

121-50

VLR 3/19/03

NR 6/23/03

(Rev. 10-90)
NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

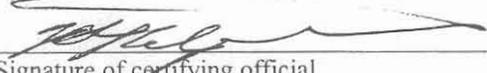
historic name Lee's Mill (earthworks)
other names/site number Mill Tract; 121-0050

2. Location

street & number 280 Rivers Ridge Circle not for publication
city or town Newport News vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Newport News (Independent City) code 700 Zip 23608

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination X request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally X statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

 5/19/03
Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the
National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____
Date of Action _____
Signature of Keeper _____

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Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Lee's Mill
Newport News, VA

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	buildings
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

 N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Defense Sub: Fortification

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: _____ Sub: _____

<u> Recreation & Culture </u>	<u> Outdoor recreation </u>
<u> Landscape </u>	<u> Parking lot </u>
<u> Landscape </u>	<u> Park </u>
<u> Landscape </u>	<u> Forest </u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Earth
roof _____
walls Earth
_____ other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Military

Period of Significance 1861-1862

Significant Dates April 5, 1862

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Magruder, John Bankhead

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder Rives, Alfred

St. John, Isaac

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA and Lee Hall Mansion, Newport News, VA

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 10 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

1 18 362020 4114510 2 18 362120 4114520

3 18 362120 4114180 4 18 362020 4114160

____ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: J. Michael Moore, Registrar

organization: Lee Hall Mansion date 9/4/ 02

street & number: 163 Yorktown Road telephone 757-888-3371

city or town Newport News state Va zip code 23603

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Newport News/Virginia War Museum

street & number 9285 Warwick Blvd. telephone: 757-247-8523

city or town Newport News state VA zip code 23607

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Lee's Mill
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7. Summary Description:

The Lee's Mill earthworks, situated on a ten-acre parcel in a rapidly developing area of Newport News, are remnants of the Confederate Warwick-Yorktown defensive line from the 1862 Peninsula Campaign. The earthen fortifications were erected between the summer of 1861 and the spring of 1862. Although once cleared of trees for a better field of fire, the area is now in oak, beech, and pine timber overlooking the Warwick River. This historic area is bounded by Fort Eustis, the Warwick River, and the Mill's Ridge housing development; thereby, providing green space in a suburban area. A walking trail parallels the fortifications around the river and leads back toward the parking lot.¹ At the entrance, a Virginia Civil War Trails interpretative sign details the April 5, 1862 Battle of Lee's Mill.

Detailed Description

The original "Mill Tract" was thirty acres and owned by Mr. Richard D. Lee of Lee Hall. Mr. Hall constructed a gristmill on the site along the Warwick River in the 1850s.² The Lee's Mill mill was destroyed during the Peninsula Campaign and its foundation was covered up by road construction in the twentieth century.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Confederate Maj. Gen. John Bankhead Magruder assumed command of the Peninsula's defenses and fortified the Warwick River as a barrier against a Union advance from Fort Monroe. Capt. Isaac St. John and Capt. Alfred Rives served on Magruder's staff as engineers, and they laid out the defenses along the river. These young engineers fortified the bluffs above Lee's Mill, which provided a perfect location for Confederate artillery pieces. Visitors today can view the several types of earthworks constructed at Lee's Mill between the summer of 1861 and the spring of 1862.

The Lee's Mill earthworks are contained within a ten-acre wooded tract. The site has a landscaped parking lot for automobiles and a motor coach. The Virginia Civil War Trails sign near the entrance highlights the April 5, 1862 Battle of Lee's Mill and describes how the Confederate defenders delayed Union Maj. Gen. George McClellan's drive up the Peninsula toward Richmond. A gravel path leads from the parking lot into a forest of mature beech, oak, and pine timber. The trees grew up after the Civil War and provide a canopy over the earthworks, which helps to slow erosion. On the left of the path, rifle pits (a light fieldwork with an interior ditch and low parapet) parallel the

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walking trail and link with a redoubt (a multiple-sided earthwork) farther down the path. In 1862 Confederate infantry found shelter in the rifle pits from Union rifle and cannon fire.

The rifle pits connect with a twenty to thirty-foot ditch that goes around the redoubt. The dirt removed from the ditch was used for the constructing the walls of the redoubt. The trail continues past the ditch to the mouth of the redoubt, which is 100 feet wide. It is 115 feet from the mouth to the redoubt's front facing the Warwick River. The redoubt has two gun ramps that point toward the other side of the Warwick River, and they originally mounted a ten-pound Parrott rifle and twelve-pound smoothbore. The two cannons dueled with a Federal battery on April 5, 1862, and forced its withdrawal. In addition, the redoubt contains the remains of two bomb proofs and a powder magazine. The powder magazine stored the Confederate gunpowder safely underground, but has now collapsed and only a small depression on the parapet remains of the structure. In addition, the bomb proofs are now twin depressions about ten-feet below the parapet. The bomb proofs were originally covered by timbers and sandbags; thereby, providing protection for the Confederates from Union artillery fire. On the far right side of the redoubt, the sally is still present and leads to the continuation of the rifle pits going toward Mulberry Island (present day Fort Eustis).

From the mouth of the redoubt, the walking trail winds around the extended ditch on the right side of the redoubt toward the river. The trail then parallels the Warwick River below the redoubt and extends into a ravine that leads steeply up hill, parallel to the left ditch and toward the path leading from the parking lot.

The Lee's Mill earthworks are surrounded on two sides by the Rivers Ridge development of moderate-income housing, town houses, and apartments. The Warwick River flows past the front of the earthworks toward the fence, which marks the boundaries of Fort Eustis, a U.S. military facility. The forest obscures and protects the Civil War fortifications. In 1995, the Virginia War Museum and the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites purchased the land to prevent developers from destroying the Confederate earthworks.³

The Lee's Mill rifle pits and redoubt are standard nineteenth-century design and represent some of the best surviving examples of the Warwick-Yorktown line. They are accessible to the public and not contained on Federal government property. The Lee's Mill earthworks were a strong point in Confederate Maj. Gen. John Magruder's twelve-mile long Warwick-Yorktown line, and the April 5, 1862 battle at this site delayed Union Maj. Gen. George McClellan's advance toward the Confederate capital at Richmond and prompted the three-week siege of Magruder's defenses. The

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Peninsula Campaign constituted the largest amphibious operation in American history until World War II. In addition, Gen. McClellan's failure to capture the Confederate capital at Richmond prolonged the American Civil War for three years.

The property is associated with Magruder, McClellan, and two prominent Confederate engineers, Isaac St. John and Alfred Rives. St. John and Rives directed the construction of the Peninsula's fortifications and later rose to high positions in the Confederate War Department. The association of the Lee's Mill Earthworks site with important Civil War leaders enhances the significance of these rare surviving earthworks.

Prior to its destruction, the Lee's Mill mill supported the local economy as an antebellum gristmill, which points to the potential for archaeology on site. Lee's Mill became a strategic location during the Peninsula Campaign, and has extensive surviving Civil War earthworks in an area of increasing development.

Historical Background

On April 17, 1861, Virginia seceded from the Union, and the Old Dominion quickly became a battleground for the opposing armies. The U.S. Army retained control of Fort Monroe at Old Point Comfort, which was an ideal staging area for an attack up the Peninsula toward the newly established Confederate capital in Richmond. The Confederate government recognized the Peninsula's strategic importance and sent Col. John Magruder to organize the region's defenses on May 24, 1861.⁴ Richard D. Lee's gristmill dam was the Great Warwick Road's crossing over the Warwick River, and thus later proved a strategic site. Magruder and his engineers, Capt. Alfred Rives and Capt. Isaac St. John, fortified the bluffs over the riverbank.

Historical Significance (Criterion A)

In May 1861, Richard Lee gave Magruder a tour of the Warwick River; thereby, the Confederate commander realized the defensive potential of damming and fortifying this swampy region.⁵ Lee owned a 2,100-acre farm worked by 38 slaves, served as the county's justice of the peace, and owned a gristmill on the Warwick River.⁶ He also provided Magruder with slaves, entrenching tools, draft animals, and foodstuffs.⁷ From his personal reconnaissance of the area, Magruder planned for the construction of three lines of fortifications to halt the expected Union thrust up the Peninsula.

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The Confederate first line of defense stretched from Young's Mill on Deep Creek across the Peninsula to Ship Point's on the Poquoson River. Magruder later thought this position was vulnerable on the flanks to amphibious assault and ordered it abandoned once the Federal Army advanced in force. The second line stretched from Mulberry Island, following the swampy Warwick River to within one mile of Yorktown, and linked with the fortifications around the old colonial port. This was the strongest line, its flank anchored by batteries at Gloucester Point and Yorktown along the York River and Fort Crafford and Fort Boykins along the James River. The Confederates further strengthened their position by damming the Warwick, to create an almost impassable barrier. Lee's Mill was between the mid-point of the Warwick-Yorktown line at Dam No. 1 and Fort Crafford. Magruder's third line consisted of fourteen redoubts between College and Queen's creeks.⁸

The Lee's Mill fortifications were constructed between the summer of 1861 and the spring of 1862. Capt. St. John and Capt. Rives laid out rifle pits and three redoubts on the bluffs overlooking the Warwick River. Constructing earthworks required the manual labor of thousands of slaves and soldiers wielding pick axes and shovels over long hours. Rifle pits were the most basic fieldwork for infantry. The soldiers and slaves dug miles of ditches and piled the dirt in the front for the protective barrier against gunfire or artillery barrages. Rifle pits were quick to construct, but required maintenance to keep the dirt from eroding. Redoubts were a more permanent structure and had higher earthen walls for either artillery or infantry. The Lee's Mill redoubt was constructed in several stages. John and Rives marked a semi-circular foundation for the ditch, which laborers dug out and threw the earth to the rear for the walls. Soldiers and slaves then constructed revetments (a network of lumber, branches, and vines) behind the walls to hold the earth in place. The final stage was the erection of wooden platforms for supporting the weight of artillery, digging out bomb proofs for shelter against enemy shells, and constructing a magazine in the interior of the redoubt to store the gunpowder. The work at Lee's Mill altered the landscape greatly. Col. Antoine de Marigny's 10th Louisiana Infantry camped at the site throughout the winter. Edward Seton of the 10th Louisiana described the location in March 1862: "Appearances are quite changed here all the breast-works have been renewed and all the timber cut down⁹." St. John and Rives had the timber cleared for a better field of fire and provide revetments for the redoubts erected at the site. The earthworks designed by the engineers and completed by manual labor were soon tested by the might of the Union Army.

In March 1862 the Union Army of the Potomac landed at Fort Monroe, with the objective of capturing Richmond. A flotilla of over four hundred ships transported 121,500 troops, 101 heavy

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siege guns, 44 field artillery batteries, 14,592 animals, 1,150 wagons, and other equipage for this massive operation, the largest American amphibious landing prior to World War II.¹⁰ Maj. Gen. George McClellan, commanding the invading army, had graduated second in the 1846 class at West Point and served as an engineer in the U.S. Army. Gen. McClellan designed his Peninsula Campaign to outflank the Confederate forces in northern Virginia, and move up the James and York rivers toward Richmond before any reinforcements could reach the city. Thus, he could avoid the heavy casualties consequent upon a direct attack, and capture Richmond by maneuver.¹¹

On April 4 the Army of the Potomac moved up the Peninsula toward the Confederates in two columns. The III Corps marched from Fort Monroe up the Hampton-Yorktown Highway toward the Yorktown defenses, and the IV Corps advanced up the Great Warwick Road from Camp Butler at Newport News Point toward the Halfway House between Yorktown and Williamsburg. Gen. McClellan's intelligence sources believed that Gen. Magruder's forces were in Yorktown with their right flank vulnerable, and he planned to trap his enemy by means of a two-pronged maneuver.¹² Both columns overcame minimal Confederate resistance and occupied Magruder's first line of defense. The next day, however, proved more difficult.

After withdrawing from the first line of defense, Gen. Magruder's 13,000 troops halted the Union advance along the Warwick-Yorktown line on April 5, 1862. Around 7:00 a.m., it began to rain, and both armies were quickly soaked. The III Corps moved toward the Confederate defenses at Yorktown, and encountered heavy artillery fire just past the junction of the Warwick Courthouse Road and the Hampton-Yorktown Highway. The III Corps reached its objective and awaited the IV Corps' flanking maneuver behind Gen. Magruder's army. Brig. Gen. William Smith's division led the IV Corps up the Great Warwick Road from the Warwick Courthouse in heavy rain, which made the roads almost impassable. Early in the afternoon, Gen. Smith's division met unexpected resistance along the Warwick River at Lee's Mill and failed to reach their objective at the Halfway House.¹³

The subsequent Battle of Lee's Mill prevented McClellan from outflanking Magruder and demonstrated the inadequacy of Union intelligence. McClellan and his generals had poor maps of the area and believed incorrectly that the Warwick River flowed parallel to the James River. Indeed, the Great Warwick Road crossed the Warwick River at Lee's Mill. This strong position was defended by a brigade of Brig. Gen. Lafayette McLaws' division, and Capt. Joseph Cosnahan's

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Peninsula Artillery emplaced in three redoubts. Brig. Gen. John Davidson's brigade led the IV Corps' advance and received artillery fire from their left flank. Lt. Col. John Weems marched four companies of the 10th Georgia Infantry across the river and skirmished with Davidson's brigade. Gen. Magruder observed the advancing Union troops and reinforced McLaws' brigade with the 13th and 14th North Carolina Infantry. Capt. Cosnahan's two cannons, emplaced in the surviving redoubt at Lee's Mill, dueled with Capt. Charles Wheeler's Battery E, 1st New York Light Artillery and forced their withdrawal. Facing formidable fortifications and artillery fire, Gen. Smith deployed Davidson's brigade behind the woods along the front, with Brig. Gen. William Brooks' Vermont brigade in support. On the right flank, Brig. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock's brigade guarded against a possible attack. The skirmish at Lee's Mill cost the Confederates seven casualties and the Union twelve, but it stopped the Union flanking maneuver and thwarted McClellan's plans.¹⁴

From April 5 to May 3, 1862, McClellan besieged the Warwick-Yorktown line, and the Union engineers constructed fifteen separate batteries for 101 heavy guns. Gen. Joseph Johnston's army did arrive and increased the Confederate force to 56,000, but they were still outnumbered and outgunned by the Union. The only real fighting occurred at Dam No. 1 on April 16, when the 3rd Vermont Infantry broke through the Confederate defenses, but Gen. Smith and Gen. McClellan did not reinforce the men and they were forced to retreat. This was a lost opportunity for the Union, and McClellan wasted valuable time along the Warwick that enabled the Confederate high command to prepare Richmond's defenses.¹⁵

Magruder had skillfully maneuvered his army and blocked the Union advance at Lee's Mill and contained a breakthrough at Dam No. 1. Both battles were small, but they kept the Union forces from reaching the outskirts of Richmond until the end of May. Gen. McClellan's plans for a bloodless conclusion to the war were ended, and the conflict raged for another three years.¹⁶

Gen. McClellan was defeated in the Peninsula Campaign during the Seven Days battles, but continued to command the Army of the Potomac until relieved of that duty in November 1862. He left the service and unsuccessfully ran against President Abraham Lincoln in 1864.

Rives and St. John, the young engineers who laid out the Peninsula's defenses, later held high positions in the Confederate Army. After his service as Magruder's Chief Engineer, St. John organized the Niter & Mining Bureau and later served as the Commissary General with the rank of brigadier general. Isaac St. John (a Yale University graduate) had practiced law in New York City,

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edited the Baltimore *Patriot*, and served as an engineer with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad before the Civil War.

Alfred Rives, who reached the rank of Colonel and commanded the Engineer Bureau in the Confederate army, was an 1848 graduate from VMI, and eventually became a civilian engineer whose projects included the Capitol and the Washington aqueduct.

Criterion B

Col. John Magruder was born at Port Royal, Virginia in 1807 and graduated in the West Point class of 1830. Magruder fought in the Mexican War, and served at various posts before resigning his commission in April 1861, upon Virginia's secession from the United States. Brevet Lieutenant Col. Magruder of the 1st U.S. Artillery quickly joined the Confederate Army and by May 1861, was in Newport News to develop a defensive strategy along the route to Richmond.

Richard Lee, owner of the Lee's Mill mill and surrounding property, took Magruder on a tour of the Warwick River. During this trip, the Confederate commander realized the defensive potential of damming and fortifying this swampy region.¹⁷ Lee owned a 2,100-acre farm worked by 38 slaves, served as the county's justice of the peace, and owned a gristmill on the Warwick River.¹⁸ He provided access to his strategically sited property, and provided Magruder with slaves, entrenching tools, draft animals, and foodstuffs.¹⁹

With thirty years experience as an artillery officer, Magruder realized the futility of an attack against Fort Monroe. Instead, he sought to fortify points along the James and York rivers and use the Peninsula's topography to his advantage.²⁰ Richard Lee and other local residents provided Magruder and his engineers with accurate and invaluable intelligence of the region's physical features.

From his personal reconnaissance of the area, Magruder planned for the construction of three lines of fortifications to halt the expected Union thrust up the Peninsula. Magruder quickly moved up in the ranks, to reach the rank Major General by October 1861. The Peninsula Campaign and the Seven Days battles marked the end of Gen. Magruder's service in Virginia, and he commanded the Department of Texas until 1865.

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Preservation

The Lee's Mill site was acquired by the Virginia War Museum in 1995. Only one of three redoubts was saved from development. This redoubt and a section of rifle pits are contained within a ten-acre wooded site, which offers a stark contrast to the houses adjacent to the property. The archaeological potential of Lee's Mill has not yet been determined and it is therefore not being nominated under Criterion D at this time. Lee's Mill once housed several hundred Confederate soldiers who later withstood a month-long siege. This occupation undoubtedly left behind extensive archaeological traces whose significance can only be assessed through future investigations.

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¹ City of Newport News, Clerk's Office, Land Records, Deed Book 1437, 1850.

² Warwick County, Land Tax Records, 1856, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia, roll 331.

³ Land Records, Deed Book 1437, 1850.

⁴ John V. Quarstein, *Hampton and Newport News in the Civil War: War Comes to the Peninsula* (Lynchburg, VA: H.E. Howard, 1998), 33.

⁵ J.B. Magruder to S. Cooper, February 1, 1862, *War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1881), Series I, Vol. 9, 38.

⁶ Warwick County, Land Tax Records, 1861, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia, roll 331; Warwick County, Personal Property List, 1861, *ibid*, roll 110; U.S. Census, 1860: Population Schedule, Virginia, Warwick County, National Archives, Washington, DC; S. Lee to Gideon Welles, July 9, 1864, *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1894), Series I, Vol. 10, 227.

⁷ R.D. Lee, Confederate Papers Relating to Citizens or Business Firms, M346, War Department Collection of Confederate Records, roll, 578, Record Group 109, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

⁸ Magruder to Cooper, May 3, 1862, *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 11, Part I, 405-6.

⁹ Edward Seton to Mrs. Seton, March 1862, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

¹⁰ John Tucker to Edwin Stanton, April 5, 1862, *O.R.*, Series I, Vol.5, 46.

¹¹ J. Michael Moore, "That Dam Failure: The Battles of Lee's Mill and Dam No. 1," *North and South* (5): 64.

¹² Order of March, April 2, 1862, *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 11, Part III, 63; George B. McClellan to Lorenzo Thomas, August 4, 1863, Series I, Vol. 11, Part I, 6-8; Stephen W. Sears, *George B. McClellan: The Young Napoleon* (New York: Ticknor and Fields, 1988), 174.

¹³ McClellan to Thomas, August 4, 1863, *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 11, Part I, 9-10; Fitz-John Porter to Chauncey McKeever, April 23, 1862, *ibid*, 286-87; Charles W. Roberts to J.H. Martindale, April 13, 1862, *ibid*. 293; George Morell to Fitz-John Porter, April 21, 1862, *ibid.*, 299; William F. Smith to Erasmus Keyes, April 12, 1862, *ibid.*, 300.

¹⁴ McClellan to Thomas, August 4, 1863, *ibid*, 10; Smith to Keyes, April 12, 1862, *ibid*, 300-301; J.W. Davidson's to W.F. Smith, April 12, 1862, *ibid*, 306-7; J. Bankhead Magruder to R.E. Lee, April 5, 1862, *ibid*, 403-4; E.D. Keyes to R.B. Marcy, April 5, 1862, *ibid*, Series I, Vol. 11, Part III, 70-1.

¹⁵ Moore, "That Dam Failure," 67-71.

¹⁶ *Ibid*, 71.

¹⁶ J.B. Magruder to S. Cooper, February 1, 1862, *War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1881), Series I, Vol. 9, 38.

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¹⁶ Warwick County, Land Tax Records, 1861, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia, roll 331; Warwick County, Personal Property List, 1861, *ibid*, roll 110; U.S. Census, 1860: Population Schedule, Virginia, Warwick County, National Archives, Washington, DC; S. Lee to Gideon Welles, July 9, 1864, *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1894), Series I, Vol. 10, 227.

¹⁶ R.D. Lee, Confederate Papers Relating to Citizens or Business Firms, M346, War Department Collection of Confederate Records, roll, 578, Record Group 109, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

¹⁶ *Ibid*, 31-34.

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Newport News, VA

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9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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National Park Service**

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10. VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Commencing at a point situate, lying and being in the City of Newport News, Virginia, at the intersections of the southerly right-of-way of Lee's Mill Drive and the easterly right-of-way of Rivers Ridge Circle, as recorded in Deed Book 1373, at Page 1333, in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of the City of Newport News, Virginia; thence, following the easterly right-of-way of Rivers Ridge Circle in a southeasterly direction, along a curve to the right with a radius of 400.00' and an acre length of 494.03' to a point of tangency; thence S 40 degrees 25' 05" W, 355.06' to a point of curvature; thence following a curve to the right with a radius of 380.00' and an arc length of 73.87' to the point of beginning; thence, following the westerly bounds of Phases 30, 29 and 28 of Section Five of Lee's Mill Condominium, s 34 degrees 28' 33" E 863.04 degrees to a point; thence, following the approximate center line of the Warwick River, N 63 degrees 34' 31" W 115.45' to a point; thence N 33 degrees 24' 46" W, 49.22 to a point; thence S 62 degrees 02' 24" W, 67.39 to a point; thence S 43 degrees 37' 34" W, 160.03' to a point; thence S 30 degrees 07' 29" W, 184.04' to a point; thence S 08 degrees 19' 19" W, 108.95' to a point; thence, following the easterly bounds of Fort Eustis, N 49 degrees 27' 54" W 368.52; to a point; thence, following the westerly bounds of the proposed Historical Park, N 49 degrees, 10' 20" E, 78.71 to a point; thence, N 01 degrees 51' 01" E, 76.81 to a point; thence N 52 degrees 35' 25" W, 144.27' to a point; thence N 40 degrees 29' 31" E, 55.50' to a point; thence S 66 degrees 52' 29" E, 75.53' to a point; thence S 76 degrees 26' 46" E, 108.00' to a point; thence N 41 degrees 56' 04" E 40.01 to a point; thence; N 10 degrees 26' 30" E, 61.27' to a point; thence, N 32 degrees 34' 38" E, 85.37' to a point; thence N 02 degrees 30' 38" W 53.70' to a point; thence N 52 degrees 41' 28" W, 63.17' to a point; thence N 55 degrees 46' 18" W, 93.39' to a point; thence N 58 degrees 43' 58" W 68.18' to a point; thence following the easterly bounds of Rivers Ridge Circle in a northeasterly direction, along a curve to the left with the radius of 380.00' and arc length of 259.97' to the point of beginning. The above-described parcel contains 5.869 acres more or less.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the redoubt and connecting rifle pits that were originally part of the 12-mile Warwick-Yorktown line and maintain their historic integrity. The gristmill site and other original twenty acres of the Mill tract have been excluded because it has been subdivided and developed for housing and road construction.

CAMPAIGN MAPS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC MAP No 1 YORKTOWN TO WILLIAMSBURG

Prepared by Command of
Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, U.S.A.
Commanding Army of the Potomac
Brig. Gen. A.A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Top. Engrs. Army of the Potomac.



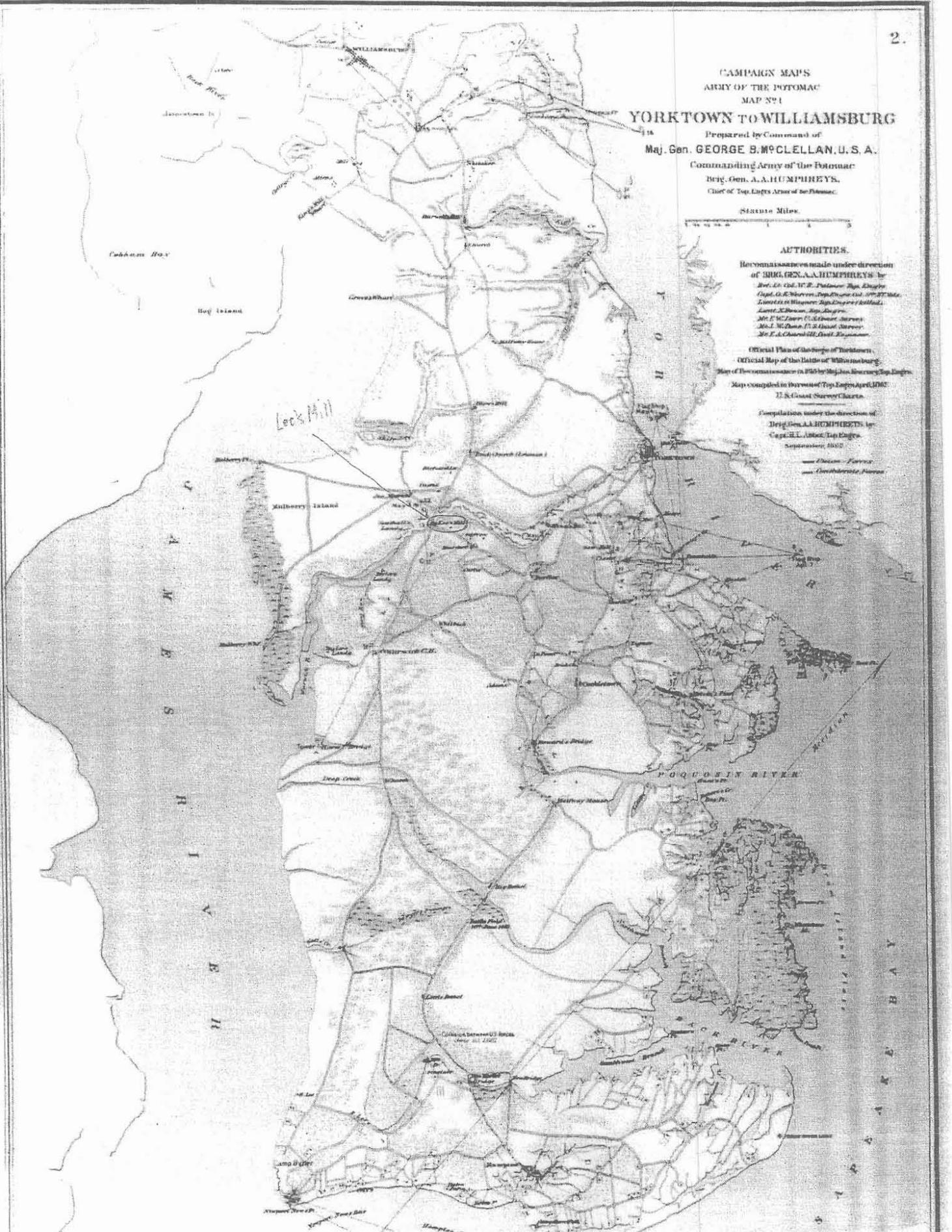
AUTHORITIES.

Reconnaissance made under direction
of BRIG. GEN. A.A. HUMPHREYS by
Maj. G. W. F. Palmer, Top. Engrs.
Capt. G. B. Stevens, Top. Engrs. (Det. 1st Regt. U.S. Artillery)
Lieut. J. H. Wagoner, Top. Engrs. (Det. 1st Regt. U.S. Artillery)
Lieut. J. H. Brown, Top. Engrs.
Mr. F. W. Taylor, U.S. Coast Survey
Mr. J. M. Brown, U.S. Coast Survey
Mr. E. A. Church, U.S. Coast Survey

Official Plan of the Siege of Yorktown
Official Map of the Battle of Williamsburg
Map of the Campaign in 1862 by Maj. Geo. Henry Top. Engrs.
Map compiled in Bureau of Top. Engrs. April, 1862
U.S. Coast Survey Charts

Compilations under the direction of
Brig. Gen. A.A. HUMPHREYS by
Capt. H. L. Abbott, Top. Engrs.
September, 1862

— Ocean, Ferries
— Landmarks, Rivers



Lock Mill

Cobham Bay

Hay Island

POQUOSIN RIVER

YORK RIVER

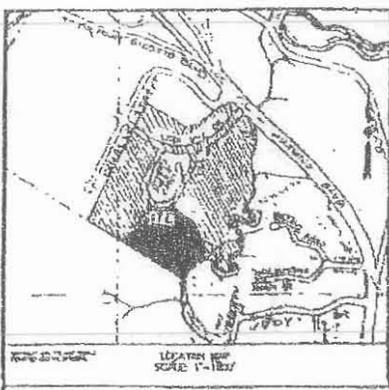
Hampton Roads

Top. Engrs.

SHEET 1 OF 1
SUBDIVISION PLAT
OF
LEE'S MILL CONDOMINIUM
(S.A. 27.1 P. 252)
SECTION SIX AND EIGHT

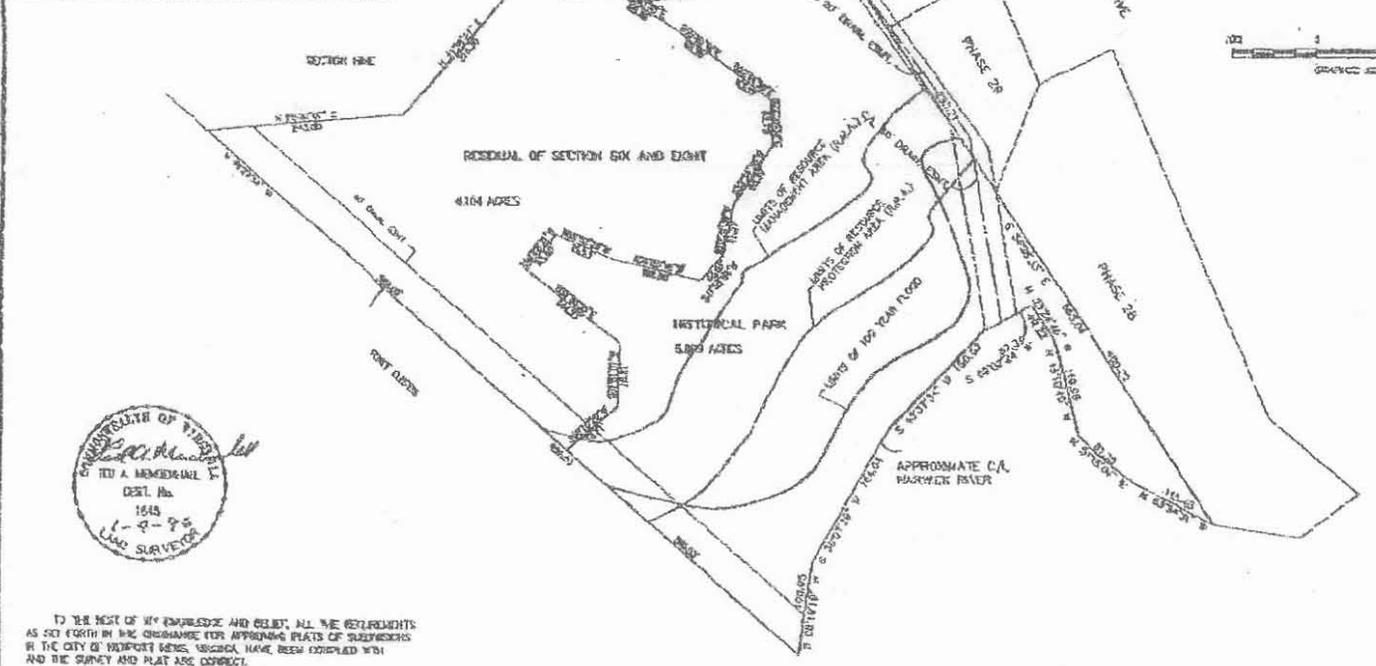
FOR
NATIONSBANK OF VIRGINIA, N.A.
CITY OF NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA
SCALE 1" = 100' DECEMBER 18, 1995

BASGIER and ASSOCIATES
A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
ENGINEER-SURVEYOR-PLANNER
WYOMING BEACH, VIRGINIA



NO.	DATE	REVISION	CURVE TABLE	AMOUNT	CHECKED	BY	REVISION
1	02/24/96	AS SHOWN	4181.7	25.47	452.08		N. PLATT

LOCATION MAP
SCALE: 1"=100'



STATE OF VIRGINIA
CITY OF NEWPORT NEWS, VA 012
IN THE CLIENT'S OFFICE AND BE FORE COURT FOR THE
CITY OF NEWPORT NEWS, VA, ON 12/18/95
THIS MAP WAS PREPARED AND ASSISTED BY THE SURVEYOR THE LAW
DIRECTOR IN FIELD FROM 2:52 PM 1/96
THOMAS A. BASGIER, ENGINEER
TESTED: EDWARD J. BROWN
CLERK

TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, ALL THE REQUIREMENTS
AS SET FORTH IN THE ORDINANCE FOR APPROVING PLATS OF SUBDIVISIONS
IN THE CITY OF NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA, HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH
AND THE SURVEY AND PLAT ARE CORRECT.

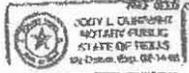
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE LAND COMPREHENDED IN THIS SUBDIVISION IS IN
THE NAME OF NATIONSBANK OF VIRGINIA, N.A., A NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION
ORGANIZED UNDER FEDERAL LAWS AND INCORPORATED IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA
BY DEED DATED AUGUST 25, 1985 AND RECORDED IN DEED BOOK 1504,
PAGE 1357.

Lee Hall
100 S. WASHINGTON, VA, 23603

THE SUBDIVISION IS WITH THE FREE CONSENT AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE
DESIRE OF THE UNFACED OWNERS AND POSSESSORS.

NATIONSBANK OF VIRGINIA, N.A., A NATIONAL
BANKING ASSOCIATION

G. Thomas Victor
VICE PRESIDENT



STATE OF Texas
CITY/COUNTY OF SEASIDE CITY TX-089

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, A NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR THE CITY/COUNTY AND
STATE AFORESAID, THESE SUBDIVISION PAPERS ON THE 13 DAY OF JAN
A.D. 2003, BEFORE ME, PERSONALLY, OR BY INSTRUMENT, AND I AM FULLY
QUALIFIED TO WITNESS THE SIGNATURE OF Lee Hall, A NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION
ORGANIZED UNDER FEDERAL LAWS AND INCORPORATED IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA
BY DEED DATED AUGUST 25, 1985 AND RECORDED IN DEED BOOK 1504,
PAGE 1357, AND I KNOW THE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS OF SAID BANKING ASSOCIATION.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL THIS 13 DAY OF JAN 2003.
Lee Hall
NOTARY PUBLIC

TOTAL AREA COMPREHENDED BY THIS PLAT IS 8,973 ACRES

TEAM CDT TO IN REP OF OUR NORTH-WEST
CORNER LEE'S MILL, ERNE AND PENCE
ROCK CIRCLE,
CLERK - \$167

RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL	
ENGINEERING	<u>W. Hall</u> 12/26/95
TITLE SERVICES	<u>Lee Hall</u> 12/26/95
INSURANCE	<u>Lee Hall</u> 12/26/95
SUBDIVISION	<u>Lee Hall</u> 12/26/95
CITY ATTORNEY	<u>Lee Hall</u> 12/26/95
POSTMASTER	<u>Lee Hall</u> 12/26/95
PLUMBING	<u>Lee Hall</u> 12/26/95
ENGINEERING	<u>Lee Hall</u> 12/26/95

APPROVED FOR
THE CITY OF NEWPORT NEWS
VIRGINIA

Mustafa Al-Saghal
MUSTAFA AL-SAGHAL, DIRECTOR OF ENGINEERING

DATE: 1/13/2003

Edward J. Brown
EDWARD J. BROWN, CITY CLERK

DATE: 1-13-03