

## INTRODUCTION

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

## LANDSCAPE ORIGINS, to 1800

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

### Landscape Overview, 1800:

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

#### ANTEBELLUM PERIOD, 1800–1861

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

#### Landscape Overview, 1861:

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

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

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

#### CIVIL WAR PERIOD, 1861–1865

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

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

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

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

#### Landscape Overview, 1865:

By the end of the Civil War in April 1865, the landscape of the Chancellorsville battlefield park and its surroundings was emerging from calamity. It had been nearly two years since the Battle of Chancellorsville, and less than a year since the Wilderness. The landscape, with its land scarred by defensive works, destroyed buildings and roads, burned woods, and toppled trees, conveyed an eerie stillness. The horrors of Chancellorsville were conveyed by artists and writers such as Walt Whitman in his memorandum of Chancellorsville:

What history, again I say, can ever give—for who can know, the mad, determin'd tussle of the armies, in all their separate large and little squads—as this—each steep'd from crown to toe in desperate, mortal purports? Who know the conflict hand-to-hand—the many conflicts in the dark, those shadowy-tangled, flashing-moonbeam'd woods—the writhing groups and squads—hear through the woods the cries, the din, the cracking guns and pistols—the distant cannon—the cheers and calls, and threats and awful music of the oaths—the indescribable mix—the officers' orders, persuasions, encouragements—the devils fully rous'd in human hearts. (CLR 2018: 79, citing Whitman 1863)

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

#### POST-WAR PERIOD, 1865–1927

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

#### Landscape Overview, 1927:

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

### EARLY PARK PERIOD, 1927–1945

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

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

#### Landscape Overview, 1927:

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

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

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

## LATE PARK PERIOD, 1945–2019

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

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

### Landscape Overview, 2015:

Between 1945 and 2015, the Chancellorsville unit of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park was greatly enlarged by incorporating blocks of land within the core battlefield and in the Jackson

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

## Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

### Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

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

### INTEGRITY

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

**Location:**

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

Evaluation: Retains integrity of location.

**Design:**

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

Evaluation: Retains integrity of design

**Setting:**

Setting is the physical environment of a property, and in particular the general character of a place. While the setting within park boundaries remains largely intact to both the Civil War and historic park periods, extensive suburban development of adjoining lands, widening of Route 3, and general heavy traffic and noise along the public roads has significantly altered the historically rural and remote character of the landscape's setting.

Evaluation: Does not retain integrity of setting

**Materials:**

Materials are the physical elements that give form to a historic property. Extant above-ground built materials from the Civil War period are limited to the stone remnants of the Catharine Furnace stack. In terms of built materials from the historic park development, the landscape retains cast metal in the identification tablets; wood and cast metal in the larger narrative signs and small tour route signs; mortared stonework and cast concrete in the culverts and bridges along the park drives; wood in the siding, doors, and structure of the maintenance building; brick and metal in the visitor center; wood siding at the Ranger Lane housing; and concrete in the visitor center walks and asphalt on the park drives and visitor center parking lot. In terms of plant materials, the landscape overall retains the native palette of species from the Civil War that was maintained through the historic park period. Managed plant material from the Civil War, notably farm orchards, the oak tree signal station at Fairview, and the line of poplars and elms at the Chancellorsville Inn, has been lost. The existing asphalt of the park drives has a more uniform black appearance than the historic asphalt (which replaced the original oiled gravel late in the historic period). Non-historic materials added since the end of the historic period are limited to brick paving, rubber mulch path surfaces, and non-native euonymus, English ivy, and annuals around the visitor center; white-painted steel at the Ranger Lane water tower, and vinyl and T-111 siding at the non-historic fire cache and adjoining shed off Ranger Lane. These non-historic materials are inconspicuous within the overall landscape.

Evaluation: Retains integrity of materials

**Workmanship:**

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

Catharine Furnace ruins, which were partially rebuilt in the 1970s. The hasty workmanship of the defensive works erected during the battle eroded or became obscured during the historic period.

Evaluation: Retains integrity of workmanship

**Feeling:**

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

Evaluation: Retains integrity of feeling

**Association:**

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

Evaluation: Retains integrity of association

**Landscape Characteristic:**

**Historic Condition (to 1863):**

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

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

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

**Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:**

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

**Evaluation:**

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

**Landscape Characteristic:**

**Historic Condition (to 1963):**

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

Hooker Drive, Slocum Drive, McLaws Drive, and in the woods west and east of the visitor center. Fires sparked by the battle destroyed forests and opened the spatial character of the landscape. (CLR 2018: 246)

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

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

**Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:**

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

**Evaluation:**

Spatial organization defined by patterns of woods and fields remains a defining characteristic of the Civil War and historic park-era character of the Chancellorsville landscape (Figures 23, 24). The character from the historic park era remains largely unchanged, except for encroachment of residential subdivisions into historic woods and fields. Changes from the Civil War include loss of cleared corridors along the earthworks, decreases in size of the Fairview, Hazel Grove, Bullock, Wellford, Stephens-Trigg, and Hawkins clearings, and loss of spatial definition provided by fences. (CLR 2018: 247)



### **Landscape Characteristic:**

#### Historic Condition (to 1963):

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

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

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

#### Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

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

#### Evaluation:

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

### **Landscape Characteristic:**

#### Historic Condition (to 1963):

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

After the Civil War, the public roads were repaired and the railroad was completed. Some of the old farm and mine roads were abandoned, as well as the Old Mountain Road. The front walk and steps to the Chancellorsville Inn were retained during rebuilding and completed in ca. 1872. Destruction of the building to fire in 1927 led to loss of adjoining walks, although the front steps remained. (CLR 2018: 249)

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

#### Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

Four new trails with interpretive signage were added beginning in 1979, along portions of earlier foot trails. Parking areas built in the 1930s were removed and new ones added at auto tour stops. In 1973, the park sold most of Miles Drive (River Road) and Mineral Springs Road in exchange for lands that were then felt to be more important to the story of Chancellorsville. The widening of Route 3 into a divided highway, beginning with the section from Elys Ford Road east in ca. 1965, and to the west in ca. 1972, required removal of portions of Stuart Drive and McLaws Drive, and led the park to

remove the northern half of Berry-Paxton Drive. Widening also resulted in isolation of the park's Stop 8 parcel at the Flank Attack battlefield into the median of the newly divided highway. With acquisition of the Ashton and Brygider farms to the north in 1998, the park converted a farm road into a park road leading to the new tour stop 8. Suburban development in the region led to large increases in traffic on the public roads as well as on park drives. (CLR 2018: 250)

Evaluation:

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

### **Landscape Characteristic:**

#### Historic Condition (to 1963):

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

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

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

#### Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

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

#### Evaluation:

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

**Landscape Characteristic:**

**Historic Condition (to 1963:**

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

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

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

**Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:**

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

**Evaluation:**

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

### **Landscape Characteristic:**

#### Historic Condition (to 1963):

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

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

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

As part of its Mission 66 improvements, the park removed the 1935 visitor contact station and the nearby privies, and constructed four new buildings, all designed by Park Service architects in a

Modernist style that emphasized simple massing and details: three clapboard-sided ranch-form frame staff residences along Ranger Drive completed in 1961; and the brick and steel visitor center completed in 1962 and dedicated on the centennial of the battle in 1963. The visitor center won a national honor award from the American Institute of Architects in 1963. A planned maintenance area off Ranger Lane was never realized. (CLR 2018: 255)

#### Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

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

#### Evaluation:

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

#### Landscape Characteristic:

##### Historic Condition (to 1963):

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

After the Civil War, the view from the Chancellorsville Inn remained a valued feature of the landscape, as evidenced by the addition of a cupola on the inn as rebuilt in ca. 1872, which provided tourists with broad prospects across the battlefield of May 3, 1863. These views diminished with

decreases in the size of the clearing by the turn of the century, notably through reforestation of the clearing between Fairview and Hazel Grove. A focal point was introduced along the turnpike (Route 3) with the dedication of the Jackson monument in 1888. Views were expanded or established with clearings for farms established after the Civil War, notably at McLaws Wedge and the Lee-Jackson Bivouac, while others were lost or diminished, notably through reforestation of Furnace Hollow. (CLR 2018: 256)

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

#### Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

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

#### Evaluation:

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

### **Landscape Characteristic:**

#### Historic Condition (to 1963):

Small-scale features are elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape. During the Civil War, small-scale features within the Chancellorsville landscape (area within park boundaries) included items such as tools and vehicles that were part of farming and mining operations. The most widespread small-scale features were fences of several types, with whitewashed wood fences often around farmsteads, and rail fences around agricultural fields. Around the Chancellorsville Inn were whitewashed picket and plank fences that defined ornamental grounds. The Chancellor cemetery probably had a wood fence enclosure.

Most fences were destroyed or damaged during the battle. The battle also left debris throughout the battlefield, including such things as rucksacks, arms, munitions, diaries, personal mementoes, and clothing, in addition to human remains. Troops collected valuable materials in the aftermath of the battles, and scavengers likely scoured the landscape as well, leaving few things behind. (CLR 2018: 257)

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

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

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

#### Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

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

#### Evaluation:

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

**Landscape Characteristic:**

#### Historic Condition (to 1963):

Archeological sites are the locations of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features. Only sites identified in approved National Register documentation are identified in this report. During the Civil War, archaeological sites within the Chancellorsville landscape became a widespread feature after the fighting ended on May 3, 1863, characterized by building ruins, burials, above-ground human remains, and abandoned earthworks. Buildings that had been destroyed in whole or part included the Chancellorsville Inn, the Fairview house, the Bullock house (“White House”), the Hazel Grove house, and the Catharine Furnace complex. There were approximately 1,496 Union burials on the battlefield and many more uninterred remains. There were probably similar or greater number of Confederate casualties on the battlefield. (CLR 2018: 259)

After the Civil War, most human remains were reinterred by 1868 to cemeteries outside Chancellorsville, and people rebuilt many of the destroyed or damaged buildings, including the Chancellorsville Inn. It became a ruin once again when the building was destroyed by fire in 1927, leaving just the east walls and entrance steps intact. The battlefield’s extensive lines of trenches and other earthworks eroded and became subtle depressions and rises in the landscape, often covered by trees and heavy undergrowth. The most prominent archeological site had been the ruins of the Fairview house, whose stone chimney stood as a poignant landmark in the Fairview clearing, but was removed by the 1920s, probably by the Rowleys who farmed the property. The stone stack of Catharine Furnace did remain standing, although it was inconspicuous given its location deep in the woods south of the turnpike. Other building ruins and remnants included the brick Pulliam house off Furnace Road. The Chancellors continue to inter family members in the family cemetery in the Fairview clearing. (CLR 2018: 259)

During the period of historic park development between 1931 and 1963, the Catharine Furnace and earthworks remained the only visible and marked archaeological sites within the park. Unmarked battle-period building sites included the Van Wert house site along Route 3. The Trigg farmstead was probably demolished by the park for the construction of Jackson Trail West at some point between 1939 and 1943. The adjoining Stephens farmstead buildings also disappeared during this time (the family relocated to Rose Hill to the south in the late 19th century). The CCC camp along Elys Ford Road became an archaeological site upon its demolition in ca. 1945. (CLR 2018: 259)

#### Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

Additional battle-period archaeological sites were incorporated into the park through property acquisition, notably the Fairview house, Bullock house, Wellford house, and Chancellorsville Inn. All were marked and interpreted, but none had above-ground structural remains. The 1836 Wellford house was demolished in ca. 1970 by its private owner. The Chancellorsville Inn was marked by low brick walls and gravel trenches to interpret the subsurface foundation remains. None of the outbuilding sites were marked. A trace of the Old Mountain Road was interpreted and made accessible by a new path from the visitor center laid out in 1979. The park also acquired the Chancellor cemetery during this time. Two of the Fairview gun pits (lunettes) were lost to the widening of Route 3 in ca. 1973. The widening probably also destroyed the Van Wert house site, and other sites outside park boundaries, including the schoolhouse site at Hazel Grove, Dowdall’s Tavern, and the Talley farmstead. (CLR 2018: 259-260)

#### Evaluation:

Since the end of historic period in 1963, archaeological sites of battle-period buildings have become more prominent in the landscape as interpreted features. Except for the Catharine Furnace stack, actual aboveground building remnants have been lost. The earthworks continue to be obscured by vegetation and litter, in a marked change in character from the early park period prior to World War II when they were cleared of brush and maintained in turf. They are also less accessible due to loss of much of the original 1935 trail system that was abandoned by 1950. (CLR 2018: 260)

Note: For more information on archeological sites, refer the park’s National Register documentation, updated in 2019.

### **Condition**

**Assessment Interval (Years):** 10

**Next Assessment Due Date:** 07/22/2029

### **Condition Assessment and Impacts**

**Condition Assessment:** Good

**Assessment Date:** 07/22/2019

### **Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:**

The condition of the Chancellorsville Battlefield landscape is evaluated as “good.” The property shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The site’s cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

### **Stabilization Measures:**

## Impacts

**Type of Impact:** Adjacent Lands

**Other Impact:**

**External or Internal:** External

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

**Type of Impact:** Impending Development

**Other Impact:**

**External or Internal:** External

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

**Type of Impact:** Erosion

**Other Impact:**

**External or Internal:** Internal

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

**Type of Impact:** Release To Succession

**Other Impact:**

**External or Internal:** Internal

**Impact Description:** Existing fields and woods do not accurately reflect the historic patterns that influenced lines of battle and troop movement in 1863.

**Type of Impact:** Other

**Other Impact:** Traffic

**External or Internal:** Both Internal and External

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

## Stabilization Costs

## Treatment

### Treatment

<b>Approved Treatment:</b>	Rehabilitation
<b>Approved Treatment Document:</b>	Cultural Landscape Report
<b>Document Date:</b>	2018-01-01
<b>Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:</b>	

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

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

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

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

**Approved Treatment Completed:**

**Approved Treatment Costs**

**Landscape Approved Treatment Cost Explanatory Description:**

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## **Bibliography and Supplemental Information**

### **Bibliography**

**Citation Author:** Auwaerter, John

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