NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(TYPE all entries - complete applicable sections)

1. NAME

Common: Richmond National Battlefield Park

2. LOCATION

Location: 3215 East Broad Street

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)

- District
- Site
- Object

- Building
- Structure
- Object

OWNERSHIP

- Public
- Private
- Both

- Public Acquisition: In Process
- Being Considered

STATUS

- Occupied
- Unoccupied
- Preservation work in progress

ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC

- Yes: Restricted
- Unrestricted
- No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Agricultural
- Commercial
- Educational
- Entertainment
- Government
- Industrial
- Military
- Museum
- Religious
- Scientific

- Transportation
- Other (Specify)
- Comments

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

Owner's Name: Department of the Interior; National Park Service

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds, etc.:

Hanover County Courthouse

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

Title of Survey:

Date of Survey:

Repository for Survey Records:

State: Virginia

County: Richmond (city)

For NPS Use Only

Entry Number

Date

State: Virginia

County: City of Richmond

Code: 760

City or Town: Richmond

Code: 51

State: Virginia

County: Hanover

Code: 51

City or Town: Hanover

State: Virginia

Code: 20240

City or Town: Washington, DC

State: DC

Code: 11
List of Classified Structures

A. Earthworks
There are eleven areas which contain portions of the inner and outer defense lines around Richmond. Most of these have deteriorated to less than one-half their original height. With one exception they remain unaltered. Fort Hoke was altered as a CCC project for an exemplary fortifications display. The remainder are of both Union and Confederate origin and are typical for the period. See attached picture (sample).

B. Monuments
Approximately 80 concrete markers 2½ feet high intertwine the battlefield drive. These were erected by veterans of the various battles and commemorative organizations. (See attached picture.)

C. Watt House (Springfield Plantation) Building No. 5
Original site, restoration work completed, altered interior. Occupied by the Watts prior to the 1862 Campaign for Richmond. This middle class farm house was the site of Porter's headquarters and hospital, and of Hood's breakthrough on June 27, 1862. No building number.

D. Garthright House Building No. 6
Badly deteriorated, partly burned. (Presently being restored.) Original site, interior altered, mid-19th century. Two periods of construction. Middle class farm home. Used as a hospital during Grant-Lee conflict at Cold Harbor. No building number.
### PERIOD
- [ ] Pre-Columbian
- [ ] 16th Century
- [ ] 18th Century
- [ ] 19th Century
- [ ] 20th Century

### SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

### AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)
- [ ] Aboriginal
- [ ] Prehistoric
- [X] Historic
- [ ] Agriculture
- [X] Architecture
- [ ] Art
- [ ] Commerce
- [ ] Communications
- [ ] Conservation
- [ ] Education
- [ ] Engineering
- [X] Industry
- [ ] Invention
- [ ] Landscape
- [ ] Literature
- [ ] Military
- [ ] Music
- [ ] Political
- [ ] Religion/Phil.
- [ ] Science
- [ ] Sculpture
- [X] Social/Human.
- [ ] Theater
- [ ] Transportation

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

From the onset of the Civil War until its end in 1865, Richmond, Va., as the Capital of the Confederate States was the objective of seven major "On to Richmond" drives. After McClellan's failure in June of 1862 the defenders of the city sought and obtained a nearly continuous circle of defenses around their city. By 1864 the defenses were impregnable. Only after the fall of Petersburg was Richmond abandoned and set on fire in order to destroy supplies.

At the onslaught of the Civil War Richmond itself was a social, industrial and medical center of the South. However, the surrounding area was primarily farm land. Most of the native tree cover had been destroyed. Fortifications and housing for soldiers often actually suffered from a lack of timber. Today most open areas are heavily timbered or have been developed for housing or industry. The battlefield area has become the suburbs of Richmond.


Humphreys, Andres, The Virginia Campaign of 1864 and 1865, Charles Scribner & Sons, 1894.

10: GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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<td>SE</td>
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APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

- Degrees Minutes Seconds: 11-01-72
- Codes: 51, 085

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Sandra K. Hellickson

ORGANIZATION: Richmond National Battlefield Park

STREET AND NUMBER: 3215 East Broad Street

CITY OR TOWN: Richmond

STATE: VA

CODE: 51

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

- National
- State
- Local

Name: ____________________________

Date: ____________________________

Title: ____________________________

Date: ____________________________

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: ____________________________

ATTEST: ____________________________

Keeper of the National Register

Date: ____________________________