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general management plan

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NATIONAL MILITARY PARK / VIRGINIA



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August 28, 1986



FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA
NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

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INTRODUCTION

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park was authorized by an act of Congress on February 14, 1927 (44 Stat. 1091). The purpose of the park, as stated in the act, is

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 . . . and together also with such additional land as the Secretary of War may deem necessary for monuments, markers, tablets, roads, highways, paths, approaches, and to carry out the general purposes of this Act.

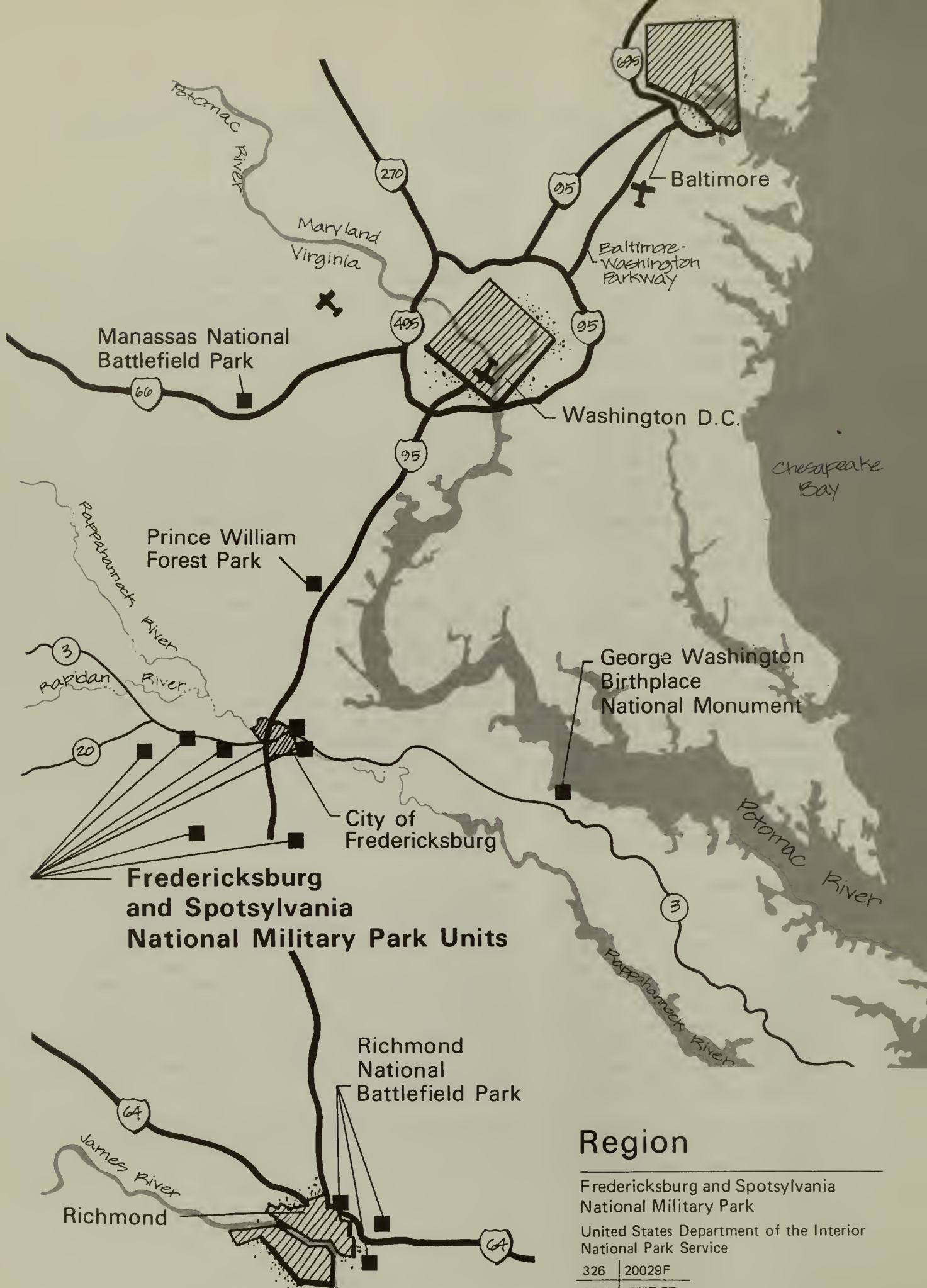
The legislation further states that

it shall be the duty of the commissioners, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to survey, locate, and preserve the lines of the opposing armies in said battles, to open, construct, and repair such roads, highways, paths, and other approaches as may be necessary to make the historical points accessible to the public and to students of said battles and for the purposes of the park. . . .

By Executive Order 6166 in 1933 the park was transferred from the War Department to the Department of the Interior to be administered by the National Park Service. Thus, its purpose was further clarified by the Act of 1916 (39 Stat. 535), which established the National Park Service "to conserve the scenery and natural and historic objects and wildlife [in designated park units] and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." The National Park Service seeks to preserve the historic scenes and resources of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, to minimize the impact of land use changes adjacent to the battlefields, and to present the park's historic sites to visitors in a manner that provides opportunities for understanding the events that shaped America's heritage.

The Fredericksburg National Cemetery, which is also administered by the National Park Service, was established shortly after the Civil War. The U.S. Adjutant General's Office had issued a general order on April 3, 1862, "to secure, as far as possible, the decent interment" of the fallen, ordering commanding generals to lay off lots of ground near every battlefield for burials marked by headboards. Two cemeteries were established in the Wilderness battlefield area in 1865. Fredericksburg National Cemetery was established July 15, 1865, under authority of the National Cemetery Act of July 17, 1862. The land for the cemetery was acquired on November 5, 1868. Initial interments included 12,601 unknown and 2,467 known, a total of 15,068.

The park and cemetery are located in the commonwealth of Virginia, in the city of Fredericksburg, and in the counties of Spotsylvania, Stafford, Orange, and Caroline.



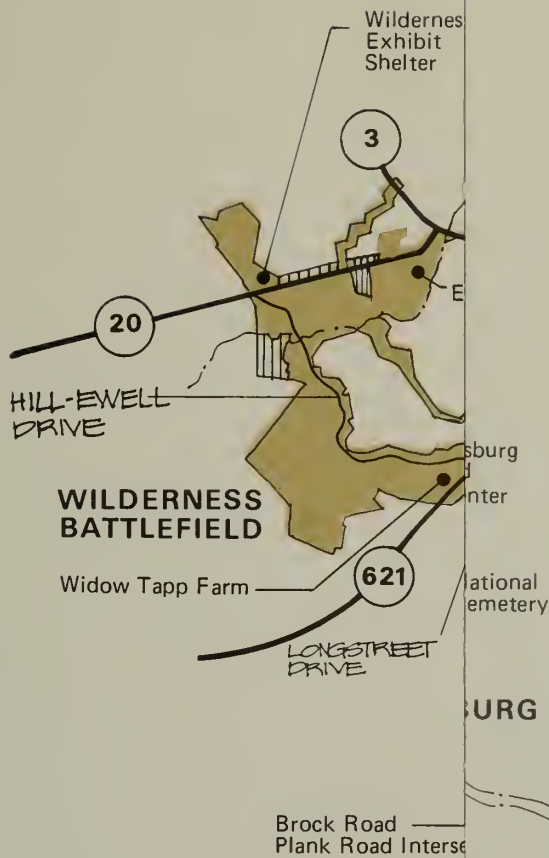
Region

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania
National Military Park

United States Department of the Interior
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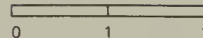
Private land
inside park boundary



Park land



NORTH



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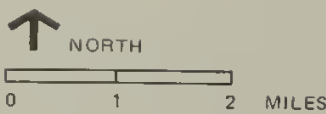
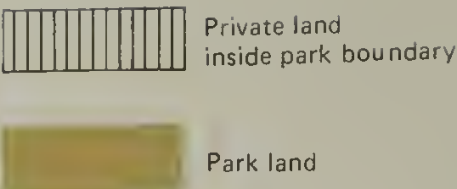
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PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PLAN

This document was prepared to replace the 1968 Master Plan for Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park. That plan has become obsolete and no longer reflects existing conditions at the park.

The General Management Plan will direct management, use, and development of the park for the next 10 to 15 years. A complete list of the park's management objectives, as documented in the 1984 "Statement for Management," is included in appendix B. In summary, they are to commemorate the four Civil War battles that took place here; to mark and preserve the breastworks, earthworks, gun emplacements, walls, and other defenses or shelters used by the armies in these battles; to make the historical points accessible to the public and to students of the battles; to facilitate public enjoyment and understanding by preserving the scenes of battles; to encourage compatible use and development of adjacent lands, which form the setting of the preserved historic features, in ways and at a scale that does not intrude on the visitor's mood; and to minimize the impact of intrusive development.

The issues facing the park today that relate to the park's management objectives involve both the preservation of historic resources and settings and the provision of services and facilities for visitor use. Two other plans have been prepared that contain strategies to implement the planning decisions in this General Management Plan. The Resources Management Plan, which is updated annually, deals with cultural and natural resource management concerns in more detail than this document. The Land Protection Plan, which was prepared in conjunction with this General Management Plan, addresses the required addition, retention, or deletion of park lands and the recommended protection measures within and adjacent to the boundaries to meet park purposes and perpetuate park values. Both of these plans include detailed proposals to improve management and ensure resource preservation. The major issues they address are listed below, and the recommended actions are described in this document, along with the proposals for visitor use and park administration.

The park's 38 miles of earthworks have received very little maintenance in the past, and measures need to be taken to reduce deterioration. Recent studies have shown that earthworks can best be preserved if brush and trees are removed from them.

Many areas that were open fields at the time of the battles, and played key roles in those battles, are now forested. Similarly, some areas that were heavily forested during the battle action are now open fields. Both of these factors make interpretation and understanding of the battle strategies difficult.

Some nonhistoric buildings continue to intrude on the historic scene, diminishing the visitor experience. As such structures are acquired by the Park Service, decisions need to be made on how to dispose of them.

Adjacent urban development and commuter traffic are encroaching on the historic scene, and the potential for new access development exists. Land protection measures need to be implemented to minimize the effects of incompatible or intrusive land uses.

The main park visitor center, built on the Fredericksburg battlefield in 1935, has an optimum capacity of 400 people per day. It currently receives more than 80,000 people per year, and sometimes more than 1,000 per day. In addition to its limited capacity, the center lacks adequate parking and handicap access, and it would be very difficult to modify. The Chancellorsville visitor center operates efficiently and could handle expanded use, but additional restroom facilities would be required. There are no regularly staffed visitor contact facilities at Wilderness and Spotsylvania battlefields.

Sunken Road was the scene of the heaviest fighting during the Battle of Fredericksburg and is the most important landmark on the battlefield. Confederates packed into Sunken Road in December 1862 and killed or wounded about 8,000 Northern troops in the open area just below them. A small strip of park land at the foot of Marye's Heights is all that is available to convey the story of the bitter fighting at this point. Although Sunken Road is owned almost in its entirety by the National Park Service, Fredericksburg residents for years have been using the one-way route as a shortcut between the two major east-west arteries through the city. Conflicts between traffic and visitor use need to be eliminated.

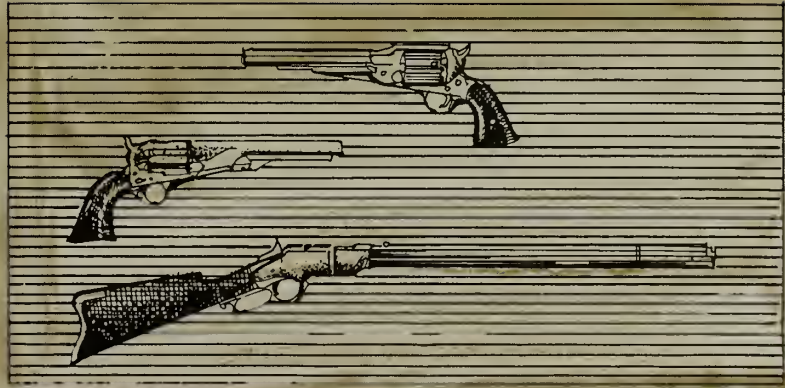
The relationship of the four battlefields to one another is often confusing to visitors, as are directional signs to and within them. Circulation within the battlefields is sometimes slow and circuitous because original roads were built to follow trench lines (earthworks) rather than connect significant features. First-time visitors are often unsure of what there is to see and do within the park.

The existing maintenance area, which has never had a comprehensive plan, is crowded and inefficiently laid out. At least double the available covered storage space is needed to keep expensive equipment and vehicles out of the weather. The site is also on historic ground near the earthworks along Lee Drive in the Fredericksburg battlefield.

The public involvement portion of this planning process began in May 1983 with the distribution of the "Preplanning Newsletter and Public Response Form" to individuals and groups on the park's mailing list. Eleven public and agency "scoping" meetings were held in the Fredericksburg and Richmond areas during the week of May 16, 1983. The public meetings were held in Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania Court House. Meetings were held with officials of Spotsylvania, Stafford, Orange, and Caroline counties, the city of Fredericksburg, the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation, and the state historic preservation officer. Approximately 100 people attended the 11 meetings, and 12 response forms with management suggestions were returned.

As part of the planning effort, three alternatives were developed to solve problems and meet management objectives--alternative A, continue present management (no action); alternative B, enhance historic setting and expand interpretive services (the National Park Service's proposed course of action); and alternative C, expand opportunities for nonhistorical programs and activities.

The three alternatives along with their potential impacts were presented in a Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Assessment, which was circulated to the appropriate agencies, organizations, and the public for review during May-June 1986. Comments were received and considered in the development of this final General Management Plan. The regional director, Mid-Atlantic Region, approved the proposal as the final plan. Based on the review, it was determined that the proposed action was neither controversial nor constituted a major federal action. Therefore, an environmental impact statement is not required. A finding of no significant impact (FONSI) has been approved and is included as appendix E.



THE ENVIRONMENT

REGIONAL SETTING

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park includes sites in Caroline, Orange, Spotsylvania, and Stafford counties, Virginia, and in the city of Fredericksburg. The Fredericksburg region is part of Virginia's urban corridor, which stretches from suburban Washington, D.C., through Richmond. The park lies midway between the two cities, about 55 miles from each, in an area that is experiencing rapid residential and suburban growth.

Climate

The regional climate is characterized by mild winters and warm, humid summers. Mean annual temperatures average 56° F. Daytime highs in the winter are in the upper 40s, and nighttime lows are in the middle 20s. Daytime highs during the summer are in the upper 80s, and nighttime lows are in the lower 60s. The growing season, defined as the period between the average date of the last spring freeze (April 23) and the average date of the first fall freeze (October 17), is 178 days.

Precipitation is well distributed throughout the year, with the minimum amount in August and the maximum in February. The annual average precipitation, some of which occurs in the form of snowfall, is 40 inches. Snowfall in Fredericksburg averages 16 inches a year, but yearly amounts are extremely variable. Thunderstorm activity occurs on about 40 days each year, which is near the average for the state.

Transportation

Highways. Major highways include Interstate 95 and U.S. 1, running generally north-south. I-95, one of the main East Coast traffic arteries, is being expanded to six lanes between Washington, D.C., and Richmond, Virginia. U.S. 17, stretching from Winchester to Virginia Beach, and Virginia (VA) 3, extending from Culpeper to Lancaster County on the Chesapeake Bay, are east-west connecting links crossing the area. U.S. 301 east of Fredericksburg serves as a conduit to markets in the northern and eastern states and to areas south of Richmond.

Rail. The region is served by the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad (RF&P), which passes through Fredericksburg in a north-south direction. The railroad connects Richmond and Washington, and from these two points, connects with others that cross the nation.

There are numerous spur lines from the RF&P serving industrial sites in Caroline, Spotsylvania, and Stafford counties. Industrial sites in the city of Fredericksburg are served by the Virginia Central Railway, connecting the RF&P with Battlefield Industrial Park next to the park.

Air. Three major full-service airports are slightly more than an hour's drive from the Fredericksburg area: Byrd International Airport,

Richmond, Virginia (65 miles southwest); National Airport, Washington, D.C. (55 miles north); and Dulles International Airport, Chantilly, Virginia (65 miles northwest).

Privately owned and operated Shannon Airport, near Fredericksburg in Spotsylvania County, offers charter, hangar, and related services and a 3,000-foot paved runway. The future of this airport is being debated by local governments, as the owner wishes to sell.

Population

All five of the jurisdictions containing the park have experienced growth since the master plan was prepared in 1968. Most of the population increases have occurred in Stafford and Spotsylvania counties, as shown in the data below. Spotsylvania County, in which the majority of the park is located, is one of the fastest growing counties in the state and one of 20 fastest growing counties in the nation.

	<u>Caroline</u>	<u>Spotsylvania</u>	<u>Orange</u>	<u>Stafford</u>	<u>City of Fredericksburg</u>
1970	13,925	16,424	16,000	24,587	14,450
1980	17,904	34,435	18,063	40,470	15,322
1990	21,500	52,000	22,000	57,300	18,500*
2000	24,400	68,500	25,000	70,000	19,000*

Sources: Historical Data, 1950-80, U.S. Bureau of the Census; Projected Data, 1985-2000, Virginia Department of Planning and Budget, March 1983.

*These figures account for annexation from Spotsylvania County in 1984.

Recent data indicate that approximately 60 percent of the region's workers commute outside the locality in which they live. Stafford County data show that over 80 percent of its residents are employed outside the county.

Land Use Patterns

The five jurisdictions are all experiencing changes in land use and activity, but each has unique demography and characteristics.

Caroline County. Approximately 50 acres of the park are in Caroline County, which consists of 536 square miles of land and approximately 4 square miles of water. The topography is gently rolling, with an average

elevation of 250 feet above sea level. The eastern two-thirds of the county is in the Coastal Plain and the western third in the Piedmont Plateau.

Although agriculture is decreasing in importance, farm products still generate a reasonable income for many county residents. The principal agricultural products are row crops (corn and soybeans), followed by livestock and poultry. Forest products, such as saw timber and excelsior, comprise one of the most important revenue sources. The developing construction industry has broadened the industrial base.

Caroline County is gradually experiencing a land use shift from rural to residential. Planning documents indicate that a major shift may occur in the next decade, particularly along I-95.

Spotsylvania County. About 5,377 acres of the park are in Spotsylvania County, which contains 400 square miles of land and approximately 2.5 square miles of water. The majority of the land surface is gently rolling and lies within the Piedmont Plateau. A small area along the eastern border is within the Coastal Plain.

The limited agricultural activity in Spotsylvania County focuses on livestock and dairy production. The county has an active and growing industrial base, which includes the manufacturing of lumber and lumber products, business forms, clothing, plastics and synthetic fibers, concrete products, industrial equipment, and building construction materials.

Increasing residential development has stimulated the growth of commercial activity in the county, and there has been a rapid change from a nonurban to an urban setting. Four square miles of the county were annexed by the city of Fredericksburg in 1984.

Orange County. Approximately 839 acres of the park are in Orange County, which consists of 355 square miles of land. The gently rolling land surface averages 250 feet in elevation.

Orange County is basically in agricultural use. Operating farms cover 53 percent of the land. Development occurs mainly along major highways and in and around the towns of Orange and Gordonsville. There is a large planned community, Lake of the Woods, that shares a common boundary with the park and has 4,283 lots, all of which have been sold. This subdivision is located on VA 3.

Stafford County. About 84 acres of the park are in Stafford County, which includes 271 square miles of land and 7 square miles of water. The topography is gently rolling and lies within the Piedmont Plateau, except for an area in the eastern part, along the Potomac River, that lies in the Coastal Plain.

There is little agricultural activity in Stafford County; livestock and dairy production is the primary agricultural use. Because Stafford

County is closer to Washington, D.C., it is experiencing rapid growth and change from a rural to an urban setting.

City of Fredericksburg. Approximately 182 acres of the park are in the city of Fredericksburg, which encompasses 10.3 square miles of land and water. Its central location within the urban corridor and its proximity to good transportation routes have led to the development of a major industrial base. Industries in the city manufacture a wide range of products including building materials, electrical equipment, plastic products, fabricated metal products, clothing, and printed materials.

Fredericksburg's historical features, including sites from the colonial, revolutionary, and Civil War periods, attract many tourists annually, making this industry an important contributor to the city's economy.

Land Use Regulations

Local governments in Virginia enjoy a high degree of home rule, and the five jurisdictions are largely responsible for determining present and future land uses, according to their own prerogatives. All have zoning ordinances and subdivision regulations; however, none has historic or preservation zoning or development restrictions for the property that borders the park, despite the fact that each of the jurisdictional plans references historic preservation as one of the purposes of zoning. Because of the lack of restrictions, changes in land use are continuing. The majority of the changes are occurring in the counties where the greatest population growth and residential development has occurred in the past 10 years. Spotsylvania County, which is experiencing the most growth and is actively seeking an industrial base, has the greatest potential for land use changes that will have an impact on the park.

The status of planning and land use regulations in the city and counties around the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park is as follows:

	<u>Comprehensive Plans</u>	<u>Zoning Ordinances</u>	<u>Subdivision Regulations</u>
County of Caroline	1977 revision in progress	1973 amended 1980	1973 amended 1980
County of Orange	1977 revised 1984	1968 amended 1973 amended 1979	1968 amended 1979
County of Spotsylvania	1964 revised 1980	1973 amended 1980	1961 amended 1980
County of Stafford	1975 revised 1979	1964 amended 1978	1984
City of Fredericksburg	1981	1984	1972 change in progress

Planning for the areas surrounding the park has generally been on a short-term rather than a long-term comprehensive basis. Zone designations can usually be changed with little difficulty as long as the development proposal is compatible with the political atmosphere of the area. The park has not been particularly successful in requesting compatible uses bordering the park, although local governments have at times been receptive to requests to consider zoning changes to minimize impacts on park resources. Development setbacks, buffering, and screening have sometimes been approved when requested by park officials.

Land Use Projections

The population of the five jurisdictions is projected to grow by 60 percent between the years 1980 and 2000. This growth will lead to major land use changes during the projected life of the plan, which is through the year 2000. The additional 80,000 persons who will reside in the region by the year 2000 will impact land use patterns in the following ways:

A major portion of the land now in agricultural use will be used for residential purposes, resulting in a continuing change from a rural to a suburban environment.

Within the remaining rural areas, clusters of development will occur along major highways.

There will be increasing industrial and commercial development to serve the resident population.

PARK RESOURCES

Natural Resources

The battlefield sites at Chancellorsville, Wilderness, and Spotsylvania are located in the Piedmont physiographic province of the eastern United States. The battle for Fredericksburg occurred along the ridge that forms the fall line separating the Piedmont from the Coastal Plain province.

Fredericksburg battlefield is in an urban environment that extends from Marye's Heights in Fredericksburg along the ridge overlooking the Rappahannock River. The floodplain below the ridge is flat to gently rolling, with soils that are deep, moderately to well-drained, and medium- to coarse-textured, some of which are considered the best agricultural land in the state. The peneplain beyond the ridge is a series of Piedmont terraces cut by numerous small streams with soils that are poorly drained, medium- to fine-textured with slow internal drainage. Water tables are generally high during wet seasons. These soils are generally poorly suited to agriculture and development uses. Chatham Manor lies in the Coastal Plain province, an area characterized by gentle

slopes of deep, well-drained soils of sand and sandy loam. The Rappahannock River has cut through the coastal plain, creating steep riverbanks and exposing the underlying dense clay and sandstone. The soils along the river are composed of alluvial materials, which have moderate to severe limitations for development due to steep slopes, erodibility, and flood hazard.

Chancellorsville, Wilderness, and Spotsylvania battlefields are on gently rolling wooded plateaus dissected by numerous streams and swamps. Chancellorsville battlefield lies on a divide separating the watershed of the Rappahannock River from the Po and Ny rivers, and Spotsylvania battlefield lies between the drainage areas of the Po and Ny rivers. The site of the Wilderness battlefield is in the Wilderness Run drainage, which flows north into the Rapidan River. Soils in these sites of Orange and Spotsylvania counties are well-drained, medium-textured soils on rolling ridges and mild slopes, and well to somewhat excessively drained soils on steeper slopes of the Piedmont Plateau, and are suited to woodland vegetation types. The soils are fairly well suited to agriculture and development uses.

Streams in the park generally have good sustained flows. The availability of groundwater varies with the underlying rock formations, but in most areas of the two counties, an adequate supply of water may be obtained from springs and wells. Water quality depends on the chemical content of both underground and surface waters, the tidal influence of larger surface streams, and the degree of contamination from residential and industrial development.

The forest community structure of park lands responds to two major factors: past land use and soil conditions, particularly moisture. The forest patterns reflect past land use in successional stages from pioneer community types (pine) to climax communities (oak-hickory). The vegetation of the battlefields would be classified as oak-hickory forest in the temperate deciduous forest biome. Typical arborescent species include oaks and hickories and commonly red maple, sweetgum, and yellow poplar. Subcanopy trees consist of dogwood, red cedar, tupelo, mountain laurel, and sassafras, and various shrubs, including blackberries, poison ivy, and American hazelnut. Virginia pine and shortleaf pine are found in areas recently cultivated or pastured (not now forested).

The vegetation of Chatham ranges from mixed hardwood forests to landscaped formal gardens to farm fields. Above Chatham Lane, there are predominantly grassy meadows with a cedar hedge row. The steeply sloping portion of the site contains primarily deciduous hardwoods, including tulip poplar, hickory elm, and dogwood. A dense ground cover consists mainly of honeysuckle, greenbrier, arrowwoods, and blueberries. The immediate manor grounds range from mature landscape plantings dating from the 1800s to the recently reestablished 1920s colonial revival gardens.

The interspersed vegetative types provide habitats for a wide variety of wildlife in the park. The majority of these species are not generally

seen; however, those that are the most apparent have the greatest interest for park visitors. Open land wildlife includes rabbits, woodchucks, quail, mourning dove, hawks and owls, field sparrows, and several other bird species normally found in cropland, pasture, meadow, and brushy idle land. Woodland wildlife includes white-tailed deer, gray squirrels, raccoon, opossum, wild turkey, ruffed grouse, woodpeckers, and warblers, normally found in hardwood and coniferous woodlands. Wetland wildlife includes beaver, mink, muskrat, ducks, geese, and other water birds that live along streams, in ponds, marshes, and swamps. There is also a wide variety of reptiles and amphibians.

Except for occasional transient species, no state or federally listed or proposed endangered or threatened wildlife (50 CFR 17.11, 7/20/84) are known to be endemic to Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park. No known state or federally listed or proposed endangered or threatened plant species occur in the park (50 CFR 17.12, 7/20/84).

Cultural Resources and History

On four separate occasions, the main eastern armies of the United States and the Confederate States fought major battles in and around Fredericksburg, Virginia. The national military park established by Congress in 1927 preserves portions of the four battlefields and the sites associated with them. More than 100,000 Americans were casualties here, making this ground by far the bloodiest on the continent. The nationally significant historic resources related to the Civil War that are included in the park are among the most extensive and diverse in one locality in the nation.

The woods and fields that witnessed those 100,000 casualties are the primary resources of the park today. The ground cover is altered in some places, but the terrain--of such importance more than a century ago--still provides a representative setting. A number of historic structures dating from the mid-19th century add to the park's significance: more than 37 miles of earthworks built by the soldiers, Salem Church, the house where Stonewall Jackson died, Ellwood, Chatham Manor, and several other structures that were landmarks on the historic fields. A score of house sites and ruins offer the potential for defining the historic scene. More than 15,000 Federal soldiers killed in and near Fredericksburg are buried in the national cemetery.

Several of the Civil War resources contain material of secondary significance within a Civil War context, for instance in relating the impact of the war on the local civilian populace. The only non-Civil War secondary historical theme of consequence rises from the extensive and interesting role of Chatham during both antebellum and postbellum eras. Chatham had association with leading revolutionary figures and is included in some plantation and slave society annals from the period. Chatham's history in the late 19th and early 20th centuries is also interpreted.

The park's museum collection includes more than 4,000 objects, which are maintained in a specially designed collection area. The area is constructed of neutral materials and is climate controlled. Accessions to the collection are guided by the "Scope of Collections Statement," which is part of the 1974 Interpretive Prospectus. That statement bans acceptance of most loans and configures the collection firmly. The collections are in an advanced state of cataloging and preservation, which has been abetted by cyclic funding for the purpose in recent years. None of the collection is used in interpretive programs other than in exhibitry, where it is used extensively. Exhibited objects are recorded in and protected by a series of exhibit guides, which are cited in the "Bibliography" of this plan.

The resources of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park offer a unique opportunity for presenting the story of the Civil War to the nation. No other area saw such a heavy concentration of fighting; none witnessed so complete a cross section of the men, great and small, who made the war what it was. As one Congressman declared during discussion of the park's creation: "We are presenting to you what . . . may be appropriately termed the cockpit of the Civil War."

The Park Story

The same accidents of geography that brought prosperity to Fredericksburg in the early 19th century conspired to bring disaster to the region during the Civil War. When the battle lines were drawn in 1861, Fredericksburg was squarely between the contending capitals of Washington, D.C., and Richmond, Virginia. Richmond was not only the South's political capital and symbol of independence, but also an invaluable center for industrial and military production. Inevitably, the Civil War campaigns in Virginia were fought across the woods and fields of the rather narrow, 100-mile-long corridor running from Washington through Fredericksburg to Richmond.

The armies that came repeatedly to Fredericksburg quickly discovered that nature's handiwork had given vast advantages to Confederate defenders, erasing some of the inequalities in troop strengths. Two great rivers, the Rapidan and the Rappahannock, twisted across the path of an invading army like moats around a medieval castle. Above Fredericksburg the rivers were passable at only a few readily defended fords; below the town there were no fords, and the "moat" could only be crossed on laboriously built bridges of pontoon boats.

The road network across central Virginia fed into Fredericksburg, and a good railroad ran through town. These routes were particularly useful to the defenders because of the principle of interior lines. One of the most prominent features of the region was "The Wilderness of Spotsylvania," a 70-square-mile tangle of scrubby growth and briars west of Fredericksburg. Outnumbered Southern forces skillfully exploited this wide band of natural barbed wire in two campaigns.

During the first 18 months of the war, the Federal armies pushed toward Richmond on three different campaigns without approaching Fredericksburg. But when Northern troops moved into the Fredericksburg area in the late fall of 1862, they were establishing a path that every major drive would follow for the rest of the war.

Fredericksburg. Ambrose E. Burnside had only commanded the Federal Army of the Potomac for two weeks when he brought it to the riverbank opposite Fredericksburg in mid-November 1862. He had an adequate plan and some good opportunities, but suffered from wretched execution. Delay in the arrival of his pontoon bridges kept him from crossing the river until December 11, and by that time Robert E. Lee had brought in his Army of Northern Virginia and planted it along a ridge behind the town. Before dawn on that day Northern engineers put pontoon boats into the river and started a bridge just below the 18th century Chatham house, which was also headquarters for Federal commanders. Mississippi riflemen along the riverbank in town shot the engineers and stopped the bridge building. Artillery battered the riverfront, the engineers tried again, and the Mississippians drove them back again.

Burnside next turned loose his big guns, at great cost to the town but not to the defenders hidden in cellars and behind defensive works. Finally an innovative Northern artillery general named Henry J. Hunt rounded up a force that rowed across the river through heavy fire and established a bridgehead. Throughout the day on December 12 Federal strength poured across the river, thoroughly looting and sacking Fredericksburg, while Lee and his men waited quietly in their ridge stronghold.

The ground on the right bank of the Rappahannock rises steadily, if not always smoothly, through the city of Fredericksburg to the commanding ridge, which parallels the river at a distance of a mile or more. In 1862 the town clung to the riverbank and was long but only a half-dozen streets wide. Beyond the town the rising plain approaching the heights was generally devoid of cover. The focus of Burnside's attack across this plain was a portion of the ridge known as Marye's Heights, after the Marye house (Brompton) atop the heights. Confederate artillery crowned the heights in strength, and riflemen lined a conveniently sunken road at the base of the ridge. As though by careful military design, the road was lined on each side with stone walls. Southerners in the road could shoot their enemies in complete safety. Burnside launched his men into the teeth of this formidable defense, protected by nothing but the cloth of their uniforms. When darkness finally closed on the slaughter, 8,000 Federal soldiers had been shot in a plot of a few acres in front of Marye's Heights. Confederate losses had been a tiny fraction of that total.

Meanwhile, an unconnected battle had been fought 5 miles below town, near the southern end of the Confederate line. The lay of the land between the two battle points was such that Federal troops could not even consider attacking in that interval, because the Confederate-held ridge swerved far back from the river to create an unassailable "reentrant

argle." Near Hamilton's Crossing, though, the ridge swung back within a mile of the river. The Southerners had artillery there on a promontory known as Prospect Hill. A Federal column under General George G. Meade pushed over the river plain toward Stonewall Jackson's troops stationed there.

Meade was among the very best Union officers, and he sent his troops in firmly. They found a gap in Jackson's line and poured into the vacuum in large numbers. But Southern troops waiting upon and behind the ridge rallied promptly and hurled the attackers back onto the plain. The hope raised in Northern hearts was both fleeting and illusory.

The Battle of Fredericksburg was the easiest major victory won by either side during the war in Virginia. Historic resources related to the battle, and now protected by the park, are spread unevenly across the battlefield. Chatham survives, looking from its high bluff across at the historic skyline of Fredericksburg, which is remarkably unchanged from Civil War times. The scene of the river crossing fight is also visible from Chatham's terraces. In front of Marye's Heights, early 20th century development has grown over the wide bare plain in front of the stone wall. The main visitor center is crowded into a corner of less than 12 acres of park land along Sunken Road. Another 12 acres are taken up by Fredericksburg National Cemetery, which is spread across a rear spur of Marye's Heights (actually Willis Hill). More than 15,000 Federal dead--most of them unknown--lie in the cemetery. The old Marye house stands atop Marye's Heights and serves today as the home of the president of Mary Washington College. The college and a parochial school share ownership of the entire crest and face of the main Marye's Heights ridge.

Prospect Hill, covered with original artillery emplacements, lies within the park and looks down across the field of Federal attacks. A huge stone pyramid erected in the 1890s serves to mark the attack zone. The hill is at the end of a 5-mile stretch of park-owned road, which follows a line of Southern infantry earthworks interspersed by larger artillery positions.

Chancellorsville. The armies that had fought at Fredericksburg went into winter quarters on opposite sides of the river, in and near the town. General Burnside led his Northern soldiers out of their camps in mid-January on a disastrous venture that came to bear the derisive and apt name "The Mud March." Almost at once Burnside was replaced by a general known for his political machinations and aggressiveness, Joseph "Fighting Joe" Hooker.

As soon as springtime made Virginia's roads passable, Hooker moved his army up the river behind Fredericksburg. His plan was a daring one and it was crisply executed, placing Lee at a disadvantage as great as the Southern leader suffered throughout the war. Lee hurried his men west of Fredericksburg toward the tiny country crossroad of Chancellorsville, where a great battle was fought May 1-6, 1863. Although Lee and Jackson were outnumbered more than two to one, they conceived a plan for dealing with Hooker, and Jackson executed it with

the enormous energy that was his dominant trait. In complete contravention of most of the established rules of warfare, the Southerners divided their small force, and Jackson hurried most of the infantry on a 12-mile march all the way around Joe Hooker's army.

Late in the afternoon on May 2, Jackson had his 30,000 men lined up behind the unsuspecting Northerners. When he said to the major commanding his skirmishers "You can go forward then," the Southern Confederacy was about at its highest tide. The hordes of ragged Confederates who came boiling out of the Wilderness, screaming their spine-chilling rebel yell, had little trouble rolling over their opponents and destroying half of Hooker's line. After darkness halted the advance, Jackson rode in front of his lines in quest of a route that would offer new advantages. When he came back toward his own troops, a North Carolina regiment fired blindly at the shadowy figures and mortally wounded Jackson. He died eight days later in the office building of the Chandler plantation (now called Jackson Shrine) south of Fredericksburg, where he had been taken after the amputation of his shattered arm.

The most intense fighting during the Battle of Chancellorsville took place on May 3 across the densely wooded Wilderness where Jackson had been wounded. The pivotal advantage came from Confederate artillery, which was crowded onto a small, high-cleared space known as Hazel Grove. Southern troops took the Chancellorsville crossroads in mid-morning after several hours of bitter and costly woods fighting. The campaign continued for three more days, but consisted primarily of static lines facing one another awaiting Hooker's decision to admit defeat and recross the river.

During the crisis of the battle on May 3, a separate drama was being enacted at Salem Church on the outskirts of Fredericksburg. A Federal force that had been left near the town brushed aside Confederates attempting to contain it and pushed west toward the main action. There was every prospect that this force might threaten Lee's success at Chancellorsville, but some stray Confederates got in their path at Salem Church and turned back the threat. The little brick country church (built in 1844) was literally used as a fortress during the battle and became a surgeon's charnel house in the aftermath.

The park today includes important historic resources in and around Chancellorsville, particularly those associated with the May 3 fighting. A modern visitor center is within a few feet of the 1880s monument marking Jackson's mortal wounding. Hazel Grove is a key tour stop, offering the 1863 view across two stream valleys to the opposing Federal artillery position. The ruins of Chancellorsville Inn have been stabilized and incorporated into another tour stop. The route of Jackson's daring flank march is within the park and can be followed along a dirt road; at the end of the route, however, there is no park land to tell of the climactic attack. Salem Church has been carefully restored to its 1860s appearance, including the marks of battle damage, but the surrounding historic terrain has been obliterated by development. The house in which Stonewall Jackson died has also been restored by the Park Service and sits in splendid quiet in the backcountry of Caroline County.

Wilderness. Confederate victory at Chancellorsville provided the initiative that Robert E. Lee needed to carry the war out of the battered Virginia countryside and into the North. When his campaign was turned back at Gettysburg, Lee fell back by gradual stages until both armies rested again in the country west of Fredericksburg. For several months a fairly stable front existed along the line of the Rapidan and Rappahannock rivers, broken only by occasional forays.

During the first week of May 1864, the Federal army moved purposefully across the Rapidan River into the Wilderness. The new commander-in-chief of all Federal armies, Ulysses S. Grant, had made his headquarters with the field army in Virginia. As the Northern army crossed the Wilderness, Lee came roaring out of the west to assail it at two different points. The two east-west roads traversing the Wilderness at the point where Grant was trying to pass were separated by 2½ miles of Wilderness, so the battles along their shoulders were fought in complete isolation from one another. The intervening woodland was relatively free from fighting.

Confederates struck first on the northern road, the Orange Turnpike. When Federals turned to face them, fighting settled down to desperate charges and countercharges across a clearing known as Saunders Field. Northern guns stranded in the open between the lines were taken and retaken repeatedly. Headquarters for the army commander (Meade) and the commander-in-chief (Grant) were in the open behind the Northern lines in this area. Two of the four immediate subordinates (corps commanders) had headquarters at the 18th century Lacy house, Ellwood.

Well to the south, a separate battle had developed along the edges of the Orange Plank Road. Robert E. Lee exerted direct command on this end of the field. Southern troops barely missed controlling the crossroads through which a part of the Union army had already passed. At the end of May 5, costly fighting on both roads came to a bloody stalemate. On May 6, Grant discovered how difficult the war in Virginia could be. He was newly in from the West, where there were no Confederates with the capacity of Lee. Both of Grant's flanks were hanging somewhat nonchalantly in the air, and Lee capitalized on this opportunity during the day. On the shoulders of the Orange Plank Road, a mighty Federal assault at dawn had almost smashed Lee's forces. Lee personally led arriving reinforcements into the breach on the fields of the widow Tapp's farm. When the situation was stabilized, a force was sent out to Grant's southern flank and destroyed it.

When Lee rode through the Wilderness to the independent battle well to the north, he found Grant with an open flank there as well. John B. Gordon of Georgia was sent out to take advantage of this opportunity. Gordon's men captured hundreds of Federals, including two generals, and bent the Federal line far back as darkness fell.

Today, Ellwood survives on its knoll above Wilderness Run, awaiting rehabilitation. Saunders Field has recently been restored to its wartime appearance. Half of the Orange Turnpike battlefield is in park hands, but a portion of the property is privately owned. Little of the battlefield

along the Orange Plank Road is protected except for the crucial Tapp field. Postbattle earthworks between the two main roads are followed by the modern park tour road, Hill-Ewell Drive, which is on the old trace. Although there is more park land in this unit than in any other, the primary battle scenes are less protected except for the Marye's Heights sector and Jackson's flank attack.

Spotsylvania. The turning point of the war in Virginia came on May 7, 1864, when Grant pushed south out of the Wilderness. He had been as firmly thwarted as had Hooker at Chancellorsville (with rather more disproportionate losses), but he moved relentlessly ahead instead of falling back across the river.

Grant's push was checked abruptly in front of the crossroad village of Spotsylvania Court House. The first race for an intersection near the town was won by Confederate infantry on the morning of May 8 in a region known as Laurel Hill. From that first contact, lines stretched for miles across the rural countryside. The armies were out of the Wilderness terrain here, but Lee used massive earthen fortifications to restore the defensive edge he needed. The fortifications he threw up around Spotsylvania were the most substantial fieldworks ever built at that time, and they revolutionized the way war was fought.

Fighting continued around Laurel Hill for a week, but meanwhile there had been action to the northeast along a huge salient, or bulge, in the Confederate line. The salient was an apparent weakness in the Southern position, and Northern officers at once planned its downfall. A smart young New York colonel named Emory Upton led an attack of his own devising on May 10, with considerable initial success.

Perhaps prompted by the success of Upton's attack, two days later Grant launched a frontal assault against the nose of the Confederate salient. It succeeded beyond anything that had been tried against Lee to that date. Thousands of Confederates were captured (2,500-3,000) and the salient was smashed. With great effort the Southerners restored much of their line on the morning of May 12. When both attacks had run down, the opposing soldiers found themselves on either side of the strong works where the Confederates had begun the morning. For 20 hours, the men fought from positions within arm's reach of each other. The unparalleled intensity and duration of the fight won for the arc of earthworks the nom de guerre "The Bloody Angle."

For the next several weeks, tens of thousands of Union soldiers were shot easily while trying to repeat the temporary breakthrough of May 12. Six days later, for instance, a far-flung Northern attack at Spotsylvania was repulsed so readily that most of the Confederate infantry did not notice the difference from the steady sniping that had become commonplace.

By May 19, Grant was moving away from Spotsylvania in easy stages. A strong Confederate reconnaissance sent to the northeast to keep track of him ran into green Union soldiers near the Fredericksburg-Courthouse

Road, and a hot fight ensued at the Harris farm. In this vicinity, the first action in Virginia involving black troops took place. Two days later, both armies slipped away from Spotsylvania for good, on their way to another succession of battles at North Anna, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg.

Today the Spotsylvania Court House battlefield preserves the most well-rounded set of historic resources in the park. Laurel Hill's battle sites are within the boundary, as are Upton's attack road and the point where he struck the Confederate line. The Bloody Angle and its environs are preserved and marked, and the 1864 scene has recently been restored. The final Confederate line, from which the May 18 assault was so casually crushed, is all park property. The Harris farm lies a mile beyond the park, but the large 1st Massachusetts marker there is covered by a special agreement with the adjacent landowner. At the unit's eastern extremity, the boundary follows the Federal earthworks, leaving the scene of the fighting (well to the south near the village) in private hands.

EXISTING USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Visitor Use

The Fredericksburg battlefield visitor center is the first stop for most visitors to the park and the starting point for a self-guided battlefield tour. The site provides a general orientation to the entire park as well as specific information about the Battle of Fredericksburg and various facets of military life during the Civil War. The building is open daily and has a manned information desk; in 1984, it had approximately 85,000 visits.

The Chancellorsville visitor center serves the Chancellorsville, Wilderness, and Spotsylvania battlefields, with exhibitry emphasis on Chancellorsville and a sound/slide program relating the events surrounding all four battles. The visitor center serves as the only stop for a large proportion of its users. The center is open daily, and an interpreter is stationed at the information desk; visits totaled 53,000 in 1984.

Chatham interpretation is geared to the general visitor. Interpretation focuses on the history of the building and its environs from its construction in 1768 to NPS acquisition in 1975, with emphasis on the Civil War period and the Battle of Fredericksburg. Modern temporary exhibits are housed in the five rooms, and an interpreter is stationed at an information desk. The building is open daily; approximately 27,000 people visited in 1984.

The gardens at Chatham have recently been restored to the 1920s period. This restoration was begun in 1983 to repair the walls, walks, and other physical features in the gardens which had deteriorated and were in danger of being lost as historic resources to the point of creating potential safety hazards to park visitors. Additionally, large portions of

the plant material had become overgrown or had died and required excessive maintenance costs. Faced with this widespread deterioration, a phased restoration has been implemented which received support from a broad cross-section of local and regional citizens and organizations.

Chatham, built in the 1770s, has both pre- and post-Civil War secondary historical themes. The gardens have in the past achieved national acclaim, and the park has used the 1920s garden design plans done by noted landscape architect Ellen Shipman.

The detached site at Stonewall Jackson Shrine is both an integral part of the park story and a separate feature with its own significance. The building has been restored to its 1863 appearance to interpret the scene in which the general died. Interpretation is aimed at general visitors (10,000 in 1984), although a relatively large number are specifically interested in General Jackson and in military history. The on-site interpreter provides guided tours of the building, emphasizing the details of Jackson's personality, military career, and mortal wounding. Stonewall Jackson Shrine is open daily in the summer and on a reduced schedule in the winter.

The old Salem Church, a preserved and restored early 19th century Baptist Church, served as a refugee center during the Civil War, a battleground during the Chancellorsville campaign, and then a military hospital. The building is interpreted by means of a self-guided trail leading to exterior exhibits, supplemented by a free trail guide. The site is open only to special tours.

The primary means of visitor exposure to the features of the park is the self-guided auto tour. Printed folders, available at the visitor centers for a nominal fee, are geared to numbered signs on the battlefields. Exhibit shelters at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania battlefields provide orientation and information on the respective battles and are the first stops on driving tours of these battlefields. Exhibits, paintings, and maps make visits to these shelters and battlefields meaningful for visitors who have not stopped at any of the visitor centers. A third exhibit shelter, on Lee Drive at Lee Hill, is oriented to Lee's headquarters, the artillery at the site, and the second battle at Fredericksburg. The shelters are open daily during daylight hours.

Although there are 16 major stops in the park (not including Stonewall Jackson Shrine, Chatham, and Salem Church), the tour is divided into three separate routes (with three self-guided folders) to encourage visitors with limited interest or time to go to at least one or two of the battlefields. The entire driving tour covers more than 100 miles and involves a time commitment of at least one entire day. The driving tours are designed for the general visitor and only cover the historical highlights of the park.

Self-guided auto tape tours of the Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville battlefields are available to visitors interested in an in-depth tour, or those who feel more comfortable with narrated driving instructions than

with maps. Visitors may rent cassette tapes and players or may purchase the tapes. A Wilderness-Spotsylvania tape tour is in use.

Trails interpreted by narrative signs and supplemented by free publications are available to visitors who wish a more leisurely and intimate association with important park features than would normally be possible by driving. These trails are at the Spotsylvania battlefield (Bloody Angle has a separate trail), Salem Church, Sunken Road, and between Hazel Grove and Fairview.

A cultural study area near the Chancellorsville visitor center is provided for organized groups who want to gain a feel for the day-to-day life and activities of the common soldier during the Civil War. Collateral activities such as battlefield hikes and discussion groups are frequently associated with use of the area. The program is intended primarily for school groups.

Living history is conducted in the summer at Chatham and near the Chancellorsville visitor center by interpreters portraying participants in the battles. These presentations help modern visitors understand the men of the Civil War by displaying not only their clothing and accoutrements but their thoughts, ideas, and attitudes.

During the summer, guided walks are conducted in the Sunken Road area and from the Chancellorsville visitor center to the Stonewall Jackson monument. In addition, summer concerts are held at Chatham featuring replica Civil War military bands. Personal services are also offered at the Wilderness exhibit shelter and the Spotsylvania battlefield.

Off-site programs are presented to civic, school, and historical groups on various aspects of the park story. On-site interpretive programs are provided for school groups, and guided tours are given to organized groups. Visitors served by these programs originate from all across the United States, with 5 percent coming from other countries. Of the remaining national visitors, 10 percent are local residents, 23 percent are regional residents, and 62 percent come from beyond the region. Almost half come during the summer months, another 40 percent in spring or fall. Winter visitation is quite low. The busiest day is Sunday, followed by Saturday; weekday visitation is evenly spread. Visitation statistics are included in appendix C.

Other nonconsumptive uses such as biking, hiking, and jogging are allowed in the park.

Administrative Use

Park headquarters is at Chatham Manor, and division chiefs are stationed there. The central maintenance facility is on Lee Drive in the Fredericksburg battlefield.

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park has eight park-owned residences that are used as quarters for park employees. The general management planning team examined the need for these residences in light of NPS policy and the mission of the Park Service to protect park resources and meet visitor emergency needs, and it concluded that the residences are required as housing for park employees. (The number of residences has been reduced in the past few years from 13 to 8, using the policy of retaining only those necessary for the protection of the park and its resources.) As has been previously described, the park's resources are scattered over a large geographical area, and the placement of park employees in strategic areas is necessary for the protection of the resources. The park has an approved quarters management plan and required occupancy plan as required by the "Government Furnished Quarters Management Guideline" (NPS-36).

The Wilderness battlefield ranger currently resides at the¹Chancellorsville battlefield. When the recommendations of the general management plan are implemented and Ellwood is rehabilitated and opened to the public, a portion of Ellwood will be considered for conversion to employee quarters for the protection of this resource.

Special Park Uses

The park currently has 37 active special use permits covering power, television, telephone, water, and sewer lines, as well as a number of roads. The superintendent will follow the guidelines of NPS-53 (Special Park Use) in regard to the renewal of these permits and for the handling of any future requests to cross park property. Generally, uses must be compatible with park purposes, including resource preservation and visitor use.



Fredericksburg Visitor Center



Sunken Road at Fredericksburg Battlefield



Chancellorsville Visitor Center



Bloody Angle at Spotsylvania Battlefield



THE PLAN

INTRODUCTION

Resources management and land protection recommendations will be implemented to preserve and protect the park setting. In addition, other actions will be taken to expand orientation and interpretation, improve directional signing, upgrade the tour route, and provide adequate space for operations and maintenance functions. These actions constitute the minimum requirements to meet the park's purpose to protect the cultural and natural resources and to provide for safe visitor use.

MANAGEMENT ZONING

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park has an authorized acreage of 5,909, of which 5,336 acres are in federal ownership and 573 acres are in private ownership. An additional 623 acres (called Fee-O in NPS vernacular) are in federal ownership outside the park boundaries. All NPS-owned land is listed on the National Register of Historic Places; any land acquired by the Park Service automatically becomes part of the National Register listing. Acquired structures will be assessed for eligibility for National Register listing.

For management purposes, the park is divided into three zones--historic, park development, and special use--which are described in detail in the "Statement for Management." Changes to these zones, resulting from additions to and deletions from the park, are described in the Land Protection Plan.

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Acres Inside Park</u>	<u>Acres Outside Park</u>
Historic	5,300	623
Park development	36	0
Special use (private)	<u>573</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Total	5,909	623
Grand Total	6,532	

Following is a summary of park zone and subzone management strategies and related Management Zoning maps taken from the "Statement for Management."

Historic Zone

The prime historic resources of the park are the battlefields, buildings, earthworks, and walls that comprise the historic scene where the four major battles were fought.

Preservation Subzone (5,160 acres). This subzone contains the majority of park land. Management emphasis is on preservation of the historic and archeological resources and interpretation of the battle stories to park visitors. Where necessary the vegetation is managed to approximate the scene at the time of the 1860s battles, and actions are taken to prevent destruction or erosion of earthworks. Historic buildings and sites are identified and stabilized. Modern development, except informational signs and small exhibits, is kept to a minimum. Areas that were farmed during the Civil War period are farmed under agricultural special use permits/historic leases in order to maintain an approximation of their historical appearance.

Preservation/Adaptive Use Subzone (109 acres). A total of 30 miles of park roads are in this subzone. Two park buildings are also in this category: the cemetery lodge at the national cemetery is maintained as a park residence, and Chatham Manor (including its outbuildings) has been adapted for use as administrative headquarters as well as a visitor interpretation center. Historic preservation is the key element in the management of these areas, although minor changes in the historic fabric may be made to allow permitted uses.

Commemoration Subzone (31 acres). The national cemetery and the area surrounding Jackson Shrine are maintained in a manicured condition in commemoration of the interred Union soldiers and the death site of Stonewall Jackson, respectively. Otherwise, management emphasis is the same as for the preservation subzone.

Federal Lands outside Park Boundaries Subzone - Fee-0 (623 acres). Some lands outside the park boundaries have been acquired because they were previously portions of tracts lying partially inside the boundaries. These lands are managed as part of the historic zone to the extent possible; farming and residential uses remain under special use permits.

Park Development Zone

Modern buildings and other facilities in this zone, including those for visitor use and administrative and maintenance functions, have substantially altered the historic environment. Management emphasis is on the provision of necessary facilities with minimum intrusion on the historic surroundings.

Administrative Development Subzone (11 acres). This subzone includes the primary maintenance area at the Fredericksburg battlefield and satellite maintenance buildings at the Chancellorsville, Spotsylvania Court House, and Wilderness battlefields. Also included is the former residential (30-member) YCC camp at the Wilderness battlefield.

Educational/Interpretive Development Subzone (5 acres). This subzone encompasses the two visitor centers at the Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville battlefields and the unmanned interpretive shelters at the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, and Fredericksburg battlefields.

Management emphasis is on providing necessary exhibits, publications, and personal assistance to park visitors so that they may better understand and appreciate the park story.

Recreational Development Subzone (5 acres). Small drive-in picnic areas are provided at Pickett Circle in the Fredericksburg battlefield and on Hill-Ewell Drive in the Wilderness battlefield. There is also a picnic area at the Chancellorsville visitor center, and a few picnic tables are scattered throughout the park. All the picnicking facilities are designed to provide a place to lunch while touring the battlefields.

Residential Development Subzone (15 acres). Currently, park staff occupy federally owned residences to ensure adequate protection of the park resources and visitors. In addition, nine houses owned by the Park Service are still occupied by their former owners under retained rights granted at the time of acquisition.

Special Use Zone

This zone includes lands inside the park boundaries that are not owned by the National Park Service or over which it has limited control.

Commercial Use Subzone (5 acres). There are two commercial tracts in the park, and both are gas stations. One is next to the Fredericksburg battlefield visitor center, and the other is next to Salem Church. The park was unsuccessful in acquiring the latter tract before it was developed.

Industrial Use Subzone (39 acres). One privately owned tract on the southern portion of the Fredericksburg battlefield has been extensively excavated and converted to industrial use by a division of General Motors; a portion of the tract no longer has any value as park land. Management emphasis is on minimizing impacts on adjacent park land.

Institutional Use Subzone (19 acres). This subzone includes property along Sunken Road in the Fredericksburg battlefield that is owned by educational institutions. Brompton, currently the home of the president of Mary Washington College, is an important Civil War landmark. Also owned by the college is a tract of land occupied by the Kirkland Monument, one of the major points of interest on the Fredericksburg battlefield tour. Other property along Sunken Road is owned by the Montfort Academy, a private school. Management emphasis is on cooperating with the institutions to maintain the historical integrity of these sites with a goal of minimizing intrusions on the park historic scene.

Unmanaged Residential / Agricultural Land Use Subzone (435 acres). Currently many of these privately owned tracts contain single-family homes, open space, or farm land. Management emphasis is on monitoring these areas to prevent uses that would be incompatible with park values.

Scenic Easement Subzone (61 acres). One tract at the Spotsylvania Court House battlefield being used for private residential purposes is under a scenic easement that regulates development. Emphasis is on enforcement of the terms of the easement.

Agricultural Use Subzone (75 acres). Two large tracts at the Spotsylvania Court House battlefield are currently in agricultural use. Management emphasis is on monitoring these tracts for changes in use that would be incompatible with park values.

Transportation Subzone. State highways and private drives cross park land in numerous places. Most of these roads existed or were granted when the park acquired the land; some are under special use permit. Major roads are shown on the maps. Management emphasis is to limit their intrusion wherever possible by working with state highway planners and residents.

Utilities Subzone (15 acres). Numerous electric and telephone lines, both aboveground and buried, cross park land. Most are on rights-of-way that existed when the park purchased various parcels; others are under special use permit. Management works with the utility companies to move these lines off park land or to place them underground wherever possible. Only two utility lines in this subzone, both of which present a major visual intrusion, are shown on the maps. One crosses the open fields at the Chancellorsville Inn site to serve an inholding; the other is a major high-voltage line crossing the Fredericksburg battlefield.



- Park boundary
- Proposed park boundary
- Road
- Park road

HISTORIC ZONE

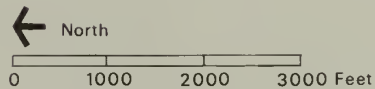
- NPS land inside park boundary
- NPS land outside park boundary (Fee-O)

SPECIAL USE ZONE

- Private land inside park boundary (Inholding)

PARK DEVELOPMENT ZONE

- Park development



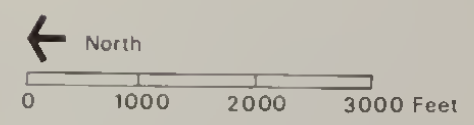
Management Zoning Fredericksburg Battlefield

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



- Park boundary
- - - Proposed park boundary
- Road
- - - Park road
- HISTORIC ZONE**
 - NPS land inside park boundary
 - ▨ NPS land outside park boundary (Fee-O)
- SPECIAL USE ZONE**
 - ▤ Private land inside park boundary (Inholding)
- PARK DEVELOPMENT ZONE**
 - Park development

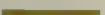





Management Zoning Fredericksburg Battlefield


Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania
National Military Park

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service




-  Park boundary
-  Proposed park boundary
-  Road
-  Park road


HISTORIC ZONE

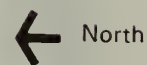
-  NPS land inside park boundary

SPECIAL USE ZONE

-  Private land inside park boundary (Inholding)

PARK DEVELOPMENT ZONE

-  Park development



0 500 Feet

Management Zoning Salem Church

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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- Park boundary
- - - Proposed park boundary
- Road
- - - Park road

HISTORIC ZONE

- NPS land inside park boundary
- ▨ NPS land outside park boundary (Fee-O)

SPECIAL USE ZONE

- ▤ Private land inside park boundary (Inholding)

PARK DEVELOPMENT ZONE

- Park development



Management Zoning Chancellorsville Battlefield

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania
National Military Park

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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DSC | Apr 85



- Park boundary
- - - Proposed park boundary
- Road
- - - Park road

- HISTORIC ZONE**
- NPS land inside park boundary
 - ▨ NPS land outside park boundary (Fee-O)

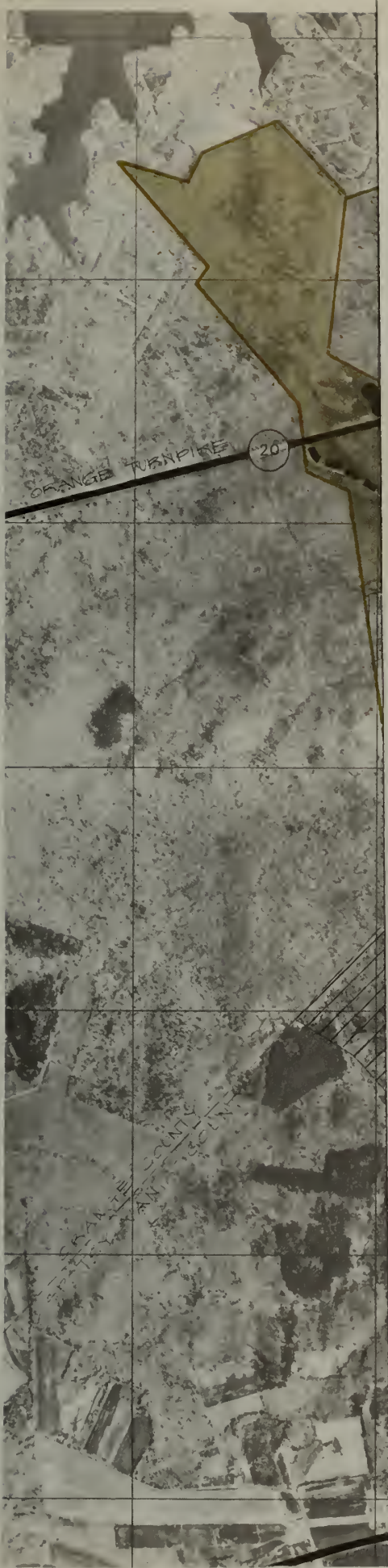
- SPECIAL USE ZONE**
- ▤ Private land inside park boundary (Inholding)

- PARK DEVELOPMENT ZONE**
- Park development




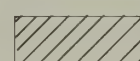
Management Zoning Chancellorsville Battlefield

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania
National Military Park



- Park boundary
- - - - - Proposed park boundary
- Road
- - - - - Park road

HISTORIC ZONE

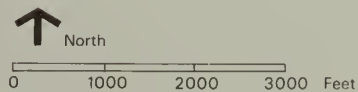
-  NPS land inside park boundary
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SPECIAL USE ZONE

-  Private land inside park boundary (Inholding)

PARK DEVELOPMENT ZONE

- Park development



Management Zoning Wilderness Battlefield

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania
National Military Park

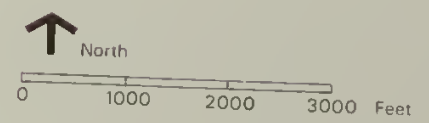
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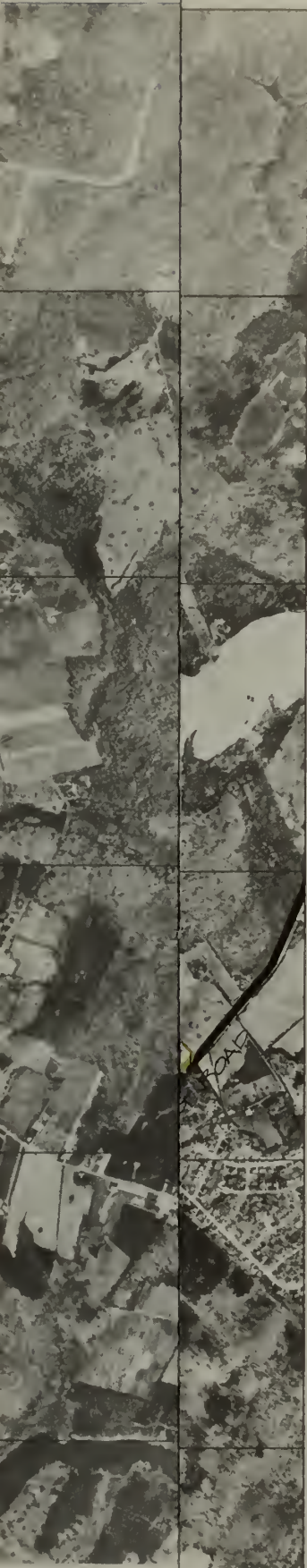






- Park boundary
 - - - Proposed park boundary
 - Road
 - - - Park road
- HISTORIC ZONE**
- NPS land inside park boundary
 - ▨ NPS land outside park boundary (Fee-O)
- SPECIAL USE ZONE**
- ▤ Private land inside park boundary (Inholding)
- PARK DEVELOPMENT ZONE**
- Park development





Management Zoning Wilderness Battlefield

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania
National Military Park




-  Park boundary
-  Proposed park boundary
-  Road
-  Park road

HISTORIC ZONE

-  NPS land inside park boundary
-  NPS land outside park boundary (Fee-O)

SPECIAL USE ZONE

-  Private land inside park boundary (Inholding)

PARK DEVELOPMENT ZONE

-  Park development



Management Zoning Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania
National Military Park

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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- Park boundary
 - Proposed park boundary
 - Road
 - Park road
- HISTORIC ZONE**
- NPS land inside park boundary
 - NPS land outside park boundary (Fee-O)
- SPECIAL USE ZONE**
- Private land inside park boundary (Inholding)
- PARK DEVELOPMENT ZONE**
- Park development



Management Zoning Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park



— Park boundary

- - - Proposed park boundary

— Road

— Park road

HISTORIC ZONE

— NPS land inside park boundary

SPECIAL USE ZONE

▨ Private land inside park boundary (Inholding)

PARK DEVELOPMENT ZONE

● Park development

↖ North

0 500 Feet

Management Zoning Jackson Shrine

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The more significant issues involve preservation of earthworks, re-creation of historic landscapes, and disposition of nonhistoric structures. As stated previously, resource management issues are detailed more fully in the park's Resources Management Plan, which is updated annually.

Earthwork Preservation

One of the major historic features of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park is the 38 miles of earthworks (trenches) that were often dug just prior to battle and provided many of the soldiers their only form of protection from enemy fire. When the park was established, a road network was constructed to follow many of the more significant trench lines so that visitors could see one of the few tangible remains of the battles fought here.

Over the years trees have been allowed to grow on the trenches, creating a preservation problem in that when a tree matures, dies, or is blown over by high winds, its root system rips out large sections of these important features. Also, because of this overgrowth of trees, the historic trenches are not being accurately portrayed to visitors. Many trenches are not even visible because of the dense undergrowth that accompanies the trees. A program of selective clearing and stabilization, common to many historic parks in the eastern U.S., is necessary to protect and preserve these important historic resources for future generations.

Only those trenches with a high level of visibility and interpretive value (approximately 22 miles) will be considered for preservation treatment. They are as follows:

Fredericksburg Battlefield

Confederate Line

Lee Hill Artillery Position

Chancellorsville Battlefield

Federal Works North of Pike

Hooker's Apex

Slocum's Log Works

Slocum's Line

Anderson's Line

Wilderness Battlefield

A.P. Hill's Works

Ewell's Works

Federal Line

Culpeper Mine Road Works

Grant's Left Flank

Spotsylvania Battlefield
Lee's Last Line
Confederate First Corps Works
Hancock's Works
Federal VI Corps Works
Burnside's Works

All clearing/stabilization efforts will be closely monitored by park staff, and only those methods that have proven effective in protecting the trenches will be used--i.e., felling of trees during winter months when the ground is frozen and continued removal of small growth and trees with the assistance of YCC or other similar groups. Efforts will also continue to establish an effective ground cover that will require low maintenance while providing maximum protection from visitors and the elements.

Historic Scene Restoration

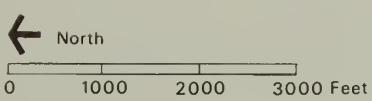
Large portions of the four battlefields support nonhistoric ground cover, and some of the open fields of the Civil War period are now in second-growth hardwood forest ranging to 100 years in age. Because the most severe fighting took place in the open areas, battle events are difficult to interpret where forests have grown up. Many recent openings where dense thicket or forest prevailed historically also confuse interpretation. This General Management Plan calls for reestablishing many of the historic open areas on park lands, as identified by the American University study completed in 1981 (approximately 357 acres will be cleared). To the same purpose, nonhistoric openings will be reforested with native plant species that re-create the historic scene (approximately 123 acres). Nonhistoric orchards, escaped ornamental plants, and exotics will be systematically removed from park lands. The areas that will be cleared, reforested, or unaffected and the wetlands designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are shown on the Historic Scene Restorations and Designated Wetlands maps.

All of the areas that will undergo scene restoration are not only sites that were open in the 1860s, but also sites important for interpretation and public understanding. All but three of the areas are at or within sight of stops on the current battlefield tours, which will subject them to broad positive attention. The other three sites--the Higgerson Farm at Wilderness (near map reference PEMY), the Scott House clearing at Spotsylvania (near northernmost map reference PFOIA), and the Burnside Drive area at Spotsylvania (near map reference POWFb)--are earmarked for interpretive development and public use when the battlefields of Wilderness and Spotsylvania are upgraded. The 17 locations where field openings will be made are described by battlefield.

Fredericksburg Battlefield. The closest fighting at Fredericksburg, and the only point of even temporary Northern success, was near Prospect Hill and Hamilton's Crossing. Confederate artillery on Prospect Hill dominated the action; Federal infantry attacked across an open plain



-  Park boundary
-  Proposed park boundary
-  Road
-  Park road
-  Wetlands
- Restoration Technique :
-  Reforestation
-  Clearing
-  Location of historic opening for which no restoration is proposed



Historic Scene Restorations and Designated Wetlands

Fredericksburg Battlefield

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania
National Military Park

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



- Park boundary
- Proposed park boundary
- Road
- Park road
- Wetlands
- Restoration Technique :
 - Reforestation
 - Clearing
 - Location of historic opening for which no restoration is proposed

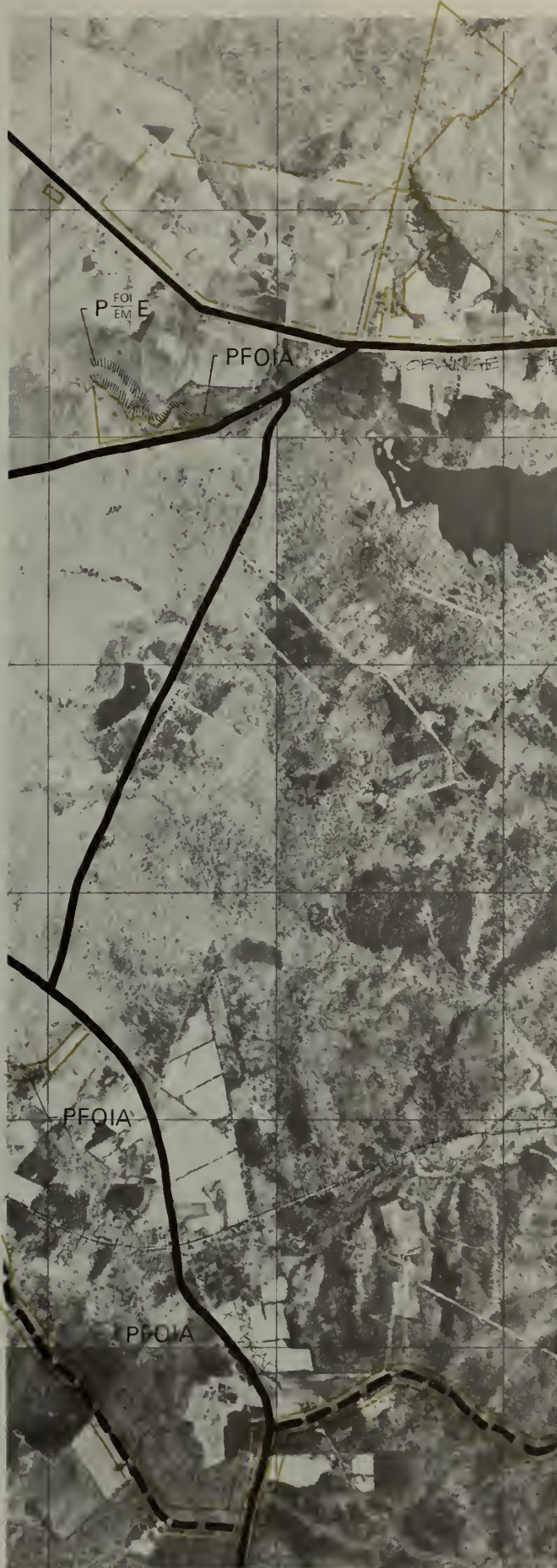
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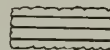

Historic Scene Restorations and Designated Wetlands

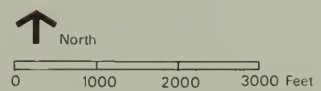
Fredericksburg Battlefield

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania
National Military Park

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



-  Park boundary
-  Proposed park boundary
-  Road
-  Park road
-  Wetlands
- Restoration Technique ::
-  Reforestation
-  Clearing
-  Location of historic opening for which no restoration is proposed



Historic Scene Restorations and Designated Wetlands Chancellorsville Battlefield

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania
National Military Park

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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-  Park boundary
-  Proposed park boundary
-  Road
-  Park road
-  Wetlands
- Restoration Technique :
-  Reforestation
-  Clearing
-  Location of historic opening for which no restoration is proposed

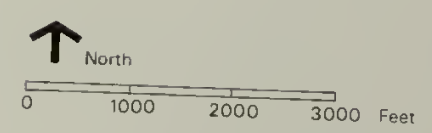


Historic Scene Restorations and Designated Wetlands Chancellorsville Battlefield

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania
National Military Park

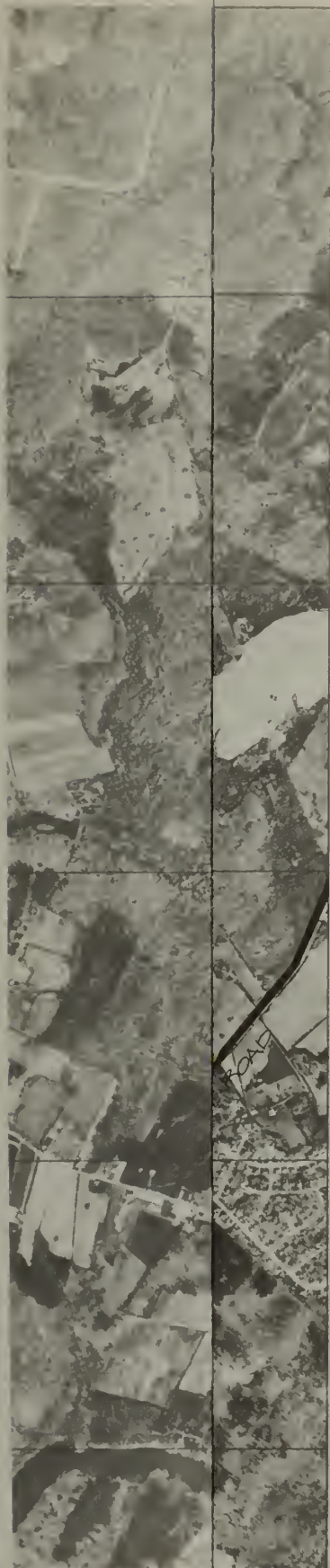






- Park boundary
- - - Proposed park boundary
- Road
- - - Park road
- Wetlands
- Restoration Technique :
 - Reforestation
 - Clearing
 - Location of historic opening for which no restoration is proposed




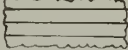

Historic Scene Restorations and Designated Wetlands Wilderness Battlefield

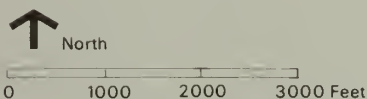
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park



-  Park boundary
-  Proposed park boundary
-  Road
-  Park road
-  Wetlands

Restoration Technique :

-  Reforestation
-  Clearing
-  Location of historic opening for which no restoration is proposed



Historic Scene Restorations and Designated Wetlands Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania
National Military Park

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



- Park boundary
- Proposed park boundary
- Road
- Park road
- Wetlands
- Restoration Technique :
 - Reforestation
 - Clearing
 - Location of historic opening for which no restoration is proposed



Historic Scene Restorations and Designated Wetlands Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania
National Military Park

below the hill. The only two fields to be reopened at Fredericksburg are in this zone: 15 acres on the northwest side of Prospect Hill and 11 acres in the field below it. Both fields are part of the scene at tour stop 4. In contrast with the clearing of 26 acres in those two places, 11 acres will be reforested on this battlefield, and 123 acres that were open in 1862 and which are now forested will remain forested. Thus, the Fredericksburg battlefield will have a net loss of 15 acres of trees, but about 10 percent of its surface will be wooded despite having been open in 1862.

Chancellorsville Battlefield. Federal headquarters during most of the battle was in a wide, open plain around the crossroads and inn named Chancellorsville. After Confederate success in the battle, the Federal line was anchored 1 mile farther north at the Chandler farm clearing. The latter clearing has, in general, grown shut; 65 acres of it will be returned to cleared farm fields. Most of the Chancellorsville clearing is open today, but 15 acres (11 acres west of the Ely's Ford Road and 4 acres east of it) need to be reopened at the northeastern edge. The fourth clearing scheduled on the Chancellorsville battlefield is for 9 acres around Catharine Furnace, an 1830s industrial site where many ruins survive. Jackson's famed flank march moved past this landmark, and a warm rearguard engagement was fought on the furnace grounds. The Chancellorsville clearing is tour stop 6 and Catharine Furnace is tour stop 8. Four historic fields covering 99 acres will not be reopened, and two fields of 9 acres will be reforested. Thus, the battlefield will have four reopened fields of 89 acres and will show a net change of 80 acres more in fields. The 99 acres of uncleared fields represent about 7 percent of the total park holdings on the battlefield.

Wilderness Battlefield. The dense ground cover which gave the name to this battlefield was broken by only a few fields of relatively small scope, but those few fields became crucial points for rallying--and in due course for fighting. The fields that are now grown over but are proposed for reopening to their historical appearance include the Widow Tapp Field, 22 acres, tour stop 11, where the renowned Lee-to-the-rear episode took place, the north edge of Orange Turnpike, 4 acres, near tour stop 10; and the Higgerson Farm, 13 acres west of the park tour road and 8 acres east of the park tour road. The Higgerson Farm is not currently used as a major visitation point, but it will become an interpretive feature when the Wilderness battlefield is further developed for visitation. Elsewhere on the battlefield, two fields of 75 acres will be reforested. The four areas to be opened total 47 acres, so the net change at Wilderness will be a decrease in open space of 28 acres and a like increase in wooded ground. Six tracts on the Wilderness (totaling 79 acres) that are now wooded but were open in 1864 will remain wooded.

Spotsylvania Battlefield. Of all park units, this battlefield has the greatest need for restoration of historic fields. The battle was fought primarily by Federals attacking against a huge Confederate fortification that bulged out toward the Federals in a shape that prompted the Confederates to name it "The Mule Shoe." The great uneven salient line was about 1 mile deep and about 3/4 mile wide. For two weeks there was

fighting every day around portions of the line. After a 20-hour fight at hand-to-hand range on May 12, the bulging angle of earthworks was aptly renamed "The Bloody Angle." (This whole open area now includes tour stops 14 and 16.) Seven fields of varying sizes within and near the huge angle are scheduled to be reopened. The McCoull field, tour stop 15, totals 8 acres. An area from which the Federal attack was launched on May 10 (north of and around modern Grant Drive) includes 28 acres to be reopened. This site is not now a major tour stop, primarily because the heavy woods make the action impossible to interpret. Three fields of 37, 29, and 13 acres around the nose of the Bloody Angle works will be reopened. The final two fields of 20 and 60 acres are along the eastern shoulder of the Mule Shoe (the Confederate right), along the park tour road Burnside Drive. The seven sites to be reopened at Spotsylvania total 195 acres; four other fields of 28 acres will be reforested. Another 149 acres in six fields that were open in 1864 but are now wooded will remain wooded, either because of screening needs or because of isolation from regular visitor patterns.

Salem Church, Jackson Shrine, and Chatham. No scene restorations will be made at these park units.

Parkwide Summary. As described above, 17 tracts totaling 357 acres are scheduled for reopening throughout the park. Nine other fields of 123 acres will be reforested, and 22 sites containing 529 acres, which were historically fields, will remain wooded. The net reduction in wooded land is 234 acres (about 4 percent of the park's total land); about 9 percent of the park's land will not be reopened despite the historic precedent for fields.

Nonhistoric Buildings

Nonhistoric buildings have been acquired by the National Park Service at the rate of about two per year. Some are movable and may be sold; others are immovable because of design or deterioration. In general, nonhistoric structures will be removed from the historic scene as they are acquired. Wherever possible, the structures will be sold and moved rather than demolished. Some structures, however, may be retained if they do not detract from the visitor experience and if they are needed for visitor support or administrative purposes. Such facilities, if located on portions of the park that are not historically significant, may be provided for nonhistoric uses such as environmental education, youth hostels, or staff residences.

Special Park Uses

If a currently permitted activity is determined to meet legislative, regulative, and administrative policies, renewed permits may be converted to right-of-way permit or the proper permitting instrument (contract, license, memorandum of agreement, etc.) to authorize the continued use in the park.

Requests for new or additional crossings of park land will be permitted only in areas of the park that are currently used as "utility corridors." The establishment of additional utility corridors will not be allowed.

CARRYING CAPACITY

General quantitative standards have been set to indicate limits on resource and sociological capacities that should not be exceeded. While the establishment of carrying capacity is not an exact science, the park staff's experience knows of certain examples of physical, cultural, and natural resource overuse indicators. These are the lines of visitors trying to park and use the Fredericksburg battlefield visitor center or the width of eroded area along an interpretive trail and the amount of interruptions experienced at any point of particular solemnity in the park. The plan is recommending positive steps to redistribute use through public education and information. If necessary, activities will be relocated, and facilities will be expanded or redeveloped, or as a last resort, use will be limited to prevent additional adverse impacts on cultural and natural resources.

Parking Lots and Pulloffs

The carrying capacity for parking lots and pulloffs was established by identifying the maximum number of vehicles that can park safely at any one time in the currently built areas. It is realized that this number may be exceeded by a few vehicles because there may always be a few cars leaving and entering. However, the numbers listed are a good reflection of the carrying capacity of these areas.

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Maximum Parking Capacity</u>
Fredericksburg visitor center	42
Chancellorsville visitor center	50
Wilderness shelter	10
Spotsylvania shelter	10
Catharine Furnace	4
Chatham	15
Jackson shrine	6
Ellwood	No built area at present
Lee Hill	14
McCoull House site	4
Howison Hill	7
Pickett Circle	6
Prospect Hill	10
Bloody Angle	8
East Angle	2
Salem Church	7
Widow Tapp	3
Wilderness Tavern	2
Routes 621 and 613	2
Wilderness picnic area	6
Chancellorsville House site	5
Maury birthplace	3
New Jersey 15th	2

Public Use Buildings

The carrying capacity for public use buildings was established by identifying the maximum number of individuals that the building can accommodate at a point in time. In determining the accommodation number, the park staff considered such factors as building design, size of auditorium, and number of restrooms. While these numbers may be exceeded under controlled conditions with tour groups and spacing, the numbers identified are a good reflection of the carrying capacity of these facilities at a given moment.

<u>Building</u>	<u>Accommodation Number</u>
Fredericksburg visitor center	80
Chancellorsville visitor center	110
Chatham	60
Ellwood (when rehabilitated)	25
Jackson Shrine	10
Salem Church	25
Innis House (when rehabilitated)	10

Interpretive Shelters

The carrying capacity for interpretive shelters was determined by identifying the maximum number of individuals that the shelters can accommodate at a point in time. The determining factor in shelter carrying capacity is the size of the structures.

<u>Shelter</u>	<u>Maximum Number of Persons</u>
Lee Hill shelter	20
Spotsylvania battlefield	20
Wilderness shelter	20

Trails

The carrying capacity for trail use was established by identifying the maximum number of persons per trail starts per quarter hour. This number only reflects the physical and sociological capacity. If these numbers occurred daily throughout the year, the park's cultural and natural resources would begin to experience serious adverse impacts. However, at this point in time the park is not seeing this type of trail use, and the numbers only reflect sociological capacity.

<u>Trail</u>	<u>Persons per Quarter Hour</u>
Lee Hill	40
Spotsylvania Battlefield History	50
Bloody Angle	35
Hazel Grove	30
Wilderness Federal Line	50
Lee Drive	40
Sunken Road	20

Picnic Areas

The carrying capacity for picnic areas was determined by identifying the number of picnic tables at an area and the number of persons that can be accommodated at these tables at any given time. This number may be increased by a few persons on certain occasions, considering that some people could picnic on the ground instead of at tables.

<u>Picnic Area</u>	<u>Number of Persons</u>
Chatham	24
Lee Hill	12
Pickett Circle	42
Spotsylvania shelter	18
Chancellorsville visitor center	42
Wilderness shelter	6
Jackson Shrine	12
Wilderness picnic area	24
Fredericksburg visitor center	12
Maury birthplace	12

Roads

The park maintains 30 miles of road within the boundaries of the park; 27 miles of these roads are classified as public use park roads. The only NPS carrying capacity standards to date used by the National Park Service reflect average daily use statistics that are based on road width.

<u>Road Width</u>	<u>Shoulder Width</u>	<u>Capacity Use per Day</u>
16 feet	2 feet	less than 50 cars
18 feet	2 feet	50 to 200 cars
18 feet	4 feet	200 to 400 cars
20 feet	6 feet	400 to 1,000 cars

These standards based on width can be used as good indicators for Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, but they will only be used as such since other factors to consider other than use are the resources served and the visitor experience desired in determining the optimum capacity for roads within a historical park.

There has been a great deal of highway capacity analysis for urban areas by the Transportation Resources Board, and this information is available in the highway capacity manual; however, this capacity analysis is not appropriate for a historical park.

LAND PROTECTION

For the first 45 years of its existence, the park had no defined boundary. The enabling legislation spoke of purposes but did not limit acreage nor establish a finite boundary. Acquisition was controlled only by the decisions of the congressional subcommittees on appropriations, which passed judgments one tract at a time. In 1972, at the behest of Congress, a team of historians, managers, and lands specialists established a proposed boundary. This was done under rigorous instructions to delete acreage if possible, and under no circumstances to propose major acquisitions. The "Civil War Boundary Study," as it came to be called, covered a number of battlefield parks in the eastern states. It was submitted to Senator Alan Bible on May 24, 1974, covered by a letter from Richard C. Curry, Associate Director of the National Park Service. On June 6, 1974, Senator Bible responded by prohibiting any acquisition outside those boundaries without new legislation.

Three primary methods are proposed for protecting Civil War resources that the park is directed to protect: (1) scenic easements to protect prime resources that are currently in land uses compatible with the historic scene; (2) fee acquisition of important resource areas facing immediate threat of development or incompatible use, or required for administrative development or use by the National Park Service, or the resources present are of such significance that fee ownership is required for their protection and interpretation to visitors; and (3) cooperative agreements and zoning to protect areas of less critical significance. The Land Protection Plan discusses these methods in more detail. (It also addresses the use of nonfederal lands within the national military park as well as in areas adjacent to the park which contain significant historic resources.)

The park superintendent or designee will continue to meet frequently with neighboring landowners and local government agencies and officials to express the interests and concerns of the park and seek information about plans for lands adjacent to the park. This involvement should continue to demonstrate that the Park Service is a good neighbor, to identify potential concerns early, and to help the neighbors understand the park objectives and how their actions can affect the park. Several other land protection techniques, including trade or exchange and bargain sale or donation, are also discussed, and along with previously mentioned

techniques, will help provide a minimum level of protection from surrounding land use changes. Proposals for the deletion of some less significant resource areas from the park boundary are also included. As in the past, the plan will be implemented on a "willing seller" basis unless proposed land use changes will result in the destruction of historic resources or values.

As acquisition of fee or easement interests in lands can only be accomplished for lands within the authorized boundary of the park, some of the proposals in the plan cannot be accomplished without an act of Congress to change the existing boundary.

The protection of historic resources by means of scenic easements is a central feature of the plan. It calls for a net increase of 590.53 acres in scenic easement acquisition--in areas where current use is compatible with preservation--and a net increase of 80.20 acres in fee title. Elimination of Fee-O lands (NPS lands outside the boundary), exchange of NPS lands with insignificant resource value, and realignment of the boundary will result in an authorized park inclusion of 6,638.70 acres in comparison with the 5,909.02 acres within the existing boundary. However, 652.13 acres will be in scenic easement as opposed to the current 61.60 acres, and 471.18 acres of NPS lands and 128.40 acres of inholdings will be deleted from the park.

The 471.18 acres to be deleted from current ownership are lands that when purchased were portions of larger tracts that would have become uneconomic remnants if not included in the original purchase. The 128.40 acres of inholdings proposed for deletion represent areas that if purchased as is will create further uneconomic remnants resulting in a greater expenditure of funds to eliminate. Both of these proposed deletions have been closely scrutinized to ensure that the actions will not jeopardize the historic integrity of the park.

VISITOR USE AND DEVELOPMENT

The goals of information and interpretation are numerous. Some of them need to be accomplished when the visitor is first contacted at a central contact facility; others are best handled at specific historic sites scattered about the battlefields.

The means and exact order of conveying information and interpretation can vary, but the goals and content remain the same. When visitors are first contacted, they need to know the following information promptly: the physical configuration of the park so as to make it as easy as possible to find the various battlefields; enough information to decide what they want to see and do in the available time and the best way to go about it; knowledge that more battles were fought in this region than anywhere during the Civil War and that the battles were spread over several years; and finally, an overview of when and why each of these battles occurred and what they represented from both the Northern and Southern viewpoints. After this initial contact, on-site interpretation can

focus on themes or stories unique to the specific area or event, which will add a depth of understanding and feeling to the general theme of the continued Union push toward Richmond and the changing tide of war.

Information, Orientation, and Interpretation

Recognizing the separation of the four battlefields, the General Management Plan proposes that visitor contact facilities be established at several locations within the park so that visitors can choose the one most convenient to their travel destinations. General information and interpretation will be provided in the existing visitor centers for Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville battlefields. Similar, although less extensive, information and orientation will also be available at Ellwood in the Wilderness battlefield and at a new, small contact facility proposed for the Spotsylvania battlefield. The facility will be small, with an all-weather interior exhibit space so that security and protection from the elements can be provided.

Information about the visitor centers will be available as close to I-95 as possible to permit people to make the appropriate choice early in their visit. If possible, a limited-range radio orientation program will be initiated in conjunction with an informational wayside near the juncture of I-95 and VA 3. This proposal will be a cooperative effort between the National Park Service and local governments. Other signs to aid in locating the visitor centers will be constructed along the routes as necessary.

With information/orientation and a historical overview provided through the various media in the above buildings, the general approach to interpretation on the battlefields will be to stress "key sites" within each unit, emphasizing the unique and nonrepetitive aspects of each. In addition, the physical resources will be restored to give as accurate a portrayal as possible of the historic scene and to aid visitors in understanding the events and conditions of war. This will involve forest removal, crop planting, and revegetation as necessary.

Fredericksburg Battlefield. The park has discussed with the city the possibility of closing Sunken Road to traffic and returning it to its historical appearance, an aim that is critical to the accuracy of the historic scene and its interpretation. This closing may be possible in the future with the construction of the east-west connector, which will reduce the need to use Sunken Road as a shortcut commuter route. Construction on the connector has begun, but completion is several years away. A possible interim step to make the road more historically meaningful includes limiting through-traffic to weekdays to allow visitors periods of unrestricted movement along the famous stone wall that borders the road and which formed the Confederates' main line of defense. Visitor safety is a paramount consideration, as the interpretive walking tour of the stone wall and Sunken Road area places visitors on the narrow road with vehicles going 30 miles per hour. Special consideration must be given to Brompton and Montfort Academy, both of which are within the

authorized boundary. Both depend on access to Sunken Road, and access via Mercer Street will continue to be required.

When the opportunity arises, vehicular traffic will be rerouted from Sunken Road and the road restored to its wartime appearance from Hanover Street to Lafayette Boulevard. The 13 residences on the south side of Willis Street between Lafayette Boulevard and the Kirkland Memorial will be acquired and removed to provide a resource base for interpreting the battle from Sunken Road. The residences identified on Willis Street will not be used for park quarters. The service station on the corner of Willis and Lafayette will also be acquired as a site for a new 100-car parking lot. The old parking lot, garage, and storage buildings will also be removed. A 2,000-square-foot addition to the Fredericksburg battlefield visitor center will be constructed to provide additional public use space and allow for handicap access to all displays. The park will consider acquiring the historic properties occupied by Montfort and Brompton for potential future visitor use and interpretation if these facilities ever become available for purchase.

Chatham Manor. Interpretation at Chatham will continue to stress the site's use as an artillery and telegraphy station and as a field hospital. A view of the pontoon bridge crossing site will be provided. Internal modifications to the stable building will provide space for sale of interpretive materials and an A/V program. Improvements necessary for increased visitor use include an upgraded two-way access road system, a 30-car parking lot near the site of the caretaker's house, increased capacity of public restrooms, and underground utility lines (currently overhead).

Chancellorsville Battlefield. Increased visitor use at the Chancellorsville visitor center will require additional parking and expansion of comfort stations. The visitor parking needs can be met without new resource damage by careful expansion of the existing lot in three areas: the inefficient and generally unused bus bays; the wide apron at the eastern access to the lot; and the abandoned road trace above the eastern access road. A heated office/warming room will be provided in the CCC storage building for use by the maintenance staff. A site will be developed for viewing the area of Jackson's flank attack on the Union lines on VA 3. Improvements will include an access road, a parking lot for 10-20 cars, an elevated viewing platform, and necessary utilities. These facilities will make possible historical visits to the most interesting and important portion of the battlefield, which is not now accessible or interpreted. The location will become, as a result, the most important visitor stop on the battlefield except for the visitor center. No changes in NPS management are proposed for Salem Church. However, a state proposal to reroute VA 639 (the western property line at Salem Church) will be supported by the National Park Service. The historic Salem Church Road trace will then be restored.

Wilderness Battlefield. Ellwood will be restored and the exterior scene re-created as fully as possible. The building will serve as the Wilderness battlefield visitor contact facility and possibly as a residence for an

interpreter or ranger or other park purposes. Necessary improvements include a two-way entrance road, a 25-car parking lot, conversion of an existing garage to a comfort station, and all necessary utilities. General Jackson's arm, amputated in a field hospital nearby, is buried in the Lacy family cemetery. The burial site and trail leading to it will be properly cleared and marked. This development will ensure successful visits by providing a visitor orientation point on the battlefield, which is now entirely without a manned visitor contact facility. The Saunders Field historic scene, recently restored, will also be the subject of interpretive improvements to take advantage of the site's increased accessibility for visitors. Visitation to Wilderness battlefield in the 1985 calendar year was more than 65,000. While visitation has increased steadily over the last decade at established visitor contact points, visitation to Wilderness can be projected to increase very markedly when it gets the impetus of its first staffed visitor contact point, as proposed in this plan.

Spotsylvania Court House Battlefield. A year-round visitor contact facility will be provided at the Spotsylvania Court House battlefield, on the site of the existing wayside exhibit shelter. A new wayside exhibit will be provided at reconstructed earthworks near Bloody Angle. This battlefield is widely separated from the others in the park, yet it does not have a manned visitor contact facility nor the means for permanent interpretive exhibits. The two-week-long battle here was one of the most important of the war and was filled with events and incidents that became famous (see "Park Resources" section). To make the site understood by visitors and to offer basic visitor services, a year-round facility is necessary.

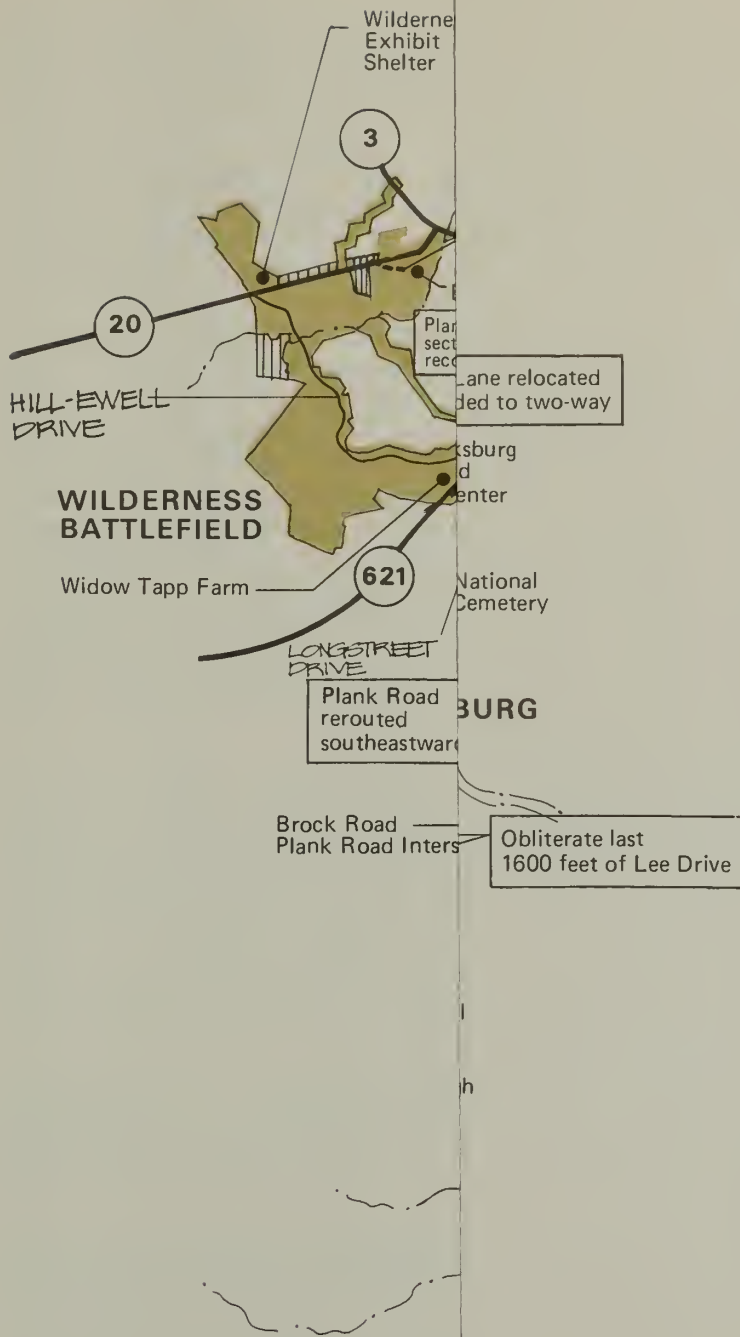
Visitor Access Improvements

The park maintains 30 miles of road, of which about 15 miles are part of the main visitor auto tour route. These roads were constructed in the 1930s to provide visitors an opportunity to see the battlefields and the 38 miles of earthworks in the park. Little thought was given to thematic and chronological interpretation at that time, and the visitor was left to personal devices and interest to tour the park.

Today 2 miles of these roads are unnecessary to the interpretation of the story of the battles and cause law enforcement, traffic, maintenance, and environmental and visual intrusions on the historic scene.

The following proposed changes in the park road network will make the visitor's stay more pleasant by reducing some of the inherent confusion associated with a lengthy (70-mile) auto tour on both park and state roads and by relieving the park of the burden of maintaining and patrolling roads that are no longer essential to the visitor experience (also see Proposed Road Changes map).

Lee Drive Overpass at Lansdowne Road - Fredericksburg Battlefield. Lee drive runs through the heart of Fredericksburg battlefield across the richest historic resources in this unit of the park. Lee's powerful



Proposed Road Changes

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania
National Military Park

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

326	200311
DSC	SEPT 86



defensive line, which was repeatedly assailed in vain by Northern troops during the battle, survives today in the form of an earthworks complex 7 miles long. The majority of the earthworks run beside Lee Drive as it follows Lee's line. The park's battlefield tour consists primarily of a round-trip on Lee Drive. Visitor use of the drive is extremely heavy; in 1985, 61 percent of the total road use in the entire park was on Lee Drive. Considering the park's far-flung nature across four counties and an independent city, it is obvious that the degree of use of Lee Drive constitutes a remarkable concentration.

Visitor safety and provision of a high-quality visitor experience on the Lee Drive tour is among the park's highest priorities. Achieving that end is made difficult by burgeoning development at the edges of the park. The greatest threat to visitor enjoyment, historical appreciation, and safety is the intensively traveled crossroad at the intersection of Lee Drive and Lansdowne Road. A stop sign controls Lee Drive traffic. The stop at this intersection is the only instance in which cross traffic occurs during the 10-mile round-trip tour. Park visitors from far away become accustomed to the NPS control of the setting. That is ideal for historical purposes but causes trouble when high-speed truck traffic suddenly crosses their path. A serious accident during the spring of 1986, when a park visitor collided with a passing vehicle, is the most recent example of this problem.

Cross traffic approaching from the west comes down a steep hill at highway speeds and rounds a curve to reach the intersection. Since two industrial parks lie immediately beyond the park boundary on one side, and large residential developments are in progress on the other side, the current situation could inevitably grow much worse in the near future. Even if a traffic signal could be made practicable by reduction of speed limits, intermixture of traffic of such dramatically different sorts is undesirable from every point of view.

Installation of a traffic light will reduce the safety hazard, but if traffic continues to increase and land use changes, construction of a grade-separation structure at the intersection offers the park the best long-range alternative.

Terminating South Lee Drive at Prospect Hill - Fredericksburg Battlefield. South Lee Drive was built to provide battlefield visitors access to the Confederate trench lines it follows and to Prospect Hill, a key Confederate position. When constructed, its terminus was Hamilton's Crossing, the historic crossing of the RF&P Railroad, and its use was envisioned as an access road for visitors only. Due to surrounding land ownership and numerous private accesses, a spur road between Lee Drive and VA 636 was allowed to remain, which made it a through-road. This spur road has resulted in South Lee Drive becoming a commuter road and a shortcut, with local traffic distracting and competing with park visitors.

The Park Service proposes closing South Lee Drive at Prospect Hill to vehicle traffic and recommends converting the road from Prospect Hill to Hamilton's Crossing (approximately 1,200 feet) into a hiking trail. This

will allow the park to close South Lee Drive at night by gating the road. Currently, South Lee Drive is closed after dark by use of a sign only, which has not proved successful in protecting that portion of the park from vandalism and inappropriate park uses such as relic hunting and poaching.

Making Bullock Road One-Way North - Chancellorsville Battlefield. Visitors wishing to see this battlefield are directed to leave the Chancellorsville visitor center and turn north onto historic Bullock Road to begin their tour. Making Bullock Road one-way northbound at this point will ensure greater visitor safety and enjoyment as they begin their tour, stopping at the locations designated by the park.

Bullock Road is a wholly owned and maintained park tour road 3/4 mile long and runs between VA 3 and VA 610. It is closed to all traffic from sunset to sunrise. Use of this road by nonpark visitors as a shortcut between the two main highways creates safety problems and reduces visitor enjoyment by introducing cars that frequently exceed the posted speed limit. Visitors normally travel below the speed limit (35 mph) and stop in traffic lanes to read interpretive signs and view earthworks.

The Park Service proposes to convert Bullock Road to one-way north from the visitor center to VA 610. This will reduce traffic conflicts and improve visitor safety.

Eliminating Slocum Drive - Chancellorsville Battlefield. Slocum Drive was originally built to follow some of the many miles of earthworks in the park. Because the road is not on the park tour route, it receives little use. Also, the road is closed from sunset to sunrise to reduce unauthorized park uses, such as relic hunting and poaching.

The Park Service proposes to remove Slocum Drive (approximately 4,200 feet) and replace it with a hiking trail that will allow continued access to the trenches for interpretation of the area in a more historic setting. Additional savings to the park will be realized by the reduced level of maintenance required and the elimination of the continuing need for rangers to patrol the road.

Removing Hooker Drive between Chancellorsville Maintenance Area and VA 618 - Chancellorsville Battlefield. Hooker Drive, like most of the park roads, was constructed to permit visitors access to the historic trenches. However, changes in the tour and the emphasis of directing visitors to the more prominent historic spots have made the road obsolete for park purposes. Current use is limited to a few shortcutters between VA 610 and VA 618 and those interested in relic hunting and poaching.

The Park Service proposes to remove that portion of the road from the area of the existing maintenance area to VA 618 (approximately 2,600 feet). The road will be replaced by a trail to allow visitors continued access to the trenches in a more historic setting. Removal of the road will also reduce the park's overall road maintenance and law enforcement patrol, resulting in more efficient use of time and money.

Restoring a Historic Segment of Orange Plank Road - Wilderness Battlefield. Approximately 1/4 mile of Orange Plank Road (VA 621) will be obliterated on each side of the intersection with Hill-Ewell Drive in the area of tour stop 11, and a new alignment will be created (to replace that section of Orange Plank Road crossing Brock Road) about 1,000 feet south of the historic intersection. The restored section of Orange Plank Road's original alignment will have a surface similar to that in existence in 1864. The park will not initiate this project but will pursue it when the State Highway Department wishes to upgrade or realign the road. This project is not expected to occur within the life span (10-15 years) of this plan; thus, impacts and costs have not been developed. An environmental assessment or environmental impact statement detailing costs and impacts on the natural and cultural resources will be prepared once the project is initiated.

Eliminating Southern Portion of Anderson Drive - Spotsylvania Battlefield. The park's auto tour does not use the southern half of Anderson Drive for access to any of its primary stops. It does, however, provide the only direct access to Lee's Last Line, across which was fought the battle's last nine days. In order to allow visitor use of the Last Line area, the drive will be maintained as far as an interpretive complex close to the earthworks. This interpretive point will be augmented. The 7-mile loop trail across the battlefield also follows the earthworks here. The remainder of Anderson Drive south of the interpretive point is a secondary exit that is not used in any part of the interpretive tour, either primary or secondary.

The Park Service proposes to remove the southern end of the drive (approximately 1,000 feet along two arms of a "Y" exit) and to return the area to its historic forested setting.

Eventually the tour route at Spotsylvania may need realignment to reduce the heavy visual presence of the park roads and to allow for smooth controlled visitor flow and story continuity. The complexity and length (14 days) of the campaign, and its far-flung nature, are not conducive to a symmetrical tour loop. Current visitation patterns allow some leeway in dealing with traffic flow at Spotsylvania, but a careful examination of options will be a goal of park management as part of development of other interpretive facilities proposed in this plan.

Road Classification Plan

The park maintains 30.00 miles of road within the seven units of the park. The plan adds .2 mile of additional road to the park and recommends changes in use of some existing roads. Some portions of roads will be restricted to public use, some will be added to the park tour route, some will be converted to trails, and others now restricted to public use will be opened for such use.

When the improvements proposed in this plan are completed, the park will have 29.21 miles of roads, of which 26.87 miles will be classified as public

use park roads. Of the 26.87 miles, 18.48 miles will serve as the main tour road (class I) and 8.04 miles will provide access to specific visitor points of interest off the tour route (class II). The remainder (.35 mile) will be classified as class III, which provides for circulation within public use areas.

There will only be 2.34 miles of administrative park roads when the plan is implemented. The class V administrative access roads amount to only .26 mile. The class VI restricted access roads will be 2.08 miles in length.

The significant changes proposed by the plan include changing Sunken Road (.3 mile) from a city street (class VIII) to a class VI administrative park road restricted to the public. A .5 mile portion of Anderson Drive, Ellwood Road (.4 mile), and .20 mile of new road at the Jackson flank attack area will become part of the park tour and therefore will be classified as class I. Most of Hooker Drive (.5 mile) and Slocum Drive (.78 mile) will be converted from a class II road to a trail.

Summary of Miles of Park Road by Class

Public Use Park Roads

Class I	18.48
Class II	8.04
Class III	.35
Class IV	--

Administrative Park Roads

Class V	.26
Class VI	2.08

Urban Parkways and City Streets

Class VII	--
Class VIII	--

Total	29.21
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Other Visitor Programs and Services

Existing interpretive programs (living history, tours, talks, and other personal services) and media (waysides, auto tours, publications, foundation and house markers, and films) will be updated, funds permitting, as outlined in the 1973 "Interpretive Prospectus."

Two trails will be developed cooperatively with other agencies/organizations--one along the abandoned railroad between the Fredericksburg and

Wilderness battlefields and the other along the bluffs and riverside from Chatham to Falmouth--and interpretation will be provided at appropriate locations along them.

The park staff will continue to cooperate with organized public service groups, such as those supporting environmental education and youth hostels, and park resources (lands and structures) may be provided for their use if such activities do not affect the primary visitor experience or the historic scene.

Support services such as restrooms, drinking fountains, and picnic tables will be provided near interpretive sites and centers. As at present, other nonconsumptive visitor uses (hiking, biking, bird-watching, and jogging) will be allowed by individuals and families. They will not, however, be permitted by large organized groups because of the impacts on the park's historic resources.

Jurisdiction

The park will continue to seek concurrent jurisdiction over all park lands with the Commonwealth of Virginia. The park can be seen as a patchwork of jurisdictions, which lead to some confusion over the ability of the park and of area law enforcement agencies to respond to park and visitor needs. The National Park Service's Mid-Atlantic Region is pursuing this problem with the solicitor's office in Washington and the Commonwealth of Virginia with the ultimate goal of securing concurrent jurisdiction over all NPS lands in the state. Negotiations to this end are now underway.

Potential for establishing visitor or user fees will be reviewed periodically for their economic and administrative feasibility. At present, the scattered nature of the park's units and the presence of 75 points of access make fee collection infeasible.

Administrative Facilities

Park headquarters will remain at Chatham Manor. The maintenance area on Lee Drive will be rehabilitated and upgraded to provide approximately twice the existing indoor space for shops and vehicle storage. Vehicle bays will be equipped as automotive shops with necessary lifts. The employee parking lot will be expanded to accommodate 40 cars and provide a safe turnaround for semitrailer trucks. A development concept plan will be necessary for this facility prior to initiation of the improvements.

The CCC buildings at Wilderness and Spotsylvania will be removed. One of the existing structures at Ellwood will be rehabilitated to provide necessary maintenance storage on the Wilderness battlefield. A new garage structure will be provided near the proposed visitor contact facility at Spotsylvania.

Quarters #2, near the central maintenance facility, may be leased to an outside organization or possibly converted for use as a park training center or multiunit seasonal housing. Quarters #2 is identified in the approved quarters plan as multiunit seasonal housing.



Lee Drive Maintenance Area within Fredericksburg Battlefield



Scene restoration, Saunders Field at Wilderness Battlefield





Scene restoration and brush removal from earthworks at all battlefields





APPENDIXES / BIBLIOGRAPHY / PLANNING TEAM

APPENDIX A: LEGISLATION

5. Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park

	Page
Provision for inspection of battlefields in and around Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania Court House, Virginia.....	Act of June 7, 1924 248
Establishment.....	Act of February 14, 1927 248

An Act To provide for the inspection of the battle fields in and
around Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania Court House, Vir-
ginia, approved June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 646)

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the United States of America in Congress as-
sembled,* That a commission is hereby created, to be com-
posed of the following members, who shall be appointed
by the Secretary of War:

Fredericksburg
and Spotsyl-
vania, Va.,
battlefields.
Commission
created.
Composition.

(1) A commissioned officer of the Corps of Engineers,
United States Army;

(2) A veteran of the Civil War who served honorably
in the military forces of the United States; and

(3) A veteran of the Civil War who served honorably
in the military forces of the Confederate States of
America.

Basis for
selecting
members.

SEC. 2. In appointing the members of the commission
created by section 1 of this Act the Secretary of War
shall, as far as practicable, select persons familiar with
the terrain of the battle fields in and around Fredericks-
burg and Spotsylvania Court House, Virginia, and the
historical events associated therewith.

Duty of com-
mission.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the commission, acting
under the direction of the Secretary of War, to inspect
the battle fields in and around Fredericksburg and Spot-
sylvania Court House, Virginia, in order to ascertain
the feasibility of preserving and marking for historical
and professional military study such fields. The com-
mission shall submit a report of its findings to the Secre-
tary of War not later than December 1, 1924.

Report of
findings.

Amount
authorized for
expenses.
Post, p. 1345.

SEC. 4. There is authorized to be appropriated, out of
any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
the sum of \$3,000 in order to carry out the provisions
of this Act. (See 16 U.S.C. § 425 note.)

An Act To establish a national military park at and near Fred-
ericksburg, Virginia, and to mark and preserve historical
points connected with the battles of Fredericksburg, Spotsyl-
vania Court House, Wilderness, and Chancellorsville, including
Salem Church, Virginia, approved February 14, 1927 (44 Stat.
1091)

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the United States of America in Congress as-*

sembled, That in order to commemorate the Civil War battles of Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania Court House, Wilderness, and Chancellorsville, including Salem Church, all located at or near Fredericksburg, Virginia, 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, so far as the marking and preservation of the same are practicable, the land herein authorized to be acquired, or so much thereof as may be taken, and the highways and approaches herein authorized to be constructed, are hereby declared to be a national military park to be known as the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial whenever the title to the same shall have been acquired by the United States, the said land so to be acquired being the land necessary for a park of the plan indicated on the index map sheet filed with the report of the Battle Field Commission appointed pursuant to an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the inspection of the battle fields in and around Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania Court House, Virginia," approved on the 7th day of June, 1924, said index map sheet being referred to in said report, and particularly in the "Combined Plan—Antietam system," described in said report, the first of the plans mentioned in said report under the heading "Combined Plan—Antietam system" being the plan which is hereby adopted, the said land herein authorized to be acquired being such land as the Secretary of War may deem necessary to establish a park on the combined plan, Antietam system, above referred to, the particular boundaries of such land to be fixed by surveys made previous to the attempt to acquire the same, and authority is hereby given to the Secretary of War to acquire for the purposes of this Act the land above mentioned, or so much thereof as he may deem necessary, together with all such existing breastworks, earthworks, gun emplacements, walls, defenses, shelters, or other historical points as the Secretary of War may deem necessary, whether shown on said index map sheet or not, and together also with such additional land as the Secretary of War may deem necessary for monuments, markers, tablets, roads, highways, paths, approaches, and to carry out the general purposes of this Act. As title is acquired to parts of the land herein authorized to be acquired, the Secretary of War may proceed with the establishment of the park upon such portions so acquired, and the remaining portions of the lands desired shall be respectively brought within said park as titles to said portions are severally acquired. (16 U.S.C. § 425.)

SEC. 2. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to cause condemnation proceedings to be instituted in the name of the United States under the provisions of the

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial, Va. Established as a national military park when title to land, etc., acquired.

Description of plan. Vol. 43, p. 646.

Authority to acquire land, etc.

Condemnation proceedings to acquire land. Vol. 25, p. 357.

<i>Proviso.</i> Purchases from owners.	Act of August 1, 1888, entitled "An Act to authorize condemnation of lands for sites for public buildings, and for other purposes" (Twenty-fifth Statutes at Large, page 357), to acquire title to the lands, interests therein, or rights pertaining thereto within the said Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial, herein above authorized to be acquired, and the United States shall be entitled to immediate possession upon the filing of the petition in condemnation in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia: <i>Provided</i> , That when the owner of such lands, interests therein, or rights pertaining thereto shall fix a price for the same, which in the opinion of the commission, hereinafter referred to, and the Secretary of War, shall be reasonable, the Secretary may purchase the same without further delay: <i>Provided further</i> , That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to accept on behalf of the United States, donations of lands, interests therein or rights pertaining thereto required for the said Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial: <i>And provided further</i> , That no public money shall be expended for title to any lands until a written opinion of the Attorney General shall be had in favor of the validity of title thereto. (16 U.S.C. § 425a.)
Acceptance of donations.	SEC. 3. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to enter into leases with the owners of such of the lands, works, defenses, and buildings thereon within the said Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial, as in his discretion it is unnecessary to forthwith acquire title to, and such leases shall be on such terms and conditions as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and may contain options to purchase, subject to later acceptance if in the judgment of the Secretary of War it is as economical to purchase as condemn title to the property: <i>Provided</i> , That the Secretary of War may enter into agreements upon such nominal terms as he may prescribe, permitting the present owners or their tenants to occupy or cultivate their present holdings, upon condition that they will preserve the present breastworks, earthworks, walls, defenses, shelters, buildings, and roads, and the present outlines of the battle fields, and that they will only cut trees or underbrush or disturb or remove the soil, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and that they will assist in caring for and protecting all tablets, monuments, or such other artificial works as may from time to time be erected by proper authority: <i>Provided further</i> , That if such agreements to lease cover any lands the title to which shall have been acquired by the United States, the proceeds from such agreements shall be applied by the Secretary of War toward the maintenance of the park. (16 U.S.C. § 425b.)
Payment to await approval of title.	
Leases with owners for lands unneces- sary to purchase.	
<i>Proviso.</i> Cultivation, etc., of holdings.	
Condition.	
Proceeds from leases of acquired lands.	

SEC. 4. The affairs of the said Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial shall, subject to the supervision and direction of the Secretary of War, be in charge of three commissioners, consisting of Army officers, civilians, or both, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, one of whom shall be designated as chairman and another as secretary of the commission. (16 U.S.C. § 425c.)

Commission to have charge of affairs of park.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the commissioners, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to survey, locate, and preserve the lines of the opposing armies in said battles, to open, construct, and repair such roads, highways, paths, and other approaches as may be necessary to make the historical points accessible to the public and to students of said battles and for the purposes of the park, to ascertain and mark with historical monuments, markers, tablets, or otherwise, as the Secretary of War may determine, all breastworks, earthworks, gun emplacements, walls, or other defenses or shelters, lines of battle, location of troops, buildings, and other historical points of interest within the park or in its vicinity, and to establish and construct such observation towers as the Secretary of War may deem necessary for said park, and the said commission in establishing the park shall have authority, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to employ such labor and services at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of War, and to obtain such supplies and materials as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. (16 U.S.C. § 425d.)

Duties prescribed.

SEC. 6. The commission, acting through the Secretary of War, is authorized to receive gifts and contributions from States, Territories, societies, organizations, and individuals for the said Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial: *Provided*, That all contributions of money received shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and credited to a fund to be designated "Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial fund," which fund shall be applied to and expended under the direction of the Secretary of War for carrying out the provisions of this Act. (16 U.S.C. § 425e.)

Acceptance of gifts, etc., authorized.

Proviso. Moneys to be deposited to credit of special fund.

SEC. 7. It shall be lawful for the authorities of any State having had troops engaged in said battles of Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania Court House, Wilderness, and Chancellorsville, including Salem Church, or in any of said battles, to enter upon the lands and approaches of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial for the purposes of ascertaining and marking the lines of battle of troops engaged therein: *Provided*, That before any such lines are permanently designated, the position of the lines and the proposed methods of marking them by monuments, tablets, or

States may mark lines of battle of their troops.

Provisos. Approval of marking, etc., by the Secretary of War.

otherwise, including the design and inscription for the same, shall be submitted to the Secretary of War, and shall first receive written approval of the Secretary, which approval shall be based upon formal written reports to be made to him in each case by the commissioners of the park; *Provided*, That no discrimination shall be made against any State as to the manner of designing lines, but any grant made to any State by the Secretary of War may be used by any other State. (16 U.S.C. § 425f.)

No discrimination in designating lines.

Penalty for destroying, injuring, etc., property.

SEC. 8. If any person shall, except by permission of the Secretary of War, destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any monument, column, statue, memorial structure, or work of art that shall be erected or placed upon the grounds of the park by lawful authority, or shall destroy or remove any fence, railing, inclosure, or other work for the protection or ornament of said park, or any portion thereof, or shall destroy, cut, hack, bark, break down, or otherwise injure any tree, bush, or shrubbery that may be growing upon said park, or shall cut down or fell or remove any timber, battle relic, tree or trees growing or being upon said park, or hunt within the limits of the park, or shall remove or destroy any breastworks, earthworks, walls, or other defenses or shelter or any part thereof constructed by the armies formerly engaged in the battles on the lands or approaches to the park, any person so offending and found guilty thereof before any justice of the peace of the county in which the offense may be committed, or any court of competent jurisdiction, shall for each and every such offense forfeit and pay a fine, in the discretion of the justice, according to the aggravation of the offense, of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50, one-half for the use of the park and the other half to the informer, to be enforced and recovered before such justice in like manner as debts of like nature are now by law recoverable in the several counties where the offense may be committed. (16 U.S.C. § 425g.)

Recovery.

Rules, etc., to be prescribed.

SEC. 9. The Secretary of War, subject to the approval of the President, shall have the power to make and shall make all needful rules and regulations for the care of the park, and for the establishment and marking of lines of battle and other historical features of the park. (16 U.S.C. § 425h.)

Report to Congress on acquisition of land.

Superintendent to be appointed.

SEC. 10. Upon completion of the acquisition of the land and the work of the commission, the Secretary of War shall render a report thereon to Congress, and thereafter the park shall be placed in charge of a superintendent at a salary to be fixed by the Secretary of War and paid out of the appropriation available for the maintenance of the park. (16 U.S.C. § 425i.)

SEC. 11. To enable the Secretary of War to begin to carry out the provisions of this Act, including the condemnation, purchase, or lease of the necessary lands, surveys, maps, marking the boundaries of the park, opening, constructing, or repairing necessary roads, pay and expenses of commissioners, salaries for labor and services, traveling expenses, supplies and materials, the sum of \$50,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to remain available until expended, and such additional sums are hereby authorized to be appropriated from time to time as may be necessary for the completion of the project and for the proper maintenance of said park. All disbursements under this Act shall be annually reported by the Secretary of War to Congress. (16 U.S.C. § 425j.)

Authorization
for expenses.

APPENDIX B: MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Summary

Commemorate the Civil War battles of Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania Court House, Wilderness, and Chancellorsville; mark and preserve for historical purposes the breastworks, earthworks, gun emplacements, walls, or other defenses or shelters used by the armies in these battles; make the historical points accessible to the public and to students of the battles; facilitate public enjoyment and understanding of the historic events and people connected with the historic sites and historic scenes within the park; and encourage use of adjacent lands, which form the setting for the preserved historic features, in ways that complement the park story without intruding on the historic atmosphere of the park.

Management, Administration, and Support

Manage all park resources in a manner that will achieve maximum efficiency in accomplishing the purposes of the park and the National Park Service.

Interpretation and Visitor Services

Interpret the park's cultural resources and their significance and make them available to park visitors.

Make the men of the Civil War become fully dimensional, rather than flat figures on National Park Service museum walls, or cold names on white pages, or marble blocks on courthouse squares.

Communicate basic facts about the battles around Fredericksburg, and the larger picture of which they are a part, and to emphasize the unique aspects of the battles of Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Chancellorsville.

Visitor Protection and Safety

Provide park visitors, employees, residents, contractors, and cooperators with a safe park environment through active and aggressive management that encourages maximum enjoyment with minimum constraints.

Improve law enforcement in the park by securing uniform concurrent jurisdiction with the commonwealth of Virginia.

Protect park resources from unlawful and injurious activities such as relic hunting, poaching, and vandalism by an active program of education and law enforcement.

Natural Resources Management

Manage the natural resources of the park in a manner that complements the purpose of the park.

Screen park resources from visual intrusions.

Cultural Resources Management

Identify, evaluate, protect, maintain, and interpret the park's cultural resources to preserve their original fabric and workmanship and, where necessary, stabilize and rehabilitate them in a manner consistent with legislative mandates and NPS policies.

Professionally catalog, store, exhibit, and preserve the park's artifact collection.

Create visitor appreciation for the historical environmental conditions and scenes on the battlefields, by removing or adding vegetation in areas of great historical significance and high interpretive value, to the extent possible, to duplicate as closely as possible the scene during the 1860s, within the historic zone.

Protect earthworks, road traces, and other battle-related features from damaging change caused by either natural or human forces, by selective vegetative management and limiting access to them.

Maintenance

Maintain all park structures, grounds, roads, and trails to ensure visitor and employee safety, and to ensure that the life of the facilities are at or above that of normal depreciation.

Achieve and maintain an overall park environment that complements the park's historic theme and interpretability.

Develop and maintain appropriate facilities that provide for adequate visitor and employee safety and comfort.

Achieve an effective and efficient maintenance operation by centralizing maintenance facilities at an appropriate location and eliminating scattered, outdated, and remote facilities.

Planning and Development

Support the purpose of the park and the policies of the Park Service by maintaining current planning documents that guide programs in all areas of park operations.

Prepare a new general management plan reflective of the rapidly changing environment in which the park is located and which is responsive to this change, within the limitations prescribed by the purpose of the park and the preservation of its resources.

Through the general management plan, develop guidelines that can be presented as recommendations to local governing bodies that will, if implemented, provide the park with a minimum level of protection from surrounding land use changes.

Review the status of all private accesses to park land and make appropriate recommendations for their continued use or extinguishment.

Review the existing park boundaries to determine their adequacy to protect and interpret the land resources necessary to achieve the purpose of the park, and review the status of NPS-owned lands outside the existing boundaries to make recommendations for boundary changes where necessary in the general management plan and the new land protection plan.

Resource Base

Identify and protect by appropriate means a resource base adequate for the preservation, management, and public use of the battlefields and associated historic resources.

Visitor Transportation and Fee Collection

Offer visitors the most energy-efficient and interpretively sound means for visiting the park; regularly evaluate the potential for visitor or user fees.

Cooperation

Augment the protection of park resources and the needs of park visitors by means of cooperation with all organizations, interests, and individuals that may have an impact on the park.

APPENDIX C: VISITATION STATISTICS

Visitor use at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park over the past 10 years is shown in table 1. These figures indicate an increase of about 27 percent in visits to park buildings (Fredericksburg visitor center, Chancellorsville visitor center, Chatham Manor, and Jackson Shrine) over that period. The apparent reduction in "road visitation" in 1983 was due to a change in the statistical method used for analyzing road counts.

Table 2 contains an analysis of visitor characteristics through the year 1982. Table 3 shows the origins of visitors in that year. The greatest proportion of nonlocal visitor use was from the Northeast, the smallest from the South.

Figure 1 shows the monthly building visitation for 1982. July and August are the two most popular months. Figure 2 shows the total weekly visitation for the peak visitor season in 1982. Figure 3 shows weekend visitation totals for April-October 1982, and figure 4 shows the daily visitation fluctuations for July, the most popular visitation month, in 1982.

Based on the trends displayed in the tables and figures, visitation at the park will probably continue to grow at an annual rate of about 2.5 percent. Summer will be the most popular visitor use season, and July the most popular month. Weekend days will receive the most visitor use; weekdays will experience significantly less visitation.

Table 1: Annual Visitation

	<u>Building Visitation*</u>	<u>Park Visitation</u>
1974	132,569	1,238,649
1975	149,486	1,204,502
1976	161,450	1,395,220
1977	150,216	1,215,906
1978	168,501	1,208,778
1979	141,061	1,110,505
1980	153,629	1,095,767
1981	169,855	1,100,244
1982	165,816	1,061,243
1983	178,561	892,246**
1984	174,984	895,811

* Visitors to Fredericksburg battlefield visitor center, Chancellorsville battlefield visitor center, Chatham Manor, and Jackson Shrine

**Decrease in 1983 visitation is due to a new statistical formula for counting recreational and nonrecreational use.

Table 2: Visitor Characteristics

Breakdown by Age

- 15% children (0-12 years)
- 10% teenagers (13-17 years)
- 62% adults (18-61 years)
- 13% senior citizens

Breakdown by Group Affiliation

- 6% alone (nonassociated individuals)
- 22% peer groups (people of approximately the same age)
- 9% organized tour (people traveling together, e.g., school groups, organized package tour, clubs)
- 38% nuclear family (two parents and their children)
- 20% extended family (nuclear family plus relatives, e.g., grandparents)
- 5% other (unknown composition)

Breakdown by Special Population Membership

- 0.5% handicapped (physical, sensory, mental)
- 1% non-English speaking
- 2% minorities (primarily blacks)

Table 3: Origins of Visitor Sample at Fredericksburg Battlefield
Visitor Center, 1982

Total U.S. visitors - 16,346
Total foreign visitors - 997
Percent of total visitation that is foreign - 5.7%

Origins of U.S. visitors by region:

Local region (Va., D.C., Md., W. Va., N.C.)	3,899	23%
Northeast (Pa., NY, Del., NJ, New England)	4,681	29%
South (Ala., Ga., Fla., Ky., Miss., Tenn., S.C.)	1,834	11%
Midwest (Ohio, Ill., Ind., Mich., Wisc.)	2,126	13%
West (west of Mississippi River)	3,806	24%

FIGURE 1 • MONTHLY VISITATION, ALL VISITOR CENTERS, 1982

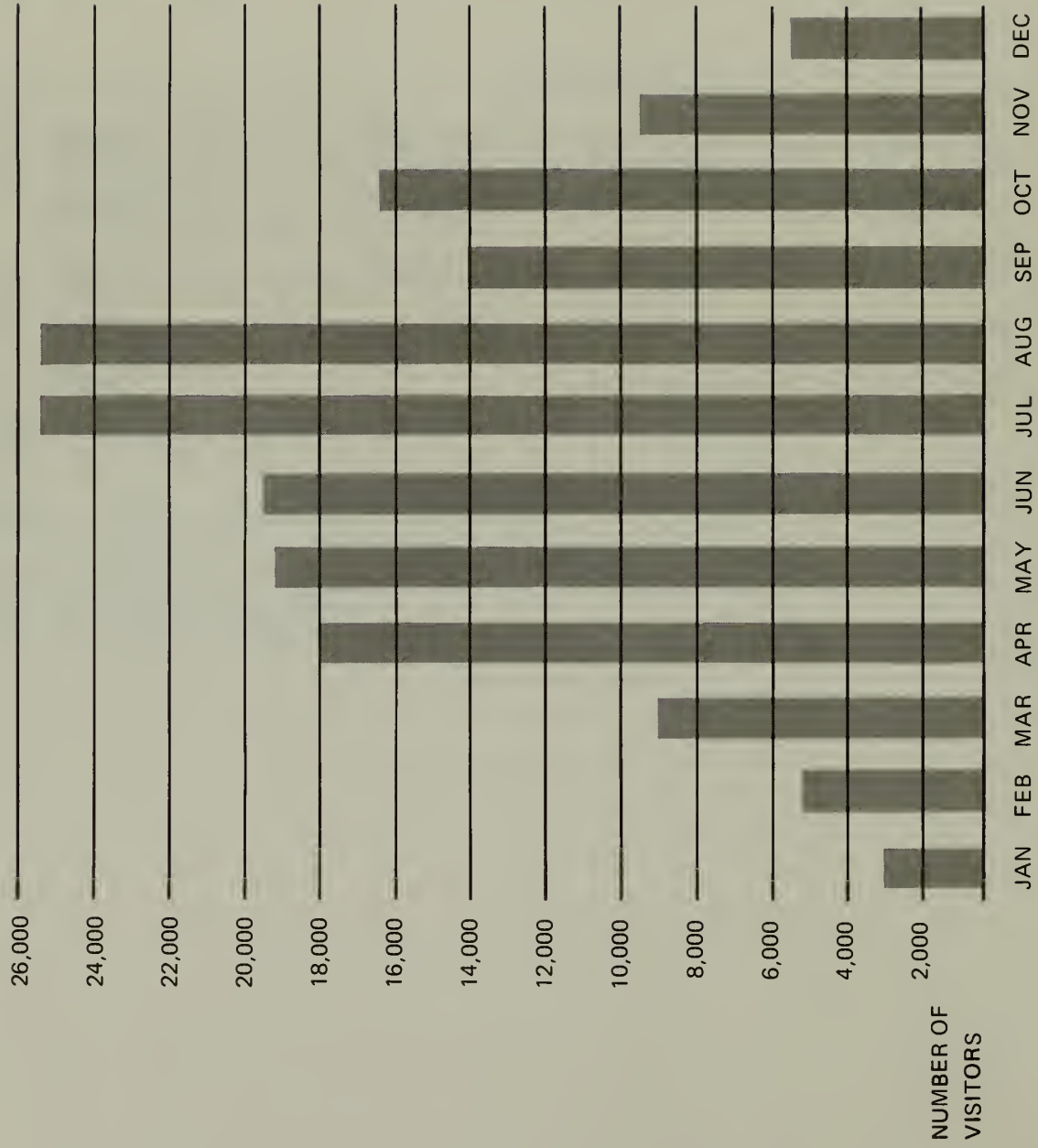


FIGURE 2 • WEEKLY TOTALS FOR PEAK VISITOR SEASON, 1982

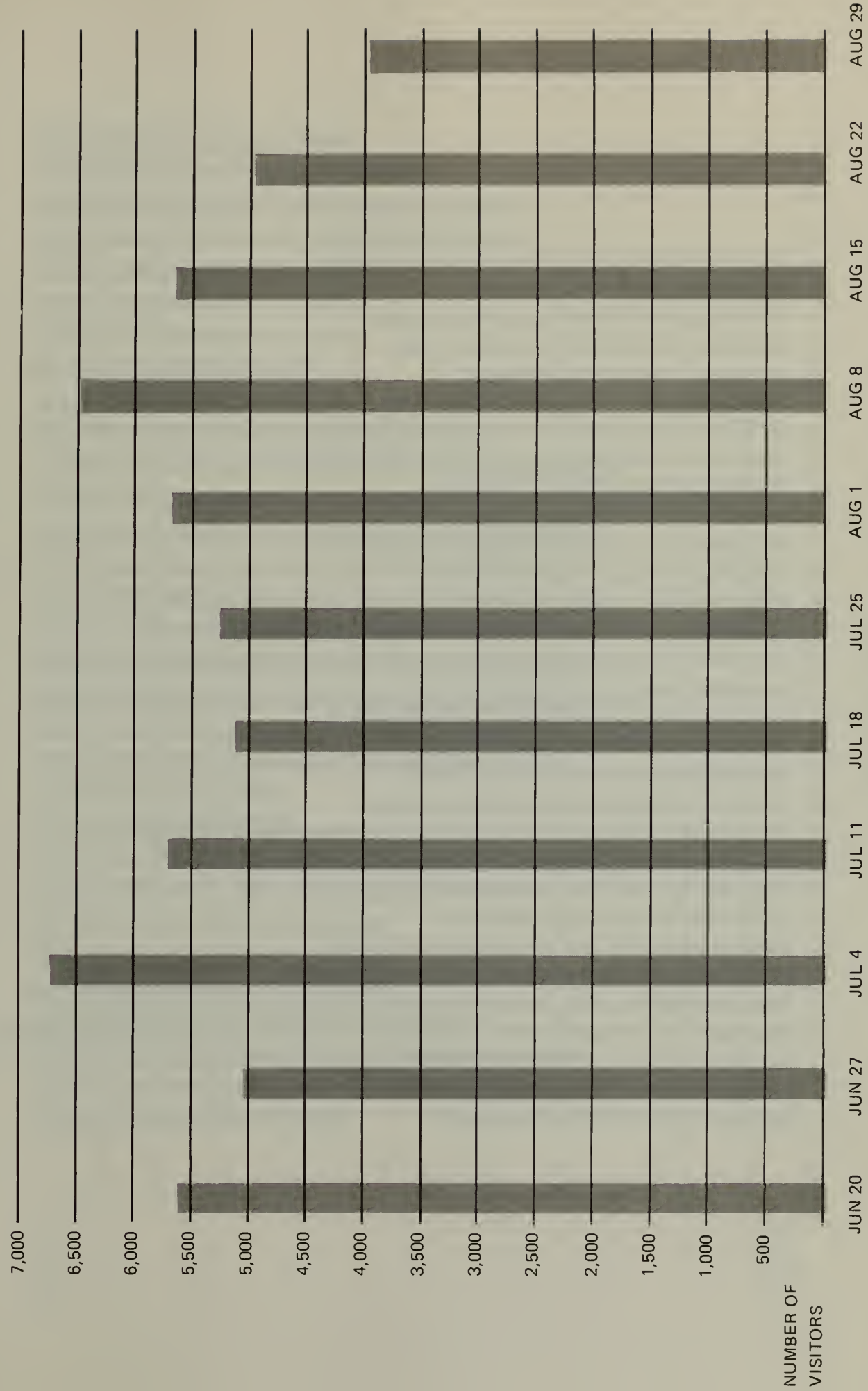


FIGURE 3 • WEEKEND VISITATION FOR SPRING, SUMMER, FALL, 1982

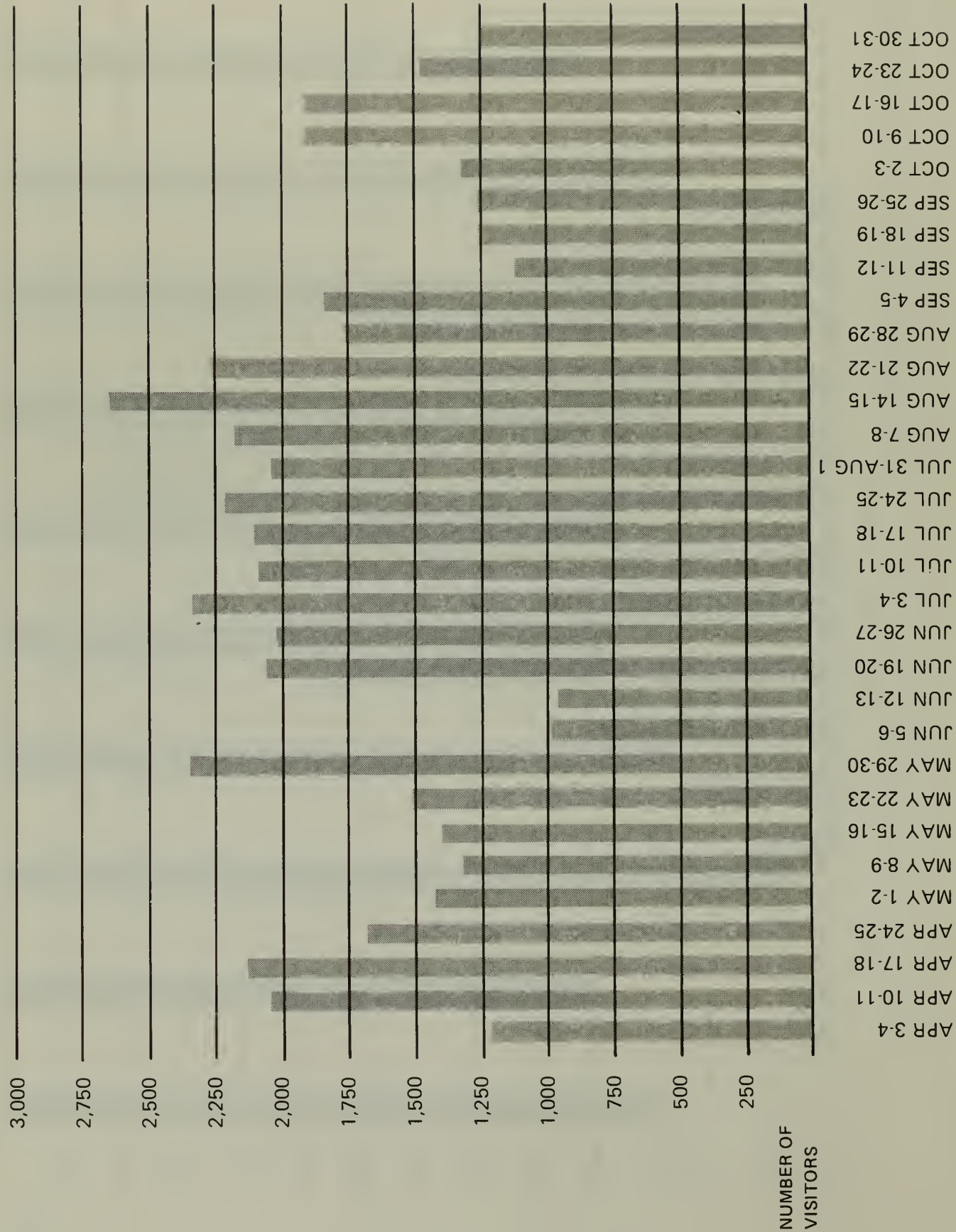


FIGURE 4 • DAILY VISITATION, JULY 1982



APPENDIX D: PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATES (CLASS C)

FREDERICKSBURG MAINTENANCE FACILITY

Rehabilitate Existing Maintenance Facility:

New building at south end - includes auto shop,
electric/plumbing shop, welding shop
(100' x 24' = 2,400 SF @ \$75/SF) \$180,000

Sign shop - drop ceiling, 40' x 26' = 1,040 SF = (\$3,000);
new front wall (\$2,000) with double garage doors (\$6,000);
venting for dust, etc. (\$4,000) 15,000

Comfort station enlargement
(100 SF @ \$100/SF) 10,000

Flammable storage enlargement
(20' x 10' = 200 SF @ \$30/SF) 6,000

Office building expansion
(24' x 19' = 456 SF, say 500 SF @ \$50/SF) 25,000

Carpenter shop expansion
(11' x 34' = 374 SF, say 400 SF @ \$50/SF) 20,000

Locker room expansion
(11' x 13' = 143 SF, say 150 SF @ \$50/SF) 8,000

Heavy screening from roadway 5,000

Parking, existing, gravel, 20 cars @ \$800/car = (\$16,000);
parking, new, gravel, 20 cars @ \$800/car = (\$16,000) 32,000

Canopy over fuel pumps and fueling area
(500 SF @ \$10/SF) 5,000

Total \$306,000

Note: Buildings are frame, block, log.

CHATHAM

30-car "grasscrete" parking lot \$ 60,000

Construct new entrance road (2/10 mi.) 100,000

Place overhead power lines underground
(2/10 mi. @ \$15/LF) 16,000

Obliterate residence and outbuilding 5,000

Total \$181,000

FREDERICKSBURG VISITOR CENTER

Parking, paved, 100 cars	\$100,000
Obliterate existing 50-car parking area (2,500 SY @ \$8/SY) and restore to historic grade	20,000
Obliterate 1½-story brick building (18' x 48' x 22' = 19,000 CF)	6,000
Obliterate 1-story brick building (10' x 16' x 16' = 2,600 CF)	1,000
Rehabilitate visitor center (interior only)	131,000
Addition to visitor center (2,000 SF @ \$200/SF)	400,000
Elevator for handicapped visitors (3 floors)	45,000
Obliterate 13 houses and restore sites to historic grade @ \$5,000 ea.	65,000
Restore Sunken Road area Obliterate asphalt roadway 18' x 0.25 mi., 1,056 LF (19,008 SF = 2,100 SY @ \$8/SY)	17,000
Obliterate roads around visitor center (300' x 12' = 3,600 SF = 400 SY @ \$8/SY)	<u>3,000</u>
Total	\$788,000

FREDERICKSBURG BATTLEFIELD

Overpass at Lee Drive and Lansdowne Road: Bridge 30' x 50' long (1,500 SF @ \$90/SF)	\$135,000
New road, 600' each side of bridge (1,200 LF @ \$50/LF)	60,000
Fill material - Road 30' x 600' x 9' (avg) = 162,000 CF Side slopes (2) 36' x 600' x 9' (avg) = 195,000 CF 357,000 CF ea. side of bridge 714,000 CF = 26,444 CY @ \$12/CY = \$318,000	\$513,000
South Lee Drive: Remove roadway 22' x 1,584' = 34,848 SF (14,000 SY @ \$8/SY and restore area to historic grade)	<u>34,000</u>
Total	\$742,000

Remove Slocum Drive and restore area (22' x 4,224' = 92,928 SF - 10,325 SY @ \$8/SY)	\$ 83,000
Bullock Road - to one-way system	0
Remove Hooker Drive from maintenance area to #618 and restore area (2,640' x 22' = 58,080 SF = 6,500 SY);	54,000
CCC maintenance building; rehabilitate portion to office space/warming room/lunch area	6,000
Upgrade parking at visitor center	50,000
Enlarge restrooms at visitor center (400 SF @ \$125/SF)	50,000
Flank Attack Site:	
1,200 LF new 22' wide road, paved @ \$60/LF	72,000
Parking - 20 cars, asphalt	20,000
Elevated observation platform	
20' x 20' with railings, 4' high, 400 SF @ \$20/SF	8,000
with roof	4,000
Total	<u>\$347,000</u>

Maintenance Area:	
Remove CCC Building (18' x 28' x 120')	
3,360 SF = 60,480 CF = \$6,000; remove	
fencing - \$400; clean-up area and restore to	
historic grade = \$3,000; remove dirt road = \$1,000	\$ 10,000
Ellwood:	
Restore 1st floor to historic period = \$134,000	
2nd floor to adaptive use	
1,340 SF @ \$30/SF = \$40,000	\$174,000
Pave existing dirt road	
20' gravel x 2,112' = 42,240 SF	
4,700 SY @ \$6/SY = \$28,200	60,000
Parking, paved, 25 cars	25,000
Convert garage to comfort station	
(24' x 21' = 504 @ \$100)	50,000
Water/well/storage/distribution/hydrants	100,000

Rehabilitate portion of existing block building for maintenance facility (12' x 27' = 324 SF @ \$25/SF)	8,000
Septic systems	5,000
Electric and telephone connection	3,000
Obliterate costs for block buildings	<u>5,000</u>
Total	\$440,000

SPOTSYLVANIA BATTLEFIELD

Remove CCC maintenance building (24' x 75' = 1,800 SF)	\$ 10,000
Remove Anderson Drive - 0.2 mile (22' x 1,056' = 23,232 SF = 2,581 SY @ \$8/SY)	21,000
Convert exhibit shelter to year-round visitor contact facility--three sides existing (666 SF @ \$100/SF)	67,000
Upgrade utilities	30,000
Improve existing parking and expand to 20 cars	20,000
New maintenance garage (864 SF @ \$50/SF)	43,000
New Bloody Angle wayside exhibit	<u>20,000</u>
Total	\$ 211,000

SUMMARY

Fredericksburg Maintenance Facility	\$ 306,000
Chatham	181,000
Fredericksburg Visitor Center	788,000
Fredericksburg Battlefield	742,000
Chancellorsville Battlefield	347,000
Wilderness Battlefield	440,000
Spotsylvania Battlefield	<u>211,000</u>
GRAND TOTAL	\$3,015,000

STAFFING COSTS INCREASES

The park budget for FY 1986 is \$1,280,000 and 54.0 FTEs.

The implementation of this alternative is anticipated to require 10 to 15 years, and during this period staffing and operating requirements are anticipated to increase by 4.0 FTEs and \$110,000, for a net of 58.0 FTEs and \$1,390,000.

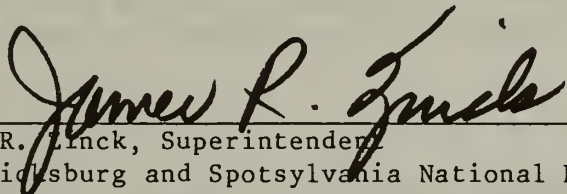
ARCHEOLOGICAL SALVAGE COSTS

Salvage costs associated with proposed development - \$58,000.

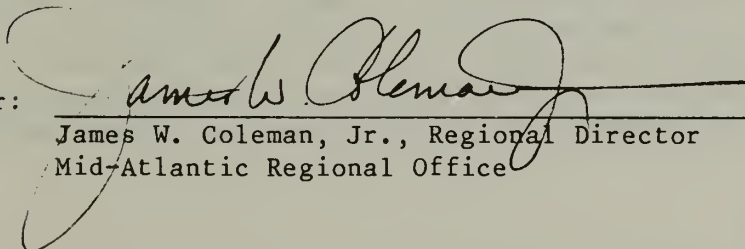
APPENDIX E: FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

The proposal does not constitute a major federal action which will significantly affect the quality of the human environment as defined in Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190, 83 Stat. 853). Therefore, the National Park Service will not prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for this project.

Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, has been completed between the National Park Service, the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.



James R. Linck, Superintendent
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

Concur: 

James W. Coleman, Jr., Regional Director
Mid-Atlantic Regional Office

**Advisory
Council On
Historic
Preservation**

The Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #809
Washington, DC 20004

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JUL 23 1986

JUL 15 1986

Mr. James W. Coleman, Jr.
Regional Director
Mid-Atlantic Region
National Park Service
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

FREDERICKSBURG AND
SPOTSYLVANIA NMP

REF: Draft General Management Plan, Land Protection Plan and Environmental Assessment, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park Virginia

Dear Mr. Coleman:

We have reviewed the referenced documents. In general, we would have no objection to adoption of Alternative B (the preferred alternative) under the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement. We also agree with the priorities and recommendations set forth in the draft Land Protection Plan. We do, however, have a few comments and concerns for your consideration as planning proceeds.

General Management Plan

We applaud the plans for earthwork preservation and historic scene restoration. In addition, we agree with the visitor use improvements planned for Chatham Manor, the Chancellorsville visitor center, the Spotsylvania Courthouse visitor contact facility, and the network of roads throughout the park.

Further consultation with the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and, as appropriate, the Council should take place for a number of other proposed actions. These include further planning (Development Concept Plans, updates to the Resource Management Plan, or other planning efforts) for the Fredericksburg Visitor Center and Ellwood, disposition of the CCC-era maintenance buildings, and any removal of the residences along Willis Street in Fredericksburg to facilitate interpretation of the Sunken Road area. As the Virginia SHPO has recommended, the eligibility of the Fredericksburg Visitor Center itself needs to be assessed prior to any proposed additions or alterations. Any expansion there, as well as adaptive use of Ellwood, should be planned in accordance with NPS-28 and

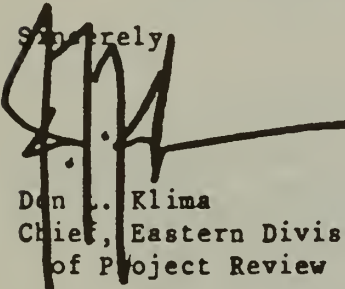
the Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings. We have noted NPS' commitment to evaluate the potential historic significance of CCC-era maintenance buildings at various points in the park; if determined significant, these too should be the subject of further discussion.

Land Protection Plan

The draft Land Protection Plan is generally good, and lays out both the problems and the planning rationale for addressing them in a thoughtful manner. The plan points up the very serious detrimental effect that county development plans, zoning, and existing or potential access rights could have on park resources and the park as a whole. We urge NPS to pursue the acquisition and easement needs outlined in the LPP as aggressively as possible, and to keep the Virginia SHPO and the Council informed of any Federally-assisted development (e.g., sewer system, highway, or housing) that could affect park or related historic resources.

Thank you. We appreciate the opportunity to participate in your planning efforts for Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP. If you or your staff wish to discuss any of these issues further, please contact Staff Archeologist Ronald D. Anzalone at 202-786-0505 (an FTS number).

Sincerely,



Don L. Klima
Chief, Eastern Division
of Project Review

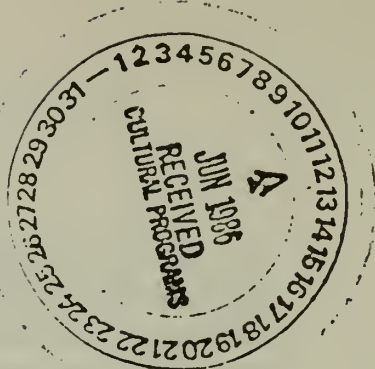


COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Conservation and Historic Resources

Division of Historic Landmarks

H. Bryan Mitchell, Director



221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
Telephone (804) 786-3143

June 5, 1986

E. Tobias 13

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FREDERICKSBURG AND
SPOTSYLVANIA NMP

Mr. James Coleman, Jr., Regional Director
ATTN: Clifford Tobias
US Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Mid-Atlantic Region
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

RE: GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY
NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Dear Mr. Coleman:

I am writing at the request of Bryan Mitchell to respond to your letter of May 8, 1986 requesting comments on the above referenced document. Bruce Larson, Senior Review and Compliance Coordinator of our staff, and I met with Chief Park Historian Robert Krick on June 4, 1986 to discuss aspects of the plan and tour areas in the park where changes are proposed. The meeting was most informative and helped resolve many of our questions.

Based on our review of the General Management Plan and our site visit, we support Alternative B. The activities outlined in this proposal positively address ways to restore significant historic settings and enhance the visitor's experience of important historic areas of the park. We do, however, have the following concerns:

1. Fredericksburg Visitor Center-This building and its associated outbuildings may be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register because they are over 50 years old, represent a well preserved early example of a visitor facility in the National Park System, and are depression era buildings. Their significance should be evaluated independently of the battlefield and should be done in consultation with our staff. If the visitor center is determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register, designs for its expansion should be submitted to us for our review and comment in the early planning stages so that we may consult in making a determination of effect.

Mr. James Coleman, Jr.
Page 2
June 5, 1986

2. CCC Garages at Wilderness and Spotsylvania-According to Alternative B, the two garages in question will be evaluated for historical significance prior to their removal or demolition. The significance determination of these buildings should also be done in consultation with our staff.
3. Rehabilitation of Ellwood-This work should be done according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

Again, may I express my appreciation to Robert Krick for his kind assistance in this matter. If you have any questions about our review of the General Master Plan, please call me at 804/786-3143.

Sincerely,



Debbie Randall
Review & Compliance Officer

/vdw

c: Ron Anzalone, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

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DENVER SERVICE CENTER

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Keith Dunbar, Community Planner
A. Whit Watkins, Outdoor Recreation Planner
Robert Rothweiler, Wildlife Biologist

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James R. Zinck, Superintendent
Michael K. Johnson, Chief Ranger
Robert Krick, Historian
Alexander Rives, Management Assistant

MID-ATLANTIC REGIONAL OFFICE

J. Fred Eubanks, Regional Planner/Liaison

As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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