

D-2C

IN
STORAGE

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT

PETERSBURG NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
Petersburg, Virginia 23804

Submitted by:

Frank J. DeLoach
Superintendent

1/9/87
Date

Approved by:

James W. Clement
Regional Director

2/13/87
Date

ON MICROFILM

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT
PETERSBURG NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
LOCATION	1
PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE	1
INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS	2
Legislative and Administrative Requirements	2
Resources	4
Land Uses and Trends	10
Visitor Use Analysis	12
Facilities and Equipment Analysis	16
Status of Planning	19
MAJOR ISSUES	21
MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	25
APPENDIX	
Legislation	
Maps	
Staff Credits	

INTRODUCTION

This statement for management provides a brief, concise, up-to-date inventory of the condition of Petersburg National Battlefield and a general analysis of its problems. No prescriptive decisions on future management and use of the park are involved. A format, however, is provided for evaluating present conditions, identifying major issues, listing significant information voids in the park's data base, and the way it is currently being managed, operated, and used.

LOCATION

Petersburg National Battlefield is located in the 4th Congressional District of the Commonwealth of Virginia and specifically 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 of 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.

PARK PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

An Act establishing Petersburg National Military Park (name later changed to Petersburg National Battlefield) dated July 3, 1926 (44 Stat. 822) states the park's purpose:

...to commemorate the campaign and siege and defense of Petersburg, Virginia, in 1864 and 1865 to preserve for historical purposes the breastworks, earthworks, walls, or other defenses or shelters used by the armies therein...

The Battlefield has primary historical significance to the people of the United States because it commemorates the final and deciding campaign of the Civil War from June 15, 1864 to April 3, 1865 that led to General Robert E. Lee's withdrawal from Petersburg and subsequent surrender of Confederate forces at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865.

INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

Legislative & Administrative Requirements

Following the Act of July 3, 1926 (44 Stat. 822) establishing Petersburg National Military Park, several additional actions by the Congress and President have taken place to add, transfer and exclude lands and to change the Park name.

The Act of February 25, 1929 (45 Stat. 1301, 1305) and September 7, 1949 (63 Stat. 691) authorized the transfer of lands from Camp Lee to Petersburg National Military Park and established a land ceiling of one thousand five hundred thirty one acres.

Executive Order No. 6166 of June 10, 1933 transferred Poplar Grove National Cemetery from the War Department to the Interior Department. A total of 8.72 acres were transferred and no acreage ceiling was established.

The Act of August 24, 1962 (76 Stat. 403) authorized the Five Forks Battlefield comprising twelve hundred acres and directed the Park name to be changed to Petersburg National Battlefield.

The Act of April 11, 1972 (86 Stat. 120) authorized the exclusion of approximately 257.53 acres from Petersburg National Battlefield to local governments, provided certain protective requirements were agreed to by those local governments.

The Act of November 10, 1978 (92 Stat. 346) authorized the acquisition of historic Eppes Manor and such lands adjacent thereto not to exceed twenty one acres be added to Petersburg National Battlefield.

The National Park Service has exclusive, concurrent and proprietary jurisdictions over these lands.

The Battlefield lands are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and as such are protected by several legislative Acts. The Antiquities Act of 1906, the National Park Service Organic Act of 1916, the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 provide the necessary protection. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and Executive Order No. 11593 provide additional protection.

There are two Memorandums of Understanding (MOU). One provides for mutual fire aid between the Battlefield and Fort Lee. The second provides for a potable water supply for the Battlefield Visitor Center and Maintenance Area and is supplied by the Fort Lee Engineers to the Battlefield at a reduced rate.

There are three Letters of Authorization (LOA) that provide a service to the Battlefield Visitor Center and Maintenance Area. One provides sewer service by the City of Petersburg, the second provides electrical service by Virginia Power and the third provides phone service by Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company.

There are nineteen Special Use Permits (SUP) that provide for a variety of services. Ten are for electrical service for Battlefield facilities or transmission lines to the local community, two are for telephone service, one is a natural gas transmission line, one is for a water transmission line, one is for a storm drain, one is for the widening of a railroad switching yard, two are for street and sidewalk and road widening and one is for farming..

Resources

Of the currently authorized 1,531 acres for field of battle areas immediately around Petersburg, 1518.76 are now in Federal ownership. 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 climactic 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.

a. Cultural Resources

1) Main Unit

The main unit of the park, 1427.62 acres, stretches between Confederate Battery 5 and the Crater. Battery 5, about 150 yards north of the Visitor Center, is part of the "Dimmock Line", the original Confederate defense line built to defend Petersburg from assault. The present day Battery 5, (Union Battery IV) has the configuration given it after its capture on June 15, 1864, when Union troops built a wall on the west and south sides and placed heavy artillery inside. Union forces missed their best chance to capture Petersburg and write a different ending to the War at Battery 5.

The park tour road follows the "Dimmock Line" from Battery 6 through Battery 9, where it turns west for a mile then south along the Union siege line. Confederate batteries 10, 11, 12 and 13 are located south of Battery 9 within the park boundary. East of Battery 9 are road traces of the Jordan Point Road and the Prince George Courthouse Road. Approximately 1/2 mile east of Battery 9 is the site of Meade Station, a supply point located along the U. S. Military Railroad. From Fort Stedman to the site of Fort Morton the tour road follows the Union siege line. Fort Stedman is the scene of "Lee's Last Grand Offensive", a battle which occurred on the morning of March 25, 1865. Just to the north of Fort Stedman occurred the charge of the first Maine Heavy Artillery, which resulted in the heaviest regimental loss in a single action of the Civil War. The site of Union Battery X, Battery XI, site of Battery XII, Fort Haskell, Battery XIII, Battery XIV, site of Fort Morton, site of Battery XV and Battery XVI are all along the tour road or in the immediate vicinity. Some 300 yards west of Fort Stedman is Colquitt's Salient. This strong Confederate position was established on the night of the 17th of June, 1864 and was one of the focal points of the Union assault on the 18th. Colquitt's Salient, Gracie's Salient, a short distance to the south, and Elliott's Salient(Crater), about one mile to the south were all strong points on the Confederate defense line which held until Petersburg was evacuated. Between the forts, salients and batteries are several miles of connecting breastworks. Also of importance are the site of

historic railways, roads, camp areas, Gracie's Dam, six significant house sites and the Jordan family burial ground.

2) 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. There are 6,312 headstones at the cemetery.

3) Other Western Units

Separate from the main unit are several outlying areas which preserve examples of fortifications and fields of battle south and west of Petersburg.

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.

The Long Flank unit, 22.40 acres along Flank Road, includes Union Forts Urnston, Conahey, and Fisher. Forts Urnston 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, is located slightly east of the "fishhook" or "return" at the end of the Union siege line that was established after the Battle of Peebles' Farm. This fort was part of a temporary Confederate line disputed in the Peebles Farm Battle and named by Confederates "Fort Archer". The fort is located along 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.

Two isolated monuments are located within the city limits of Petersburg and occupy a total area of .13 acres. The "Pennsylvania Monument" on Wakefield Street commemorates the Pennsylvania regiments of the IX Army Corps. The "Gowan" monument commemorates the service of the 48th Pennsylvania Regiment and two of its commanders, Col. Henry Pleasants and Lt. Col. George Gowan who was killed by a cannon shot near the spot on April 2, 1865. This monument is situated 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.

4) Five Forks Unit

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.

Five Forks today still retains some of the defensive earthworks built by Confederate forces during the battle. Recent logging operations at the east end of the battlefield, "The Angle", have wreaked considerable havoc upon the low, hastily built works so that now many suffer permanent damage and others are very difficult to locate in the debris and heavy undergrowth currently flourishing on the site. "Burnt Quarter", a pre-Revolutionary War farmhouse, stood in the midst of the fighting on April 1, 1865. (Burnt Quarter derives its name from the action taken by Lt. Col. Banastre Tarlton in 1781, during a British Cavalry raid.) The historic scene is encompassed within an area of approximately 2,000 acres.

5) The City Point Unit

Acquired by the Battlefield in December, 1979, the City Point Unit is located at the junction of the James and Appomattox Rivers, entirely within the City of Hopewell, VA. Over three-fourths of the 21 acres authorized for this unit has been acquired. Although the Civil War history associated with City Point is of primary concern and national significance, the historical continuum spans a period of 351 years. This unit has its own Statement for Management with a Draft Development Concept Plan in the final stages of the approval process.

6) Monuments & Statues

The park contains 18 monuments and three statues (two of which are within the City of Petersburg).

7) Museum Collection, Library

The park museum collection contains approximately 2,400 cataloged items in the headquarters building. Recent archaeological digs at City Point will result in another 2,000 or so cataloged items included in the near future. Total value of the collection probably exceeds \$1,000,000 as all original cannons and mortars are included as well as a scrapbook with original notes and letters or orders written or signed by many of the principal high ranking officers of the Army of Northern Virginia. Most of the more significant artifacts in the collection are on display in the park museum. The collection is cared for in accordance to the park's Collection Management Plan.

The park library consists of approximately 2,000 books, many of which are original printings. It provides an excellent research facility relating to the Petersburg Campaign and the latter stages of the Civil War. No attempt has been made to maintain a general Civil War research facility. The library is cataloged on the Library of Congress system.

b. Natural Resources

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, black-jack oak, sweetgun, 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 had been directed toward eliminating exotic species like the ailanthus tree 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. Infestations are allowed to run their natural course. Pruning of trees and removal of dead limbs and trees near roads, trails and other visitor use areas in forest, are done for safety reasons. Screening of various developments with Loblolly Pine has been accomplished.

Five streams are found in the park. Three are very small (branch of Harrison Creek near Battery 5, another near Fort Friend at 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, Sykes Lake, was drained and the dam removed in 1983. A small (1 acre) lake still exists in the Hickory Hill area.

Wildlife has benefitted from the reforestation of much of the Battlefield. A Virginia White-tailed deer herd (40-45 animals) thrives in the main unit. Smaller mammals such as racoons, foxes, groundhogs, and squirrels are abundant. Beavers live in the pond area and opossums are common.

Reptiles and Amphibians typical to the area are found here. One poisonous snake, the Copperhead, is found in sufficient numbers to warrant special mention in park-produced literature.

Birdlife is plentiful, varying with the season. Many nesting species are present in season. Some common species seen by visitors are the Mockingbird, Crow, Cardinal, Blue Jay, Robin, Starling, Grackle, Cowbird, Turkey Vulture, Red-tailed Hawk, Red-bellied and Pileated Woodpeckers as well as Flickers. As with any form of wildlife or plant form, closer examination reveals hidden species. Such would certainly be true of insect and arachnid species. Ticks, "chiggers" (biting mites), mosquitos and several types of flying midges and gnats, wasps and bees, are noticed by visitors because they are likely to come in personal contact with them. Butterflies and dragonflies are large and conspicuous and are commonly seen. Perhaps another 15,000 species of arthropods live here which are much less conspicuous.

c. Recreational Resources

Recreational activities in the Battlefield have evolved from a desire of local residents to take advantage of the park-like atmosphere and from an inadequate amount of public scenic, open space elsewhere in the community. Walking, jogging, and bicycling are observed on a daily basis year-round. In the springtime, and to a much lesser

extent in the fall, many young people come to the park to gather with friends, lie in the sun and to participate in other passive recreational activities such as kite flying and "frisbee" games. The park management accommodates these kinds of activities to some extent, but prohibits them in the historic zones with earthworks and on the Visitor Center grounds. Picnicking is permitted only within an established picnic area.

Special regulations prohibit automobile maintenance and alcoholic beverages in the park.

Land Uses and Trends

Land uses and trends vary according to unit. There are several Battlefield units. To establish the major trends associated with each, they will be broken down into four major units.

1) City Point

This unit is located in the historic City Point area of the City of Hopewell. The land area, primarily on the south boundary of this unit, is low density residential with one small exception on the southeast corner, which contains some industrial use. This present land use is not expected to change due to its historic designation and lack of open space for further development. The boundary on the north, east and west is formed by two rivers. The Appomattox is on the northwest and the James on the north and east. No significant changes are expected.

2) Main Unit

This unit includes two monuments surrounded by city streets and commercial businesses, one small vegetated tract separated by a divided street/highway from the headquarters tract and the headquarters tract itself. The three small tracts and two thirds of the headquarters tract are now in the City of Petersburg, while the remainder of the headquarters tract is in the County of Prince George. The area around the two monuments should not see any major changes. The small vegetated tract at the headquarters tract exit has seen some recent changes and could possibly see additional changes.

At the present time single family residences are located on the headquarters tract's eastern and southern boundaries, while a large used car business has recently been established on it's northern boundary. The general area around this tract has other commercial businesses and some medium density housing units. Some neighborhood changes, such as high density housing, could take place in the future that may have a less desirable affect.

The majority of the main unit was farmland or forest during the Civil War. The area generally remained the same with only minor changes until the last thirty years, when urban sprawl gradually enveloped this unit with the exception of the southeast boundary. Part of the southeast and eastern boundary has a common boundary with Fort Lee Army Post. The boundary within the City of Petersburg is primarily housing in one form or another and major highways. Some commercial development is also present.

The most incompatible use adjacent to the main unit has been high density housing. The northwest boundary within the City of Petersburg and the east boundary with Fort Lee in Prince George County have been the focus of adjacent high density housing. The Battlefield lands adjacent to these areas have been subjected to adverse impacts such as fires, vegetation damage, soil disturbance and trash dumping. The possibility of other incompatible impacts may occur along the southern

boundary in the City of Petersburg where future major development is planned. The other area of major concern is on the northeast boundary in Prince George County which is now zoned heavy industrial. This portion of the unit could suffer adverse impacts if uses authorized under the zoning code were to occur.

3) Western Units

All of the western units are located in the County of Dinwiddie with the exception of Fort Wadsworth which is in the City of Petersburg. At the present, all of these units are in a rural setting. These units are comprised of Fort Wadsworth, Short Flank Road, Long Flank Road, The Fishhook, Confederate Fort Gregg and Poplar Grove National Cemetery. At present, industrial development and major highway construction appear to be the major short term concerns in this area. Not only are these concerns for existing Service owned lands, but also for the 165.37 acres along Flank and Defense Roads which were transferred to the City of Petersburg by the 1972 Act. Language in the transfer requires the City to maintain the lands in a way that preserves them for future generations and requires Battlefield Management to monitor these lands in addition to the Battlefield lands. It is therefore essential that City Officials and Battlefield Management work closely for the protection of these lands. Some commercial development, medium density housing and some single family housing has taken place along the Flank Road portion, now owned by the City of Petersburg. A major highway interchange is also planned along with some commercial development along Defense Road which is now in total ownership of the City of Petersburg. Both of these roads are experiencing intense pressure for access roads for future development.

4) Five Forks Unit

This unit is now in total private ownership. The 1962 Act establishing this unit authorized twelve hundred acres be added to Petersburg National Battlefield and authorized \$90,000.00 for land acquisition. Park management has been coordinating efforts with county officials and some interested land owners for several years to establish a viable manageable unit. To date, this effort has not been successful. There have been some changes in land ownership due to the death of the principal owner Joseph P. Gilliam, and other Battlefield supporters. Since Gilliam's death his heirs have not been supporting Service ownership and the county officials have also withdrawn their previous support. The \$90,000.00 is also inadequate to consider acquisition of the entire area.

There have also been some detrimental actions within the authorized boundary. The primary battle area earthworks along with the area around them have been damaged by commercial logging. Scott Road, which was a dirt road through 1980, has been paved to provide access to a newly established county landfill. Some new single family homes have been constructed and this trend will likely to continue. Other commercial development has been proposed, but has not been approved by the area citizens or county officials. Future commercial proposals may be favorably considered due to the county's need to increase its tax base.

Visitor Use Analysis

The pattern and volume of visitation to Petersburg National Battlefield from 1981 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 Sundays during the summer 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 a small increase around Christmas. In March, school groups begin to arrive in fair numbers. Another rise in visitation occurs during spring vacations.

The busiest individual days of the year occur on spring Sundays, when visitation averages almost 2000 vehicles and may exceed 3000. Most of the vehicles entering the park on these 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, including military personnel 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 others, partying, playing games, and other similar activities. 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 or recreational open space. Because of the heavy increase in recreational activities, park management zoning has been necessary in areas where such activities would have a serious or irreversible impact on historic resources. Forts and other fragile resources are zoned for historic study and appreciation only.

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

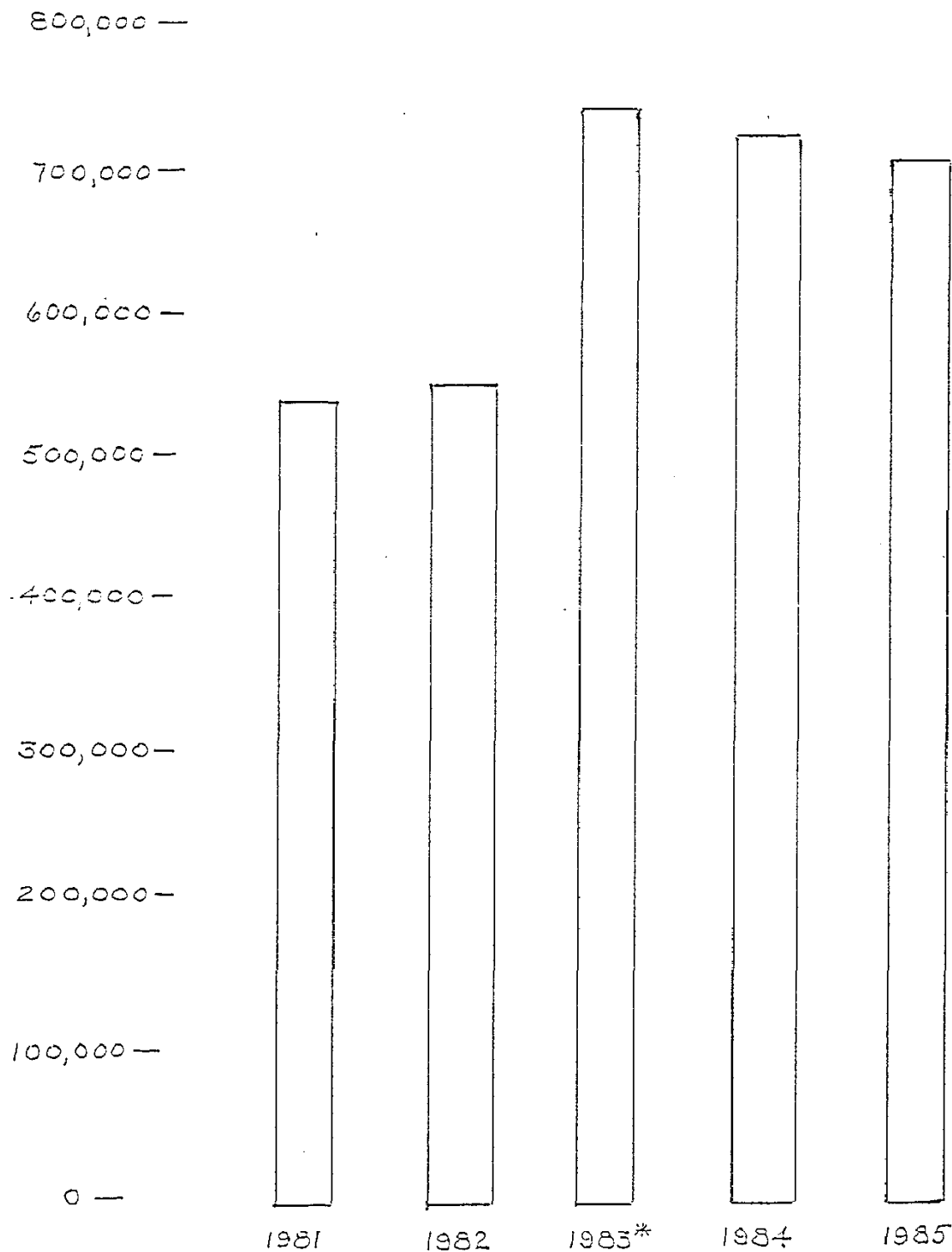
park on a busy day. Because it allows for these various means of transportation simultaneously, the one-way road is ideal for park use and is probably the only way to manage automobile touring of the park. The tour road does, however, pose some severe logistical problems for park personnel because once 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. Also, visitors who want to return to the visitor center or go to City Point must go around the park after exiting on the tour road.

Located at the beginning of the one-way road, the Visitor Center provides a good general orientation to the operations of the armies during the Petersburg campaign. The map program, exhibits and interpreter on duty, combine to help the uninitiated understand the extent and complexity of the operations on the Petersburg front. Park brochures or publications from the bookstore may be had here to assist with the park tour or to be used later when there is time to read in-depth. Upon completing the 4-mile tour of the main unit the visitor with more time or a greater interest in the battlefield may continue onto the outlying areas or go north to Hopewell, VA to visit the City Point Unit.

Personal services offered in the "off-season" are very limited, restricted to visitor center contact or guided tours under special arrangement. Visitors at this time of the year must rely upon self-guiding facilities for on-site interpretation.

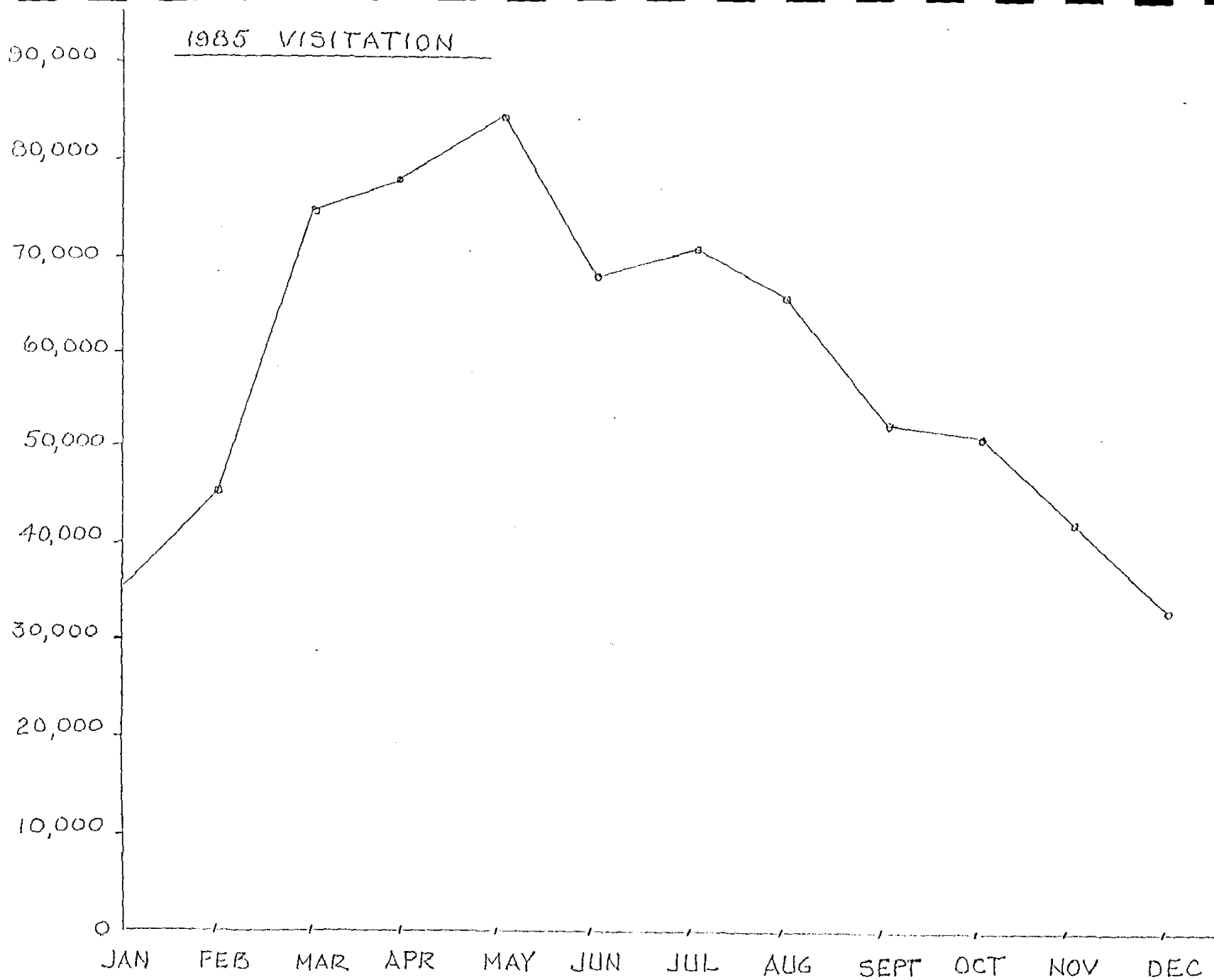
Summer months hold better opportunities for on-site personal services. Regularly scheduled walking tours to Battery 5 are offered. Daily living history activities at Stop 3 and artillery demonstrations at Stop 5 provide specialized interpretive programs for which Petersburg is well-known.

PETERSBURG NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD ANNUAL VISITATION



* Additional counters added at Fort Wadsworth and Flank Rd.

1985 VISITATION



Facilities and Equipment Analysis

Non-Historic Roads & Trails

The battlefield maintains 5.1 miles of main line road from the entrance area to the visitor center parking lot and through the battlefield to the exit on Crater Road. The battlefield also maintains the paved parking lot at Ft. Wadsworth, 2.4 miles of paved road along Flank Road, and 1.4 miles of paved roads to park quarters. One-tenth of a mile of gravel road, designed in a loop, serves the picnic grounds in the main unit. These roads are currently in good to very good condition. In 1986, the visitor center parking lot was rehabilitated creating additional parking spaces for cars and buses. At the same time, small parking areas were added at Stop 3 and at Fort Conahey.

Walking trails are maintained throughout the battlefield interconnecting battle sites, wooded areas and streams. There are 1.7 miles of surfaced trails serving the visitor center to Battery #5, Fort Stedman to Colquitt Salient and the First Maine Monument, and the Crater loop trail. There are 12.3 miles of unsurfaced trails interconnecting historic sites. There are (2) two vehicular bridges and (7) seven pedestrian bridges throughout the battlefield.

Within the park boundaries and main line roads, the park maintains 164 traffic control signs, four destination signs, 14 entrance signs. The park also maintains 5.1 miles of centerline striping and 1.1 miles of edge and parking lot striping.

Non-Historic Buildings and Facilities

The Visitor Center (7,250 sq. ft.), constructed in 1968, includes an information desk, exhibits, administrative offices, restrooms and Eastern National Park and Monument Association retail book store. Other buildings include a maintenance facility with shomaintenance, welding and carpentry fabrication, an operations building, two small living history interpretive buildings, and various sheds, storage and utility buildings. There are ten employee quarters throughout the park, two of which are historic structures. The picnic area near Stop 3 has 14 sites with tables and charcoal stoves serving two tables each.

Utility Systems

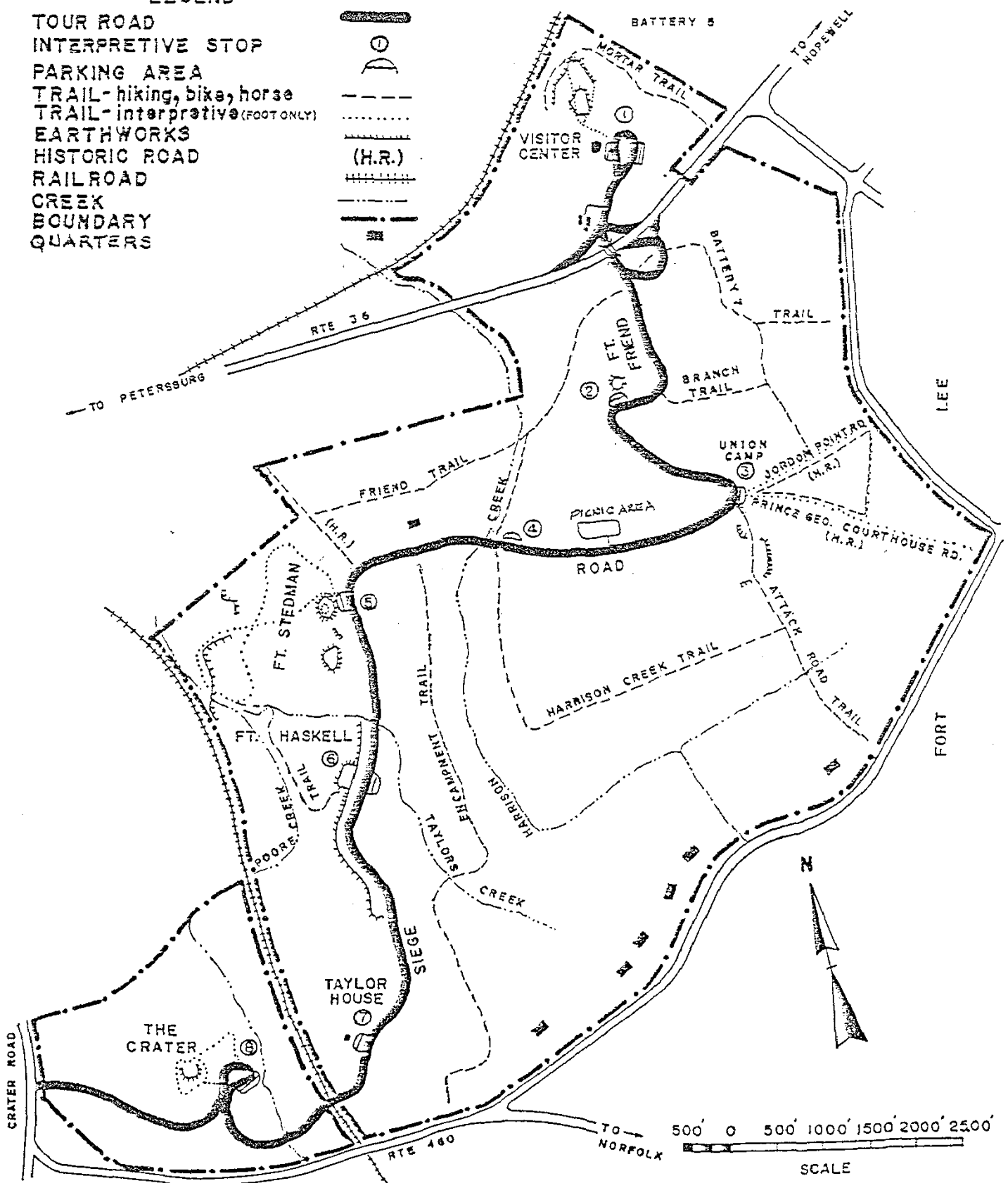
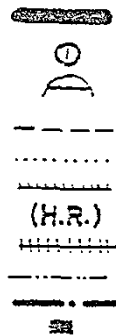
Electricity is supplied to all park areas by the Virginia Power Company and telephone communication by C & P Telephone. Fort Lee's water system supplies the main unit visitor facility and maintenance shop area. The City of Petersburg public water supply provides water to seven (7) park quarters. Three (3) quarters are on well systems and the park maintains five (5) septic systems. The park chlorinates all well systems, including Ft. Stedman, the Crater, Quarters #32 and #3. All systems meet Virginia public health standards.

There is a single channel radio base station in the visitor center with 12 mobile units installed in vehicles and nine (9) handi-talkies to provide maintenance and rangers on-foot communication. All vehicle units are removable for hand use.

EXISTING FACILITIES

LEGEND

TOUR ROAD
 INTERPRETIVE STOP
 PARKING AREA
 TRAIL- hiking, bike, horse
 TRAIL- interpretive (FOOT ONLY)
 EARTHWORKS
 HISTORIC ROAD
 RAILROAD
 CREEK
 BOUNDARY
 QUARTERS



Major Park-Owned Equipment

81 Ford P/U	1/2 ton	good
81 Ford P/U	1/2 ton	good
79 Datsun P/U	1/2 ton	fair
68 Chev. P/U	1/2 ton	fair
77 Chev. P/U	1/2 ton	
84 Dodge P/U	1/2 ton	good
76 Int. Dump	2 1/2 ton	fair
76 Chev. Van	1/2 ton	good
66 Ford Falcon Van	1/2 ton	fair
75 Chev. Carryall	3/4 ton	fair
85 Chev. Carryall	3/4 ton	new
85 Plymouth Sedan		new
85 Chev. Celebrity		new
86 Plymouth Reliant		new
85 Plymouth		new
86 Plymouth		new
83 Massey Ferg. Diesel	250	good
84 John Deere Diesel	750	good
85 John Deere Diesel	750	good
86 John Deere Diesel	1250	good
76 Ford Toro Loader		fair
75 Lo-Boy Int. Tractor		fair
Honda Motorcycle 100cc		good
83 tar tank		good
83 trailer (5 ton)		good
65 trailer (2 ton)		fair
76 Ford Diesel Tractor	1600	good
85 Toro Groundsmaster "72" Diesel		new
Toro Groundsmaster "72" Diesel		fair
Toro Groundsmaster "72" Diesel		fair
Toro Groundsmaster "72" Diesel		fair

Status of Planning

The following is a summary of plans and related studies which are currently valid as working documents or are in an information gathering or draft process.

The "Statement for Management", January, 1987, is a working document which describes succinctly guidelines for park management and planning.

"Outline of Planning Requirements", January, 1987, delineates a list in order of priority importance of the plans and studies most urgently needed to facilitate all park resources for future generations.

The "Master Plan", June 10, 1965 is the current overall planning document for Petersburg National Battlefield. Most of the goals and development projects delineated in the plan have been accomplished.

The "Resources Management Plan", revised March, 1986, provides guidance for management and protection of a variety of historical, natural and recreational resources.

New "Historic Base Maps", June, 1982, with a descriptive narrative were produced showing current park boundaries and including the City Point Unit.

A "Historic Structures Report", October, 1982, for Appomattox Manor and its accompanying structures, includes a section on the Eppes family and the physical (architectural) history of the existing structures.

The "Land Protection Plan", September, 1983, w/addendum June, 1986, described threats to park boundaries and recommends means for dealing with them such as easements, zoning or acquisition.

"Development Concept Plan-City Point", December, 1986, outlines development of non-interpretive and interpretive facilities in the City Point Unit.

Draft "Collection Management Plan", 1986, describes the present condition of the park's museum collection citing problem areas relating to security, environmental controls and recordkeeping. Also included are guidelines for preparing a new "Scope of Collections Statement" and for conservation work periodically necessary for certain items in the collection.

Draft "Earthworks Management Manual", 1986, will provide an assessment of various existing earthworks conditions and levels of treatment which will provide for maximum preservation, public access and appreciation.

"Urbanization and the National Parks", May, 1986, is a study conducted by the Regional Resources Development Institute of Clemson University which examines the management needs and responsibilities of the Battlefield as they relate to the community and all categories of visitors.

"Water Quality in Poore Creek and Harrison Creek", is a study currently in progress which will attempt to evaluate the water quality of the two streams, determine pollutants and their sources, if possible, and to make recommendations for management policies in the future.

"The Effects of Ozone Upon Milkweed Plants, Petersburg National Battlefield". This study is ongoing and utilizes plots or exclosures of common milkweed plants which are sensitive to ozone poisoning. Periodic checks are made of the plants in each plot to count the discolored spots of leaves on the plants to gauge the extent of the damage. Study in part of a nationwide program conducted by the DSC. Since the program is multi-year, the effects, when meshed with reports from other areas, may guide some future actions not only by the park, but on a regional or national level.

In summary:

<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Adequacy</u>
Statement for Management	01/87	Excellent
Outline of Planning Requirements	01/87	Excellent
Master Plan	06/10/65	Inadequate
Historic Base Maps/Narration	06/82	Excellent
HSR, Appomattox Manor	10/82	Excellent
Land Protection Plan	09/83	Excellent
Development Concept Plan (City Point)	1986	Excellent
Collections Management Plan	1986	Excellent
Earthworks Management Manual	1986	Excellent
Urbanization & the National Parks: PNB & the Surrounding Communities (study)	05/86	Excellent
Water Quality Study in Poore Creek & Harrison Creek	In progress	Excellent
Effects of O ₃ on Milkweed, PNB	In progress	Excellent

MAJOR ISSUES

ADJACENT LANDS DEVELOPMENT

Land Development adjacent to Petersburg National Battlefield and outlying units affects the primary resources of the park and the quality of visitor experience

Battery Five

Battery Five, in the vicinity of the visitor center, receives approximately 80,000 visitors per year. The interpretive experience of visitors to this area would be greatly diminished if large scale development were to take place on the boundary of this northwest corner of the park. The view from this elevated area has significance to the visitor for understanding the military actions that took place there during the Siege and Battle of Petersburg. Efforts have been made by park management to protect this area from various development proposals. Contacts have been made with the owners of an 80 acre tract on the boundary to consider donating a buffer zone to the National Park Foundation for protection for the park. No known offers have been made to the owners for commercial or industrial development of the property to this date. Currently, the City of Petersburg is attempting to annex this area from Prince George County. If annexation is successful, pressures for commercial or industrial development of this area could increase.

Southwestern Portion of Main Unit

Another area sensitive to development pressures in the main unit of Petersburg National Battlefield is adjacent to the boundary of the southwestern portion of the park. In past years proposals for intensive housing development in this area have caused concern for the protection of primary cultural and natural resources located nearby in the park. Considerable efforts have been made by the National Park Service to prevent housing development by offering alternative proposals for other types of development that would not bring the pressures of concentrated populations in this area. No further development of any kind has occurred on the immediate boundary of the park but the potential has not diminished.

Fort Gregg

Recently, a private company proposed to locate a hazardous waste storage facility immediately across the road from the 44-acre Fort Gregg unit of the Battlefield in Dinwiddie County. Development of this facility would greatly detract from the visitor's experience of the Fort site as well as increase the risk of environmental contamination of the area.

Other Outlying Units

The outlying units of the park will be confronted with development pressures in the future. Future growth in Dinwiddie County is certain to have an impact on these units of limited acreage that may be surrounded by adjacent development. The park will be required to respond to these pressures through management actions in the future that protect the integrity of the significant resources of these small areas.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Increasing regional industrial and commercial development affects the primary resources of the area and the quality of visitor experience

The regional area in the vicinity of the park is experiencing strip development along highways U.S. 460, U.S. 301, and State Highway 36. Further, industrial development that exists in the area continues to have a major impact on the air quality of the area. The park has limited abilities to influence decisions that will maintain air and water quality within the park. Currently, a research project is underway in the park to study urban impacts on Poore Creek that result in degradation of this resource through erosion and pollution. Harrison Creek is relatively undisturbed at this time within the park but will be threatened in the future with upstream development, similar to the disturbances that have altered Poore Creek in the last decade.

The visitor's experience is degraded when the quality of air deteriorates in the park and the condition of the creeks become eroded and polluted within the park. This problem extends beyond the boundaries of the park.

EARTHWORKS PRESERVATION

Recommendations for preservation treatment of Civil War earthworks are needed

Condition of existing earthworks ranges from excellent to poor. It is necessary to determine the amount of erosion that is occurring and to ensure that earthworks in marginal condition receive special preservation treatment. Recently a contracted study of earthworks in four parks, including Petersburg National Battlefield, made general recommendations about earthworks preservation treatment. However, a study is needed in order to develop specific recommendations for the earthworks in the park.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Outdated Master Plan is no longer useful in Guiding Management

The master plan for Petersburg National Battlefield was completed in 1965. This document provided guidance for the establishment of the visitor center, the present tour road route, and interpretive exhibits and sites within the park, all of which have been completed. The plan no longer serves the purpose of guidance for management in current operations. A new plan is required to address current and future problems and needs.

VISITOR CENTER FACILITIES

Inadequate visitor center and headquarters facilities

Limitation on space for staff and office equipment is severe in the headquarters portion of the visitor center, and there is an urgent need for adequate storage of the museum collection. A small auditorium is needed for audiovisual programs, interpretive talks, guest speakers, and other purposes. The park is not in compliance with federal law in meeting accessibility standards for handicapped visitors.

VISITOR USE CONFLICTS

Visitor use conflicts within the park

The park is perceived in a different manner by several types of visitors according to their own origins and their use pattern in the park. This is documented in the Petersburg National Battlefield 1985 visitor survey completed by Clemson University. Visitors who come to the park to learn about the Siege of Petersburg and to contemplate upon the events that occurred here during that time may feel their experience is degraded by the activities of other visitors who are visiting the park to pursue outdoor recreation activities.

FIVE FORKS

Five Forks Acquisition of Deauthorization

In 1962 the Five Forks Battlefield was authorized at 1200 acres. The sum of \$90,000 was authorized to be appropriated for the purchase of the land. This sum proved to be inadequate over the years as negotiations for major purchases failed because of insufficient funding. The land remains nearly intact except for damages from timber cutting operations on significant portions of the Battlefield. An interest in it exists but political support has not materialized. The future of this area requires some examinations to determine NPS involvement with it in the future.

ADVERSE VISITOR USE

The impact of adverse visitor use on visitor experience and park operations

A significant number of incidents involving fire, vandalism, and crimes of property and person have occurred each year in the park. These acts detract greatly from the visitor's enjoyment of the resource and are costly to park operations.

PARK INHOLDINGS

Elimination of park inholdings

Under the existing Land Protection Plan it is recommended that inholdings be eliminated within the main unit of the park. The Lee trailer park consists of 4.66 acres with approximately 27 trailers located on the site. It is located near primary cultural resources of the park that are sensitive to concentrated populations. The protection of this area requires the eventual removal of the trailer park from within the boundaries of the park.

COMMUNICATION WITH LOCAL COMMUNITY

Some local groups and individuals seem to be indifferent to the historical significance of the park and/or are unaware of its economic benefits to the local community

The park faces continuing urban encroachment and its adverse impacts on visitor experiences and park resources. If local government officials (planning commissions, city councils, county boards of supervisors, etc.) and other park neighbors could get a better understanding of the beneficial effects of the park on the local community, they would be more likely to support NPS positions regarding use of the park and development of adjacent lands. At the same time, park management must continue its efforts to understand the interests of the local community.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To preserve and protect the cultural resources including the historic earthworks, shelters, and other defenses relating to the armies in the final campaign of the Civil War in 1864-1865 as specified in the enabling legislation.
2. To manage the natural resources of the battlefield in a manner that will help protect the cultural resources and provide the visitor with a general impression of the appearance of the land during the Siege of Petersburg.
3. To interpret the Civil War campaign of Petersburg, Virginia, through the park's historic fortifications, artifacts, and memorials and to provide visitor services and facilities to give the visitor the opportunity to understand and appreciate the historic scene and the story of the Siege.

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. 555)

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 pre-
serving, etc.
for historical
study, etc.

Amount au-
thorized for
expenses.

Petersburg Legislation
July 3, 1925

An Act To establish a national military park at the battle fields of the siege of Petersburg, Virginia, approved July 3, 1925 (44 Stat. 822)

Petersburg
National
Military Park.
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. § 423.)

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 supervision
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 commission.

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.)

21

Acceptance of
gifts, etc.,
authorized.

Provided.

Moneys to be
deposited to
credit of
special fund.

States may
mark lines of
battle of their
troops.

Provided.
Approval of
marking, etc.,
by the Secre-
tary of War
required.

No discrimina-
tion in desig-
nating lines.

Penalty for de-
stroying,
injuring, etc.,
property.

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: *Provided*, That all contributions of money received shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and credited to a fund to be designated "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.)

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: *Provided*, That before any such lines are permanently designated, the position of the lines and the proposed methods of marking them by monuments, tablets, or otherwise, including the design and inscription for the same, shall be submitted to the Secretary of War and shall first receive written approval of the Secretary, which approval shall be based upon formal written reports to be made to him in each case by the commissioners of the park: *Provided*, That no discrimination shall be made against any State as to the manner of 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.)

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

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. 8. 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.
Post, 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.)

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.

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.

Vol. 44, p. 322.

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. § 423c-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

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. 535; 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.

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. (35 Stat. 129)

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:

* * * * *
(11) 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,

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. 535; 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.

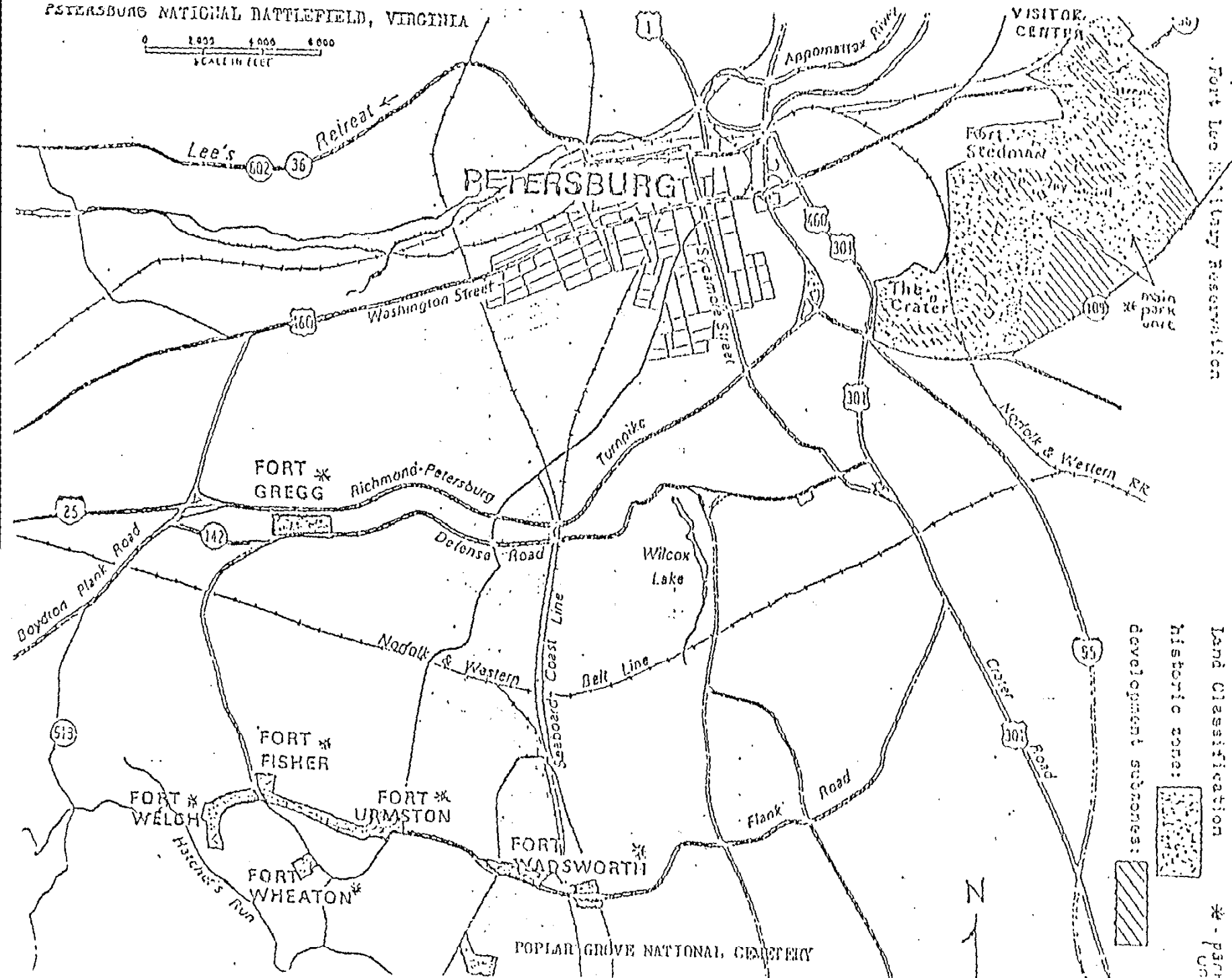
on behalf of the United States, retrocede to the appropriate State exclusive or concurrent legislative jurisdiction subject to such terms and conditions as he may deem appropriate, over such lands, to be effective upon acceptance thereof by the State. Any such lands not so exchanged or transferred may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

* * * * *

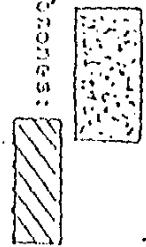
Approved April 11, 1972

PETERSBURG NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD, VIRGINIA

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



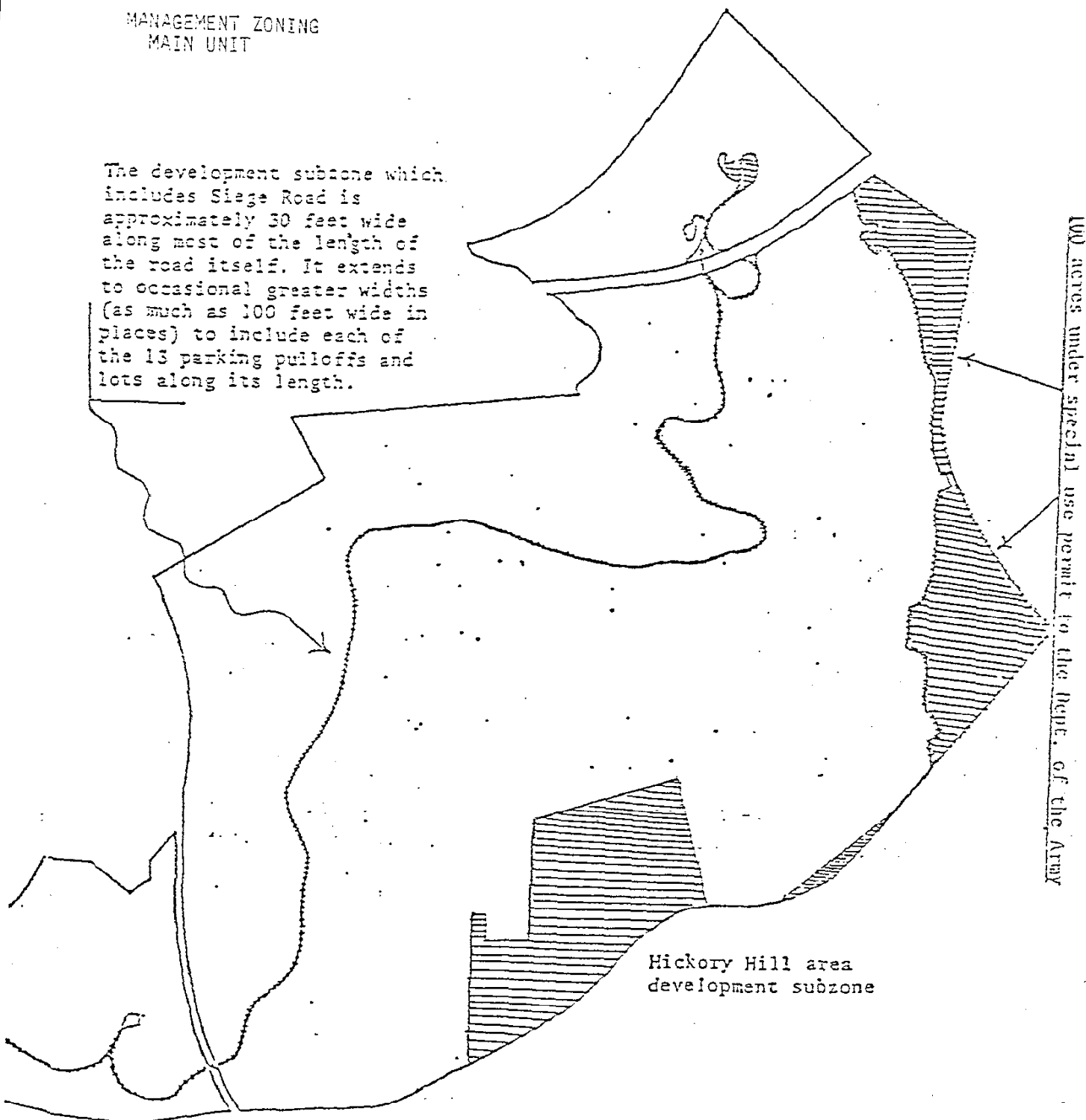
Land Classification
historic zone:
development subzones:



* - Park Unit

MANAGEMENT ZONING
MAIN UNIT

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

Staff Credits

Petersburg National Battlefield

Frank J. Deckert, Superintendent
John Davis, Chief of Interpretation
Bill Fluharty, Chief Ranger
Vic Martin, Chief of Maintenance
Susan Warthan, Secretary (Typing)

Division of Park and Resource Planning, MARO

J. Glenn Eugster, Chief
Wayne Senville, Program Manager
Barron Bohnet, Project Leader
Connie Estrada, Clerk-Typist

OUTLINE OF PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

PETERSBURG NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

Petersburg, Virginia 23804

Date: 2/13/87