
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
1999

Parker's Battery
Richmond National Battlefield Park

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

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treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

Parker's Battery is one of eight units of Richmond National Battlefield Park. The 10-acre unit is located approximately 10 miles down the James River from Richmond, Virginia, between the river and Interstate Route 95. The unit includes the earthen fieldwork remains of Parker's Battery and part of the Howlett Line, a memorial marker, a pedestrian interpretive trail with waysides, and visitor parking.

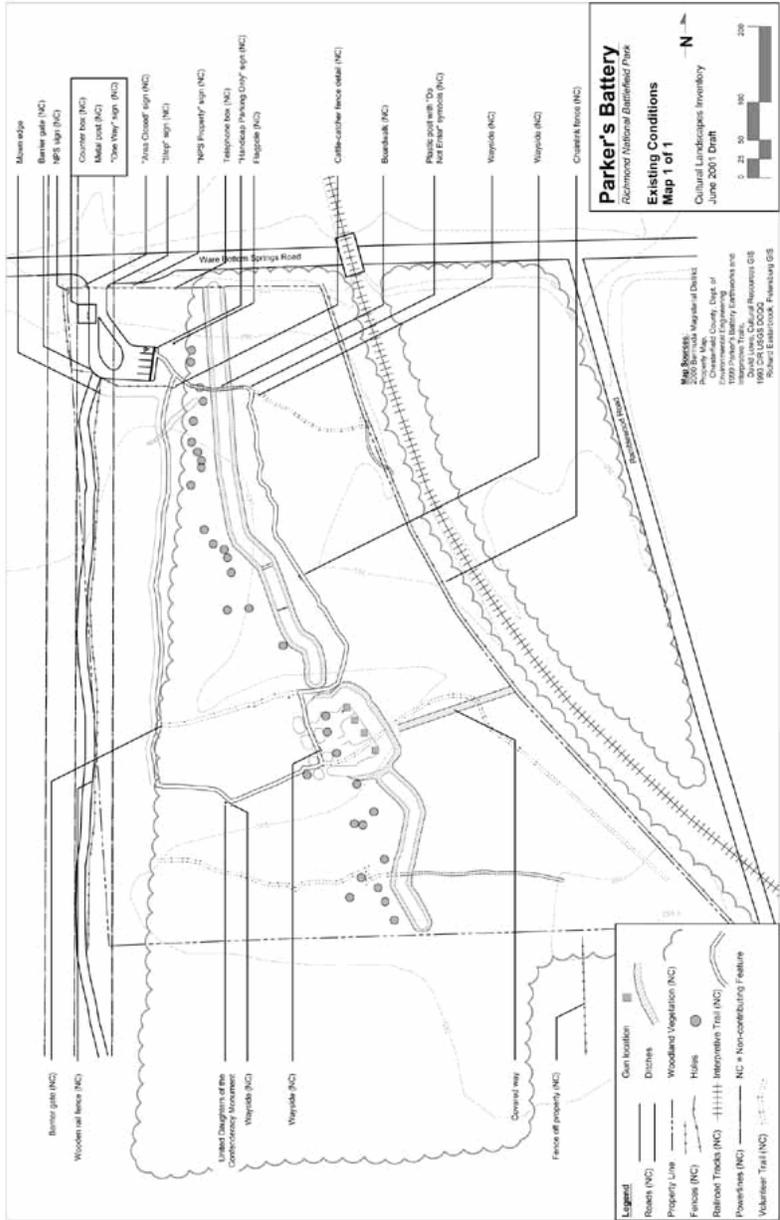
As part of the Howlett Line, the men at Parker's Battery helped the Confederates to defend Richmond from Federal attack during the last year of the war. The artillery unit known as Parker's Battery had been fighting together since 1862 and saw plenty of action. They fought battles at Second Manasses, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Knoxville, Spotsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor. Thus in 1864 when the 120 officers and men were stationed to a fixed position along the Howlett Line, it came as welcome relief. The Howlett Line enabled the Confederates to hold the Federal Army at a stalemate on the Bermuda Hundred Peninsula from 1864-1865.

Later the Battlefield Parks Corporation received the land, by donation, from the descendants of an officer in Parker's Battery. During the 1930s the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) worked on clearing the earthworks and established trails.

Parker's Battery is significant under Criterion A for its association with the defense of Richmond during the Civil War from 1864-1865. The battery is significant under Criterion C for military engineering and archeological resources. Under Criterion D, the earthworks and surrounding land are possibly significant for their potential to yield military information from the period, and could possibly yield information regarding prehistoric use of the area. In conservation, the park unit is significant for its association with the local efforts to commemorate Civil War sites from 1925-1951 due to the placement of a marker by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. It may also have state significance for its association with the New Deal from 1933-1941 when a CCC camp worked here to assist with clearing and construction projects.

Parker's Battery
 Richmond National Battlefield Park

Site Plan



Existing Features Map of Parker's Battery (PHSO 2001). See addendum for enlargement.

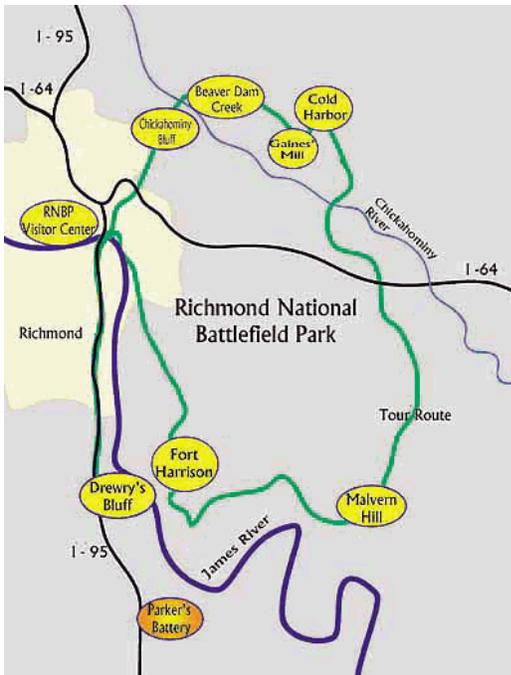
CLI Hierarchy Description

Parker's Battery

Richmond National Battlefield Park

Richmond National Battlefield Park is comprised of a series of noncontiguous Civil War sites. The Parker's Battery unit makes up one component landscape of the park. Other component landscapes that have been identified include: Beaver Dam Creek, Chickahominy Bluff, Drewry's Bluff, Ft. Harrison, Cold Harbor, Gaines' Mill, and Malvern Hill.

Richmond National Battlefield Park is located in the Chesapeake Cluster of the Northeast Region of the National Park Service.



This diagram illustrates the general layout of Richmond National Battlefield Park and the approximate location of the component landscapes (PHSO 2000).

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Level II field survey work was performed by N. J. Brown, C. Sams and summer intern T. Layton in July, 2000. Sams completed the research and writing of the text, which was edited by Brown. Existing conditions maps were prepared by Layton and intern M. Witters. Sams entered the information into the CLAIMS database.

The park contact for the Cultural Landscape Inventory is David Ruth, Chief of Interpretation and Cultural Resources Manager, at (804)771-2808.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	02/20/2002
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	03/28/2004

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Revision Narrative:

Condition reassessment completed as scheduled.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

Starting at the northwest corner, the boundary heads east for approximately 400 feet, then curves southeast along the railroad tracks for approximately 900 feet. At this point the southern border heads west for about 900 feet before turning north for another 900 feet to meet the starting point.

State and County:

State: VA

County: Chesterfield County

Size (Acres): 10.00

Boundary UTMS:

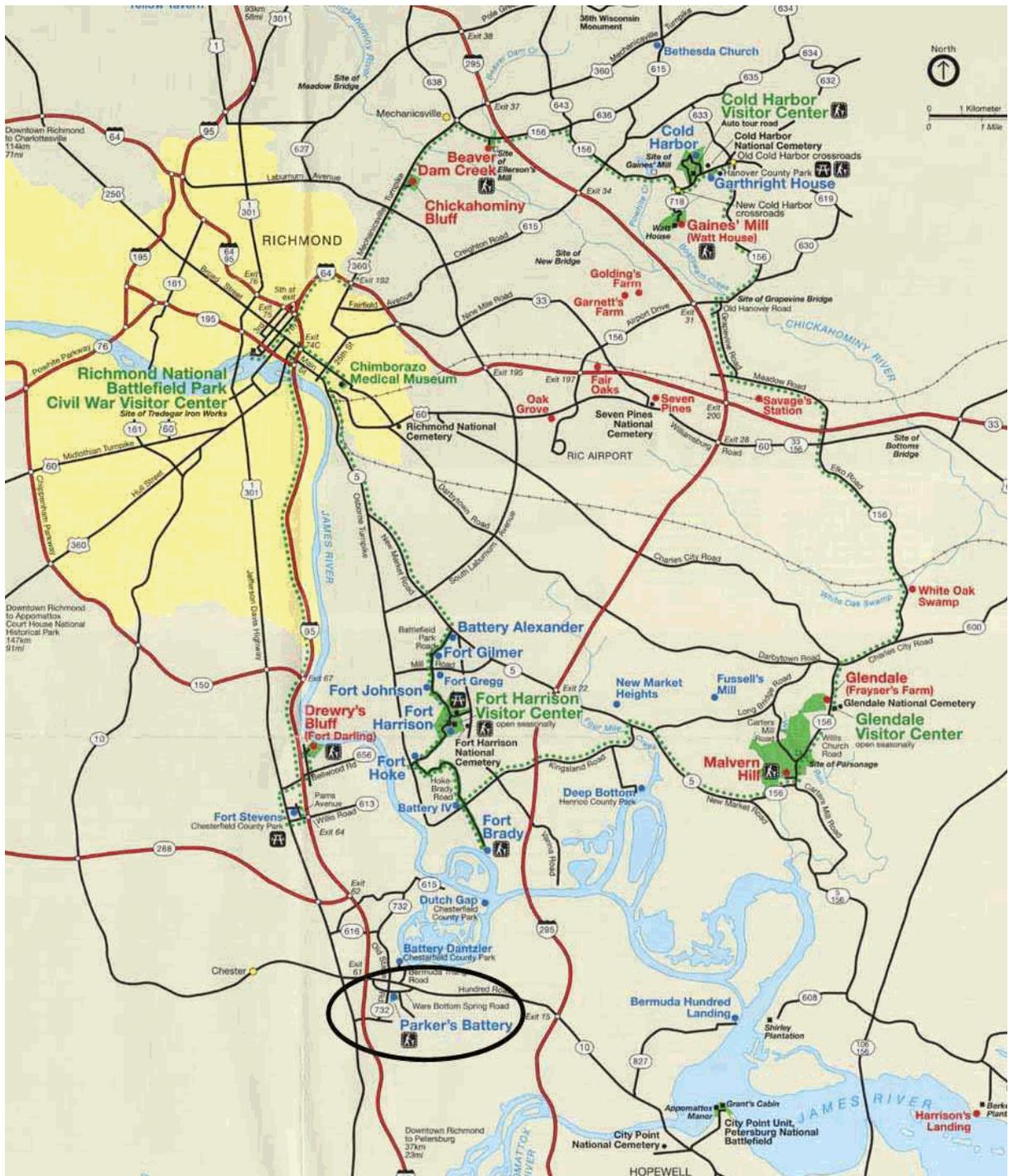
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	287,900
UTM Northing:	4,136,200
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	287,840
UTM Northing:	4,136,190
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	288,060
UTM Northing:	4,135,980
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	287,820
UTM Northing:	4,135,920

Location Map:



*General location of Richmond National Battlefield Park within the Mid-Atlantic states
(Map Source: <http://clients.mapquest.com/infoseek/mqcustomconnect?screen>).*

Parker's Battery
Richmond National Battlefield Park



This maps shows the location of all component landscapes in Richmond National Battlefield Park (Park brochure 2000).

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

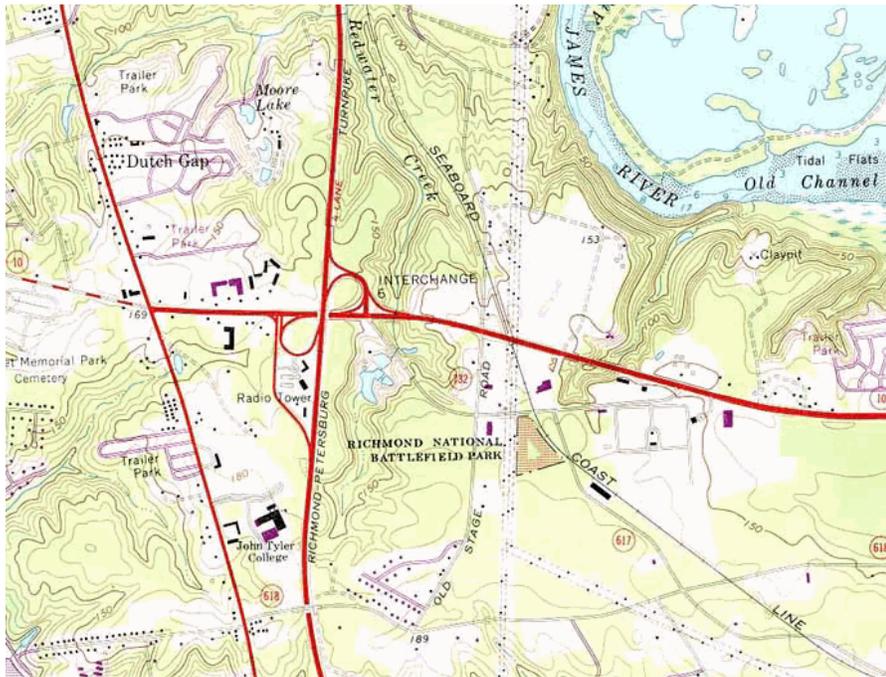
The Parker's Battery unit of Richmond National Battlefield Park is located in an industrialized area south of Richmond, Virginia. The park is bound by railroad tracks and a utility corridor.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Parker's Battery is located in the relatively flat lands of the Atlantic Coastal Plain Province, but just east of the fall line of the Piedmont Province. "The topography east of the fall line includes large, relatively level terraces or plateaus bounded by steep embankments associated with the margins of the waterways, many of which are edged by swamps and other wetlands over much of their floodplains" (OCULUS 1996, Vol. I 2:1). The Parker's Battery unit is situated in the Virginia Tidewater, on an alluvial terrace built up by streams draining into the James River. The river is located northeast of the unit, and it flows in a meandering southeasterly direction.

The soils of the area are made up of Coastal Plain sediments, which are found deep beneath the park. These sediments are "primarily Tertiary sands and gravels, and shallow clayey silts, overlying thicker Tertiary and Cretaceous clayey silts, quartz sands and interbedded limestones found at deeper points. The oldest and deepest Cretaceous sediment, the Patuxent Formation, is a source of potable water in the general eastern Richmond area" (NPS-General Management Plan 1996, 3:112).



1994 USGS Map of Parker's Battery unit of Richmond National Battlefield Park.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The Parker's Battery unit of Richmond National Battlefield Park is located in Chesterfield County, Virginia. The parcel of land lies east of Interstate 95 several miles south of the city of Richmond just below Virginia State Route 10.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must Be Preserved And Maintained

Management Category Date: 11/27/2001

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

Adjacent Lands Description:

The Parker's Battery unit of Richmond National Battlefield Park is bounded by a high-tension power line corridor to the west, Ware Bottom Spring road to the north, and the CSX rail line to the east. An industrial complex occupies the adjacent parcel to the south of Parker's Battery. Thus, Parker's Battery is something of an oasis. The active rail line severs a potential connection between the earthworks and the site of two historic features that played an important role in the history of Parker's Battery: Ware Bottom Church and Ware Bottom Spring. The church was burned by the Confederates of Parker's Battery because Federal forces stationed nearby were using the building as cover during sniping attacks. The spring is said to have been a site where the opposing forces who were stationed here met on neutral ground during late 1864 and early 1865.

National Register Information

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Richmond National Battlefield Park
NRIS Number:	66000836
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966

Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values
Significance Criteria:	D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1864 - 1865
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	The Civil War
Facet:	Battles In The North And South
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1920 - 1951
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Historic Preservation
Facet:	Regional Efforts: The South, 1860-1900: The South Looks To Government For Help; The Association For The Preservation Of Virginia Antiquities
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1933 - 1938
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	Political and Military Affairs 1865-1939
Facet:	The Great Depression And The New Deal, 1929-1941
Other Facet:	None

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Military
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Engineering
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Archeology
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Conservation
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None

Statement of Significance:

To have historical significance, a landscape must be associated with at least one of four criteria established by the National Register of Historic Places. The four criteria are: Criterion A: Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; Criterion B: Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; Criterion C: Embodies distinct characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; Criterion D: has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. These criteria can be judged to be significant at the national, state or local level.

The CLI documents the national significance of the Parker's Battery unit of Richmond National Battlefield Park under Criterion A for its association with the overall defense of Richmond during the Civil War from 1864-1865, specifically the role the artillery unit stationed there played in protecting Richmond from the Federal Army during the last year of the war. The remnant fieldworks at the Parker's Battery unit are significant under Criterion C as representations of military engineering and archeological resources. In addition, many of the remaining earthworks are significant under Criterion D for their potential to yield archeological information important to the history of the Civil War period. The Parker's Battery unit may also have local significance under Criterion A for its contribution to the conservation movement.

One area of significance for the Parker's Battery unit is military, with its years of significance from

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1864-1865. The advanced system of earthworks within the Parker's Battery unit played a very important role in the Confederate strategy throughout the end of the Civil War. The defensive system of fieldworks between the James and Appomattox Rivers, known as the Howlett Line, kept the Federal Army "bottled up" on the Bermuda Hundred Peninsula for the last year of the war. Some suggest that the design of Parker's Battery is an example of sophisticated military design. In the ethnic heritage area of significance, several brigades of African American soldiers, called U.S. Colored Troops, fought valiantly as part of the Union Army's effort in the fall of 1864 to capture Richmond. At one point during the artillery unit's stay at the Howlett Line, one of these brigades manned the Federal earthworks directly adjacent to the battery.

The permanent field fortifications at the Parker's Battery unit are significant in the area of engineering, as they contribute to the understanding of the military strategy used during the Civil War. These military remnants are associated with another area of significance: archeology. The battlefields and earthworks have the potential to yield information related to the creation and development of field fortifications between 1862 and 1865. In addition archeology could possibly yield information regarding prehistoric use of the area.

Conservation is another area of significance for the Parker's Battery unit. The years of significance for commemoration begin around 1920 and continue until 1951, which includes the period up to fifty years prior to the current date. The park unit is significant for its contribution to the conservation movement at the local level, and perhaps at the state or national level. While there is no Freeman Marker adorning this site as in several of the other units, the United Daughters of the Confederacy placed a stone marker on the site to commemorate the valiant acts of the artillery unit of men, Parker's Battery. It was placed at this location since it was where they were stationed for the longest period of time. Beginning in 1927, the Richmond Battlefield Parks Corporation purchased and received donations of battlefield land, which protected the battlefield sites, including Parker's Battery, until Virginia acquired them to create the first Virginia State Park in 1932.

The final area of significance is politics/government for the park unit's association with the New Deal, from 1933-1941. Beginning in 1933, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) established camp NP-13 Richmond National Battlefield Park near Fort Harrison. The CCC provided labor for clearing brush and trees, stabilizing earthworks, and other construction projects. There is documentation that the CCC did some work at Parker's Battery as well.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Battery (Defense)

Other Use/Function

Leisure-Passive (Park)
 Monument (Marker, Plaque)

Other Type of Use or Function

Both Current And Historic
 Both Current And Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Parker's Battery

Type of Name

Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted:

No Survey Conducted

Ethnographic Significance Description:

An Ethnographic study should be done at Parker's Battery to discover any possible Native American use of the site during its history. There is also a history of African American involvement during the New Deal when the Civilian Conservation Corps' Colored Company 1375 worked on clearing this site for public access. Further research is also needed on this topic.

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 200 - 1697	Settled	Various Algonquin-speaking groups settled in Richmond area.
AD 1607 - 1775	Colonized	English colonized the region.
	Farmed/Harvested	English settlers farmed tobacco for shipment to England.
AD 1775 - 1800	Built	Both canals and roads built to improve shipment of goods from region.
AD 1800 - 1860	Developed	Region became rich in industrial development, such as flourmills, sawmills and sugar refineries.
AD 1864	Built	June 1864; Parker's Battery built. July 1864; thickened parapet to make stronger against attack.
	Built	October 1864; log church built jointly by Parker's Battery and the 17th Virginia Infantry Regiment.
	Built	October/November 1864; artillerymen built huts for winter shelter.

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AD 1865	Abandoned	April 2 1865; Parker's Battery abandoned line and moved westward towards Appomattox where they surrendered with rest of Lee's army
AD 1920 - 1930	Memorialized	Circa 1920; United Daughters of the Confederacy placed marker on site.
AD 1927	Land Transfer	Richmond Battlefield Parks Corporation acquired battlefield lands including Parker's Battery
AD 1932	Land Transfer	State of Virginia acquired Richmond Battlefield Park's land and established the first state park of Virginia.
AD 1933	Established	Civilian Conservation Corps' (CCC) Colored Company 1375 established at Richmond Battlefield Park.
AD 1936	Established	President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed enabling legislation for National Park Service to establish Richmond National Battlefield Park
AD 1944	Land Transfer	July 14, 1944; NPS officially accepted management responsibility for Richmond National Battlefield Park.
AD 1950 - 1996	Neglected	National Park Service had unit open to the public, but with minimal improvements and no interpretation.
AD 1980 - 1996	Eroded	Damage to earthworks from all-terrain vehicles and pedestrian access to earthworks.
AD 1998	Altered	National Park Service added paved parking, improved trail, and barred access to earthworks by all-terrain vehicles.
AD 2001	Altered	National Park Service replaced boardwalk over earthworks and repaved the interpretive trail.

Physical History:

Native American Settlement/Habitation: 200 – 1607

The settlement and habitation of various Algonquin-speaking groups took place in the region during this period. While the CLI did not discover any documentation of actual Native American settlements at the Parker's Battery unit, villages sprang up and remained near rivers to take advantage of their numerous resources, so it is conceivable that there were settlements in the region.

English Colonization: 1607-1775

With the settlement of Jamestown in 1607, Virginia entered the period of English colonization. English explorers discovered many natural resources available to ship back to England, and the land was very good for growing tobacco, a lucrative crop. Thus, the British settlers started to force the Native Americans from their land. The late 17th century saw typical rural settlement through the area with mills and trading posts located along the river.

American Revolution/Aftermath: 1775-1800

After the American Revolution, the area around Richmond, Virginia, began to bustle with manufacturing establishments to supply the new nation. Now that England was not ruling the colonies, they could manufacture supplies locally instead of sending the raw materials to England, who in return, forced the colonies to purchase their finished goods. "The area's vast growth resulted from a number of factors, including its navigable waterways, rich soils, access to ores and other natural resources" (OCULUS 1996, Vol. II 2:9). The aftermath of the American Revolution also demonstrated a shift of some agricultural lands surrounding Richmond to produce grains instead of tobacco. Due to Parker's Battery's location near the James River and the fertile soil in the area, the CLI can infer that the agricultural lands near the Parker's Battery unit were producing grains at this time.

The roads of eastern Henrico County served to link the small rural communities with the wholesale markets for the agricultural produce. These markets were located primarily in Richmond, which contained grain mills and was a commercial transportation hub for the Mid-Atlantic and even Trans-Atlantic markets. Besides River Road, the fan-like network of roads emanating from Richmond toward southeastern Henrico County included Darbytown Road, New Market Road, Varina Road, and Osborne Turnpike.

This time period ushered in another important advancement: the canal system. A system of canals, the James River and Kanawha Canal, opened the James River to the west beyond the series of falls at the end of the piedmont. These canals enabled rural farms to export grains more expediently. While Parker's Battery lies south of Richmond, the canal system helped the exporting infrastructure to be established in Richmond. Thus, the farmers in the Parker's Battery area would benefit as well.

Industrial Development: 1800-1860

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With the completion of the canal system, Richmond became a premier industrial city. Tobacco began to dominate commercial activities as manufacturers set up warehouses and factories to store and process it. Coal was shipped via the canal to Richmond to be used locally and to be shipped to other markets. Several of the other industries established in Richmond were flourmills, cotton-clothing manufacturers, sawmills, sugar refineries, and many others. Some industries were more successful than others were, but in general Richmond's industry thrived during the first half of the 19th century (OCULUS 1996, Vol. II 2:13). Little is currently known about any industrial development of the Parker's Battery area, but Richmond's industrial development would have impacted the farmers around the city.

Civil War: 1861-1865

With the start of the Civil War, Richmond gained additional significance by being named the capital of the Confederacy in 1861. Richmond's industrial strength was also a great contrast to the South's mostly agricultural economy. For these two reasons, control of Richmond became a key factor for both sides to win the war.

Parker's Battery was built during the Bermuda Hundred Campaign in 1864. In May of 1864, Federal Major General Benjamin F. Butler saw that the Bermuda Hundred peninsula would be very advantageous in cutting Richmond's supply routes of the Richmond-Petersburg railroad and turnpike. He landed 30,000 troops of the Army of the James on the south bank of the James River on May 5. The troops' first step was to build a 3-mile long defensive line of fortifications across the neck of the peninsula (OCULUS 1996, Vol. II 12:1).

Butler started advancing towards Richmond, winning small clashes from May 6-10. However, Confederate General P. G. T. Beauregard was able to scrape together 18,000 troops to defend the Drewry's Bluff complex, which was located just five miles north of Bermuda Hundred. The second battle of Drewry's Bluff, fought on May 16, 1864, was a defeat for Butler's men. The Confederates attacked and forced the Federals back, with heavy losses, to their defensive line of fortifications across the neck of Bermuda Hundred (OCULUS 1996, Vol. II 12:2).

The Confederates built the Howlett Line about 500 yards from the Federal line to block the Federal army and keep it from advancing towards Richmond, or severing the supply line from Petersburg to Richmond. The Howlett Line ran from Battery Dantzler on the James River to Fort Clifton on the Appomattox River. The artillery unit known as Parker's Battery had been fighting together since 1862, and saw plenty of action. They fought battles at Second Manasses, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Knoxville, Spotsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor. Thus in 1864 when the 120 officers and men were stationed to a fixed position along the Howlett Line, it came as welcome relief. The battery stood in the line from June 18, 1864 to April 2, 1865 (OCULUS 1996, Vol. II 12:3).

One of the first tasks for the men in the battery was to improve and strengthen the fieldworks, which were in a typical arrangement for artillery, a pointed salient projecting out from the infantry trench. This arrangement allowed the artillerymen to pour overlapping and enfilade fire from their bastion in combination with other batteries (OCULUS 1996, Vol. II 12:4). However, when the battery was inspected by General Richard Anderson in July of 1864, he felt that the

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parapets were not substantial enough to handle an attack, so he ordered them to be thickened and earthen traverses be dug to shield gunners and infantry men (Krick 1975, 263).

At first there was consistent gunfire between the army lines. Ware Bottom Church, which was located right in front of the enemy earthworks, was a particular nuisance to the Confederates because it provided excellent cover for Federal snipers who were taking shots at them. Three men of Parker's Battery were successful in entering enemy territory to burn the church down so that threat was neutralized (Krick 1975, 262). Throughout the autumn and winter of 1864, the Howlett Line was not involved in the active fighting of the war, so the men of Parker's Battery settled down to a routine of maintaining the stalemate across the Hundred.

It was an unwritten understanding between the two armies that nobody would be shot when traveling to Ware Bottom Springs, which was between the two lines, to gather water. The area soon became a place for the two armies to meet to trade rations, news and wishes for peace. The only time that there was a break in this fraternization was when the Federal Army assigned a brigade of US Colored Troops to the line for a period of time in November (Krick 1975, 275).

As winter approached, the men of Parker's Battery proceeded to construct log cabins for shelter in the proximity of the earthworks. There is also documentation that they built a log church that would accommodate more than one hundred worshippers. The lack of forage for the horses became a problem, and the stock began to weaken and die off. Therefore, they moved the remaining horses to search for food. This was a concern for the men because the guns would not be mobile in an emergency (Krick 1975, 264). Fortunately, there was no action at this location throughout the spring before the horses were able to return. On April 1, 1865 the men of Parker's Battery heard heavy firing sounds coming from Petersburg, and on April 2 Federal soldiers charged the Confederate line. After the battery learned of the terrible Confederate defeat at Petersburg, it retreated to Appomattox Court House where they were present when General Robert E. Lee signed the surrender papers on April 9, 1865 (Krick 1975, 291).

Commemoration: 1866-1944

While the United States saw a commemoration movement around the Civil War begin almost immediately after the war's end, the Richmond battlefields did not benefit from congressional preservation efforts beyond the 1866 establishment of National Cemeteries, such as Cold Harbor, Richmond, and Fort Harrison.

The president of the C & O Railroad led one of the earliest attempts to memorialize the Richmond battlefields in 1914. He proposed the construction of a road linking the significant battles of the Civil War fought near Richmond. His plans were postponed by the United States entering World War I, but the effort to commemorate the Civil War was resumed in 1925 with the placement of 59 "Freeman Markers" throughout the Richmond area. Douglas Southall Freeman, a Richmond journalist, began a group call The Battlefield Markers Association, whose mission was to memorialize important Civil War battles in the Richmond area through the placement of commemorative markers. While there is no Freeman Marker at this site as there are in several of the other units in Richmond National Battlefield Park, the United Daughters of

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the Confederacy placed a stone marker on the site during the 1920s to commemorate the valiant acts of Parker's Battery.

The Richmond Battlefield Parks Corporation was formed in 1927 to quietly purchase crucial battlefield land to avoid inflating real estate prices. The group purchased approximately 550 acres of battlefield lands around Richmond and developed a road system, later known as State Route 156, linking the parcels (OCULUS 1996, Vol. I 2:58). Family descendants of a member of Parker's Battery donated 3.5 acres of the Parker's Battery unit to the Richmond Battlefield Parks Corporation during this period.

The Richmond Battlefield Parks Corporation knew that it did not have the resources to maintain this park, so it sought to create a state park. Richmond Battlefield Park, therefore, became the first state park of Virginia on January 12, 1932, managed by the Virginia Conservation Commission.

An immediate problem for the Virginia Conservation Commission was a lack of funds for the development or maintenance of the park. Thus, there was a push to transfer the park to the National Park Service. President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the enabling legislation on March 2, 1936, but the National Park Service (NPS) didn't officially accept the park until July 14, 1944 (OCULUS 1996, Vol. I 2:59).

Before the parks were officially transferred to the NPS, federal dollars were already being spent on their development. Due to the push to move Richmond Battlefield Park to the National Park Service, the federal government put them on the duty list for the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Thus, a CCC camp was established in the immediate vicinity of Fort Harrison in 1933. "There was a dichotomy in camp management. Actual supervision of the camp was assigned to the United States Army. By contrast, management of the work projects was assigned to the host agency. Thus, the National Park Service found it necessary to hire employees at CCC sites that were located in National Parks and elsewhere. Since there was some impetus to absorb Richmond Battlefield State Park into the national system, the NPS hired among others, Floyd B. Taylor, a young man with no prior experience in land management work as a Junior Historian and assigned him to Richmond" (Baril n.d., 1). In July 1933, CCC Junior Colored Company 1375, a group comprised of about two hundred young African American men, was assigned to Richmond Battlefield Park.

The CCC primarily focused on the Fort Harrison area in the first couple of years, but by 1935 they fanned out and started clearing other areas. By September Parker's Battery had been cleared and opened to the public. The CCC cleaned up the earthworks, did selective cutting, landscaped, and constructed trails (Baril n.d., 12).

With the departure of the CCC camps in 1941 and the US entry into World War II in 1942, most work at the park came to a halt, and much of the work performed by the CCC became overgrown again.

National Park Service Stewardship: 1944-Present

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The National Park Service (NPS) took over the management of Parker's Battery in 1944, but little was done until after World War II was over. The park was administered in conjunction with Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County National Military Park until 1951. After that, the park then had its own administrative staff.

“By the mid-1950s, increasing park visitation had taken a toll on parks nationwide, many of which had been little developed since CCC days. Recognizing this shortfall, National Park Service Director Conrad Wirth initiated the Mission 66 program, in which Congress agreed to allocate a billion dollars over a ten-year period so that parks across the country could be developed and improved in time for the fiftieth anniversary of the system in 1966. Richmond National Battlefield Park received an additional parcel of land at Parker's Battery in 1955 to bring it to its current 10-acre size.

There is no documentation of any work done at Parker's Battery as part of the Mission 66 goals, and there is documentation that the park unit had limited access to the public for a period of time. As of 1996, the “park unit does not include any of the amenities, such as an entrance road, parking area, or interpretive trail, typically associated with most of the other RNBPs units” (OCULUS 1996, Vol. II 12:6). Although the park unit had limited amenities, it had always been listed on the tour map. During this period of time, the earthworks were impacted by unauthorized use in the park. Several volunteer trails were worn over the earthworks and there were some indications that people were riding through the site on all-terrain vehicles. In 1998 the park added visitor amenities to provide access to the park unit to visitors and to discourage unauthorized access to the site that was damaging the resource. The park staff added a paved entrance drive and parking area, an interpretive trail with waysides, provided a boardwalk to cross the earthworks, and added a split rail fence to bar access to all-terrain vehicles.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The Parker's Battery unit of Richmond National Battlefield Park contains important Civil War resources, the earthworks that protected Parker's men while they provided cannon fire and part of the fieldworks of the Howlett Line. The Howlett Line was instrumental in the defense of Richmond during the last year of the Civil War. The Confederates built the Howlett Line to keep the Federal Army "bottled up" on the Bermuda Hundred Peninsula and successfully held them to a stalemate for the last year of the war.

The 10-acre unit is comprised of a short entry loop drive leading to a parking area and an interpretive pedestrian trail to lead the visitor to the battery. The battery is an enclosed series of earthworks designed to protect the gunmen.

There is some erosion affecting the earthworks and they are maintained within a woodland of deciduous trees. The trees post-date the Civil War, but serve to protect the earthworks from further natural erosion. There are also some indications of damage to the earthworks from all-terrain vehicles and unauthorized pedestrian use.

The area surrounding Parker's Battery has become very industrialized. The view during the period of significance would have been of open farmland with a few wood lots, but the woodland helps buffer the visitor from the adjacent industrialized landscape.

The battery has integrity as an earthen fortification, but most of the features that link the site to its use as an encampment during the war are now part of the archeological record.

Landscape Characteristic:

Natural Systems And Features

The natural systems and features of the area near Parker's Battery during the war were instrumental for the decision to build the battery in its location. The Howlett Line was constructed by the Confederate Army to keep the Federal military bottled up at Bermuda Hundred in 1864. The line stretched from the James River to the Appomattox River and Parker's Battery was located near Ware Bottom Spring southwest of the James River. The spring played an important role in the time spent on the Howlett Line, because it was an unspoken truce that neither army would attack while the other army gathered fresh water at the spring. The location became an area where opposing armies traded supplies, information and wishes for peace.

The small size of the Parker's Battery unit does not lend itself to be affected by many natural systems or features today. The earthworks are located in a generally flat, wooded lot. There is a railroad track cutting the Parker's Battery site from Ware Bottom Spring, so that important link to the natural feature has been severed.

Character-defining Features:

Feature Identification Number: 94141
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



1994 USGS Map of Parker's Battery unit of Richmond National Battlefield Park demonstrating location of Ware Bottom Spring in relation to park unit.

Spatial Organization

Parker's Battery's spatial organization in 1864 was much different than what is found there today. The earthworks were built in open farm fields with small woodlots in the area. The battery was built out from the Howlett Line to provide protection for the artillerymen covering the infantry line. After October of 1864 the Confederates added a number of huts to the spatial organization of the site. The huts were not arranged in grids or streets, they were simply scattered randomly behind the gun pits. In fact one of the battalion's artilleryman's log hut was within twenty feet of his gun (Krick 1975, 273). There is also documentation of a church being built by the men, but its precise location in relationship to the battery is not known.

Today the spatial organization of Parker's Battery is primarily defined by the circulation system. As the visitor approaches the park unit, the entry drive and parking loop are in the open and surrounded by turf grass. Beyond a fence to the east, is a long, linear meadow with a series of power lines providing vertical elements. All the earthworks are located within woodland to the north of the parking lot and meadow. The infantry earthworks are laid out in a linear pattern until they reach the battery, which is rectangular and lies to the north of the line. An interpretive

trail runs along the Howlett Line and through the back of the battery before turning to head out to the meadow and back to the parking area. Any indications of the historic spatial organization of the winter cabins built by the Confederates are not evident and now part of the archeological record.

Character-defining Features:

Feature Identification Number: 94150
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Land Use

During the Civil War, Parker's Battery was located in farmland. The Howlett Line was named after the Howlett Farm, upon which it was partially built. The battery was used for artillery defense of the infantry line that was placed to keep the Union army "bottled up" at Bermuda Hundred. Parker's Battery was located in this position so long, that it also built up a more permanent encampment with log huts and a chapel.

Today Parker's Battery is used for passive recreation and commemoration. Parker's Battery is one of several park units that make up Richmond National Battlefield Park, which tell the story of the defense of the Confederate Capital during the Civil War. There is an interpretive trail system to lead the visitor through the park and waysides along the trail to demonstrate the purpose of the earthworks and what role they played during the war. There is a marker placed on the site by the United Daughters of the Confederacy to commemorate the acts of the soldiers encamped here.

Character-defining Features:

Feature Identification Number: 94140
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Topography

Historically, three layers of defense protected the front of the battery. First attackers would come across the rifle pits where pickets lay at night to give early warning of an attack. The second layer of defense was thick abatis, sharpened tree limbs positioned with the points away from the battery, to delay the forward movement of the attack. The final line of defense in front of the battery was a ditch in front of the 8-foot wall of the battery. The engineers designed embrasures, openings in the parapets, to protect the artillerymen from fire while they were operating the field pieces. There was a covered way leading from the front of the battery to provide cover for soldiers who were heading to the rifle pits or Ware Bottom Spring.

Today, the overall topography of Parker's Battery is gently rolling to flat. However, there is a steep grade at the north end of the property where Ware Bottom Spring road has been cut into the hill to go under the railroad tracks. The primary topographic resources on the site are the remains of the Civil War earthworks. The remnants located on the site include a segment of the infantry line and Parker's Battery. The rectangular battery measures approximately 80 x 90

feet. The parapet walls have been eroded, but the shape is still evident. However, the earthworks show some evidence of erosion from all-terrain vehicle and pedestrian use. The battery originally accommodated four guns, and today there is evidence of two collapsed bombproofs in the rear.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Parker's Battery earthworks
Feature Identification Number: 94151
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 06738
LCS Structure Name: PARKER'S BATTERY
LCS Structure Number: 9000

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Earthworks of Parker's Battery adjacent to interpretive trail (PHSO 2000).



View looking east towards the front of Parker's Battery (PHSO 2000).



View of infantry line of the Howlett Line from the boardwalk (PHSO 2000).



View of infantry line from ditch directly in front of earthwork (PHSO 2000).

Vegetation

At the time Parker's Battery was stationed along the Howlett Line, the earthworks were carved into open farmland where the artillerymen could see enemy approach and have an open avenue to return fire. There was some documentation of woodlots in the vicinity, but not the type of forest cover found there today. Robert K. Krick stated that there was not enough grass for the horses to eat in the area, so they ate bark from the trees in the woodlots before the horses were moved south during the winter for food (Krick 1975). This would indicate that the landscape was very barren of vegetation during the war.

The vegetation at Parker's Battery consists primarily of deciduous hardwood forest cover, some evergreen, turf grass and meadow vegetation. The earthworks are maintained under a forest cover of primarily Hickory [*Carya* sp.], Maple [*Acer* sp.], Oak [*Quercus* sp.], Sassafras [*Sassafras*], and Dogwood [*Cornus* sp.]. There are also scattered Loblolly Pines [*Pinus taeda*] within the forest. There is some understory herbaceous growth, but the leaf litter from the trees has acted like mulch to keep much of the herbaceous growth under control. There are some problems with invasive plants at Parker's Battery as well. At the time of the field survey, there were many vines and lowbush blueberries [*Vaccinium angustifolium*] within the forest cover. The forest cover is not the historic condition. Recent studies, however, show that a healthy forest cover provides excellent erosion-controlling protection for earthworks. For more information see "Guide to Sustainable Earthworks Management" (NPS 1998) and "The Effect of Management on Erosion of Civil War Earthworks" (Azola 2001).

The entry vegetation consists primarily of an open lawn of turf. The grass surrounds the

Parker's Battery

Richmond National Battlefield Park

parking area and leads up to the treeline surrounding the earthworks. There is also a turf-covered island in the center of the parking loop that is flush with the paving. The open area south of the parking lot and west of the treeline has been maintained as open meadow under the power lines. There is a mown edge along the trail leading back to the parking lot from the battery, but otherwise the vegetation has been allowed to grow.

Character-defining Features:

Feature Identification Number: 94152

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Typical meadow vegetation along utility corridor (PHSO 2000).



Typical vegetation cover of earthworks (PHSO 2000).

Circulation

The CLI uncovered little documentation about the circulation patterns during the Civil War at Parker's Battery. It is known that the soldiers moved along the lines through the infantry trenches and the covered way. The covered way heads east from the battery and was used for the men to get to lookout positions and to Ware Bottom Creek. More research will be necessary to discover if any other road traces were used during the period of significance.

The current circulation patterns at Parker's Battery accommodates both vehicular and pedestrian traffic. Richmond National Battlefield Park improved the circulation pattern in 1998. Automobiles access the site from the northwest corner of the property from Ware Bottom Springs Road. There is a short entry loop with a turf-covered island in the center. The parking area has four regular spaces and one handicapped space. The entry drive and parking area are both covered with relatively new black asphalt. A dirt access-drive heads south from the edge of the parking loop to provide emergency and maintenance access to the meadow area and the utility lines. A thin rail barrier gate that can be opened by park staff or the utility company blocks this access road to visitors' vehicles.

The pedestrian circulation system at the Parker's Battery site is primarily the pedestrian interpretive trail that leads the visitor from the parking lot, over the infantry earthwork, to the battery, past the memorial marker, out to the meadow and finally back to the parking lot. The trail from the parking lot through the lawn to the treeline is covered with three types of crushed and broken decorative stone: rose quartz, gneiss, and granite. The edge of this trail has not been defined and the grass has encroached on the trail in several spaces. After the trail enters the woods, the surface changes from crushed stone to wood chips. The remainder of the trail is 5

to 6-feet wide with mesh lining under a bed of wood chips. At the time of the field survey, the mesh lining was exposed in several places along the trail. The Richmond National Battlefield maintenance staff has since changed the trail surface to address these issues. There are several volunteer trails throughout the site as well. They are narrower than the interpretive trail, approximately 3 to 4-feet wide, and are merely worn dirt paths through the vegetation.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Entry loop drive

Feature Identification Number: 94136

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Interpretive trail

Feature Identification Number: 94137

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Parking area

Feature Identification Number: 94138

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Service access drive

Feature Identification Number: 94139

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Entry loop drive and parking lot (PHSO 2000).

Buildings And Structures

During the last two weeks of October 1864, a church was built jointly by Parker's Battery and the 17th Virginia Infantry Regiment. The chapel was made of logs and had a seating capacity of several hundred. Prayer meetings were held twice daily throughout the next month. The building was referred to as the "bombproof church" because it was dug partially into the ground. The quiet which normally prevailed around the battery's position had become so well established that the men were able to build huts for the winter of 1864-1865 just behind their guns. Northern artillery could have easily destroyed the shelters and some of the men trustingly at rest inside them, but the primary fruits of such a course would have been reciprocal destruction. As a result, one of the battalion's artillerists could boast that his log hut was within twenty feet of his gun. Some huts were built from the ground up, while others were partly below ground. There was no order to the location of the cabins, no rows or streets, just a random scattering behind the gun pits. One cabin was described as being twelve by eight feet, constructed from logs which were chinked and daubed then covered over with rough planks. It had a fireplace and a brick chimney and there were bunks built into the walls in tiers. One cannoneer boasted to his wife that his hut actually had glass windows (Krick 1975, 272-273).

Today, none of these buildings exist on the site. Archeological research will determine if the locations of these huts and church can be found. The only structure on the site at the time of the field survey was the boardwalk across the infantry earthworks at the north end of the interpretive trail. The boardwalk is constructed of recycled plastic timbers. The width of the boardwalk measures 4 feet, but because of the 4-foot high guardrails with an angled top the clearance width is about 3.5 feet. The far end of the boardwalk exhibited a long step down. The NPS maintenance crew has since replaced this boardwalk with a wider, handicap

accessible boardwalk with ramps on each end.

While the earthworks at Parker's Battery are built structures on the site, they are described and listed under the Topography section of this inventory.

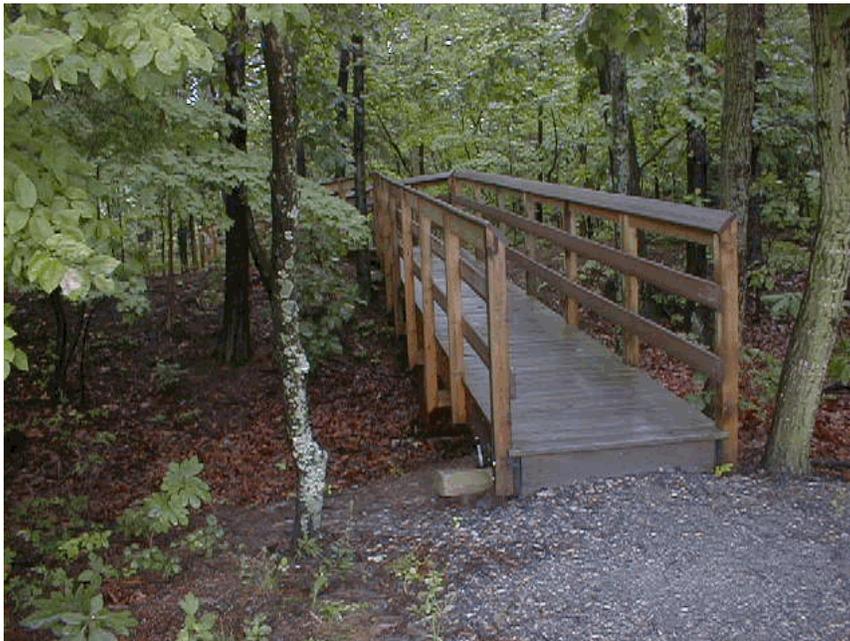
Character-defining Features:

Feature: Boardwalk

Feature Identification Number: 94135

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Boardwalk leading the pedestrian over the earthworks of the Howlett Line (PHSO 2000).



High step-off at end of boardwalk (PHSO 2000).

Views And Vistas

During the Civil War, the view from the battery was critical to keep on the offensive against possible Union attacks. The landscape was open farmland to assist with this ability. The soldiers could see northeast toward the James River across Ware Bottom Springs and the enemy line.

Today the battery is located within woodland and views away from the battery are not possible. While the trees make it difficult for the visitor to appreciate the conditions during the Civil War, they are very beneficial in protecting the earthworks from further erosion and to screen the adjacent industrial sites. There are open views along the utility corridor to the adjacent industrial landscapes.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: View of industrial land use

Feature Identification Number: 94153

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: View of utility corridor
Feature Identification Number: 94154
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Small Scale Features

Little is known about the small scale features at Parker's Battery during the Civil War. Due to the fact that the Battery was encamped here for many months, it can be assumed that many of the features to assist them in their daily activities, such as fire pits and clotheslines would have been present. However, no traces of these kinds of features are present today.

The only contributing small scale feature at Parker's Battery today is the monument placed by the United Daughters of the Confederacy to commemorate the role that Parker's Battery played in holding the Howlett Line during the last days of the Civil War. The small gray granite monument stands 44 inches high and 10 by 16 inches at the base. The monument has a dressed face with incised lettering and the other three sides have tooled edges and rough-cut faces. The monument shows signs of vandalism with chipped corners and a large chip in the text on its face.

The non-contributing small scale features on the site consist of the National Park Service entry sign, directional signs for both pedestrians and automobiles, a counter box to track visitation, a flag pole, a phone box, and several waysides to interpret the historic features of the site. There are also several types of fencing. There is split-rail fence running along the south side of the parking area to limit vehicular access to the site. Pedestrians can access the interpretive trail via a cattle-catcher detail in the fence line. This lap-back gate feature consists of a 2-foot gap in the fence with a 3-foot overlap in the fence lines. The east side of the property is bound by chain link fencing.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Counter box
Feature Identification Number: 94142
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Directional signs
Feature Identification Number: 94143
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Entry sign
Feature Identification Number: 94144
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Fencing

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Feature Identification Number: 94145

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Flag pole

Feature Identification Number: 94146

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Parker's Battery Monument

Feature Identification Number: 94147

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 06762

LCS Structure Name: PARKER'S BATTERY MONUMENT

LCS Structure Number: 9001

Feature: Phone Box

Feature Identification Number: 94148

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Waysides

Feature Identification Number: 94149

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Parker's Battery Marker placed by the United Daughters of the Confederacy (PHSO 2000).



Cattle catcher detail of barrier fence at edge of parking lot (PHSO 2000).



National Park Service entry sign, directional signs and flag pole in distance (PHSO 2000).

Archeological Sites

This section identifies archeological resources that are part of the cultural landscape such as ruins, traces, or artifacts evidenced by the presence of surface and subsurface features. Those features listed below as contributing have been designated as such under the National Register of Historic Places Criteria A or C by the List of Classified Structures. These resources have not been evaluated under Criterion D and must be considered only potentially contributing under Criterion D at this time.

The battery earthworks and the adjacent fieldworks should be considered as archeological resources for their ability to provide further understanding to military strategy utilized during the war. Further archeological investigation should be conducted to discover if there are any traces of the cabins built on the site during Parker's Battery's encampment at this site.

Character-defining Features:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Feature: | Howlett Line fieldworks |
| Feature Identification Number: | 94132 |
| Type of Feature Contribution: | Undetermined |
| Feature: | Parker's Battery earthworks |
| Feature Identification Number: | 94133 |
| Type of Feature Contribution: | Undetermined |

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Feature: Possible cabin locations

Feature Identification Number: 94134

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair
Assessment Date: 09/30/1999
Condition Assessment: Fair
Assessment Date: 02/20/2002

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

This condition assessment was completed in consultation with the park staff and superintendent.

Condition Assessment: Fair
Assessment Date: 08/14/2008

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

This reassessment was made in consultation with the park superintendent. A "Fair" evaluation indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Stabilization Measures:

The items listed under the following impacts section describe the issues that are impacting both the condition and integrity of this park unit. If the impact is affecting condition, the impact is listed, along with a stabilization method and cost estimate to perform the stabilization procedure.

It should be noted, however, that the park will have future maintenance costs involved with this park unit's impacts to keep the landscape in good condition. These maintenance costs are not included in the stabilization cost estimates listed within this report.

Generally, impacts that are affecting the integrity of the site will need to be addressed through a treatment plan, which can only be prepared within a full cultural landscape report. The CLI will list these impacts to bring the issues to the park management's attention so that they can decide if they want to seek funding for a cultural landscape report and treatment plan.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants
External or Internal: Internal
Impact Description: The earthworks and much of the site are covered with

successional deciduous tree growth. While the trees help maintain the earthworks by slowing erosion, they need to be monitored to assess tree health and stability to insure visitor safety and prevent damage to the resource. Trees that are dying need to be removed manually before they topple naturally or get knocked down by wind, where the root structure of the tree can do considerable damage to the earthworks.

An arborist should assess the conditions of the trees and give recommendations for tree removal. The cost of the arborist is \$60/hour or \$120 for 2 hours work, which would cover the initial assessment of the trees and the development of the scope of work necessary to prune and cut trees down for visitor safety and protection of the earthworks. Additional money needed to perform the work recommended by the arborist would depend on the scope of work. The price for cutting and tree removal can range from \$200 - \$250 per tree, thus the cost could range widely. For the purposes of this estimate, the cost is based on the removal of 20 trees, which would range from \$4,000 to \$5,000.

There are some invasive species affecting the site as well. NPS maintenance staff could spray the invasive vegetation and then a team of seasonal help could follow up and remove the dead vegetation, and mulch the exposed areas. The cost associated with this procedure would be approximately \$4,000.

Type of Impact:	Erosion
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Erosion impacts from earlier all-terrain vehicle use and volunteer trails are still evident on site. While the park has addressed the issue of all-terrain vehicle damage by barring vehicular entry to the park unit near the utility corridor with a cattle-catcher detail in the split rail fence, an effort should be made to protect the exposed areas of the earthworks from further erosion.

Wood mulch should be applied manually to the earthworks at a thickness of 2-4 inches at the points where erosion is evident. The cost connected with this procedure would be approximately \$1,000, which would cover the cost of the materials and the labor to apply the mulch. This method should give added protection to the exposed areas of the earthworks and allow the forest cover to fill back in for protection in the future.

Type of Impact: Release To Succession

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: An impact that is affecting the integrity of the site is the amount of understory vegetation that has built up under the canopy of the full trees. This thick, understory growth restricts the views within the site.

There is the opportunity to open some of the limited views within the site by removing the tall understory vegetation. This action would create a more open character to the site, while leaving the protective canopy for the earthworks in place. However, a full treatment plan would need to be completed through the landscape report process before this procedure could be done.

Stabilization Costs

Landscape Stabilization Cost: 10,120.00

Cost Date: 11/27/2001

Level of Estimate: C - Similar Facilities

Cost Estimator: Park/FMSS

Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:

The stabilization cost of \$10,120 should be sufficient to bring the landscape at Parker's Battery into good condition. The details of these stabilization costs are listed under the Impacts section of this report. The Chief of Maintenance for Richmond National Battlefield Park prepared the estimates during consultations with the CLI team of the impacts to the landscape on November 20, 2001 and December 18, 2001. The Cultural Resource Manager at Richmond revised the final figures on February 7, 2002.

Treatment

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

- Citation Author:** Willett, John T
Citation Title: A History of Richmond National Battlefield Park
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 002204
- Citation Author:** Iris Williams, Peter
Citation Title: Conserving Richmond's Battlefields
Year of Publication: 1990
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 015546
- Citation Author:** Staff
Citation Title: Sketches on the Battlefields Around Richmond, Virginia
Year of Publication: 1937
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 016977
- Citation Author:** Krick, Robert K.
Citation Title: Parker's Virginia Battery C. S. A.
Year of Publication: 1975
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: PHSO Library
- Citation Author:** Oculus et al.
Citation Title: Documenting Richmond's Civil War Battlefields
Year of Publication: 1996
Source Name: Other

Citation Author: Baril, Peter E.
Citation Title: "They Found a Jungle and Made a Park" The Civilian Conservation Corps at Richmond National Battlefield Park, ND, PHSO Library.
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Draft copy from Park

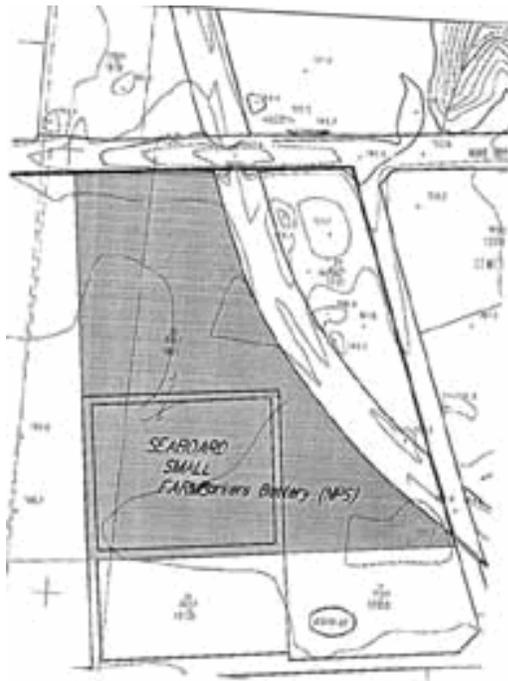
Citation Author: Azola, Anthony
Citation Title: The Effect of Management on Erosion of Civil War Battlefield Earthworks
Year of Publication: 2001
Source Name: Other

Citation Author: National Park Service
Citation Title: Guide to Sustainable Earthworks Management
Year of Publication: 1998
Source Name: Other

Supplemental Information

Title: Bermuda Magisterial District Property Map

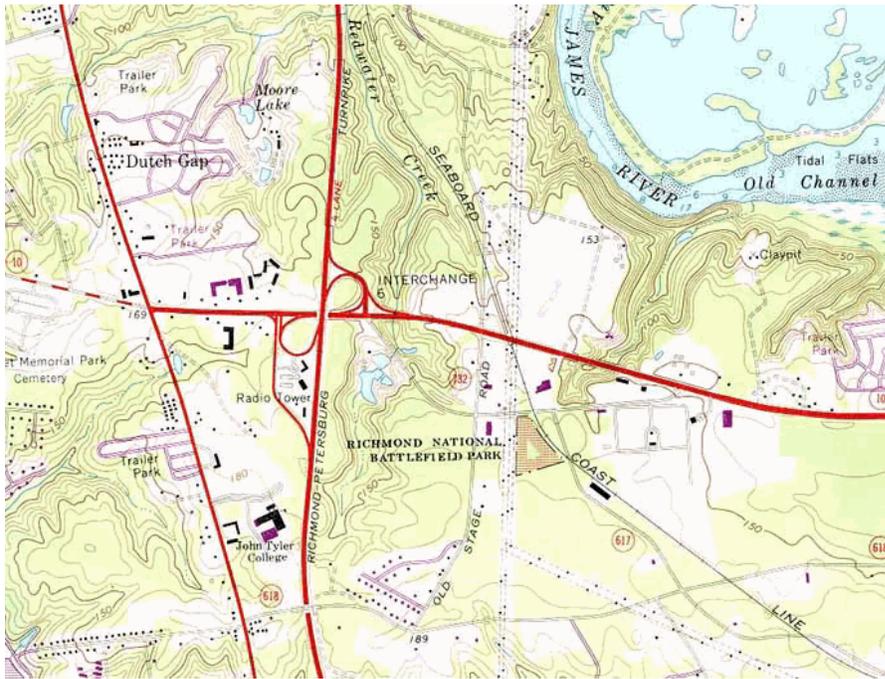
Description: Chesterfield County Department of Environmental Engineering, 2000



Map giving property lines and topography

Title: Chester Quad, USGS 1974

Parker's Battery
Richmond National Battlefield Park



Parker's Battery unit on USGS map

Title: CIR USGS DOQQ

Description: GIS files from Richard Easterbrook, Petersburg GIS, 1993

Title: Parker's Battery Earthworks and Interpretive Trails

Description: David Lowe, Cultural Resources GIS, 1999

Parker's Battery
Richmond National Battlefield Park



Map giving locations of earthworks, gun emplacements, holes, and interpretive trails.