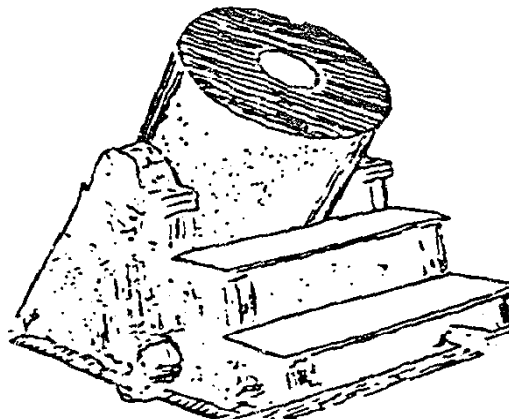


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STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT
PETERSBURG NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD



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STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT
PETERSBURG NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

The planning process for each unit of the National Park System begins with a Statement for Management. This is the initial document in the planning chain and forms the base upon which all future planning is built.

The Statement for Management defines and describes the parameters within which a park's planning will take place, and establishes a set of goals to be achieved through future action plans. The Statement for Management itself does not define actions to be taken, but provides the format for actions to be subsequently defined. This document can be used to guide short and long term management of the park and to determine the nature and extent of planning required to meet the park's management goals. In the absence of more specific planning documents, the Statement for Management provides a general framework for directing park operations and communicating park goals to the public.

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STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT
PETERSBURG NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

I. PURPOSE OF THE PARK

The citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia, having experienced the full trauma of the country's only civil conflict, realized that the most significant physical remains of the war's climactic campaign should be preserved for the appreciation of and study by future generations. This strong desire to set aside sufficient and appropriate historic ground to fully preserve and illustrate the siege of Petersburg was manifested as early as 1898, when Mr. Sydney Pond Epes, the United States Congressman from the local Congressional District which included the Petersburg Battlefield area, introduced legislation in the 55th Congress (H.R. 5875) "to establish a national military park at Petersburg, Virginia." This bill proposed that fields of battle in the Petersburg area be preserved and suitably marked "... for historical and professional military study...", and described these fields of battle as those "...whereon were executed some of the most important maneuvers and occurred some of the most brilliant fighting in the war of the rebellion...".

H.R. 5878 did not pass the 55th Congress, so Mr. Epes introduced a similar bill, H.R. 7345, in the 56th Congress on January 25, 1899, which provided for the establishment of "... a national military park at the battlefields around Petersburg, Virginia," to contain "... about three thousand and forty acres, more or less." This bill provided that the park be established "... in order that the location of the battlefields surrounding the city of Petersburg, Virginia, where the engagements marking the closing scenes of the civil war were fought, may be definitely and permanently preserved, (and) that the scenes of this memorable conflict may be suitably marked for the purposes of historical and professional military study..."

H.R. 7345 also did not become law, but Congressional interest continued in the concept of a national park to preserve the battlefields around Petersburg. H.R. 83 was introduced into the 57th Congress in 1901. Congress subsequently introduced a number of joint resolutions for survey and examination of the battlefields around Petersburg so as to report whether it was advisable to establish a battlefield park. No introduced legislation became law, however, until February 11, 1925, when the "Act to provide for the inspection of the battle fields of the siege of Petersburg, Virginia" (43 Stat. 856) was signed into law.

On July 3, 1926, President Calvin Coolidge signed an Act (44 Stat. 822) "...to establish a national military park at the battle fields of the siege

of Petersburg, Virginia...". The park was established "... to commemorate the campaign and siege and defense of Petersburg, Virginia, in 1864 and 1865 and to preserve for historical purposes the breastworks, earthworks, walls, or other defenses or shelters used by the armies therein, the battle fields at Petersburg...". The park was to be established "...whenever the title to the same shall have been acquired by the United States by donation and the usual jurisdiction over the lands and roads of the same shall have been granted to the United States by the State of Virginia--that is to say, one hundred and eighty-five acres or so much thereof as the Secretary of War may deem necessary in and about the city of Petersburg, State of Virginia." The Secretary of War was authorized to accept "...on behalf of the United States, donations of lands, interests therein, or rights pertaining thereto required for the Petersburg National Military Park."

Thus, although legislation introduced into Congress as early as 1899 recognized and defined the total area necessary for protection of the battlefields around Petersburg as "...about three thousand and forty acres, more or less...", not including the site of the battle at Five Forks, by passage of the 1926 Act approximately one hundred and eighty-five acres was authorized to begin the existence of the park as a definable entity.

The Act of February 25, 1929 (45 Stat. 1301, 1305) authorized the Secretary of War "...to transfer to the Petersburg National Military Park such portion of the Camp Lee Military Reservation, Virginia, as in his discretion may be required in connection with the establishment of the Petersburg National Military Park, as authorized by the Act of Congress approved July 3, 1926." The Act of September 7, 1949 (63 Stat. 691) authorized the Department of the Army "...to transfer to the Department of the Interior, without reimbursement, two tracts of land, comprising two hundred six acres, more or less, situated on either side of Siege Road adjacent to Petersburg National Military Park, Virginia. Upon completion of such transfer, all lands, interest in lands, and other property in Federal ownership and under the administration of the National Park Service as a part of or in conjunction with Petersburg National Military Park, in and about the city of Petersburg, Virginia, and comprising one thousand five hundred thirty one acres, more or less, upon publication of the description thereof in the Federal Register by the Secretary of the Interior, shall constitute the Petersburg National Military Park."

By the Act of June 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 322) and subsequent legislative and administrative actions, land was both added to and deleted from the park's land base. However, the Act of September 7, 1949, referenced in the previous paragraph, established the ceiling of 1,531 acres which exists today for the total of all Petersburg park units except the Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Five Forks Battlefield, and City Point (Eppes Manor).

Poplar Grove National Cemetery, currently comprising 8.72 acres, was established pursuant to General Orders of the War Department; the Act of 1862 which gave the Army the authority to establish the National Cemetery system; the Joint Resolution of Congress of April 13, 1866 which authorized and required the Secretary of War to preserve the graves of Union soldiers; and the Act to Establish and Protect National Cemeteries, approved February 22, 1867. Executive Order No. 6166 of June 10, 1933, Reorganization of Executive Agencies, transferred the responsibility for operation and maintenance of the park and Poplar Grove National Cemetery from the War Department to the National Park Service. The National Park Service follows the guidelines established by the Veterans Administration for the operation and maintenance of National Cemeteries. The mandate seems clear to preserve, protect and interpret the cemetery and its historic buildings and structures.

The Act of August 24, 1962 (76 Stat. 403), redesignated Petersburg National Military Park as the Petersburg National Battlefield. This Act also authorized the Secretary of the Interior "...to acquire by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, transfer, or by such other means as he deems to be in the public interest, not to exceed twelve hundred acres of land or interests in land at the site of the Battle of Five Forks for addition to the Petersburg National Battlefield."

The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-625) authorized the Secretary of the Interior "...to acquire the historic Eppes Manor, and such other lands adjacent thereto, not to exceed twenty-one acres, for addition to the Petersburg National Battlefield..."

The 1916 Act establishing the National Park Service (39 Stat. 353) defines the purpose of the park, monuments and reservations under the administration of the Park Service as, "...to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein 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 mandate is clear to care for the parks, to help the public enjoy the parks and to do both in ways that insure their continued historic integrity for use beyond our time.

The Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666) stated that "It is a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the United States."

II. SIGNIFICANCE OF PARK RESOURCES

A. Petersburg Field of Battle Areas

Of the currently authorized 1,531 acres for field of battle areas immediately around Petersburg, 1518.76 are now in Federal ownership. As may be seen on the large map which is Appendix 9, these field of battle areas comprise six units and two isolated monuments which are associated with fort sites.

The Petersburg Field of Battle Areas preserve some of the most important physical remains and locations of the siege of Petersburg, one of the most decisive military campaigns of the Civil War. This campaign took place in a semicircle around the City of Petersburg in an area of approximately 170 square miles. Here the soldiers of General Grant's Union Command and Lee's Army of Northern Virginia engaged in the final climatic battles of the Civil War in the decisive Virginia theater. Although Lee conducted a masterful defensive operation for nine and one half months, Grant's campaign of attrition forced the Confederate commander to evacuate Petersburg and retreat westward on a march that would end near the little village of Appomattox Court House. With the evacuation, the Confederate State Government abandoned Richmond. Lee, unable to break through the encircling Union troops near Appomattox, or to establish a position of resistance, surrendered his famished troops seven days after relinquishing Petersburg. Lee's prophecy that there was "no way of averting the terrible disaster that would ensue" if his lines of communication were cut, came true.

The main unit of the park, 1427.62 acres, stretches between Battery 5 and the Crater. At Battery 5, in June 1864, Union forces missed their greatest opportunity to capture Petersburg and perhaps end the war almost a year sooner. The Crater is the site of the Union effort to effect quick capture of Petersburg by blowing up a section of Confederate line. Also in the main unit is Meade Station, one of the primary supply points on the Union military railroad, and where President Lincoln witnessed the removal of Confederate prisoners captured during the battle of Fort Stedman. Fort Stedman is the scene of "Lee's Last Great Offensive" and the location of the charge of the first Maine Artillery that resulted in the greatest regimental loss of the war. The main unit includes Union Battery 5 through 16; Fort Friend; Fort Stedman; Fort Haskell; Fort Morton; Confederate strong points such as Colquitt's Salient, Gracie's Salient and Elliott's Salient (Crater); and several miles of interconnecting earthworks. Also of importance are the sites of historic railways, roads, camp areas, Gracie's Dam, six significant house sites, and the Jordan family burial ground.

The Fort Wadsworth unit, 10.54 acres, located at Flank and Halifax Roads, includes this fort which was constructed after the Battle of the Weldon Railroad by Union forces so as to extend their siege lines across the railroad and defend the Union position.

The Long Flank unit, 22.40 acres along Flank Road, includes Union Forts Urmston, Conahey, and Fisher. Forts Urmston and Conahey were constructed immediately after the Battle of Peebles Farm as part of the continuing westward push of the Army of the Potomac. Fort Fisher is located about 600 yards west of Fort Conahey on Church and Flank Roads. This 21-gun fort is reputed to be the largest earthen fort in North America, and is quite well preserved. From this general area the Union Army launched the final assault on the Confederate defenses on April 2, 1865.

The Fishhook unit, 14.42 acres, located off Church Road, includes Union Forts Welch and Gregg. The "fish-hook" anchored the Union left flank and attached to a secondary line of fortifications about a mile to the rear of the main line.

Fort Wheaton, comprising 1.15 acres, was near the end of the "fishhook" Union siege line. This Union fort is on Church Road southeast of Fort Fisher.

Confederate Fort Gregg, a 44.80 acre unit, is located north of Boynton Plank Road and south of the Richmond-Petersburg Turnpike. Fort Gregg, built just south of the main Confederate line of defense, acted as an outpost guarding the approach to Petersburg from the west. On April 2, 1865, five thousand men from the Union XXIV Corps struck Fort Gregg and nearby Fort Whitworth. Defending these two positions were less than 600 men left behind as a rear guard. For two hours these determined Rebels prevented the Yankee breakthrough. When Fort Gregg finally fell, the Confederate hold on Petersburg ended, but the delay gave Lee enough time to escape with his army.

The two isolated monuments which are located within the city limits of Petersburg, and which occupy a total area of .13 acres, are the Pennsylvania Monument on Wakefield Street and the Gowan Monument at the junction of Crater Road and Sycamore Street. Today these monuments stand amid the Petersburg business complex, and no earthwork remains are extant. The Pennsylvania Monument occupies the site of Confederate Fort Mahone, and the Gowan Monument is situated between the locations of the opposing Union and Confederate entrenchments.

B. Poplar Grove National Cemetery

Poplar Grove National Cemetery consists of an 8.72 acre tract located one mile south of Petersburg on State Route 675 (Vaughn Road). While the site

of the cemetery was apparently designated in May or June, 1866, the actual search and recovery operation and establishment of the cemetery on the site of a Union encampment did not take place until July, 1866. During the three years of its existence, the burial corps recovered the remains of 6,142 Union and 36 Confederate soldiers. In addition, the bodies of five civilians, most of whom were employees or dependants who died between 1866-1868, were interred in the cemetery. There have also been a few more recent interments. Poplar Grove has remained essentially a memorial to those soldiers who died "in defense of the American Union" in the Petersburg and Appomattox campaigns.

C. City Point (Eppes Manor, also called Appomattox Manor)

The twenty-one acre City Point site to be acquired by the National Park Service is located in Hopewell, Virginia, and comprises the area bounded by the Appomattox and James Rivers and by Cedar Lane and Pecan Avenue, plus a narrow strip of land extending southeast from Pecan Avenue along the James River. This area is located approximately five miles from the present headquarters of Petersburg National Battlefield.

City Point is historically important for four reasons. First, from June 15, 1864 until March 29, 1865, the headquarters of the Armies of the United States was located here. This headquarters, at which were quartered its Commanding Officer, the General-in-Chief of the United States Armies, the Army Chief of Staff, and for a short time, the President of the United States as Commander-in-Chief, gave the United States for the first time an efficient modern system of command for waging war. It was here that General Grant conducted his campaign against the principal field army of the Confederacy, General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia.

Second, President Abraham Lincoln for two of the last three weeks of his life had his Executive Office here. Lincoln visited Grant's headquarters in June 1864, and from March 24 to April 8, 1865. Living on board the River Queen, Lincoln came to City Point to be "nearer to the end of General Grant's present movement." Most probably the last telegram of military importance to be sent by President Lincoln was sent from here on April 7, 1865. "General Sheridan says 'If the thing is pressed, I think that Lee will surrender.' Let the thing be pressed. A. Lincoln."

Third, the Eppes Manor Estate at City Point is probably the oldest English colonial land grant in the United States to continue in the same family. Appomattox Manor, as part of the original land grant by Charles I to Captain Frances Eppes in 1634, has been continuously owned by the Eppes family for 330 years. Many native and exotic trees and shrubs were planted before the Civil War. A number of these, now spectacular specimens, survive to this day.

Fourth, the greatest logistical operation of the Civil War was commanded from, and conducted on, the waters and shores adjacent to City Point. The Chief Quartermaster of Grant's staff was responsible for all logistical operations of the Armies of the Potomac and the James. From June 1864 to May 1865, his headquarters was in the Manor House.

The present Manor House is more than 200 years old. Flanking the Manor House in the rear are several smaller buildings that were a necessary part of early plantation life--the kitchen, with its wide hearth, the dairy house, and the smokehouse--all of which predate the present Manor House by about 50 years.

D. Five Forks Battlefield

The Act of August 24, 1962 (76 Stat. 403), authorized that 1200 acres at the site of the Battle of Five Forks be added to Petersburg National Battlefield, and authorized not more than \$90,000 for land acquisition. No subsequent legislation has been passed in relation to Five Forks, and this area, located approximately fifteen miles southwest of Petersburg, remains in private ownership.

Of the eight major battles which occurred during the Petersburg Siege the Battle of Five Forks, called by some historians "the Waterloo of the Confederacy," was the last and one of the most significant. The Union victory there on April 1, 1865, was the final event in the ten-month Petersburg Campaign and signaled the death knell of the Confederacy. Eight days after Five Forks, Lee's army surrendered at Appomattox, ending the Civil War.

By the spring of 1865, Federal forces had cut off all but one supply link into Petersburg. This was the Southside Railroad, which extended southwest from Petersburg near the Appomattox River. To protect this rail line, Lee ordered General George Pickett with over 9000 troops to Five Forks, a road junction which stood between the Southside Railroad and the advancing Union troops. Lee realized that to lose the railroad meant the loss of Petersburg and Richmond and therefore ordered Pickett's men to dig in and stop the Union advance.

On the morning of April 1, 1865, the Union forces arrived at Five Forks. The troops consisted of the Union V Corps and the Federal Cavalry Corps, under the overall command of General Phillip Sheridan. As the dismounted Union Cavalry struck at the Confederate center, the V Corps under General Warren was sent against the left flank. The pressure on Pickett's men was too great and soon they were completely scattered. The battle began at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and by 4 pm the Confederates were dispersed and the road to the Southside Railroad lay open.

The following day Union troops reached the Southside Railroad and Grant ordered an all out attack on the Petersburg Defenses. Lee realized the situation was hopeless and evacuated both Petersburg and Richmond in the early hours of April 3. The Federal campaign which had begun nearly 10 months earlier had finally ended in success. The surrender at Appomattox was only a week away.

Five Forks today still contains many of the defensive earthworks built by Confederate forces during the battle, as well as "Burnt Quarter", a pre-Revolutionary War farmhouse, which stood in the midst of the fighting on April 1, 1865. ("Burnt Quarter" derives its name from the action taken by Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton in 1781, during a British Cavalry raid.) The total historic scene is encompassed within an area of approximately 2,000 acres.

III. LAND CLASSIFICATION

The lands comprising Petersburg National Battlefield have historic zone classification, with development sub-zones as detailed on maps A and B of Appendix 11. A description of the cultural resources within all authorized units of Petersburg National Battlefield may be found in Appendix 8, with locational cross-reference to the large map which is included as Appendix 9.

The development sub-zones consist of 100 acres of open fields under Special Use Permit to the Department of the Army; 83.78 acres in the Hickory Hill area; and 34.10 acres utilized for park roads, parking lots, horse pastures, public use, and maintenance facilities.

The areas temporarily under Special Use Permit to Fort Lee are adjacent to U.S. Army property, and are used and maintained as ball fields and parade grounds. On these lands the Army has developed a water pumping and storage facility, parking lots, bleachers, backstops, floodlights, etc. The acreage of this permit is being reduced as priorities and needs permit.

The Hickory Hill area now being acquired consists of 160.60 acres with 155.94 acres already purchased and added to the park. The 83.78 acres designated development sub-zone includes nine houses, other miscellaneous structures, two reclaimed trailer courts, three horse pastures, an 8-acre lake and a variety of water and sewage systems. Four access roads of varying lengths and widths have been developed in this area.

No National Park Service management activities are currently being undertaken at the Five Forks Battlefield, which is totally in private ownership. However, of the 1200 acres authorized for acquisition by the Act of August 24, 1962 (76 Stat. 403), six hundred acres are currently on the National Register of Historic Places.

IV. INFLUENCES ON MANAGEMENT

A. Legislative and Administrative Constraints

Land acquisition authority for the Petersburg Field of Battle Areas is limited by the Act of September 7, 1949 (63 Stat. 691) to 1,531 acres, of which total the park now has 1518.76 acres in Federal ownership. Poplar Grove National Cemetery comprises 8.72 acres and does not have an acquisition ceiling. Public Law 87-603 of 1962 (76 Stat. 403), authorized a total acquisition of 1,200 acres for the Five Forks Battlefield and authorized the appropriation of not more than \$90,000 to achieve this purpose. The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-625) authorized the acquisition of not more than 21 acres at Eppes Manor (City Point), Hopewell, Virginia, and authorized the appropriation of not more than \$2,200,000 therefor.

The Act of April 11, 1972 (86 Stat. 120) authorized the exclusion of 257.53 acres from Petersburg National Battlefield to the City of Petersburg or the State of Virginia. On January 29, 1973, a transfer of 165.37 acres was made to the city with the stipulation that the land remain as a park and that none of the existing earthworks be destroyed or damaged.

In administering Petersburg National Battlefield, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Park Management complies with provisions of several separate legislative Acts: The Antiquities Act of 1906, The National Park Service Organic Act of 1916, and the Historic Sites Act of 1935. The National Park Service's historic preservation mandate rests upon these laws and is reinforced by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, and Executive Order 11593.

National Park Service Policies for the management of historic resources administered by it are contained in Management Policies (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1978).

B. Regional Influences

1. Setting

The units of Petersburg National Battlefield are located in the metropolitan Tri-City area of Petersburg, Colonial Heights and Hopewell, Virginia, which has a total population of 128,000. Park units are located within the Cities of Petersburg and Hopewell, and within Dinwiddie and Prince George counties.

The Petersburg Field of Battle Areas comprise six scattered units and two isolated monuments. The main Petersburg Field of Battle park unit is located within the City of Petersburg and Prince George County, and has common boundaries with the City on three sides. Most of the remaining side of the main unit abuts Fort Lee, an active Army military post. The Fort Wadsworth field of battle area and the two isolated monuments are within the City of Petersburg. The four remaining Petersburg Field of Battle Areas are in Dinwiddie County, as is the Poplar Grove National Cemetery. City Point (Eppes Manor) is in Hopewell, Virginia. The Five Forks Battlefield is located approximately fifteen miles southwest of the City of Petersburg in Dinwiddie County.

The Petersburg Field of Battle Areas consist of scattered small units and one somewhat larger main unit. These park units in toto are an outdoor museum, whose resources must be treated with the same curatorial and visitor care and respect as exhibits at the Smithsonian Institution or the American Museum of Natural History. The park's important resources are primarily fragile earthworks which are easily subject to erosive influences of the natural environment and to inadvertent damage by recreation-oriented park visitors. Careful protection of these fragile and irreplaceable earthen remains of a vital era in our American historic experience, and appropriate visitor orientation and education are necessary to continue the existence of the resources base for the appreciation of future generations.

2. Topography and Climate

Petersburg National Battlefield is located on the Fall Line of the Appomattox River and consists of gently rolling countryside. Elevation of park units varies between 30 and 160 feet, and the predominant soil type is Norfolk sandy loam. Most park land is well drained, with a few minor swampy areas scattered throughout the park.

The climate is temperate, with an average January minimum of 29 degrees and an average July maximum of 86.4 degrees. The average date for the first killing frost is November 11, and the average date for the last killing frost is March 30. Winters are relatively mild, with the average frost penetration being three inches. Average annual precipitation is over 44 inches. Summers are hot and humid, and the spring and autumn are quite pleasant. Vegetation is that of the Mid-Atlantic temperate region.

3. Regional Development

Urban, suburban and exurban development is continually progressing on the boundaries of the main Petersburg field of battle unit and on the boundaries of Fort Wadsworth, Long Flank; The Fishhook, Fort Wheaton, Confederate Fort

Gregg, and Poplar Grove National Cemetery. City Point is located in a presently stable residential area of Hopewell, Virginia, with industrial complexes nearby. The Five Forks Battlefield is presently outside any major exurban growth area, but a gradual change from farm use to residential use is taking place both within and without the battlefield's authorized boundaries.

The main Petersburg unit has especially experienced major increases in urban development along its boundaries, creating ever-accelerating impacts on the historic resources and interpretive devices therein. Most of the development has been medium density housing. However, since 1973, along the northern boundary one housing development of 150 units has opened adjacent to the park, and one of 168 units has recently been completed, both have a common boundary with the park. Also involved is the recent opening of a small shopping center on the boundary along U.S. 36 and the possibility of another on Route 109.

A new 4-lane highway which will approach the northern boundary of the main unit is nearing the final planning stage. Resultant heavy commercial or industrial development along its route would create noise and visibility intrusions in the Battery 5 area.

On the eastern boundary of the main unit, along which Fort Lee is located, the park has provided 100 acres under Special Use Permit to the Army for recreation and training purposes. This area receives heavy use, some of it illegal drinking and drug use. In addition, littering and man-caused fires impose a heavy workload on the protection and also on the maintenance divisions. The National Park Service is gradually phasing out Army utilization of this portion of the National Battlefield except for the approximately 8 acres directly associated with the Fort Lee water system. In addition, a 258 unit housing complex operated by the Army has a common boundary with the park.

Sewer and water lines have been installed by the city along the main unit's southern boundary. This may cause heavy development in an area that is now medium density. Several proposals have been discussed locally for development of additional housing and a small shopping center in this vicinity. A 138 unit apartment complex is now operational near the southern boundary. The motel in this same area has expanded to 138 units. Many people use the railroad tracks that cut through the park for easy access to remote sections of the Battlefield.

Because of the type of growth described above which is taking place around the main unit, and which will increasingly also take place around other Petersburg units, more uncontrolled entry points are created, enabling ready access by local citizens. No fences or other barriers exist at the

borders of the Petersburg units, and adjacent residents in an increasingly densely-populated area tend to use park land for their own "back yard" recreation. Major impacts to irreplaceable historic resources result from children's play, including the cutting of trees and brush for play "forts", setting fires, running over earthworks, and littering. Littering, fires, vandalism, thefts, and impacts on earthworks are common by all ages of back-yard recreational users. Illegal metal detecting is also common and causes rapid deterioration of earthworks after they have been disturbed to remove artifacts.

Another result of continual area growth is the deterioration of the visual, auditory, and olfactory ambience of the setting of all Petersburg National Battlefield units currently in Federal ownership. Because these units are small in size, adjacent development can easily detract from the visual quality of the historic setting (an example is possible development which might take place on private land which can be viewed from Battery 5). Modern noises of traffic and commerce, as well as odors of automobile exhausts and industry, result in greatly lessening the quality of the experience of the visitor who wishes to savor the flavor of the past.

Poplar Grove National Cemetery is especially impacted by the private housing which continues to be constructed outside the cemetery boundary. The setting of the cemetery includes inadequate land to prevent the final resting place of so many of the honored fallen from becoming an isolated plot in a suburban neighborhood, lacking the space and quietude appropriate to commemorate their sacrifice.

4. Traffic Flow

The existing streets and highways in the growing Tri-City area grow continually more crowded as the area grows and develops, to the detriment of the visitor seeking a high quality historic experience. Visitors to any or all of the small scattered areas of Petersburg National Battlefield must cope with heavy traffic flows and congestion while seeking to visit the different units of the park. For the smaller units, parking space is at a premium, and because of the size of the units, visitors must often attempt to locate parking space on private land. No tour bus service under National Park Service or private management is currently available, so the visitor must rely on the private motor vehicle to visit the entire Battlefield historic scene.

5. Coterminous Planning

Coterminous planning is extensive, and involves the park with all levels of government, industry, interested groups and with the visitors, since a sizable portion of our visitation is local. All of these groups must

be kept informed of park values. We must also recognize these community needs and cooperate to the fullest extent possible.

The Crater Planning District Commission, Fort Lee Advisory Commission, Historic Petersburg and Hopewell Foundations, Quad City Beautiful Committee, Richard Bland College, Virginia State College, and all local governmental sub-divisions are members of an involved community. The list is too extensive to be a part of this report, but the Crater Planning District has the greatest regional impact.

6. Parks, Historic and Recreational Resources

Petersburg National Battlefield is within easy driving distance of most of eastern Virginia's other visitor attractions, including both cultural and recreational resources. In Petersburg itself the visitor may tour the Trapezium House, The Siege Museum, Farmers Market, Old Street Shops, The Quartermaster Museum, Old Blandford Church and Cemetery, and other historic sites. The Brown and Williamson Cigarette Factory Tour provides the whole story of tobacco - from seed to smoke.

There are numerous historic sites scattered throughout the Petersburg metropolitan area, including many historic churches, at least three buildings used as headquarters by General Lee, established historic districts in both Petersburg and Hopewell, Confederate hospitals, and so forth. The historic district in Hopewell has a common boundary with the park's City Point unit.

Numerous other Civil War sites are within a short driving distance of Petersburg National Battlefield. All of these sites are directly related to the activities of the Army of Northern Virginia and the Army of the Potomac.

- a. Richmond National Battlefield Park
- b. Appomattox Court House National Historical Park
- c. Saylor's Creek State Park, site of the final battle between the Confederate and Union armies, and where General Lee lost half of his army when the rear section was cut off by Union infantry and cavalry.
- d. Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park.
- e. Numerous sites, forts, and batteries of major importance to the siege of Petersburg are located in the city of Petersburg. Many of these are in private ownership.

The most notable, owned by the City of Petersburg, are Flank and Defense Roads, which protect major segments of the Union

siege lines and Confederate defense lines and their associated batteries, forts and connecting trench lines.

- f. Numerous sites associated with the siege which are located in Prince George and Dinwiddie Counties, most of which are in private ownership. The most notable of these are the Globe Tavern, Hatcher's Run, and Reams Station Battlefields.

Petersburg historically was the center of a major rail and transportation network, which was the principal reason for the ten and one-half month siege. Today the Petersburg area still serves this purpose, and is in the direct path of tourist flow from the major metropolitan areas of the Mid-Atlantic and northeast to and from the southeastern seaboard states, including Florida. A significant portion of this travel is in the winter, and has a tendency to even out visitation to the park over the entire year.

On the south bank of the James River may be visited some of the oldest and most magnificent historic homes and churches in the country, including Merchant's Hope Church, Brandon Plantation, Smith's Fort Plantation, Chippokes Plantation, Bacon's Castle, Smithfield and St. Luke's Church. On the other bank of the James are such plantations as Weston Manor, Shirley Plantation, Berkeley Plantation, Westover and Sherwood Forest Plantation. Colonial National Historical Park, including Jamestown and Yorktown, and Colonial Williamsburg are also not far to the southeast.

Hunting and fishing are major activities in the general area, with the Appomattox and the James Rivers, two major lakes, numerous creeks, and the seashore an hour's drive away. Sykes Lake located within the park has limited fishing opportunities.

Surrounding communities have active recreation programs and areas catering primarily to local residents. Pocahontas State Park; Lee Park, Lake Chesdin and Byrd Park in Richmond are examples of recreational opportunities for the general public.

Boating opportunities in the area are extensive. The park's City Point Unit has river frontage on both the Appomattox and the James Rivers. Fourteen miles of hiking, horse, and biking trails located in the park are integrated with the overall plan being developed by the Crater Planning District.

C. Within Park Influences

1. Natural Resource Influences

The Petersburg field of battle areas are more densely wooded today than they were in 1864-65. At that time, most of the land was deforested for agricultural or military reasons. These same areas are now about 70% forested, the remainder being in grass, open fields or in various stages of natural succession to forest. The loblolly pine is the dominant tree in the woods. An undergrowth of deciduous hardwoods, which includes red oak, willow oak, post oak, white oak, blackjack oak, sweetgum, hickory, yellow poplar and some tupelo and elms, will ultimately succeed the pure stands of loblolly pine. Red cedars abound in the open fields and along rights-of-way.

Natural reforestation, with accompanying dense growth of underbrush, has been especially heavy in the small Long Flank, Fishhook, Fort Wheaton, and Confederate Fort Gregg units. The Fort Wadsworth unit is partially wooded, but the fort itself has been cleared. The heavy growth in the first four units has helped to prevent recreational use which would adversely impact earthwork resources, but it also is a barrier to complete visitor appreciation of these resources.

Past management practices have been directed toward eliminating exotic species like Tree-of-Heaven and irritating species like poison ivy. Because they were ineffective these practices were discontinued. Insects and diseases are monitored under cooperative agreements with the Virginia Forest Service. Dead trees near roads or visitor use areas have been removed for safety reasons. Other infestations are allowed to run their natural course. Pruning of trees in forts, along trails and roads, and removal of dead limbs have been done for safety reasons. Screening of various developments with Loblolly Pine has been accomplished.

Problems in the screening have been noticed. Disease (needle blight) and bark beetles have weakened the trees to some extent. As the trees get older their effectiveness as a screen decreases. Fire potential is a constant threat because of needle accumulation on the forest floor and numerous children utilizing these areas as playgrounds.

Five streams are found in the park. Three are very small (branch of Harrison Creek near Battery 5, another near Fort Friend or Battery 8, and a branch of Poore Creek near Fort Haskell). The other two are medium sized creeks (Harrison Creek running from Sykes Lake on the south to north boundary, and Poore Creek running from N & W Railroad on south to north-western boundary). The lower part of Poore Creek has changed considerably since 1865. It has eroded and now runs through a steep walled gully up to 15 ft. deep and 30 ft. wide.

Two lakes have been created since 1865. The largest is Sykes Lake, acquired by the park in 1975. It covers 8 acres and was built in the 1940's to raise the water table in the Hickory Hill area. It is presently stocked

with various species of fish. Since our acquisition, it has been heavily fished. A small (1 acre) lake is also located in the Hickory Hill area.

2. Visitor Use

The pattern and volume of visitation to Petersburg National Battlefield from 1969 to the present is shown on the chart on the following page. Summer is generally the season of heaviest visitation, with a majority of visitors coming from out-of-state. On summer Sundays a total of 1000-1500 cars may enter the park.

After Labor Day, travel declines slightly. Weekdays in the fall see a visitation rate of 150-200 vehicles per day, many of them from out-of-state. Weekends are often busy with as many as 1000 vehicles in the park on Sundays. By December travel has declined and visitation continues at a low level through February, with the exception of a brief flurry around Christmas.

Another flurry of visitation occurs during spring vacations. In March, school groups begin to arrive in fair numbers. The busiest individual days of the year are Spring Sundays, when visitation averages almost 2000 vehicles and may exceed 3000. Most of the vehicles entering the park on these Spring Sundays contain local youths. On days of such heavy visitation a lack of parking facilities is a major problem, especially at such locations as the Crater in the main unit. Weekday traffic builds slowly from April through May, until by the end of May visitation reaches normal summer weekday levels of 500-1000 cars a day.

Most park visitors are from Virginia, 60-70% in the spring and 30-50% in the summer. Other park visitors are from out of state, and from personnel including foreign officers and officials who are temporarily stationed at adjacent Fort Lee.

The park has two distinct types of visitors, those who are drawn to the area because of an interest in history, and local people who want to enjoy the open space. The park visitor whose interest is in history normally has little impact on the historical integrity of the resource base. The other type of visitor uses the park essentially as a city park. The uses vary, but include picnicking, bicycling, horseback riding, commuting to work, exercising the dog, sunbathing, working on the car, meeting of others, partying, games, etc. Both types of visitors have reasons for visiting, but recreational use places considerable impact on historic resources. This secondary use is increasing because of urban pressure and lack of city and county recreation facilities. Because of the heavy increase in recreational activities, park management zoning has been necessary in areas where a particular use would have a serious or irreversible impact on historic resources. Forts and other fragile resources are zoned for historic study and appreciation only.

Petersburg National Battlefield Visitation

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
January	1,650	5,865	4,761	7,859	13,341	20,483	23,718	16,526	19,926	21,605	24,617
February	3,768	10,920	21,384	7,923	19,920	17,796	24,668	31,518	38,364	36,402	
March	11,775	18,099	18,978	49,533	28,194	38,687	50,106	45,219	61,380	72,878	
April	14,421	20,256	29,601	13,320	51,913	47,646	64,467	56,582	89,502	102,203	
May	18,438	26,874	35,549	19,367	49,669	33,233	60,795	59,975	83,406	83,804	
June	17,565	25,227	61,036	11,538	73,501	49,677	61,123	63,475	70,334	73,940	
July	36,720	49,228	55,910	41,860	64,232	54,059	52,366	68,203	69,014	70,488	
August	34,384	47,164	60,788	38,142	48,083	49,968	39,912	57,263	54,815	57,319	
September	14,325	19,707	17,895	17,895	27,813	32,871	26,889	42,995	42,607	45,619	
October	15,846	20,727	13,262	9,066	24,489	29,523	26,236	33,236	41,039	44,611	
November	5,241	20,952	14,124	14,754	18,128	22,936	23,560	21,553	26,712	31,711	
December	2,166	19,236	12,237	10,422	12,791	20,902	13,670	20,735	19,333	25,362	
	176,299	284,255	345,525	241,579	432,074	417,781	467,510	517,280	616,432	665,942	

3. Visitor Traffic Flow

In the main unit of the Petersburg Field of Battle Areas, a one-way slow speed road from Battery 5 to the Crater leads the visitor on a self-guided tour through the park. One lane of this road is reserved for bicyclists, hikers, horsemen and parking. This type of activity is rapidly expanding. For example, hundreds of cyclists are in the park on a busy day. The one-way road is ideal for park use and is probably the only way to manage present visitation. The tour road does, however, pose some severe logistical problems for park personnel because once on it, staff members drive completely through the park and proceed through the city of Petersburg or through Fort Lee to return to Headquarters, requiring average travel time of 20 minutes. The one-way road creates a need for more staffing than would normally be required.

The scattered locations of other park units - Fort Wadsworth, Long Flank, The Fishhook, Fort Wheaton, Confederate Fort Gregg, the two Petersburg monuments, Poplar Grove National Cemetery and City Point - further complicate vehicle logistics and further stretch the workload of an already overextended staff.

The main unit of the Petersburg Field of Battle Areas has fourteen miles of trails. Many of the trails such as Colquitt's Salient, Poore Creek, Jordan Point and Prince George Court House Roads receive heavy use from casual hikers. Bicycle and horse use is present on all trails except those that enter earthworks. Army personnel make heavy use of the entire trail system. Resource management problems are associated with trail use, i.e. litter, fires, horses on earthworks, etc.

4. Park Facilities, Maintenance and Resource Deterioration

The earthworks protected within the park boundary have been steadily deteriorating since the Siege in 1865, primarily from natural erosion. Human erosion began increasing at an alarming rate in the 1940's and is accelerating to the extent that some of the more popular areas such as Fort Stedman are in danger of being lost. The growth of the City of Petersburg and the park's common boundary with Fort Lee has resulted in heavy concentrations of people immediately adjacent to the park with unlimited access, making control difficult. Major efforts have been made to reverse this trend utilizing special regulations, closing of areas for preservation, more emphasis given to preservation, public education, programs, exhibits, taped messages, signs, improved trails, and increased patrol activity. A monitoring system has been programmed to determine the exact rate of erosion.

In addition to interpretive trails which have been paved, a number of other trails, interpretive, recreational and those created by visitor convenience, exist within various park areas. These trails are subject to erosion during times of rain and often remain unstable for extended periods following precipitation. In addition, some trails currently channel visitors over historic earthworks, thus accelerating the deterioration of these resources.

The precise rate of earthworks deterioration is difficult to determine, but appears to have been considerably slowed. The application of existing preservation technology in conjunction with programmed development should reduce the deterioration of all cultural resources to an acceptable level.

Subsequent to National Park Service acquisition, management of City Point (Eppes Manor) will require the stabilization of all cultural resources, clean up and removal of debris, and development of visitor use facilities. The waterfront area, which historically was the site of docks, railroads and warehouses, especially needs clean-up and restorative attention.

5. Visitor Safety

The various park units at present have numerous hazards for visitors, especially children, which are amplified by the condition of park resources and the extremely limited park staff. Harrison Creek, Poor Creek, Sykes Lake, and numerous other small drainages are currently polluted and contain debris that can be health and safety hazards. Horseback riding, bicycle riding, and speeding by motorists present hazards to pedestrians and other circulating traffic. The park has secluded areas and small hidden areas of poor visibility in which children can easily become lost. Ruins of former developments such as the circa World War I military cistern systems, open pits, blockhouses and miscellaneous heavy debris, are hazardous to adults and children alike. Tunnels from both the Civil War and World War I exist under the park, and are subject to occasional collapse, developing openings into which the visitor may fall.

6. Malicious Mischief

Vandalism and other malicious mischief is destructive to park resources and also presents safety hazards to the visitor. Various sorts of damage to reconstructed huts and other structures, interpretive signs and devices, fences, etc., is frequently experienced. Numerous fires, suspected to be arson, have occurred in the recent past.

7. Management Priorities

Management has a mandate to preserve all historic resources at a high standard. This is a difficult responsibility to fulfill at present. Funds and personnel are not available in adequate amounts to maintain each and every resource at the desired standard. Therefore a decision must be made to determine which resource will get priority for the available manpower and funds. This does not imply that those not obtaining maintenance are lower in historical value. Attention must be given to those resources experiencing the greatest impact. These resources may receive immediate and intensive maintenance while others receive none.

Priorities for maintenance funding are based on the following criteria:

1. Those resources around which notable events took place and which played a significant role in the siege. These are essential for public understanding of the siege.
2. Present development and interpretive programs dictate that certain historic structures are receiving greater impact than those that are not so closely related to roads, trails, parking lots, and specific living history sites. Some of this impact adversely affects historic structures, i.e. human erosion of earthworks, and requires more immediate preservation treatment.
3. Resources which are currently receiving extensive damage and require immediate corrective measures.

8. Special Use Permits

The park has a variety of special use permits which affect park management. An outline of these permits and their purpose is attached as Appendix 13.

9. Knowledge of Cultural Resources

A great body of historical documentary data on the Civil War era activities which took place at the various units of Petersburg National Battlefield and in the entire Petersburg area exists in the form of contemporary eyewitness accounts, journals, official records, and private correspondence, as well as in the form of reminiscent accounts and post-contemporaneous publications. In the early 1960's National Park Service Historians, including Ed Bearss, Tom Harrison and others produced a number of National Park Service research manuscripts concerning the area's historic events.

In 1978 National Park Service Historian Harry Butowsky produced the comprehensive historical treatment, Appomattox Manor - City Point: A History, and also provided the park with additional historic research documentation which forms a comprehensive reference data base for both Civil War activities and a history of the Eppes estate.

The total body of such data provides a useful comprehensive picture of the era of the Petersburg siege. However available archeological and architectural data and up-to-date comprehensive planning for the park as a whole is extremely limited. Some archeological investigation of specific sites has been recently undertaken by the National Park Service, but this has been limited to sites of outstanding importance (i.e. The Crater and the Spring Garden area). Because of the lack of existing revised and updated planning documents reflecting changes in the park, the park's external environment, and in Federal and National Park Service land management laws and policies, the major park action planning of the middle 1960's is in many instances outdated.

V. MANAGEMENT GOALS

A. Preservation and Protection of Cultural Resources

To locate, identify, and preserve the park's cultural resources in a manner consistent with legislative and executive requirements and the Service's historic preservation policies.

To acquire information through research, surveys and other means necessary to facilitate optimum preservation, management and interpretation of the park's extensive cultural resources.

To protect and preserve the park's historic structures, roads, artifacts, earthworks, subterranean remains, and other historic resources, utilizing preservation techniques that retard deterioration to the greatest possible degree.

To stabilize, restore and, where consistent with Service policies, reconstruct historic structures and the cultural and natural landscape to represent as fully as practicable their 1864-65 appearance.

To monitor the condition of earthworks, historic buildings, and other historic resources and to restrict public use, modify management practices, and otherwise eliminate conditions having adverse effects on them.

To eliminate, to the degree possible, physical and visual intrusions into historic settings caused by roads, non-historic development, and utility lines.

To identify and preserve those structures having sufficient historic integrity to justify their preservation in part or in full as historic structures.

To manage, according to National Park Service standards, the park's historic (including archeological) artifact collection and library, and to make them available as appropriate for scholarly study and interpretation.

To identify appropriate historic materials for possible purchase and/or donation for park use.

To maintain Poplar Grove National Cemetery at a high standard.

B. Visitor Use

To utilize all land units of the historic resource base while fully protecting and preserving all cultural resources.

To permit enjoyment and use of all park units by managing them for day use on a year-round basis with a 7-day-a-week visitor services program, adjusting hours of operation in accordance with available staffing and seasonal visitation.

To foster an environmental ethic through informational programs which encourage visitor and community awareness and acceptance of the need for wise use of park resources, and help reduce the need for law enforcement measures.

To identify and prohibit non-conforming recreational uses which impact the historic atmosphere of the park, physically destroy the resource, and create safety hazards to users and visitors.

To protect both visitors and the resource base through successful law and safety regulation enforcement, including a continuous public information program.

To provide maximum possible accessibility to and utilization of physical park facilities by handicapped citizens.

To provide for the maintenance of public use facilities at the highest possible standard to accommodate maximum visitor use.

C. Interpretation

To identify and provide for appropriate interpretive use of the historic resource base relative to the primary interpretive themes of all park units of Petersburg National Battlefield, including their roles in the final phases of the Civil War.

After appropriate research, to interpret accurately all resource locations and structural remains (including earthworks and subterranean resources).

To maintain and acquire as necessary historical artifacts and collections, as detailed in Scope of Collections Statements, for the effective documentation and interpretation of all park units.

To give visitors an accurate and meaningful impression of the siege warfare which involved both soldiers and civilians and set Petersburg apart from most Civil War campaigns.

To provide tailored interpretive programs for special segments of the visitor public, including handicapped and other disadvantaged citizens and school groups.

To provide interpretive programs to meet needs for environmental education, portrayal of historic events, and safe visitor recreational use.

D. Access and Circulation

To promote efficient access to all park units and to ensure safe, uncongested circulation for visitors using their automobiles as well as for those on bicycles, horses and foot.

To limit public access to the Battlefield as required to protect historic resources.

To improve the quality of the visitor's experience by reducing congestion on the park tour road during periods of heavy visitation.

To cooperate with State and Local authorities to minimize traffic congestion on state and local roads which also serve as tour roads to the various separated park units.

E. Development

To ensure that development of all units of Petersburg National Battlefield is the minimum necessary for park administration and the provision of essential services to park visitors, and that non-historic facilities are compatible with preserving the historic setting of the park's cultural resources.

To ensure that adequate facilities are available for preservation, appropriate display, and scholarly study of the park's artifact collection and library.

F. Land Base

To identify, and to protect through acquisition, legislation, easements, zoning, or other means, a land base sufficient for the preservation and management of historic settings and related resources. This land base will permit maximum use of screening and protective measures to assure integrity of the resource and protection of its climate and atmosphere from surrounding development.

G. Cooperation

To cooperate with other governmental agencies, private organizations, and members of the public, to ensure that:

1. land use and visitor activities within and without park boundaries are compatible, to the greatest degree possible, with long-term preservation of the park's cultural resources and their settings;
2. , interpretive and recreational opportunities within all park units are complementary to those offered outside park units;
3. the local community is fully informed of facilities and programs available at Petersburg National Battlefield Field of Battle Areas and at City Point.

To achieve open and candid management of the park through extensive meetings and contacts in the Tri-City area based on a two-way flow of information.

VI. APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Petersburg Legislation February 11, 1925

An Act To provide for the inspection of the battle fields of the siege of Petersburg, Virginia, approved February 11, 1925 (43 Stat. 536)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a commission is hereby created, to be composed of the following members, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of War:

(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.

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 of the siege of Petersburg, Virginia, and the historical events associated therewith.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the commission, acting under the direction of the Secretary of War, to inspect the battle fields of the siege of Petersburg, Virginia, in order to ascertain the feasibility of preserving and marking for historical and professional military study such fields. The commission shall submit a report of its findings to the Secretary of War not later than December 1, 1925.

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.

Petersburg, Va. battle fields. Commission created. Army Engineer officer.

United States Civil War veteran. Confederate States Civil War veteran.

Qualifications of commission.

Inspection and report on feasibility of preserving, etc., for historical study, etc.

Amount authorized for expenses.

Appendix 2

Petersburg Legislation July 3, 1926

An Act To establish a national military park at the battle fields of the siege of Petersburg, Virginia, approved July 3, 1926 (44 Stat. 822)

Petersburg
National
Military Park,
Va.
Established to
preserve battle
fields of, when
title acquired.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to commemorate the campaign and siege and defense of Petersburg, Virginia, in 1864 and 1865 and to preserve for historical purposes the breastworks, earthworks, walls, or other defenses or shelters used by the armies therein the battle fields at Petersburg, in the State of Virginia, are hereby declared a national military park whenever the title to the same shall have been acquired by the United States by donation and the usual jurisdiction over the lands and roads of the same shall have been granted to the United States by the State of Virginia—that is to say, one hundred and eighty-five acres or so much thereof as the Secretary of War may deem necessary in and about the city of Petersburg, State of Virginia. (16 U.S.C. § 422.)

Acceptance of
donations of
lands, etc.,
authorized.

SEC. 2. 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 Petersburg National Military Park. (16 U.S.C. § 423a.)

Commission to
have supervi-
sion of, etc.

SEC. 3. The affairs of the Petersburg National Military Park 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. § 423b.)

Duties of com-
mission.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duties of the commissioners, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to superintend the opening or repair of such roads as may be necessary to the purposes of the park, and to ascertain and mark with historical tablets or otherwise, as the Secretary of War may determine, all breastworks, earthworks, 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 the said commission in establishing the park shall have authority, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to employ such labor and service 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. § 423c.)

Appendix 2

Acceptance of gifts, etc., authorized.	SEC. 5. The commission, acting through the Secretary of War, is authorized to receive gifts and contributions from States, Territories, societies, organizations, and individuals for the Petersburg National Military Park: <i>Provided</i> , That all contributions of money received shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and credited to a fund to be designated "Petersburg National Military Park 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. § 423d.)
Proviso. Moneys to be deposited to credit of special fund.	
States may mark lines of battle of their troops.	SEC. 6. It shall be lawful for the authorities of any State having had troops engaged at Petersburg, to enter upon the lands and approaches of the Petersburg National Military Park for the purpose of ascertaining and marking the lines of battle of troops engaged therein: <i>Provided</i> , That before any such lines are permanently designated, the position of the lines and the proposed methods of marking them by monuments, tablets, or 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: <i>Provided</i> , That no discrimination shall be made against any State as to the manner of designating lines, but any grant made to any State by the Secretary of War may be used by any other State. (16 U.S.C. § 423e.)
Proviso. Approval of marking, etc., by the Secretary of War required.	
No discrimination in designating lines.	
Penalty for destroying, injuring, etc., property.	SEC. 7. If any person shall, except by permission of the Secretary of War, destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any monument, column, statues, memorial structures, 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 United States commissioner or court, justice of the peace of the county in which the offense may be committed, or any other court of competent jurisdiction, shall for each and every such offense forfeit and pay a

Appendix 2

Recovery.	fine, in the discretion of the said United States commissioner or court, justice of the peace or other court, according to the aggravation of the offense, of not less than \$5 nor more than \$500, one-half for the use of the park and the other half to the informant, to be enforced and recovered before such United States commissioner or court, justice of the peace or other court, 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. § 423f.)
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. § 423g.)
Report to Congress on acquisition of the land. Superintendent to be appointed.	SEC. 9. 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. § 423h.)
Authorization for expenses. <i>Post</i> , p. 1140.	SEC. 10. To enable the Secretary of War to begin to carry out the provisions of this Act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated not more than the sum of \$15,000, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available until expended, after the United States has acquired title, and disbursements under this Act shall be annually reported by the Secretary of War to Congress. (See 16 U.S.C. § 423i.)

Appendix 3

Petersburg Legislation February 25, 1929

Excerpt from "An Act To authorize appropriations for construction at military posts, and for other purposes," approved February 25, 1929 (45 Stat. 1301, 1305)

Petersburg
Military Park,
Va.
Portion of
Camp Lee,
may be transferred to.

Vol. 44, p. 822.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to transfer to the Petersburg National Military Park such portion of the Camp Lee Military Reservation, Virginia, as in his discretion may be required in connection with the establishment of the Petersburg National Military Park, as authorized by the Act of Congress approved July 3, 1926.

Appendix 4

Petersburg Legislation September 7, 1949

An Act To add certain surplus land to Petersburg National Military Park, Virginia, to define the boundaries thereof, and for other purposes, approved September 7, 1949 (63 Stat. 691)

Petersburg
National
Military Park,
Va.
Additional
land.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Department of the Army is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the Department of the Interior, without reimbursement, two tracts of land, comprising two hundred six acres, more or less, situated on either side of Siege Road adjacent to Petersburg National Military Park, Virginia. Upon completion of such transfer, all lands, interest in lands, and other property in Federal ownership and under the administration of the National Park Service as a part of or in conjunction with Petersburg National Military Park, in and about the city of Petersburg, Virginia, and comprising one thousand five hundred thirty-one acres, more or less, upon publication of the description thereof in the Federal Register by the Secretary of the Interior, shall constitute the Petersburg National Military Park. (16 U.S.C. § 423a-1.)

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is further authorized to adjust the boundary of the Petersburg National Military Park through purchase, exchange, or transfer: *Provided*, That in doing so the total area of the park will not be increased and that such changes will

Appendix 5

Petersburg Legislation
August 24, 1962

An Act To change the name of the Petersburg National Military Park, to provide for acquisition of a portion of the Five Forks Battlefield, and for other purposes, approved August 24, 1962 (76 Stat. 403)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Petersburg National Military Park, established under authority of the Act of July 3, 1926 (44 Stat. 822; 16 U.S.C. 423a, 423b-423h), and enlarged pursuant to the Act of September 7, 1949 (63 Stat. 691; 16 U.S.C. 423a-1, 423a-2), is redesignated the Petersburg National Battlefield.

Petersburg
National
Battlefield.
Designation.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Interior, in furtherance of the purposes of the Acts referred to in section 1 of this Act, may acquire by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, transfer, or by such other means as he deems to be in the public interest, not to exceed twelve hundred acres of land or interests in land at the site of the Battle of Five Forks for addition to the Petersburg National Battlefield. Lands and interests in lands acquired by the Secretary pursuant to this section shall, upon publication of a description thereof in the Federal Register, become a part of the Petersburg National Battlefield, and thereafter shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 533; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2, 3), as amended and supplemented.

Publication
in F.R.

Sec. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than \$90,000, as are necessary to acquire land pursuant to section 2 of this Act.

Appropriation.

Appendix 6

Petersburg Legislation April 11, 1972

3. Petersburg

An Act to provide for increases in appropriation ceilings and boundary changes in certain units of the national park system, and for other purposes. (36 Stat. 123)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE III—BOUNDARY CHANGES

SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to revise the boundaries of the following units of the national park system:

(1) Petersburg National Battlefield, Virginia: to exclude approximately 257.53 acres.

SEC. 302. The boundary revisions authorized in section 301 shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register of a map or other description of the lands added or excluded by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 303. Within the boundaries of the areas as revised in accordance with section 301, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire lands and interest therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or transfer from any other Federal agency. Lands and interests therein so acquired shall become part of the area to which they are added, and shall be subject to all laws, rules, and regulations applicable thereto. When acquiring any land pursuant to this Act, the Secretary (i) may tender, to the owner or owners of record on the date of enactment of this Act, a revocable permit for the continued use and occupancy of such land or any portion thereof subject to such terms and conditions as he deems necessary or (ii) may acquire any land pursuant to this Act subject to the retention of a right of use and occupancy for a term not to exceed 25 years or for the life of the owner or owners. Lands and interests therein excluded from the areas pursuant to section 301 may be exchanged for non-Federal lands within the boundaries as revised, or they may be transferred to the jurisdiction of any other Federal agency or to a State or political subdivision thereof, without monetary consideration, as the Secretary of the Interior may deem appropriate. In exercising the authority in this section with respect to lands and interests therein excluded from the areas, the Secretary of the Interior may,

Appendix 6

on behalf of the United States, retrocede to the appropriate State exclusive or concurrent legislative jurisdiction subject to such terms and conditions as he may deem appropriate, over such lands, to be effective upon acceptance thereof by the State. Any such lands not so exchanged or transferred may be disposed of in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

• • • • •
Approved April 11, 1972.

Appendix 7

Petersburg Legislation
November 10, 1978

PUBLIC LAW 95-625 NOV. 10, 1978 92 STAT. 346

Public Law 95-625

95th Congress

An Act

To authorize additional appropriations for the acquisition of lands and interests
in lands within the Sawtooth National Recreation Area in Idaho. Nov. 10, 1978
(S. 791)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the
United States of America in Congress assembled, National Parks
and Recreation
Act of 1978.

SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978".

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definition.
Sec. 3. Authorization of appropriations.

ADDITION OF EPPES MANOR TO PETERSBURG NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

SEC. 313. (a) The Secretary is authorized to acquire the historic Eppes Manor, and such other lands adjacent thereto, not to exceed twenty-one acres, for addition to the Petersburg National Battlefield, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Petersburg National Battlefield, Virginia", numbered APMA 80-001, and dated May 1973.

(b) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$2,200,000 to carry out the purposes of this section.

Appendix 8

Inventory of Cultural Resources

This inventory of cultural resources within and (in the case of three historic roads) adjacent to the authorized boundaries of Petersburg National Battlefield is arranged into the following five major groups; Petersburg Field of Battle Areas, Poplar Grove National Cemetery, City Point (Eppes Manor), Five Forks Battlefield, and Non-Park Historic Roads. A grid location is given for each cultural resource in the Petersburg Field of Battle Areas, Poplar Grove National Cemetery, and for Non-Park Historic Roads; to use the grid locator reference system, refer to the large Petersburg Field of Battle Areas map, and match the alphabetical and numerical series location at the left side and at the bottom of the map as coordinates.

A. Petersburg Field of Battle Areas

I. Main Unit

Grid Location

H-22

a. Battery 5 (Confederate) or Battery 4 (Union): One of the 55 redans and lunettes of the original Confederate Defense Line (The Dimmock Line). Battery 5, a 17-gun work, was captured by Union forces on June 15, 1864. It was later incorporated into the Union Siege Line as Battery 4.

H-21

b. Jordan House: Located in a grove of trees about 100 yards south of Battery 5, portions of the old cellar are intact. The house was used by the Union Army as a headquarters and a signal station.

H-22

c. Battery 6: (Confederate) Lunette gun position - no earthworks remain.

H-22

d. Jordan Family Burial Ground: Located in the Battery 5 area, this family plot which contains six known graves is on land that was formerly the Jordan farm. The graves according to inscriptions date from 1850; the markers appear to have been placed later.

I-21

e. Friend House (Whitehill): Located about 250 yards south of the Jordan House site, all that remains of this house is a cellar. The original house was of two-story brick construction; it is reputed to have been a duplication of the Jordan House. The Friend House was used as a headquarters and a signal station by the Union Army. It was demolished in the 1920's.

- I-22 f. Battery 7 (Confederate): Another Confederate work (3 guns) on the Dimmock Line. Its location is some 400 feet southeast of the junction of the Entrance Road and Route 36. Only part of the earthworks remain.
- J-21 g. Battery 8 (Confederate or Fort Friend (Union)): Located on Siege Road, this battery fell along with Battery 5 and Battery 7. Later the battery was refaced towards Petersburg and named Fort Friend by the Union soldiers. Union artillery fire from the Fort played an important part in the Battle of Fort Stedman.
- J-21 h. Battery 9 (Confederate): Located at the junction of the Jordan Point Road (dates prior to Civil War) and Prince George Court House Road (Colonial), this battery was also captured on June 15, 1864. Only a few mounds of earth remain.
- K-21 i. Prince George Court House Road: Approximately one and a quarter miles of this 18th Century Road, which once connected Petersburg with Prince George Court House, some 5 miles east of Petersburg, are in the park.
- J-22 j. Jordan Point Road: This road from Jordan Point on the James River joined the Prince George Court House Road at Battery 9 of the Confederate Dimmock Line. About 550 yards of the road site are within Park boundaries.
- L-21 k. U. S. Military Railroad: This railroad, constructed between September 1, 1864, and the end of February 1865, was nearly 22 miles in length, although only 2450 feet of its roadbed site are in the Park. Meade's Station, an important railroad siding and supply depot on the U. S. Military Railroad used by President Lincoln when he visited the Petersburg Front on March 25, 1865, is the only station site within the Park.
- K-20 l. Dunn House: This site is about 200 yards south of Battery 9 of the Confederate Dimmock Line. There are no visible remains of the Dunn House, which was used as an IX Corps Hospital.
- K-20 m. Gibbons House: This site is about 200 yards west of the Dunn House site. A signal station for the Union forces was erected nearby.

I-19

n. Hare House: The site is located on Hare Hill behind Fort Stedman. No visible evidence of this house remains.

I-18

o. Colquitt's Salient (Confederate): From this fortification, located some 260 yards west of Fort Stedman, the Confederates launched their last offensive on March 25, 1865.

I-18

p. Gracie's Dam: The dam is located between Colquitt's and Gracie's Salients. Sortie Road cuts across the top adjacent to Colquitt's Salient. Gracie's Dam was constructed during the fall of 1864 to dam Taylor's (Poor) Creek, which flows behind Colquitt. The well-defined remains of the dam are broken only at the Creek.

I-18

q. Gracie's Salient (Confederate): These extensive remains are located approximately 400 yards south-west of Colquitt's Salient and 400 yards west of Fort Haskell.

I-19

r. Battery 10 (Union): Located 100 feet north of Fort Stedman. This was the first work captured by the Confederates during the Battle of Fort Stedman. No remains of the battery are now apparent.

J-19

s. Fort Stedman (Union): Located on Siege Road, this 9-gun fort was the focal point of attack during the Battle of Fort Stedman, March 25, 1865.

J-19

t. Battery 11 (Union): This 3-mortar position is located on Siege Road. It was captured and lost by the Confederates during the Battle of Fort Stedman.

K-18

u. Fort Haskell (Union): Located on Siege Road, this 12-gun fort is one of the best preserved works in the park. The Confederate push to the south during the Battle of Fort Stedman was stopped at this fort.

K-18

v. Battery 13 (Union): This 5-gun battery is located on Siege Road.

K-17

w. Fort Morton or 14-gun Battery (Union): Located on Siege Road, about 800 yards east of the Crater. All of Fort Morton has been obliterated.

K-17

x. Taylor House: Brick foundation and chimney mark the site of this house which stood between the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad and Fort Morton. The house, built during the first quarter of the 19th Century, was burned in June, 1864. A postwar frame house built on the site has been demolished. Ruins of the house were used as a reference point by commanders of both armies.

L-17

y. Battery 16 (Union): Only a small part of this 10-gun fortification located near junction Routes 460 and 109 is intact.

K-17

z. Elliott's Salient (Confederate): The remains of this fortification are located at "The Crater". Some of the earthworks are quite evident in an area that is part of the Crater Battlefield. The Federal Mine is perpendicular to the Salient.

II. Pennsylvania Monument

M-14

This marker commemorates the officers and men from the State of Pennsylvania, particularly those of Burnside's Ninth Corps, who served at Petersburg. The monument is a tall obelisk of many hewn stones, with the bronze figure of a Federal soldier standing on the north side of the base. Located on Wakefield Street near its junction with Goodrich Street.

III. Gowan Monument

M-15

This monument honors the men of the 48th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiment and Colonel George W. Gowan who was killed in action in front of Fort Mahone, April 2, 1865. The Monument is a stone base topped with the standing bronze figure of a Union Officer. Located at the intersection of Crater Road and Sycamore Street.

IV. Fort Wadsworth Unit

P-7

Fort Wadsworth: Located at Flank and Halifax Roads, this fort, designed for ten guns, is very well preserved except for part of the parapet and ditch at the entrance. The fort and the adjacent Halifax Road bisect the site of the Battle of Weldon Railroad.

O-6

Short Flank: This section of road is included in the Fort Wadsworth Unit but is not contiguous with the fort itself. It runs from the Petersburg city limits to Virginia State Secondary Route 676.

V. Long Flank Unit

Beginning 115 yards east of Squirrel Level Road and running west one mile to Fort Fisher at the junction with Church Road, this unit includes Forts Urmston, Conahey and Fisher and their connecting breastworks which formed part of the western extension of the Union siege line in this area.

M-5.

a. Fort Urmston: Located at the junction of Flank and Squirrel Level Roads, only part of this 6-gun fort remains.

M-4

b. Fort Conahey: This fort designed for eleven guns is located about 735 yards west of Fort Urmston.

L-3

c. Fort Fisher: Located about 600 yards west of Fort Conahey at junction of Church and Flank Roads, this 21-gun fort, reputed to be the largest earthen fort in North America, is well preserved. From this general area the Union Army launched the final assault on the Confederate defenses, April 2, 1865. The opening in the Federal Main Line used for the advance is evident in that part of the Line from Fort Fisher to Fort Welch.

VI. Fishhook Unit

The Fishhook Unit begins at Fort Fisher on the west side of Church Road and extends in a long arc some 850 yards to the west and south. Included here are high breastworks and well preserved moats-connecting one large battery and Union Forts Welch and Gregg. This refused section of works anchored the west end of the Main Union siege line.

L-2

a. Fort Welch: Located about 500 yards southwest of Fort Fisher, this 9-gun fort is probably the best preserved on the battlefield.

L-2

b. Fort Gregg (Union): This fortification is located about 330 yards south of Fort Welch. It is not easily accessible.

VII. Fort Wheaton

M-3 Fort Wheaton: This 9-gun fort is located about 735 yards south of Fort Fisher, some 400 feet off Church Road. It is not easily accessible.

VIII. Confederate Fort Gregg

H-5 Located about 200 feet east of the Boydton Plank Road and Church Road junction, this 5-gun fort is well preserved. This is the site of the famous "Defense of Fort Gregg" by Confederate troops on April 2, 1865. This heroic action allowed Lee enough time to pull back his troops and evacuate Petersburg.

B. Poplar Grove National Cemetery

P-5 The cemetery, located one-half mile south of Petersburg one State Route 675 (Vaughn Road), was established in July, 1866, on the site of a Union encampment. Of the 6,314 interments, only 36 are those of Confederates.

C. City Point (Eppes Manor, also referred to as Appomattox Manor)

This addition to the park is located at the confluence of the Appomattox and James Rivers and will include up to 21 acres of land. It is the site of Eppes Manor, an Antebellum plantation house. The surrounding land has been in the ownership of the Eppes family since 1635.

City Point was the center of the great logistics effort of the Union Army during the Siege of Petersburg. The wharves along the James River shoreline were laden with military supplies steadily unloaded from a veritable flotilla of ships anchored offshore. The U.S. Military Railroad system utilized the tracks and shops of the City Point to Petersburg Railroad which began at dockside. The Eppes Manor house itself was the center for the communications network connecting General U.S. Grant with Washington, D.C. as well as with other far-flung Union Army Commands.

D. Five Forks Battlefield

The Battle of Five Forks was the culminating engagement of the siege of Petersburg. The defeat of a Confederate Division there resulted in the taking of the Southside Railroad by the federals, thus cutting the last line of supply to Lee's forces in Petersburg. The authorized battlefield area is presently in several private ownerships. Most of the extant Confederate earthworks are along White Oak Road.

E. Non-Park Historic Roads

Grid Location

The following roads are not under federal ownership or control but are listed here because they were all used by the Union and Confederate Armies and are adjacent to Park Units.

J-16

I. Jerusalem Plank Road (U.S. 301): This road forms part of the Park boundaries at the Crater and Fort Davis. During the Civil War it ran southeast to Jerusalem (Courtland), Virginia.

P-7

II. Halifax Road (Route 604): The present Halifax Road, on the roadbed site of the wartime Weldon Railroad, traverses the battlefield of the Battle of the Weldon Railroad. The park tour crosses the site of the road at Fort Wadsworth.

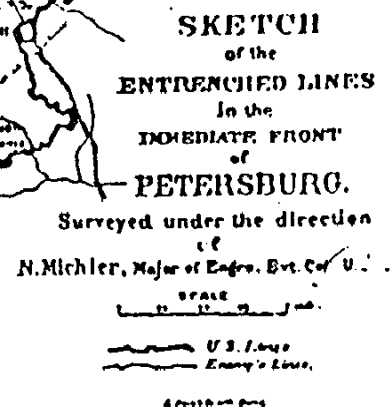
O-5

III. Vaughn Road (Route 675): This road crosses Flank Road west of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad underpass. The road is also on the site of the Battle of the Weldon Railroad and was used during the fighting by the Confederate forces, principally for their artillery. The park tour uses this road to Poplar Grove National Cemetery.

Appendix 9

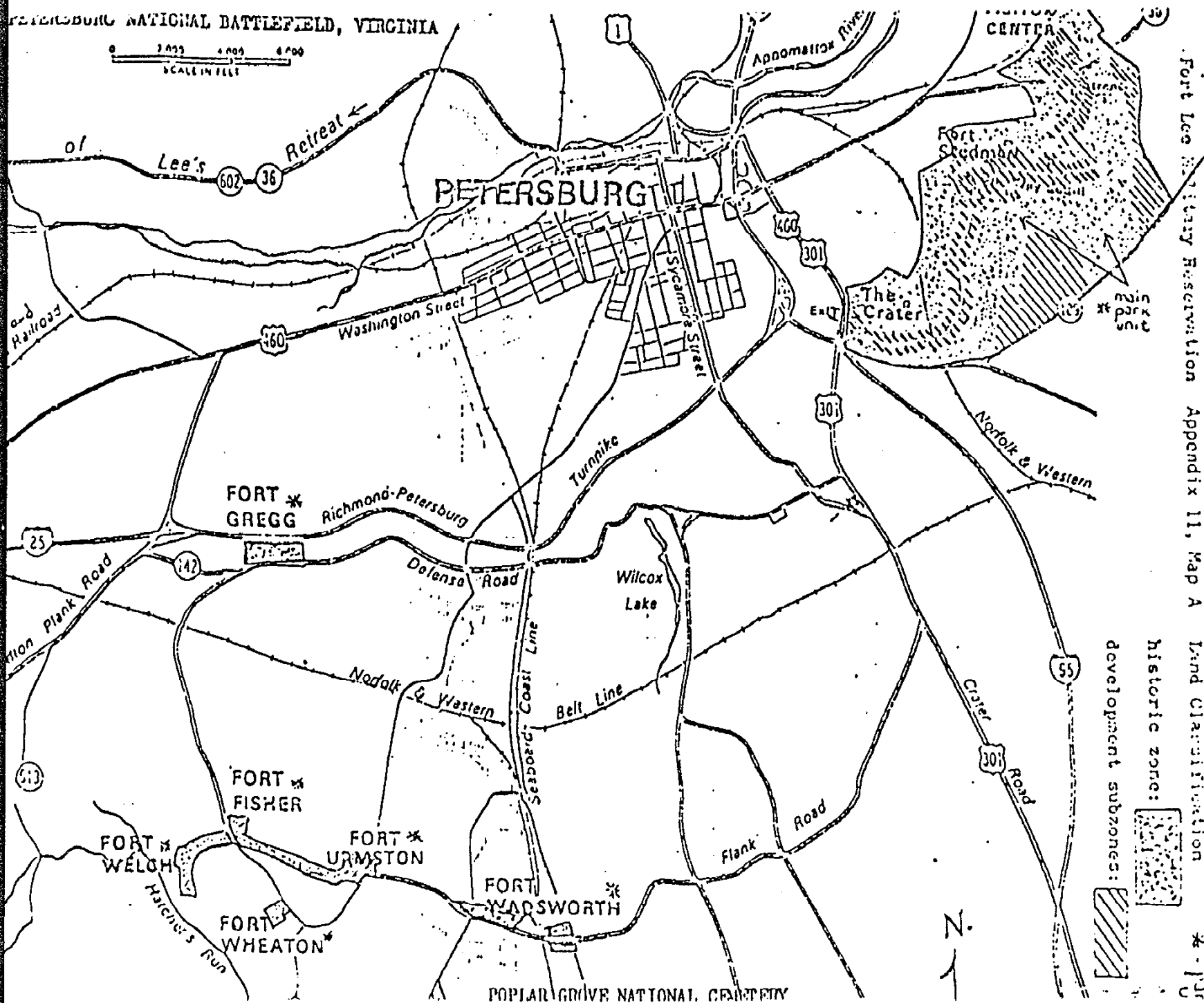
Appendix 9 is the Petersburg Field of Battle Areas Statement for Management Reference Map. This large folded map is cross-referenced to the Inventory of Cultural Resources which is Appendix 8. Appendix 9 is included separately with this Statement for Management.

Historic sketch of the entrenched lines in the immediate front of Petersburg.



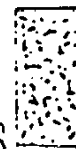
PETERSBURG NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD, VIRGINIA

0 2,000 4,000 6,000
SCALE IN FEET



Fort Lee Military Reservation Appendix II, Map A

Land Classification
historic zone:
development subzones:



N

Appendix 12

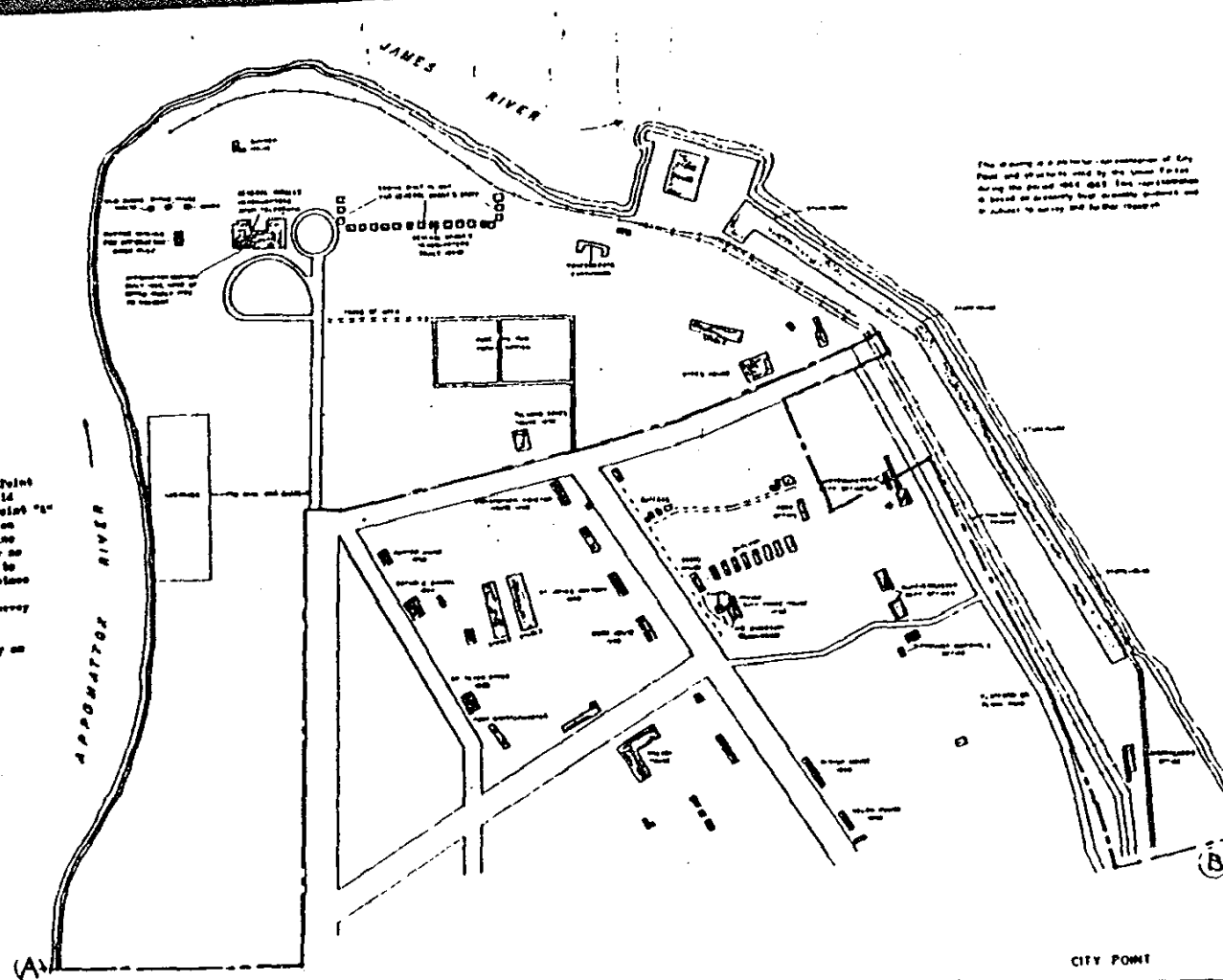
COLOR CODE

- 1 [Symbol] Section built in 1944 now of which survey about ground today
- 2 [Symbol] Do not the structure presently standing above ground

Authorized Boundary

The authorized boundary for the City Point west of Petersburg National Battlefield follows the existing shoreline from point "a" on the Appomattox River to point "b" on the James River. The existing shoreline along the James River is not the same as shown on this historic base map, due to erosion and other shoreline changes since the Civil War. To determine accurate present shoreline configuration, a survey is necessary.

The lines for the authorized boundary as land are accurate as shown.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

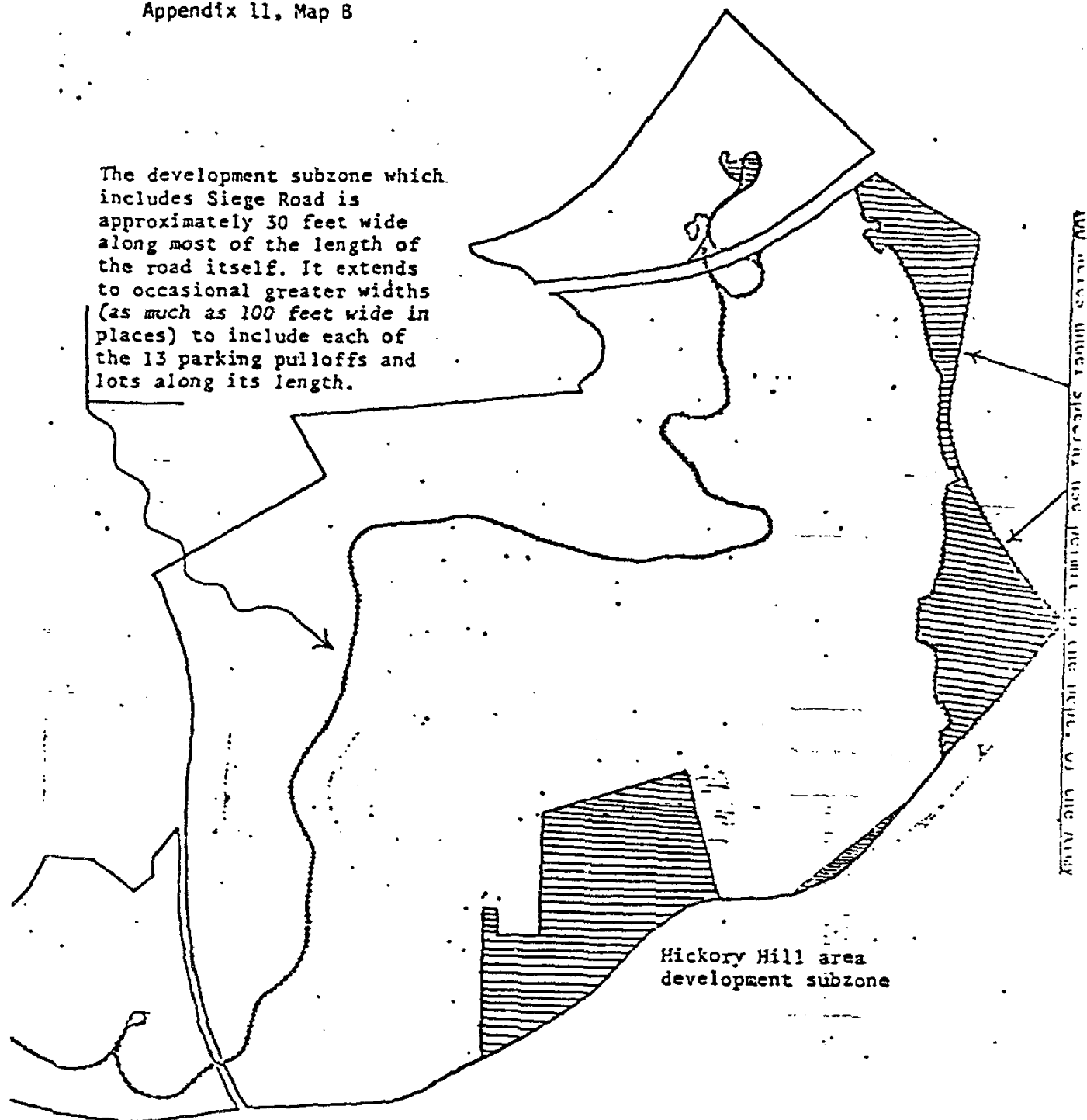
PETERSBURG
NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

POMEROY COUNTY
VIRGINIA

HISTORIC
BASE MAP

Appendix 11, Map 8

The development subzone which includes Siege Road is approximately 30 feet wide along most of the length of the road itself. It extends to occasional greater widths (as much as 100 feet wide in places) to include each of the 13 parking pulloffs and lots along its length.



Hickory Hill area
development subzone

Land Classification
development subzones
historic zone: all other
areas

Appendix 13

Special Use Permits

Utilities

The park contains a variety of utilities and utility right-of-ways. Some of the utilities simply cross the park and are not utilized by the park while the majority enter the park and are utilized to operate the various park functions and activities.

A. This list of Utilities is under Special Use Permit, but is not utilized for park operation.

1. Commonwealth Natural Gas Corporation - Permit #1:325:32.
This permit is for a natural gas transmission line with a 50-foot right-of-way, crossing the park in a general north-south direction east of Fort Stedman.
2. C & P Telephone - Permit #1:325:35.
This permit contains underground and overhead lines at five (5) different locations in the park.
3. Virginia Electric and Power Company - Permit #5:325:0035.
This permit is for an overhead power line crossing Flank Road between Squirrel Level Road and Route 676 to serve surrounding communities. Line crosses in a general north-south direction.
4. Virginia Electric and Power Company - Permit #1:325:30.
This permit is for underground line, poles, guy wires, and street lights for the City of Petersburg and runs just inside the park boundary along Crater Road on 301 at the park exit. Line runs generally in a north-south direction.
5. Virginia Electric and Power Company - Permit #1:325:9.
Overhead line crossing in a north-south direction of park land at Harrison's Creek and Route 36. Utility serves local community.
6. Southside Electric Cooperative - Permit #1:325:35.
The overhead line crosses Flank Road in a north-south direction and is utilized by the local community.

List of utilities under Special Use Permit, that are used for park operations.

1. Virginia Electric and Power Company - Permit #13258001.
These overhead lines run into the park from Whitehill Subdivision to service two park residences, storage building (old maintenance), to operate pump to supply water to residences and storage area, and to operate the audio equipment at Fort Stedman. These lines generally run in a north-south direction along park service road.
2. Virginia Electric and Power Company - Permit #1:325:29.
Underground line to service the audio unit at Fort Morton. Line runs generally north-south direction from Route 460.
3. Virginia Electric and Power Company - Permit #13257003.
This is an overhead and underground line with poles that services the audio unit at the Crater. Line runs generally north-south.
4. Southside Electric Cooperative - Permit #PETE-6-59.
This overhead line services Poplar Grove National Cemetery. Line runs generally east-west.
5. C & P Telephone - Permit #13257007.
Serves park Quarters #20.
6. C & P Telephone - Permit #13257005.
Serves Operations Building and Quarters #7 at Ft. Stedman.
7. Virginia Electric and Power Company - Permit #477080003.
Serves park Quarters #32.
8. Virginia Electric and Power Company - Permit #47708002.
Serves park Quarters #44 and Buildings #39 and #47.
9. Virginia Electric and Power Company - Permit #13257008.
Serves park Quarters #20.
10. Virginia Electric and Power Company - Permit #13257004.
Serves park audio station at the Maine Monument.

Other Special Use Permits.

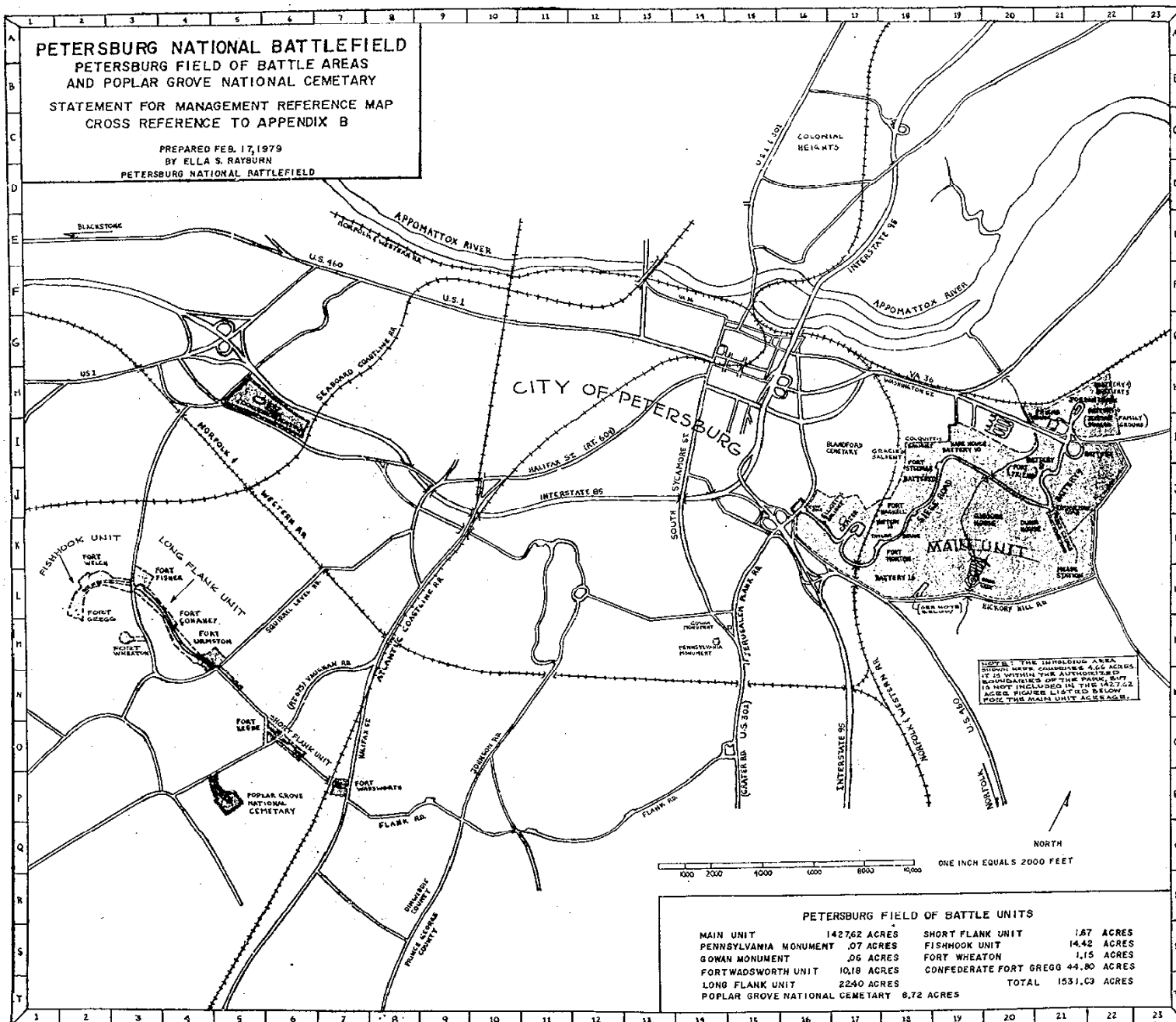
1. Fort Lee - Permit #13257009.
This permit is for maintaining a water pumping station,

water line, reservoir, roadway, power line, holding reviews, training and recreation. The permit covers approximately 100 acres on the east side of the park, which is generally open land. The water pumping station is also located in this area near Meade Station. The water line (intake line) crosses the park in an east-west direction from the pumping station to the Norfolk and Western RR on the west side of the park, north of Fort Haskell. The water service line leaves the pumping station and runs in an easterly direction to "A" Avenue. A power line also leaves the pumping station by underground cable and runs north in direction to the audio unit on Meade Station Trail.

2. Fort Lee - Permit #13257001.
This permit is for a 36" drain line.
3. Fort Lee - Permit #477080001.
This permit is for the maintenance of a roadway and a drainage ditch at junction of "A" and Mahone Avenue.
4. Department of Public Works-City of Petersburg - Permit #477090001.
This permit is for the widening and maintenance of Wakefield Street and the construction and maintenance of a sidewalk at the Pennsylvania Monument.
5. Seaboard Coastline Railroad Company - Permit #1:325:10.
This permit is for the construction of tracks for the extension of the Collier Switching Yards.
6. Wayne Sadler - Permit #53258002.
This permit is for farming lands around Confederate Fort Gregg, acreage 31.8.
7. Commonwealth of Virginia - Permit #13257002.
Road widening and maintenance at Confederate Fort Gregg.

PETERSBURG NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
PETERSBURG FIELD OF BATTLE AREAS
AND POPLAR GROVE NATIONAL CEMETARY
STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT REFERENCE MAP
CROSS REFERENCE TO APPENDIX B

PREPARED FEB. 17, 1979
 BY ELLA S. RAYBURN
 PETERSBURG NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD



NOTE: THE INVOLVING AREA
 SHOWN HERE COMPREHENSIVE 450 ACRES
 IT IS WITHIN THE AUTHORITY OF THE
 MONUMENTS OF THE PARK, BUT
 IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE 1427.62
 ACRES FIGURES LISTED BELOW
 FOR THE MAIN UNIT ACRES.

0 1000 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000
 ONE INCH EQUALS 2000 FEET

PETERSBURG FIELD OF BATTLE UNITS

MAIN UNIT	1427.62 ACRES	SHORT FLANK UNIT	1.87 ACRES
PENNSYLVANIA MONUMENT	.07 ACRES	FISHHOOK UNIT	14.42 ACRES
GOWAN MONUMENT	.06 ACRES	FORT WHEATON	1.15 ACRES
FORT WADSWORTH UNIT	10.18 ACRES	CONFEDERATE FORT GREGG	44.80 ACRES
LONG FLANK UNIT	2240 ACRES	TOTAL	1551.03 ACRES
POPLAR GROVE NATIONAL CEMETARY	6.72 ACRES		