National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2020



Five Forks Battlefield

Petersburg National Battlefield

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Introduction

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the National Park System. Landscapes that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources and in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire, legal interest are included in the inventory. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, and condition. Cultural landscapes have approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS-CL) database. In addition, for landscapes not currently listed on the National Register and/or without adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or the Keeper of the National Register.

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is compiled from primary and secondary sources and through on-site surveys of the landscape. The level of investigation is dependent upon scoping the need for information. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's integrity and an assessment of the landscape's condition. The CLI also includes historic maps, drawings, and images; photographs of existing conditions; and a site plan that indicates major features. The CLI documents the existing condition of park landscape resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to stabilize condition. This information can be used to develop strategies for improved stewardship. Unlike a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape, but it may identify stabilization measures.

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources, and cultural landscapes. Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) replaces three legacy inventory systems: ASMIS (archeology), CLI (cultural landscapes), and LCS (historic structures); and it reinstates the former ERI (ethnographic resources). This Cultural Landscape Inventory document reflects the information in a corresponding CRIS Cultural Landscape record.

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

The legislative, regulatory, and policy directives for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)) Sec. 110
- Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3 (a and c)
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs
- Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Std. 2
- Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22; issued pursuant to Director's Order #28 (DO-28)

The NHPA requires the identification, evaluation, and nomination of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places and the maintenance and expansion of an inventory of cultural resources. DO-28 requires a cyclic assessment of the current condition of cultural landscapes based on an assessment interval, with a default of six years.

Use

Beyond fulfilling legal and policy requirements, park staff can use the Cultural Landscape Inventory in the following ways:

- To learn about park cultural landscapes (all staff)
- To inform management decisions (park managers)
- To inform project planning and development (park managers, facility managers, project managers, compliance specialists)
- To monitor the condition of the cultural landscape and take measures to protect its significance and integrity (cultural resource managers, facility managers)
- To recognize the stabilization and treatment needs of landscape features and plan work within cultural landscapes to address the needs (facility managers, cultural resource managers)
- To understand the cultural value of natural systems in a cultural landscape (natural resource managers)
- To create programming and educational materials based on site history (interpretation and education specialists)
- To recognize impacts within cultural landscapes and enforce protection measures (visitor and resources protection staff)

General Information

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: Five Forks Battlefield

Resource Classification: Cultural Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 300202

Parent Landscape: 300202

Inventory Status: Complete

Park Information

Park Name: Petersburg National Battlefield

Alpha Code: PETE

Park Organization Code: 4770

Park District: PETE

Region: Northeast

Restricted: No

Landscape Description:

The Five Forks Battlefield is part of Petersburg National Battlefield, a unit of the National Park Service (NPS) located in south central Virginia in Dinwiddie County. The 2,659-acre park is comprised of four separate units – Grant's Headquarters at City Point, the Eastern Front, the Western Front, and the Five Forks Battlefield – that lay in a semi-circle to the east, south, and west of the City of Petersburg (in 2016, the park's authorized boundary was expanded by Congress to add another 7,238 acres). Established in 1926, the park commemorates the campaign, siege, and defense of Petersburg in 1864 and 1865, and preserves the breastworks, earthworks, walls, and other defenses or shelters used by the Union and Confederate armies during the Civil War.

Named for the distinctive spoke-like intersection of three road corridors, the Battle of Five Forks came ten months after the initial assault (June 1864) on Petersburg, when Union forces led by Major General Phillip Sheridan defeated a Confederate force from Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia commanded by Major General George Pickett. Due to a series of logistical and tactical failures on the part of the defending Confederate soldiers, the Union force was able to inflict over 1,000 casualties on the Confederates and took up to 4,000 prisoners. In seizing Five Forks, the Union also gained control of the South Side Railroad, which was the last vital supply line and evacuation route serving Petersburg and the capital at Richmond, causing both strongholds to fall shortly after the battle. Known as the "Waterloo of the Confederacy," the Battle of Five Forks was one of the final battles of the Civil War, with Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House occurring only eight days later.

Despite its key role in the Appomattox Campaign, the Five Forks Battlefield was not initially included in the park because it was privately owned, although later planning documents in the early 1940s indicated the battlefield as desirable for acquisition. In 1960 Congress authorized the addition of the battlefield, but acquisition of the property did not occur until 1990 and 1991. Today the Five Forks Battlefield covers 1,115 acres, which encompasses nearly all the area involved in the crucial April 1 fighting. The site retains its rural and agricultural character, defined by a gently rolling landscape composed of a patchwork of cleared fields and swaths of pine and deciduous woodlands, punctuated by occasional rock outcrops and intersected by narrow open road corridors. Visitors can access the Five Forks Battlefield via any of the three roads, though White Oak and Courthouse Roads are the most frequently traveled. The battlefield includes earthen fortification structures as well as historic road traces and an eight-mile trail system that

extends throughout the unit. The “Burnt Quarter,” a historic plantation home and farm used by both Union and Confederate forces during the battle, is located on private property directly southwest of the park boundary. Several key battle-era views across fields and meadows are maintained. However, some Civil War-era open fields are covered by successional woodlands that have grown at varying rates, while other historically wooded areas were cleared for agricultural use after the historic period. Later commemorative monuments installed between 1961 and 1965 form a layer of development over the 1864–65 battlefield landscape. Visitor facilities also include the Five Forks Visitors Contact Station, a comfort station, and interpretive waysides.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

Petersburg National Battlefield is significant at the national level for its association with the ten-month long Appomattox Campaign, which culminated in the abandonment of Petersburg and Richmond by the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia by April 3, 1865, and led directly to the Army’s surrender to Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant and the Union Army of the Potomac at Appomattox Court House one week later.

The Five Forks Battlefield was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1960 for its exceptional historic value under Theme XIV: The Civil War, 1861-1865. The property also possesses significance under National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C in the areas of Military History as the location of the Battle of Five Forks and Engineering for the remains of the earthen Civil War fortifications. The property may be significant under Criterion D in the area of Archeology for its potential to yield information about the organization, operation, and experiences of both the Union and Confederate armies, as well as pre-contact settlement. However, evaluation of archeological significance is beyond the scope of this CLI.

The period of significance for the Five Forks Battlefield is 1865, which includes the March to early-April military operations in the vicinity, and ends at the conclusion of military activity in the Five Forks area in the first week of April.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

The physical integrity of the Five Forks Battlefield is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance (1865) with the existing conditions as assessed in 2019-2020. Several landscape characteristics and features that influenced the battle remain today. Despite minor adjustments to widths and grades, the major circulation features – White Oak Road, Courthouse Road, and Wheeler’s Pond Road – follow their historic alignments and converge to form the distinctive five fork intersection. Several earthen roads and road traces used in the battle also remain, such as the Confederate Escape Road trace, Gilliam Field road segment, and the Wagon Road trace. Segments of earthen Confederate fortifications can be found alongside White Oak Road, including the Angle, an earthen defensive feature that was “refused,” or angled perpendicularly, to the road to anchor the Confederate line. The property’s gently rolling topography, Hatcher’s Run and other intermittent streams, and areas of fields and woods also remain to convey the property’s historic rural character.

Since 1865, the patterns of fields and forests that were present at the time of the battle have changed, as much of the area is more forested than it was, except for the area around the intersection that is now more open. As some of the earthworks have eroded over time or are covered with vegetation, they are less discernable in the landscape. Many houses and outbuildings present in the area 1865 are missing today but may survive below ground as archeological remnants. Since 1942, the three roads that comprise Five Forks have been paved and some of their crowns, widths, and ditches have been altered to accommodate heavier and faster traffic. Road widths have also increased in areas where paved roadside pull-offs provide visitor access to historic resources, interpretive waysides, and trailheads. Non-historic buildings and structures are still present on the property but are generally not visible from the roads, while contemporary park visitor facilities have been built away from the historic intersection.

The overall condition of the Five Forks Battlefield is evaluated as “Good.” The preserved battle-era earthworks are in stable condition but are at risk of damage due to the trees being thrown or toppled in a storm event. Disturbances and instances of deterioration are addressed with appropriate corrective action. Non-historic structures and other landscape features that are in poor condition and detract from property’s historic character have been identified for removal or rehabilitation. The property is managed through collaborative efforts between park staff and volunteer groups that generally aid in trail maintenance.

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

Petersburg National Battlefield is comprised of five landscapes (and four component landscapes): Five Forks Battlefield, Grant's Headquarters at City Point, Western Front, Poplar Grove National Cemetery, and Eastern Front (Crater Battlefield, Fort Stedman, Initial Assault Battlefield, and Siege).

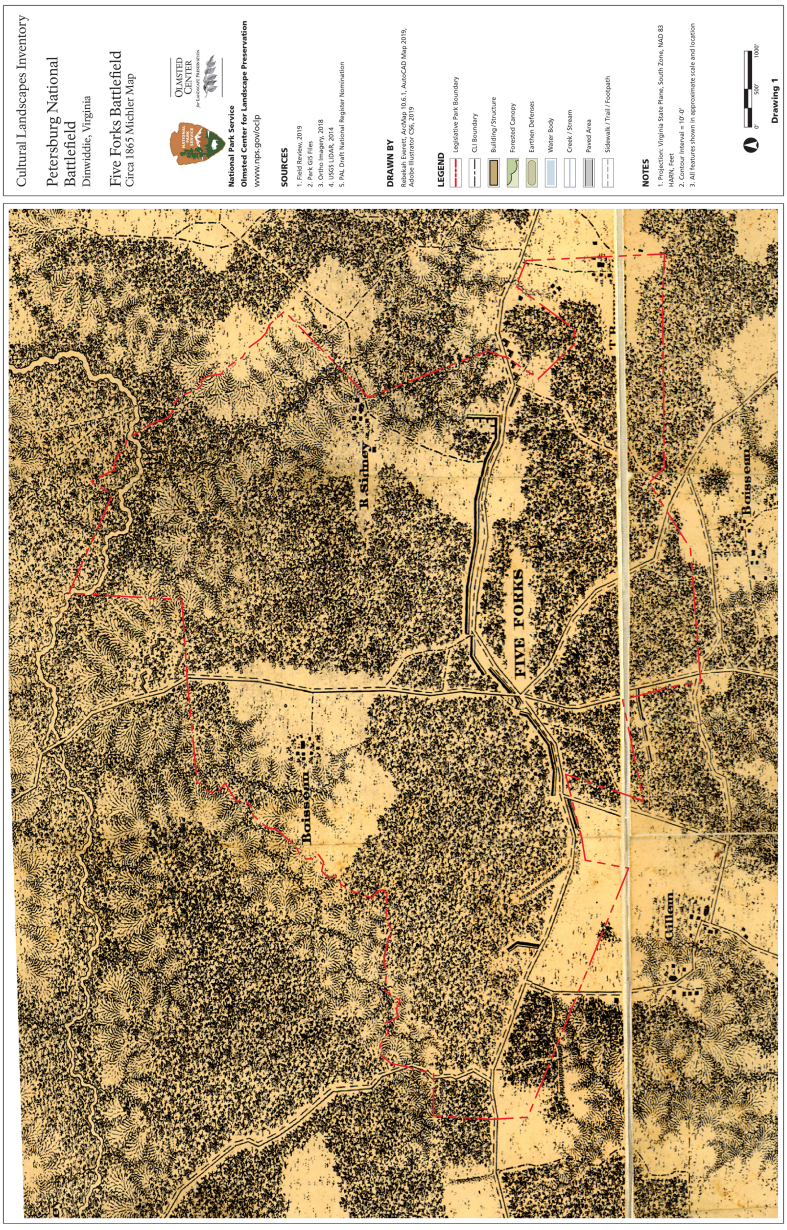
Landscape Type:

Historic Site

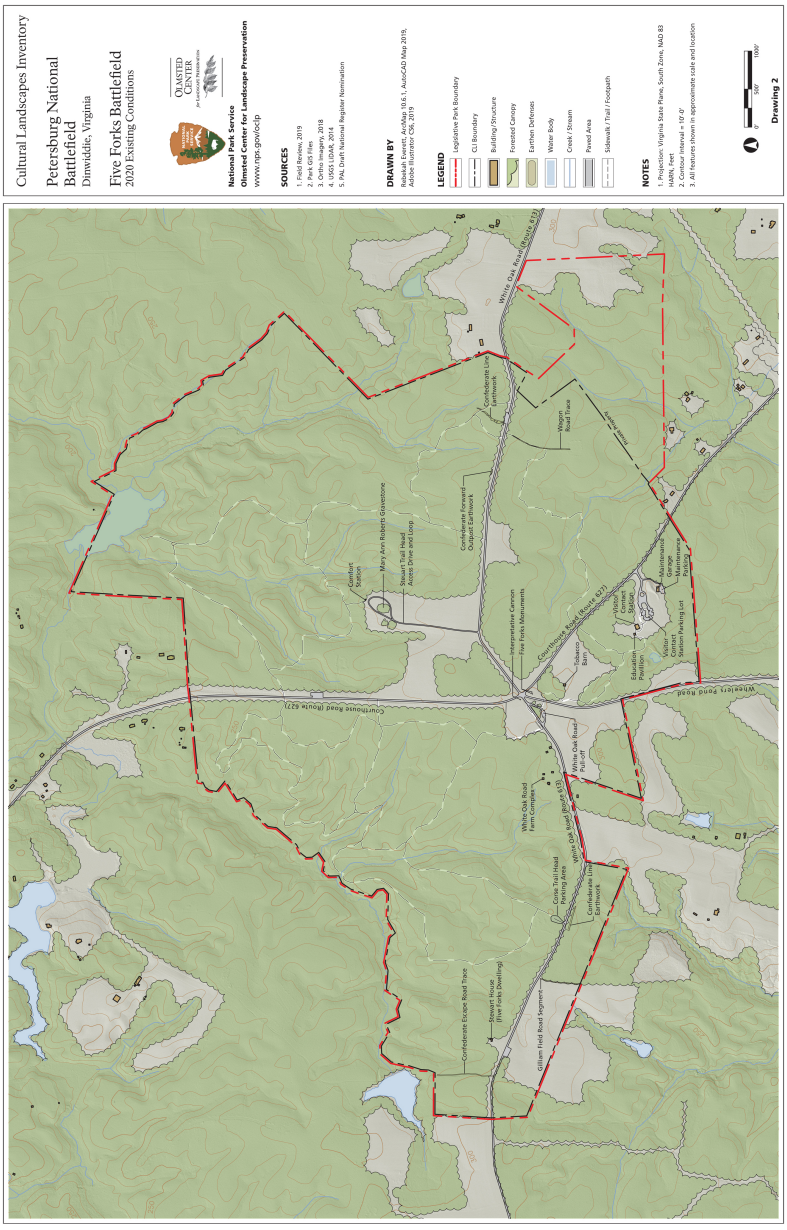
Other Names:

Other Name:	Battle of Five Forks	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	Five Forks Battlefield	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic

Site Plan



Historic site plan for the Five Forks Battlefield (1865).



Current site plan for the Five Forks Battlefield (2020).

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 09/30/2020

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Historical research of the Five Forks Battlefield cultural landscape was conducted during the fall of 2019 by Rebekah Everett, National Council for Preservation Education (NCPE) intern with the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. Site visits to document the existing conditions were conducted in December 2019 by Rebekah Everett and Tim Layton, Historical Landscape Architect with the Olmsted Center. Analysis and evaluation of the landscape characteristics and features was completed by Jeff Killion, CLI Coordinator with the Olmsted Center, Tim Layton, and Rebekah Everett in 2020. The park contact for cultural resources is Julie Steele (804-732-0171 x104, julia_steele@nps.gov). Portions of this report, including site history, archeological information, and analysis and evaluation, are based on information contained in the “Cultural Landscape Assessment for the Five Forks Battlefield,” prepared by John Milner Associates, Inc. in 2005.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Attachment File Path

9/30/2020 Mail - Killion, Jeffrey T - Outlook

[EXTERNAL] Cultural Landscapes Inventory - Five Forks Battlefield (DHR Inventory No. 026-0103)

Lavernia, Laura <laura.lavernia@dhr.virginia.gov>
Wed 9/30/2020 4:57 PM

To: Killion, Jeffrey T <Jeff_Killion@nps.gov>; roger.kirchen@dhr.virginia.gov <roger.kirchen@dhr.virginia.gov>; Timothy Roberts <tim.roberts@dhr.virginia.gov>; blake.mcdonald <blake.mcdonald@dhr.virginia.gov>

This email has been received from outside of DOI - Use caution before clicking on links, opening attachments, or responding.

Dear Jonathan Meade
Associate Regional Director
Resource Stewardship and Science

DHR is in receipt of your Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI). We are pleased to inform you that the hard copy materials have been approved by the Architecture Manager. Once survey documents pass this initial QA/QC process, the Review and Compliance Division has thirty (30) days to review, provide comments, and concur with determinations of eligibility.

Should you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact us. You may reach me or Tim Roberts. Email is best as we are teleworking.

Laura Lavernia - Architectural Historian
Review and Compliance Division
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
2801 North Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221
804.482.8097
Laura.Lavernia@dhr.virginia.gov
www.dhr.virginia.gov

****NOTE: Due to COVID-19, DHR is open for business but temporarily closed to the public and the majority of staff is teleworking.****
Please consider sending email over leaving a phone message
Please consider uploading project review applications through ePIX (https://epix.dhr.virginia.gov/).

https://outlook.office365.com/mail/inbox/id/AAMkADczZDMzZDBkLTAwMmUtNDM3YS04YzMzLWIxNzM2MTlhYjUxOQBGAAAAAABZfe7q%2FLkpTa... 1/1

Virginia SHPO Concurrence Email, page 1/1.

1

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Northeast Region
United States Custom House
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

IN REPLY REFER TO:

A.1.2 (NER-RSS)

Julie Langan
Director & State Historic Preservation Officer
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Commonwealth of Virginia
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221

Dear Ms. Langan:

Enclosed you will find a copy of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) for the Five Forks Battlefield at Petersburg National Battlefield. We seek to reconfirm our agreement on previously evaluated resources and your concurrence on the status of previously unevaluated resources identified in this CLI for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The report has been prepared by a team of historical landscape architects with the National Park Service (NPS) Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. The CLI program and the enclosed report continue the NPS efforts to update our cultural resource inventories.

Through the CLI program, the NPS is currently in the midst of a nationwide effort to inventory its cultural landscapes. The CLI is conducted in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended). It is an inventory of baseline information for all historically significant cultural landscapes within the national park system, and it examines multiple landscape features that contribute to the significance of historic properties. The CLI process includes gathering information from existing secondary sources and conducting on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the property's overall significance. For landscapes found potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the evaluation describes their character-defining features and assesses the landscape's overall historical integrity. It also raises questions about the landscape that need further study.

It is important to note that the CLI reports are not intended as comprehensive inventory reports for any one property, although for some properties they provide fuller documentation than for others. For example, the reports do not include a full architectural description of structures, but document structures as elements of the overall landscape, and similarly documents other

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characteristics such as vegetation, spatial organization, and views and vistas. The CLI is one component of the NPS inventory effort that also includes cultural resource inventories for historic structures, archeological sites, ethnographic resources, and museum objects. For example, the NPS List of Classified Structures inventory includes structural features of cultural landscapes, but the CLI takes a more encompassing approach to the properties, inventorying all above-ground features in each park in which the NPS has a legal or mandated interest.

Previous Historic Property Evaluation:

Petersburg National Battlefield was established on July 3, 1926 as a National Military Park under jurisdiction of the War Department, and then transferred to the NPS on August 10, 1933. At this time the park did not include the Five Forks Battlefield. The park was redesignated as a National Battlefield on August 24, 1962. At this time Congress authorized the acquisition of 1,200 acres at Five Forks, but the transfer of property was not completed until 1990 and 1991.

On December 19, 1960, Five Forks Battlefield was designated as a National Historic Landmark. The 1,500-acre site was identified as possessing exceptional historic value under the Theme XIV: The Civil War, 1861-1865. According to the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings form, the site is where on April 1, 1865 "in an overwhelming onslaught by cavalry and artillery, [Grant] swept aside a weak Confederate force to outflank the Confederate army and force Lee from the Richmond-Petersburg defenses."

Petersburg NB was administratively listed on the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966 with passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. Although no National Register documentation has been formally approved for the entire park to date, several sites in the park are listed individually with documentation in the National Register. On July 2, 1975, documentation for Five Forks Battlefield was accepted by the Keeper of the National Register. In the National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, significance for the 1,300-acre site was identified in the area of Military for the nineteenth century, with a specific date of April 1, 1865. On this date, "Philip Sheridan's Union forces crushed the defenders under George E. Pickett and Fitzhugh Lee; the defeat led to Federal seizure of the Confederate's last supply line, the Southside Railroad, and their final surrender a few weeks later. The documentation describes the crossroads, a general store at one of the corners, and the Gilliam Mansion, or "Burnt Quarter." The documentation noted that little if any Confederate breastworks remained, and that most of the area consists of wooded tracts interspersed with fields cleared for cultivation.

On February 18, 2000, the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) "The Civil War in Virginia, 1861-1865: Historic and Archeological Resources," was accepted by the Keeper. The MPDF identified property types and historic contexts with which to evaluate historic and archeological resources related to the Civil War. The six property types were battlefields, earthworks, campsites, military hospitals, military headquarters, and military prisons. Petersburg NB was identified under the battlefields and earthworks property types under Criterion A for its association with the history of the Civil War in Virginia. The historic contexts were organized by the Civil War campaigns in Virginia, most of which were conducted along principal

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transportation routes. The Five Forks Battlefield was described as part of the Appomattox Campaign.

In March 2014, the Public Archeology Lab prepared draft National Register documentation for the entirety of the 2,761-acre Petersburg NB. The documentation has not been submitted to your office for review. The documentation identified significance under Criteria A, C, and D in the areas of Military, Politics/Government, Ethnic Heritage (Black), Conservation, Other (commemoration), Landscape Architecture, Engineering, Architecture, and Archeology. Significance was also identified under Criterion B for Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant. The periods of significance were listed as 11,000 BCE–1600 CE, c.1650–1750, and 1763–present. In the documentation, the 1,115-acre Five Forks Battlefield was identified as a contributing site. Other contributing resources included the Five Forks Civil War Road Network (structure) that included the Five Forks Intersection, Confederate Escape Road Trace, Gilliam Field Road Segment, and the Wagon Road Trace (historic associated features), as well as the Five Forks Civil War Earthworks (structure) comprised of the Five Forks Confederate Line and the Five Forks Confederate Forward Outpost (historic associated features). Non-contributing resources included four buildings and two objects: Five Forks Dwelling at 15314 White Oak Road, Five Forks Tobacco Barn, Five Forks Visitor Contact Station, Five Forks Maintenance Building, Battle of Five Forks Monument, and the Five Forks Battlefield NHL Monument.

Current Findings:

The enclosed CLI for Five Forks Battlefield fully evaluates the cultural landscape, particularly the associated landscape characteristics and features, and finds that the site's landscape retains integrity to the areas of Military and Engineering. As noted previously, three of the property's features compiled on the attached list have already been described in the National Register. The CLI identifies twelve additional features related to natural systems and features, circulation, buildings and structures, views and vistas that contribute to the significance and historic character of the property's landscape. Twenty-five features have been evaluated as noncontributing because they are not historically significant, and two features have been evaluated as undetermined because additional research is needed.

We call your particular attention to the Landscape Description, Boundary Description, National Register Information and the Statement of Significance, and Analysis and Evaluation Summary in the enclosed CLI.

Based on the CLI, we seek to reconfirm our agreement on previously evaluated resources and your concurrence on the status of resources and features identified in this CLI:

- The Five Forks Battlefield was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1960 for its exceptional historic value under Theme XIV: The Civil War, 1861-1865.
- The property also possesses significance under National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C in the areas of Military History as the location of the Battle of Five Forks and Engineering for the remains of the earthen Civil War fortifications.
- The period of significance for the Five Forks Battlefield is 1865, which includes the March to early-April military operations in the vicinity.

NPS Concurrence Letter, page 3/7.

- The categorization of contributing, non-contributing, and undetermined landscape characteristics and features (see attached list).

If you concur with these findings, we ask that you please sign on the space provided and return this letter to Jeff Killion, CLI Coordinator (Address: National Park Service, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 15 State Street, 6th Floor, Boston, MA 02109). We would appreciate your response in **45 days**, if possible. Thank you for your attention to this inventory. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact Mr. Killion at 617-223-5053. Upon your concurrence, a copy of this letter will be sent to the National Historic Landmark Program.

Sincerely,

JONATHAN MEADE Digitally signed by JONATHAN MEADE Date: 2020.08.24 15:07:17 -04'00'

Jon Meade
Associate Regional Director
Resource Stewardship and Science

Enclosure

cc:
Superintendent, Petersburg National Battlefield

I concur with the National Park Service categorizations of the landscape resources and features for the Five Forks Battlefield, as contributing, non-contributing, and undetermined.

Julie V. Langan

Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer

5/5/2023
Date

NPS Concurrence Letter, page 4/7.

NPS Cultural Landscapes Inventory – Five Forks Battlefield
Petersburg National Battlefield
List of Contributing and Non-Contributing Landscape Features
August 2020

Contributing Landscape Characteristics & Associated Features

The following landscape characteristics and associated features contribute to the property's historic character, though not all are considered countable resources according to the National Register of Historic Places. Features marked with a (*) were described as contributing resources by the Keeper of the National Register on July 2, 1975.

Natural Systems and Features
Hatcher's Run
Intermittent Drainages

Circulation
* Five Forks Civil War Road Network: Five Forks Intersection
Five Forks Civil War Road Network: White Oak Road
Five Forks Civil War Road Network: Courthouse Road
Five Forks Civil War Road Network: Wheelers Pond Road
Five Forks Civil War Road Network: Confederate Escape Road Trace
Five Forks Civil War Road Network: Gilliam Field Road Segment
Five Forks Civil War Road Network: Wagon Road Trace

Buildings and Structures
Five Forks Civil War Earthworks: Confederate Line Earthworks
Five Forks Civil War Earthworks: Confederate Forward Outpost Earthwork

Vegetation
* Historic Fields and Meadows
* Historic Woodlands

Views and Vistas
Views east from White Oak Road
Views south from the Five Forks Intersection

Non-Contributing Landscape Characteristics & Associated Features

Circulation
Access Drive and Loop at Steuart Trail Head
Parking Area at Corse Trail Head
White Oak Road Pull-off
Interpretive Pull-offs

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Five Forks Visitor Contact Station Parking
Maintenance Parking Area
Pedestrian Walks
Multi-use Trails
Interpretive Trails
Hike/Bike Trails

Building and Structures
Five Forks Visitor Contact Station
Five Forks Maintenance Facility
Five Forks Dwelling (Stewart)
Five Forks Tobacco Barn
Comfort Station
Education Pavilion

Vegetation
Non-Historic Fields and Meadows
Successional Woodlands

Small-scale Features
Battle of Five Forks Monument
Five Forks Battlefield NHL Monument
Interpretative Waysides
Cannon at Five Forks Intersection
Worm Fence along White Oak Road
Metal Gates
Lights

Undetermined Landscape Characteristics & Associated Features

Buildings and Structures
White Oak Road Farm Complex

Small-Scale Features
Mary Ann Roberts Gravestone

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bcc:
Susan Hollister, Region 1 Historic Architecture Program
Dennis Montagna, Region 1 History Program
Robert Page, Director, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

NPS Concurrence Letter, page 7/7.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Five Forks Battlefield
Petersburg National Battlefield

Petersburg National Battlefield concurs with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for the Five Forks Battlefield, including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Five Forks Battlefield is hereby approved and accepted.

LEWIS ROGERS Digitally signed by LEWIS ROGERS
Date: 2020.10.07 10:17:02 -04'00'

Superintendent, Petersburg National Battlefield Date

Park Concurrence Form.

Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County
Virginia	Dinwiddie County
Virginia	Petersburg City

Size (Acres): 1115

Land Tract Number(s)

07-101 (930.39 acres)
07-106 (184.60 acres)
07-102 (Easement)
07-103 (Easement)
07-104 (Easement)
07-105 (Easement)
07-107 (within authorized boundary)

Boundary Description:

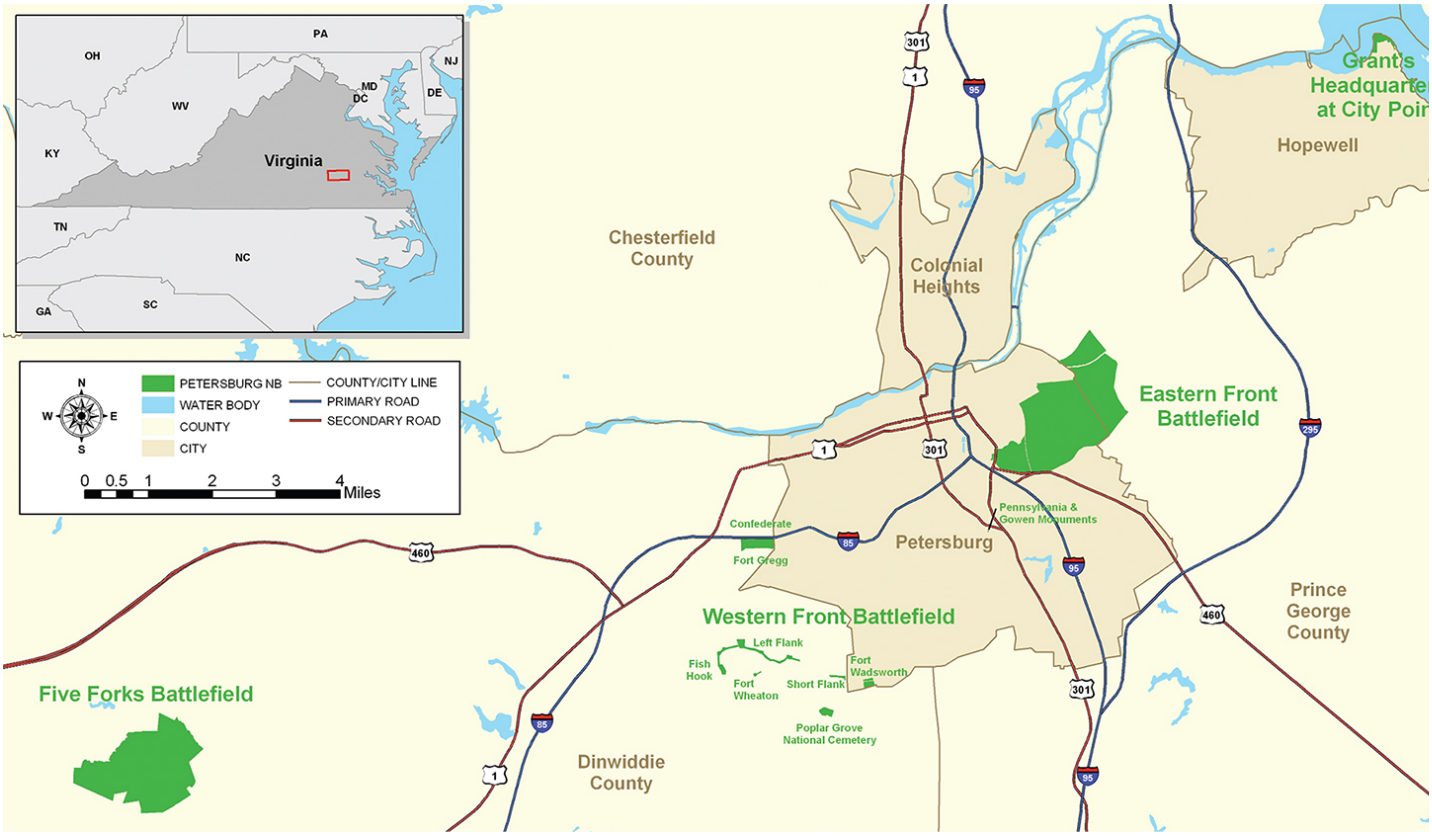
Petersburg National Battlefield is comprised of 2,659 acres that lay in separate units in a semi-circle to the east, south, and west of the City of Petersburg (in 2016, the park boundary was expanded by Congress to add another 7,238 acres). Five Forks Battlefield is located ten miles west of Petersburg's Western Front and covers approximately 1,115 acres. The CLI boundary corresponds to the park boundary of the Five Forks Battlefield Unit, including the park-owned land most closely associated with the fighting during the battle. Central to the Five Forks unit is the spoked intersection for which it is named, formed by the convergence of White Oak Road, Courthouse Road, and Wheelers Pond Road. The unit is roughly bounded to the northeast and northwest by Hatcher's Run, on the southwest by a 500-foot buffer along White Oak Road, and on the southeast, the by the park maintenance complex and intermittent streams. The Virginia Department of Transportation administers the full extent of the road corridors that fall within the boundaries of the Five Forks Unit.

Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
Aerial Photograph	Area	37.15581596	-77.6183196	
Aerial Photograph	Area	37.15497795	-77.61329793	
Aerial Photograph	Area	37.14794255	-77.60571271	
Aerial Photograph	Area	37.14494568	-77.60962509	
Aerial Photograph	Area	37.14061041	-77.60758368	
Aerial Photograph	Area	37.13879334	-77.60884572	
Aerial Photograph	Area	37.13748907	-77.60663519	
Aerial Photograph	Area	37.13919552	-77.60352559	
Aerial Photograph	Area	37.13420572	-77.60328863	
Aerial Photograph	Area	37.13428335	-77.61291171	
Aerial Photograph	Area	37.13483698	-77.61359758	
Aerial Photograph	Area	37.13336851	-77.61658895	
Aerial Photograph	Area	37.13304448	-77.62263909	
Aerial Photograph	Area	37.13586798	-77.62336622	
Aerial Photograph	Area	37.13515467	-77.62791549	
Aerial Photograph	Area	37.13794897	-77.62669982	
Aerial Photograph	Area	37.13726687	-77.6305798	
Aerial Photograph	Area	37.13570564	-77.63095374	
Aerial Photograph	Area	37.13943248	-77.64214154	
Aerial Photograph	Area	37.14283229	-77.64202732	
Aerial Photograph	Area	37.14281425	-77.64013629	
Aerial Photograph	Area	37.14473495	-77.63923373	

Aerial Photograph	Area	37.14457632	-77.6318309	
Aerial Photograph	Area	37.15125034	-77.62693234	
Aerial Photograph	Area	37.1517416	-77.61865863	

Location Map:



Map of Petersburg National Battlefield. The Five Forks Battlefield is located at the far western side of the park (image low left). (National Park Service, Petersburg National Battlefield, "Final General Management Plan/Abbreviated Final Environmental Impact Statement," 2004: 20)



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Regional Landscape Contexts:

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

The Five Forks Battlefield landscape is located within the northern half of Dinwiddie County west of the city of Petersburg, Virginia. Five Forks lies south of the Appomattox River at the extreme western edge of the inner Coastal Plain physiographic province, in or very near the transitional zone between the inner Coastal Plan and the Piedmont. Elevations on the upland summits range from 260 to 302 feet above sea level at the forks; slopes descend to drainage bottoms at elevations down to 200 feet above sea level. The soils on the well-drained uplands are among the oldest ones in the country, having formed in the residuum of acid crystalline rocks and remained stable in geologic time. The predominant upland soil type is Appling sandy loam with 2-7% slopes. (Clausen et.al. 1996: 76)

The Five Forks Battlefield lies in the humid subtropical climate zone (Köppen climate classification Cfa), with hot, humid summers and mild to cool winters that are moderated by the Chesapeake Bay. The Five Forks Battlefield also straddles the US Department of Agriculture plant hardiness zone 7a, where vegetation is hardy to between zero and five degrees Fahrenheit. (AOA 1999)

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Dinwiddie County borders the City of Petersburg, and thus shares many of Petersburg's cultural features. Petersburg is bordered on the north by the Appomattox River and marks the furthest navigable point on the river before the Fall Line. The area's history and development are connected to transportation and trade facilitated by navigable rivers, then railroads, and most recently, the interstate highway system. The junction of I-85 and I-95 lies south of Petersburg's historic core—the section of the city closest to the Appomattox River—and both CSX Transportation and Norfolk Southern Railway Company provide freight rail services. (CLR 2017: 88)

The area comprising present-day Dinwiddie County was first inhabited by Paleo-Indians prior to 8000 BCE, and at the time of European contact, Native Americans made their homes in the region. Dinwiddie County was formally created on May 1, 1752, from lands formerly belonging to Prince George County to the east, and was named after the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia at the time, Robert Dinwiddie. The county is recorded as having raised several militia units that fought in the American Revolution, and six Civil War battles were fought in Dinwiddie County. The county is located between two US Army forts, Fort Lee to the east and Fort Pickett to the west. (Blades et.al. 1999)

Type of Context: Political

Description:

Dinwiddie County encompasses approximately 507 square miles and is located in south-central Virginia, roughly 40 miles south of Richmond, 150 miles south of Washington, D.C., and 90 miles northwest of Norfolk. Census estimates from 2017 calculate the city's population to be 28,208, representing a 0.5% population increase since the 2010 decennial census. Zoning around the Five Forks Battlefield is primarily residential with some surrounding tracts used for commercial logging activities in the area. (Dinwiddie County GIS)

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 09/30/2020

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Five Forks Battlefield meets the “Must Be Preserved and Maintained” management category because the property is nationally significant as defined by National Historic Landmark criteria. On December 19, 1960, the Five Forks Battlefield was designated as a National Historic Landmark for possessing exceptional historic value under the Theme XIV: The Civil War, 1861-1865. According to the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings Form, the site is where on April 1, 1865 “in an overwhelming onslaught by cavalry and artillery, [Grant] swept aside a weak Confederate force to outflank the Confederate army and force Lee from the Richmond-Petersburg defenses.” The current Five Forks boundary includes 1,115 of the approximately 1,300 acres designated as a National Historic Landmark.

Management Agreements:

Type of Agreement: None

Management Agreement Expiration Date:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative: Tracts 07-101, 07-106, and 07-107 are fee interest tracts.

Type of Interest: Less Than Fee Simple

Narrative: Tract 07-102 is a less than fee easement granted by the Conservation Fund, and Tracts 07-103, 07-104, and 07-105 are less than fee easements granted by the Izaak Walton League of America.

Located in managed wilderness?: Unknown

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

Adjacent lands are lands outside the cultural landscape boundary, including lands inside or outside the park. Lands surrounding the Five Forks Battlefield are largely rural with a mix of agricultural fields, woodlands, and residential areas, as they were in 1865, and some large tracts are presently used for commercial logging. The park's 2004 GMP proposed that 12 battlefields totaling approximately 7,238 acres should be considered for boundary expansion. At Five Forks, an addition of 1,047 acres would include existing scenic easements to the west and the Federal army marshalling and initial attack area to the east. (GMP 2004: 30-31)

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: SHPO Inadequately Documented

Documentation Narrative Description:

Petersburg National Battlefield was established on July 3, 1926 as a National Military Park under jurisdiction of the War Department, and then transferred to the NPS on August 10, 1933. At this time the park did not include the Five Forks Battlefield. The park was redesignated as a National Battlefield on August 24, 1962. At this time Congress authorized the acquisition of 1,200 acres at Five Forks, but the transfer of property was not completed until 1990 and 1991.

On December 19, 1960, Five Forks Battlefield was designated as a National Historic Landmark. The 1,500-acre site was identified as possessing exceptional historic value under the Theme XIV: The Civil War, 1861-1865. According to the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings form, the site is where on April 1, 1865 "in an overwhelming onslaught by cavalry and artillery, [Grant] swept aside a weak Confederate force to outflank the Confederate army and force Lee from the Richmond-Petersburg defenses."

Petersburg NB was administratively listed on the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966 with passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. Although no National Register documentation has been formally approved for the entire park to date, several sites in the park are listed individually with documentation in the National Register. On July 2, 1975, documentation for Five Forks Battlefield was accepted by the Keeper of the National Register. In the National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, significance for the 1,300-acre site was identified in the area of Military for the nineteenth century, with a specific date of April 1, 1865. On this date, "Philip Sheridan's Union forces crushed the defenders under George E. Pickett and Fitzhugh Lee; the defeat led to Federal seizure of the Confederate's last supply line, the Southside Railroad, and their final surrender a few weeks later. The documentation describes the crossroads, a general store at one of the corners, and the Gilliam Mansion, or "Burnt Quarter." The documentation noted that little if any Confederate breastworks remained, and that most of the area consists of wooded tracts interspersed with fields cleared for cultivation.

On February 18, 2000, the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) "The Civil War in Virginia, 1861-1865: Historic and Archeological Resources," was accepted by the Keeper. The MPDF identified property types and historic contexts with which to evaluate historic and archeological resources related to the Civil War. The six property types were battlefields, earthworks, campsites, military hospitals, military headquarters, and military prisons. Petersburg NB was identified under the battlefields and earthworks property types under Criteria A for its association with the history of the Civil War in Virginia. The historic contexts were organized by the Civil War campaigns in Virginia, most of which were conducted along principal transportation routes. The Five Forks Battlefield was described as part of the Appomattox Campaign.

In March 2014, the Public Archeology Lab prepared draft National Register documentation for the entirety of the 2,761-acre Petersburg NB. The documentation has not been submitted to the Virginia SHPO for review. The documentation identified significance under Criteria A, C, and D in the areas of Military, Politics/Government, Ethnic Heritage (Black), Conservation, Other (commemoration), Landscape Architecture, Engineering, Architecture, and Archeology. Significance was also identified under Criterion B for Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant. The periods of significance were listed as 11,000 BCE–1600 CE, c.1650–1750, and 1763–present. In the documentation, the 1,115-acre Five Forks Battlefield was identified as a contributing site. Other contributing resources included the Five Forks Civil War Road Network (structure) that included the Five Forks Intersection, Confederate Escape Road Trace, Gilliam Field Road Segment, and the Wagon Road Trace (historic associated features), as well as the Five Forks Civil War Earthworks (structure) comprised of the Five Forks Confederate Line and the Five Forks Confederate Forward Outpost (historic associated features). Non-contributing resources included four buildings and two objects: Five Forks Dwelling at 15314 White Oak Road, Five Forks Tobacco Barn, Five Forks Visitor Contact Station, Five Forks Maintenance Building, Battle of Five Forks Monument, and the Five Forks Battlefield NHL Monument.

According to research conducted for this CLI and the categories of National Register documentation outlined in the "CLI Professional Procedures Guide," the major resources that contribute to the significance of Five Forks Battlefield have not yet been listed in the National Register, or determined eligible for listing through consultations with the Virginia SHPO. Therefore, for purposes of the CLI, the Five Forks Battlefield is considered "SHPO-Inadequately Documented."

Eligibility: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 09/30/2020

Concurrence Narrative:

In an email dated 9/30/2020, the Virginia SHPO gave preliminary concurrence on the findings of the CLI. A complete review from the SHPO was received by NPS on May 5, 2023. The SHPO had no review comments on the CLI.

Significance Level: National

Contributing: Individual

Classification: Site

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

The 2,761-acre Petersburg National Battlefield is nationally significant for its association with the ten-month long Appomattox Campaign, which culminated in the abandonment of Petersburg and Richmond by the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia by April 3, 1865, and led directly to the Army's surrender to Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant and the Union Army of the Potomac at Appomattox Court House one week later.

The Five Forks Battlefield was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1960 for its exceptional historic value under Theme XIV: The Civil War, 1861-1865. The 1,115-acre property also possesses significance under National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C in the areas of Military History and Engineering as the location of the Battle of Five Forks and for the remains of the earthen Civil War fortifications. The property may be significant under Criterion D in the area of Archeology for its potential to yield information about the organization, operation, and experiences of both the Union and Confederate armies, as well as pre-contact settlement. However, evaluation of archeological significance is beyond the scope of this CLI.

The period of significance for the Five Forks Battlefield is 1865. The primary period of significance for the Five Forks Battlefield is 1865, which includes the March to early-April military operations in the vicinity, and ends at the conclusion of military activity in the Five Forks area in the first week of April.

CRITERION A
Military History:
The Five Forks Battlefield is nationally significant in the area of Military History as the site of the April 1, 1865, Battle of Five Forks, a strategic junction of roads where the Union secured victory and severed the last remaining rail line serving Confederate forces in Richmond and Petersburg. The Battle of Five Forks also marks the final breakthrough of Confederate lines, forcing Lee to abandon his defense of the capital in Richmond. These Confederate losses resulted in Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox Court House only a week later, on April 9, 1865.

CRITERION C
Engineering:
The Five Forks Battlefield is nationally significant in the area of Engineering for the remains of the earthen fortifications present in the unit. The earthworks were part of an extensive network of field fortifications constructed during the Civil War, and they represent the most discernible feature of the battlefield and convey through their location, design, and setting the pivotal role that engineering played in determining battlefield strategy and, ultimately, the outcome of the Appomattox Campaign.

National Register Significance Criteria:

A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Military

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Engineering

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

National Register Criteria Consideration:

National Register Periods of Significance (with Historic Context Themes):

Time Period: CE 1865 - CE 1865

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Shaping the Political Landscape	The Civil War	Battles In The North And South	
Expanding Science and Technology	Technology (Engineering and Invention)	Military (Fortifications, Weapons, And War Vehicles)	

NRIS Information:

NRIS Name:	Petersburg National Battlefield
NRIS ID:	66000831
Primary Certification Date:	07/02/1975

State Register Documentation:

Identification Number:	DHR #026-0103
Name:	Five Forks Battlefield
Listed Date:	09/09/1969
Identification Number:	DHR #123-0071
Name:	Petersburg National Battlefield Park
Listed Date:	10/18/1983

National Historic Landmarks:

National Historic Landmark?	Yes
Theme:	Civil War, The
Contributing:	Individual
NHL ID:	66000830
NHL URL:	
Date:	12/19/1960

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:

World Heritage Site:

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape: No

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1607	Established	English settlers establish Jamestown.
CE 1634	Established	Charles City County, one of Virginia's eight original "Shires" is established out of the former Bermuda Hundred "Incorporation."
CE 1645	Established	"Fort Henry" is constructed near the geographic fall-line on the south bank of the Appomattox River.
CE 1671	Established	Peter Jones, son-in-law of Fort Henry's commander, receives command of the fort, opening a trading station. It becomes a center of fur trade, a threshold to western exploration, and later becomes known as Petersburg.
CE 1748	Established	The city of Petersburg is laid out and becomes the market center of the local agricultural economy.
CE 1748	Established	Eventual site of Five Forks intersection is divided from William Thompson Jr.'s original 2000-acre patent.
CE 1750	Built	Construction begins on the Burnt Quarter Plantation House.
CE 1752	Established	Dinwiddie County is created from lands formerly belonging to Prince George County to the east.
CE 1755	Land Transfer	George Browder is recorded in the surveyor's book maintained by Dinwiddie County to own 299 acres between Butterwood Road (present-day White Oak Road) and Hatcher's Run, adjoining William Thompson, James Pittiloe, and Thomas Williams.
CE 1757	Land Transfer	James Boisseau is recorded in the surveyor's book maintained by Dinwiddie County to own 628 acres on the north side of Gravelly Run near Courthouse Road.
CE 1772	Land Transfer	Moses Ingram was recorded as owning 774 acres on a branch of Hatcher's Run, adjoining the boundaries of the Henry Thweatt Jr., Sydnor, George Thweatt, and Hudson properties. This record indicates that the properties owned by the Boisseau, Thweatt, and Sydnor families were present in the Five Forks vicinity before the American Revolution.
CE 1782 - 1783	Land Transfer	Captain John Scott Coleman is recorded to own 1000 acres southwest of the Five Forks intersection, and would purchase 225 more acres from Charles Thompson between May 1782 and September 1783. This tract would eventually become the "Burnt Quarter" area present during the battle that remains extant in 2019.
CE 1791	Established	Petersburg population is nearly 3,000 with early growth attributed to the tobacco trade and its position at the head of navigable waters on the Appomattox River.
CE 1796	Land Transfer	John Scott Coleman transfers 560 acres of his holdings to Mary and Joseph Goodwyn, his daughter and son-in-law. These 560 acres were likely taken from the original 1000-acre tract, with the proportional land value matching that of the Coleman's initial recorded holdings.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1800	Land Transfer	Joseph Goodwyn is taxed for the original 560 acres transferred from John Scott Coleman as well as an additional 383 acres from Coleman's holdings transferred in 1798.
CE 1806	Land Transfer	David Thacker purchases 26 acres from the Goodwyn's original 560-acre tract
CE 1806	Land Transfer	Joseph Goodwyn purchases an additional 25 acres from John Fraser Sr.
CE 1820	Established	According to a map from around 1820, the area that would become Five Forks was represented by the junction of the east-west Butterwood Road and the north-southeast Church Road, the latter so named because it continued northward across Hatcher's Run and passed Hatcher's Run Church. The fifth road of the "fork" was not yet present.
CE 1839	Land Transfer	Mary Gilliam and John W. Gilliam (Joseph Goodwyn's daughter and son-in-law) are credited with 1,692 acres under the terms of Joseph Goodwyn's will. The transferred land was described as lying five miles northwest of Burnt Quarter Run with $2,000 in buildings.
CE 1850 - 1859	Established	By the 1850s, the crossroads of five roads was in place: the east-west White Oak Road (formerly Butterwood Road), Church (or Ford's) Road heading north, Dinwiddie Court House Road (formerly Church Road) heading southeast, and Scott's Road heading south-southwest. All of these roads were unpaved, and with the exception of a small open field to the northwest, the intersection was nearly entirely wooded.
CE 1851 - 1853	Built	The Boydton and Petersburg Plank Road was constructed, connecting Dinwiddie Courthouse and Mecklenberg County with the City of Petersburg. This solid-surface route provided increased access to agricultural markets and significantly boosted crop revenues in the vicinity
CE 1854	Land Transfer	John Gilliam's lands are recorded under the ownership of his estate, indicating his death sometime between 1850 and 1854. All combined land parcels owned by Gilliam at the time of his death amounted to 2,536 acres with $1,375 worth of buildings. Land values remained stagnant compared to 1850 levels, indicating possible additional construction or reappraisal of structures between 1850 and 1854.
CE 1857	Land Transfer	Mary Gilliam is listed as the owner of the Gilliam property, which consisted of 2,536 acres with $1,375 worth of buildings. At this time, the configuration of land value, size, and ownership reflected the conditions of the property as it would appear in 1865 at the time of the battle.
CE 1858	Established	By this time five railroads and six major roads converge on Petersburg from all directions, including the South Side Railroad.
CE 1860	Established	Petersburg population is over 18,000, making it the second largest city in Virginia and seventh largest in the South.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1861	Military Operation	On April 17, the Virginia Convention passes the ordinance to secede from the Union.
CE 1862	Built	By late summer, a system of fortifications named the Dimmock Line is established in 10-mile arc south of Petersburg. Captain Charles H. Dimmock supervises construction. Nearly all timber within half mile of line removed to provide clear observation/fields of fire and to construct abates in front of line. (National Register draft 2014, Sec.7: 9)
CE 1864	Military Operation	On June 9, the Siege of Petersburg begins. (National Register draft 2014, Sec.7: 5)
CE 1865	Military Operation	In March 1865, the Confederate infantry builds a nearly continuous curvilinear system of breastworks in the Five Forks area. The retrenchment system composed of pine logs and earth extends 1.7 miles from the Gilliam farm eastward to the Sydnor farm.
CE 1865	Military Operation	April 1, the Battle of Five Forks is waged along the works that paralleled White Oak Road in and around the Five Forks crossroads, as the two sides contest the key avenue of advance. Much of the fighting at the occurs on the Gilliam property. Union Brigadier General Wesley Merritt uses the Gilliam plantation house as his headquarters and as a military hospital. The Battle of Five Forks is won by the Union Army, forcing Lee to withdrawal of his forces from the lines they had held around Petersburg for nearly ten months. Eight days later, Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox Court House.
CE 1865	Military Operation	Confederate General Lee surrenders his army to Union Lt. General Grant at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9.
CE 1890 - 1920	Built	Between 1890-1920, a house and a log tobacco barn are constructed on the south side of the Five Forks intersection during this time. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, several farm houses and associated outbuildings are constructed just north of White Oak Road, east of the intersection.
CE 1898	Established	The first local movement towards a national battlefield park in Petersburg is made with the formation of the Petersburg National Battlefield Association. Despite repeated attempts, the effort fails.
CE 1925	Platted	Virginia Congressman Patrick Drewry commissions Confederate veteran Captain Carter Bishop, Union veteran Colonel James Anderson, and Lieutenant Colonel Francis Pope of the Army Corps of Engineers, to survey the battlefield lands as part of a new strategy for establishing the park.
CE 1926	Established	On July 3, 1926, President Calvin Coolidge signs a bill authorizing the creation of Petersburg National Military Park. At this time the park is managed by the US War Department. Starting at Battery V, north of Hopewell Road, the park boundary is intended to take in the battlefields near the Crater, and continue down Jerusalem Plank Road to fortifications south of the city. The initial acreage does not include the privately owned Five Forks property.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1933	Established	On August 10, 1933, responsibility for the park is transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service. At this time, Petersburg National Military Park encompasses 346 acres.
CE 1941	Planned	The park's 1941 master plan proposes further land acquisitions, including Five Forks.
CE 1960	Established	Five Forks Battlefield is designated a National Historic Landmark.
CE 1961	Memorialized	A National Historic Landmark monument is erected by the National Park Service at the Five Forks intersection. The marker consists of a bronze plaque mounted on a granite marker 22 inches high by 25 inches wide.
CE 1962	Established	Congress enacts legislation to change the park name from 'National Military Park' to 'National Battlefield' and authorizes acquisition of land at the site of the Battle of Five Forks.
CE 1965	Memorialized	The Battle of Five Forks monument is installed by the Dinwiddie Confederate Memorial Association at the Five Forks intersection. The memorial is a slightly tapered, rough-cut, 6-foot high granite shaft on a concrete base engraved with a depiction of crossed United States and Confederate flags and a dedicatory inscription.
CE 1971	Built	By 1971 there is a short cut through just west of the Five Forks intersection.
CE 1989 - 1990	Purchased/Sold	With funding assistance from the Carnegie-Mellon Foundation, the Conservation Fund purchases 930 acres (Tract 07-101) of the Five Forks battlefield to be transferred to the NPS, which occurs in 1990.
CE 1990	Altered	The NPS converts the c.1950 store, which by this time is used as a hunt club, into a temporary visitor contact station.
CE 1991	Purchased/Sold	The Conservation Fund purchases 185 acres (Tract 07-106) that includes the former "Chimneys" site from the Bear Island Timberlands Company. This land is donated to the NPS in 1991, bringing the total acreage to 1,115-acres.
CE 1991	Purchased/Sold	Land bordering the unit's southwestern boundary (Tract 07-102: includes 07-103, 07-104, 07-105), which included the "Burnt Quarter," remains in possession of the Gilliam family, but is protected in an easement of 438 acres monitored by the Izaak Walton League of America.
CE 1998 - 1999	Built	The NPS installs nine wayside signs and builds four automobile/bus pulloffs at Five Forks. Culverts are also installed.
CE 2001	Removed	The NPS removes the abandoned tenant house and associated outbuildings from the Five Forks intersection area after the house is struck by a car.
CE 2003	Damaged	On September 18, Hurricane Isabel strikes the park. Over 1,847 trees are blown down blocking roads and trails.
CE 2003	Altered	The NPS completes improvements at the visitor contact station.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 2008	Rehabilitated	A section of an existing farm road from White Oak Road to the Martin House is upgraded to accommodate demolition of the house, a post-Civil War structure.
CE 2008	Built	The existing farm road to the former Martin House is extended to create of a small parking area and a comfort station for the nearby trailhead.
CE 2009	Built	A 3,000 square foot multi-use facility is constructed along with associated infrastructure to provide safe public access to the underdeveloped Five Forks Unit. Features include a new visitor contact station, maintenance building, and parking lot, all located south of the intersection off of Courthouse Road.
CE 2010	Removed	The former store that was converted into a visitor contact station is razed.
CE 2010	Built	Interpretive features are installed or relocated across four sites at the Five forks Unit. This project includes the installation of three new iron rangers and two new bulletin boards, as well as the relocation of two waysides. The project proposes moving the National Historic Landmark and Dinwiddie Confederate Memorial Association monuments to the new visitor contact station, but to date they remain on the south side of the intersection.
CE 2011	Removed	Several damaged trees are removed from the battlefield after an April tornado that touched down near the Five Forks intersection.
CE 2012	Removed	Park removes a dilapidated modern frame crib barn located near the Five Forks intersection and between Wheeler Pond and White Oak Roads. It was damaged in the 2011 tornado.
CE 2012	Removed	As part of the rehabilitation of the Civil War-era landscape, the park removes the tobacco barn, which was damaged in the 2011 tornado and then vandalized.
CE 2014	Built	A six-car, two-bus parking lot is constructed at the Five Forks Unit to accommodate visitors wishing to pull off at the intersection to view interpretive monuments and displays. The lot is designed to be partially screened by existing tree cover along White Oak Road and Wheeler Pond Road.
CE 2018	Rehabilitated	Project is proposed to rehabilitate the maintenance building at Five Forks for adaptive reuse as curatorial storage for the battlefield’s museum collection. The collection, consisting of over 309,000 items, is currently stored within an approximately 526 square foot section inside the Department of the Army’s Fort Lee Regional Archeological Curation Facility
CE 2019	Removed	Project is proposed to remove a non-contributing farmhouse and associated structures located at 15314 White Oak Road. After removal of the farmhouse, mowing will be discontinued in the surrounding area.

Physical History:

INTRODUCTION

The following section provides information on the physical development and evolution of the site, organized by time periods. It is drawn largely from two secondary sources: the 2005 Cultural Landscape Assessment for the Five Forks Battlefield completed by John Milner Associates, and a collaborative article titled “An Archaeological Overview and Assessment of the Five Forks Unit,” completed in 1999 under a partnership between the National Park Service and the Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland.

EARLY OCCUPATION

As reported in the Archeological Overview and Assessment, no prehistoric sites have been located within the Five Forks area of the park, but the recovery of six projectile points by a local collector and the inventory of identified sites in Dinwiddie County indicate that later Archaic, Woodland, and possibly Paleoindian loci are possible within the boundaries of the Five Forks unit. The landform configuration of uplands above small tributary streams and stream junctions reinforces the probability of evidence of prehistoric occupation. (AOA 1999: Management Summary)

HISTORIC SETTLEMENT

In 1608 English settlers established Jamestown, on the banks of the James River. In 1634 Charles City County, one of Virginia's eight original "Shires," was established out of the former Bermuda Hundred "Incorporation," and by 1645 "Fort Henry" was constructed near the geographic fall-line on the south bank of the Appomattox River, around 35 miles west of Jamestown. Peter Jones, son-in-law of Fort Henry's commander, received command of the fort in 1671 and opened a trading station that became a center of fur trade and in time a threshold to western exploration. In 1748 the city of Petersburg was laid out and served as the market center of the local agricultural economy.

The historic occupation of the Five Forks vicinity, located approximately 15 miles southwest of the center of Petersburg, commenced by the mid-eighteenth century if not earlier. The emergence of land tax records in the period immediately following independence from Great Britain revealed the presence of plantations associated with family names that remained familiar ones on the mid-nineteenth century landscape. Growing tobacco, corn, and wheat, these farms surrounded the intersection that would be known as "Five Forks." (AOA 1999: Management Summary; CLA 2005: 2-4)

Pre-Revolutionary War Land Holdings:
Dinwiddie County was created in 1752 from lands formerly part of Prince George County to the east. The loss of most eighteenth-century deed books for Prince George County and, after 1752, for Dinwiddie County complicates the identification of land holdings. Surviving sources include land patent books describing grants from the colony of Virginia and surveyors books for Prince George County from 1711 to 1724 and Dinwiddie County from 1755 to 1865. (AOA 1999: Ch.4A)
Richard Bolling maintained the Prince George County surveyor's book during the period of 1711-1724. Bolling surveyed 185 acres for William Coleman Jr. on the east side of Mawhipponock Creek in 1712, and 350 acres on Butterwood Swamp for Francis Coleman in 1721. Matthew Coleman received a patent for 200 acres in 1753. William Thompson Jr. obtained a patent for 2000 acres in 1748 on both sides of Burnt Quarter Run adjoining Charles Thompson, James Hall, and others. Within this vast area construction began on a plantation house in 1750, located less than a mile southwest from what would become the Five Forks intersection. (AOA 1999: Ch.4A)

A surveyor's book was created soon after 1752 when Dinwiddie County was formed, recording the names and locations of properties in the Five Forks area. James Boisseau owned 628 acres in 1757 on the north side of Gravelly Run near the Court House Road. George Browder had 299 acres in 1755 between Butterwood Road and Hatcher's Run adjoining William Thompson, James Pittiloe (formerly Elias Clark), and Thomas Williams. Moses Ingram of Brunswick County owned 774 acres on a branch of Hatcher's Run in 1772, adjoining the boundaries of Henry Thweatt Jr., L. Sydnor, George Thweatt, and someone by the last name of Hudson. Therefore, properties owned by the Boisseau, Thweatt, and Sydnor families emerged in the general vicinity of Five Forks prior to the Revolutionary War. (AOA 1999: Ch.4A)

Pre-Civil War Land Holdings:
Transfers of land continued in the Five Forks area after the Revolutionary War. Captain John Scott Coleman was recorded to own 1000 acres southwest of the Five Forks intersection, and would purchase 225 more acres from Charles Thompson between May 1782 and September 1783. This tract would eventually become the "Burnt Quarter" area present during the battle, and included the plantation house.

In 1796 Coleman transferred 560 acres of his holdings to Mary and Joseph Goodwyn, his daughter and son-in-law. These 560 acres were likely taken from the original 1000-acre tract, with the proportional land value matching that of the Coleman's initial recorded holdings. In 1800 Joseph Goodwyn was taxed for the original 560 acres transferred from Coleman as well as an additional 383 acres from Coleman's holdings that were transferred in 1798. In 1806, David Thacker purchased 26 acres from the Goodwyn's original 560-acre tract, while Goodwyn purchased an additional 25 acres from John Fraser Sr. (AOA 1999: Ch.4A)

Isham Hargrave produced a map of Dinwiddie County around 1820, although the map has also been attributed to Wood or Boye (Figure 1). At this time, the area that would become Five Forks was represented by the junction of the east-west Butterwood Road and the north-southeast Church Road, the latter so named because it continued northward across Hatcher's Run and passed Hatcher's Run Church. The fifth road of the "fork" was not yet present. The headwaters of Gravelly Run flowed eastward across Church Road south of the intersection, while Hatcher's Run passed across Church Road north of the intersection. Aside from roads and drainages, the map made no indications of buildings or structures despite the presence of an established rural farming community. At this time the primary landowners in the Five Forks area were Goodwyn, Sydnor, Boisseau, Thweatt, and Fraser. (AOA 1999: Ch.4A)

In 1839 Joseph Goodwyn's daughter and son-in-law, Mary Gilliam and John W. Gilliam, held 1,692 acres under the terms of Joseph Goodwyn's will. The transferred land was described as lying five miles northwest of Burnt Quarter Run with $2,000 in buildings. In 1854 John Gilliam's lands were recorded under the ownership of his estate, indicating his death sometime between 1850 and 1854. All combined land parcels owned by Gilliam at the time of his death amounted to 2,536 acres with $1,375 worth of buildings. Land values remained stagnant compared to 1850 levels, indicating possible additional construction or reappraisal of structures between 1850 and 1854. Mary Gilliam is listed as the owner of the Gilliam property in 1857, which still consisted of 2,536 acres with $1,375 worth of buildings. At this time, the configuration of land value, size, and ownership reflected the conditions of the property as it would appear in 1865 at the time of the battle.

Concurrent with the numerous transfers of land was the rapid growth of Petersburg, where the population rose from around 3,000 in 1791 to over 18,000 by 1860, making it second largest city in Virginia and seventh largest in the South. Six major roads converged on Petersburg from all directions, including the Boydton and Petersburg Plank Road that connected the city to Dinwiddie Courthouse and Mecklenberg County. Located less than four miles east of the Five Forks area, this solid-surface route provided increased access to agricultural markets and significantly boosted crop revenues in the vicinity. Five railroads also led to Petersburg, including the east-west Southside line (later Norfolk and Western and today Norfolk Southern) that tracked around three miles north of Five Forks. (GMP 2004: 7)

On the eve of the Civil War the landowners around Five Forks were Gilliam, Sydnor, Boisseau, Young, and Bass. Their lands were characterized by a mosaic of woodlots, pastures, and crop fields divided by steeply sloped drainageways, hedgerows, and fences. The farms in the immediate vicinity of the Five Forks intersection ranged in size from small subsistence-level farmsteads to the much larger Gilliam plantation southwest of the intersection, the largest property in Dinwiddie County at the time of the Civil War. The farmstead features were scattered between tangled thickets, pine woods, swampy areas, and outcroppings of granite boulders. Dwelling complexes in the region generally occupied the elevated terrain to afford access to fresh air and views. Outbuildings associated with many of the properties included kitchens (often combined with quarters for household slaves), smokehouses, and dairies relatively near the primary dwelling and livestock and tobacco barns at greater distances. The Gilliam property included the plantation house, named the "Burnt Quarter," as well as a complex of slave quarters some distance from the main dwelling, an orchard, and fenced fields. There were also dwellings at the Boisseau/Young farm west of Church Road and at the Sydnor farm north of White Oak Road. Another building complex was located northeast of the Sydnor farm but had evidently burned in 1851. It remains were called the "Chimneys." (NR 2014 draft, Sec.7: 30; AOA 1999: Management Summary and Ch.4A)

Lands with the most level terrain and prime soil were used for cultivation of corn, wheat, and tobacco, while the more marginal soils and topography supported hay fields and pasture lands. Open fields were associated with the Gilliam property, the Boisseau/Young property to either side of Dinwiddie Court House Road to the north of the intersection, the L. Sydnor property north of White Oak Road east of the intersection, and the T. Bass property south of White Oak Road east of the intersection. Soils exhausted by tobacco cultivation were typically left for pasture or allowed to revert to forest. Steeper slopes and stream corridors were generally wooded. A mill pond associated with Hatcher's Run was used to operate a grist mill. The pond served the needs of the local agrarian population in milling the grain produced on nearby farms. (NR 2014 draft, Sec.7: 30)

The farms in the Five Forks area were loosely arranged along the primary road corridors that entered the area and met at the intersection, a primary landmark and point of orientation. By this time the crossroads of five roads was in place: the east-west White Oak Road (formerly Butterwood Road), Church (or Ford's) Road heading north, Dinwiddie Court House Road (formerly Church Road) heading southeast, and Scott's Road heading south-southwest. All of these roads were unpaved, in contrast to the Boydton and Petersburg Plank Road to the east, and all followed alignments convenient to wagon use. With the exception of a small open field to the northwest, the intersection was nearly entirely wooded. (NR 2014 draft, Sec.7: 31)

War Begins:
On April 17, 1861 the Virginia Convention passed an ordinance to secede from the Union. By late summer of 1862, a system of fortifications named the Dimmock Line was established in a 10-mile arc around Petersburg, covering lands to the east, south, and west. Captain Charles H. Dimmock supervised construction, which removed nearly all timber within half mile of the line to provide clear observation/fields of fire and to construct abates in front of the line. On June 9, 1864 the Siege of Petersburg began. Note: the Civil War Sites Advisory Committee (CWSAC), part of the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), considers the Third Battle of Petersburg and the Battle of Five Forks to be part of the Appomattox Campaign (March–April 1865), rather than part of the Richmond-Petersburg Campaign (June–December 1864). The lands that Congress assigned to Petersburg reflected those military actions in the two administrative subdivisions – the Appomattox Campaign and the Richmond-Petersburg Campaign – that occurred south of the James River and before the Battle at Sailor's Creek. (NR 2014 draft, Sec.7: 5, 9, 66; GMP 2004: 9)

In 1864 the Confederate Engineer Bureau surveyed Dinwiddie County, producing a map by A.H. Campbell that focused on the quality of roads, railroads, bridges, and fords, as well depictions of residences and names of occupants (Figure 2). The farms of "B. Boisseau" and "R. Sydnor" were shown north of White Oak Road, while the Gilliam residence was shown but not named. The Campbell map provided a general indication of cleared fields and woods as well as the Five Forks intersection. A structure labelled "B.O." was noted between Scott's and Church (Ford's) Roads and may indicate a blacksmith shop that was mentioned in contemporary accounts of the battle at Five Forks. (AOA 1999: Ch.4b)

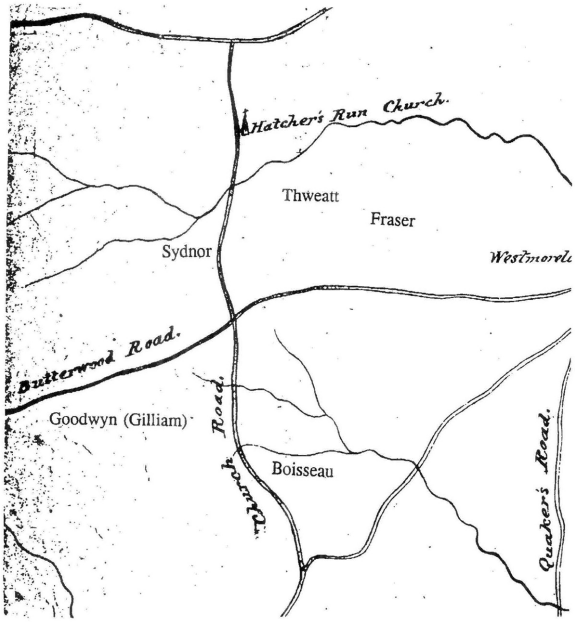


Figure 1. Portion of the "Correct Map of Dinwiddie County" by Hargrave, Wood, or Boye, c.1820. The junction of Church Road and Butterwood Road, i.e. Five Forks, is shown, although Scott's Road is not yet present. Names of landowners names are superimposed on the map. (Virginia State Library, from Brook S. Blades, et.al, "An Archeological Overview and Assessment [AOA] of the Five Forks Unit – Petersburg National Battlefield, Virginia," 1999: Ch.4a)

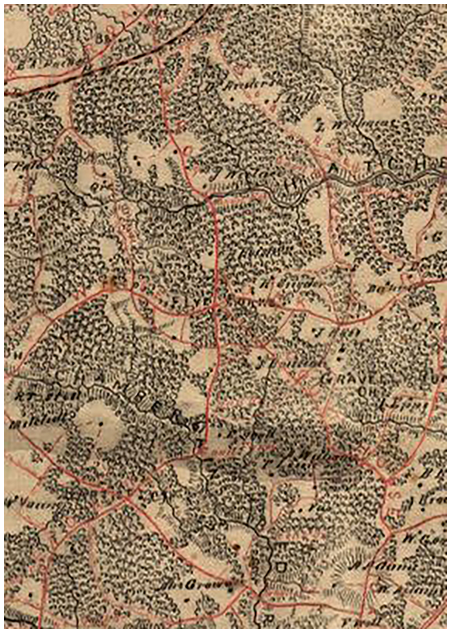


Figure 2. Portion of the "Map of Dinwiddie County VA" by A.H. Campbell, 1864. The map shows the Five Forks intersection, field and forest patterns, and several buildings and structures. (Virginia Historical Society, from AOA 1999: Ch.4b)

THE CIVIL WAR AT FIVE FORKS (1865)

During the Civil War, White Oak Road became a principal axis of the Confederate defensive line extending westward from Petersburg. The Southside Railroad, located around three miles north of Five Forks, ran eastward into Petersburg and represented the last supply link that had not been captured by Union forces. Church (Ford) Road provided direct access to the Southside Railroad. Five Forks was therefore a goal of Union troops from a number of strategic perspectives. (AOA 1999: Ch.1)

In March 1865, the Confederate infantry hastily constructed a nearly continuous curvilinear system of breastworks along the high ridgeline to afford prospect and control of key terrain and to guard potential Union avenues of approach to the city of Petersburg (Figure 3). The extensive retrenchment system composed of pine logs and earth ran for 1.7 miles from the Gilliam farm eastward to the Sydnor farm. The majority of the line was situated north of the road, but the western end, located on the Gilliam property, lay south of the road except near the farm's entrance lane. The eastern end of the line, which fell within the Sydnor farm, was "refused," or angled perpendicularly, to the road to anchor the line in this direction. The line featured a series of traverses where soldiers would be able to fire in either direction should the works be overrun in any one location. A small artillery redoubt was located behind the refused portion of the line known as the Angle. A series of isolated rifle pits extended east of the Angle along White Oak Road. Retreating Confederates also established a forward position to the south of White Oak Road as a defensive line used by forward pickets to stem the approach of Federal troops along the southern margin of White Oak Road. The right flank of the forward outpost would play a pivotal role in the Battle of Five Forks on by initially holding off the Union attack. (NR 2014 draft, Sec.7: 32)

In late March 1865 Union cavalry under the command of General Philip Sheridan moved to the west of the existing siege lines. A force of Confederate infantry and cavalry commanded by General George Pickett engaged the Union cavalry in battle north of Dinwiddie Court House on March 31 and achieved a tactical victory. However, the Union Fifth Corps of infantry commanded by General Gouverneur Warren captured Confederate earthworks along the White Oak Road four miles to the east on the same day, thereby preventing Confederate movement along the road. Pickett decided to retire northward to White Oak Road at Five Forks. (AOA 1999: Ch.1)

The Battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865:
The Battle of Five Forks was waged along the works that paralleled White Oak Road in and around the Five Forks crossroads, as the two sides hotly contested the key avenue of advance (Figure 4). The dense pine trees surrounding it provided camouflage for the Union forces approaching from the south. As they approached the site, the Union army constructed a limited system of opposing earthworks perpendicular to Scott's Road from which they would sortie and plan their attack. The creek corridors served as structuring elements for earthworks construction and troop movements during the battle. Much of the fighting at the Battle of Five Forks occurred on the Gilliam property, and Union Brigadier General Wesley Merritt used the Gilliam plantation house as his headquarters and as a military hospital. Bullet holes and eyewitness accounts testified that the dwelling lay in the line of fire between the Confederates who occupied a peach orchard behind the house and the Federals in the fields in front. (NR 2014 draft, Sec.7: 32)

About a mile east of the Five Forks intersection (outside the present park boundary), a smaller crossroads existed where a gravel road led south from White Oak Road to the Gravelly Run Church. Federal troops used the church site and the road, now known as Tranquility Lane, as a staging ground for their attack on the Confederate left flank. Numerous minor dirt roads that provided access to the farm dwelling complexes from the major routes and connected various portions of the larger estates also influenced strategic and tactical military decisions during the battle. Both the Confederate and Federal armies transported troops and supplies via an unpaved Wagon Road, established between 1801 and 1820, connecting Dinwiddie Court House Road and White Oak Road. Federal troops also used the Gilliam field road, established c. 1770–1820, to connect an outbuilding complex on the Gilliam farm to fields south of White Oak Road. Confederate Major General George E. Pickett's infantry division and Major General Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry retreated from the battle on an unnamed road heading north from White Oak Road that was likely established between 1801 and

1820. (NR 2014 draft, Sec.7: 32)

The Battle of Five Forks was among the most lopsided defeats suffered by any command under Robert E. Lee. Pickett lost about half of his entire force, including 545 casualties and between 2,000 to 2,500 men taken prisoner, while the Federal losses were about 830. More importantly for the Federals, however, the victory at Five Forks forced Lee to take emergency actions to execute a withdrawal of his forces from the lines they had held around the city for nearly ten months. On April 9, Lee and his Army of Northern Virginia surrendered to the Union in the village of Appomattox Court House. (NR 2014 draft, Sec.8: 98)

After the Battle:
During and shortly after the Civil War, military surveyors produced maps that illustrated landscape conditions, including locations of buildings, roads, and agricultural fields and woods. The quality and accuracy of the maps varies, but an 1867 map by Nathanial Michler provides good information on field boundaries and particularly on the layouts surrounding plantation dwellings (Figure 5). On the map, the area north of Five Forks junction was depicted as wooded, while numerous structures were shown as end chimney structures, which was probably an artistic symbol for dwelling. The map also provided detailed information on earthworks. Traverses (but no redoubt) were indicated at the eastern end of the Confederate line along White Oak Road, and additional works and rifle pits lay further to the east. Union earthworks stood south of the forks. (AOA 1999: Ch.4b)

In 1880 a court of inquiry was set up to investigate the events of April 1, 1865, and particularly the conduct of General Warren during the Battle of Five Forks. Eyewitness reports provided detailed descriptions of the landscape, and a map was created for use in the courtroom as a graphic medium against which to better understand the accounts. This map was known as the Cotton Map and has been described as the most accurate map depicting the Civil War period due to its provenance as a court document (Figures 6, 7). The first Cotton map showed topography; the second, intended to be used as an illustrative map in the courtroom, did not have topography rendered, but displayed home sites, field and forested areas, elevations, and other landmarks important to testimony. (CLA 2005: 2-3)

In 1991 NPS historian Chris Calkins graphically documented landscape references from the 1880 court testimony using a grid map. Excerpts from the accounts of Five Forks area included “there is a small open field northwest of the Forks ... a field at the time of the battle,” “a clearing just north of the White Oak Road and west of the Ford Road,” and “there were pines right up to that little field, corning from the north, and just beyond those pines were oak woods.” (CLA 2005: 2-3, citing Calkins 1991: 4)

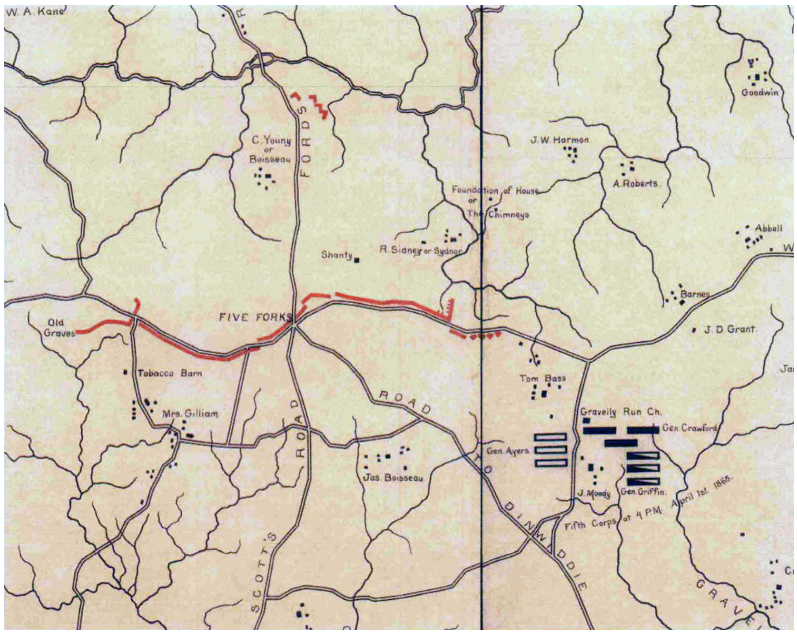


Figure 3. Detail of map showing portions of the Federal and Confederate forces at the Battle of Five Forks, Aurestus Perham, c.1865. (Library of Congress, from John Milner and Associates, "Five Forks, Petersburg National Battlefield Cultural Landscape Assessment [CLA]: Potential Sites for Proposed Multi-Use Facility," 2005: 2-13)

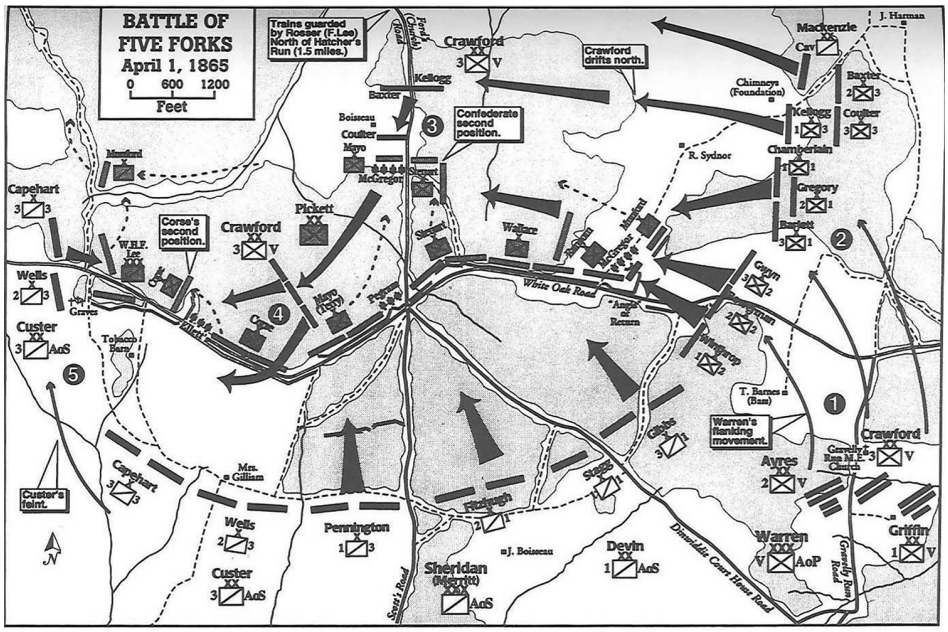


Figure 4. "Battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865" by C. Calkins, 1990. (Chris Calkins, "Physical History and Site Analysis, Cultural Landscape Report, Five Forks Unit, Petersburg National Battlefield," 2011: 31, from Laura J. Kline ,et.al., "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form [NR], Petersburg National Battlefield," 2014 draft: 200)



Figure 5. Detail of "Map of the Battlefield of Five-Forks" by Nathaniel Michler, 1867. (National Archives, from CLA 2005: 2-9)



Figure 6. Detail of "Map of the Vicinity of Five Forks Dinwiddie County, VA., Survey made between Dec. 26th 1879 and Jan 3d 1880," by J.P. Cotton, 1880. (National Archives, from AOA 1999)

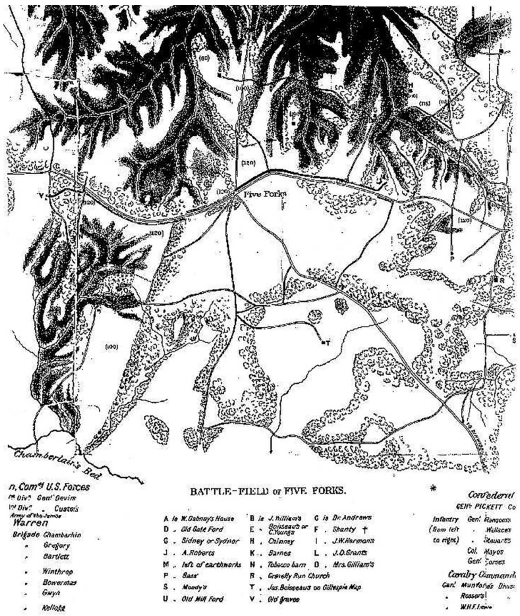


Figure 7. "Cotton Map No. 2. G. Warren Court of Inquiry. See page 238 of Record. Plate II" by Julius Bien, lithographer. Published in Warren Inquiry 1883: Plate II.b. (AOA 1999)

POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT (1865-1991)

After the battle, the Five Forks intersection and surrounding area faded back into quiet obscurity. Sometime between 1890 and 1920, a wood-frame, two-story tenant house was built on the south side of the intersection. Close by were a privy, shed, and chicken coop, and just to the south a log tobacco barn. A portion of this area was also converted into a field. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, several other farm houses and associated outbuildings were also constructed in the area. No buildings were constructed near the intersection itself until circa 1950 when a one-story store was built on the northeast side, facing the intersection, and a crib barn was built southwest of the intersection, facing Wheeler's Pond Road (Figure 8). (CLA 2005: 2-31)

Park Planning:
The first local movement to commemorate the military events at Petersburg occurred in 1898 with the formation of the Petersburg National Battlefield Association. Despite repeated attempts to establish a park, the effort failed and did not successfully advance until 1925 when Virginia Congressman Patrick Drewry commissioned Confederate veteran Captain Carter Bishop, Union veteran Colonel James Anderson, and Lieutenant Colonel Francis Pope of the Army Corps of Engineers, to survey the battlefield lands as part of a new strategy for establishing the park. On July 3, 1926, President Calvin Coolidge signed a bill authorizing the creation of Petersburg National Military Park. At this time the park was managed by the U.S. War Department. Starting at Battery V, north of Hopewell Road, the park boundary was intended to take in the battlefields near the Crater Battlefield, and continue down Jerusalem Plank Road to fortifications south of the city. However, the initial park acreage did not include the privately-owned Five Forks area. Park management transferred from the War Department to the NPS in 1933, at which time the park encompassed 346 acres. The park completed its first master planning documents in September 1941. by which point the park encompassed more than 2,000 acres. The park's 1941 master plan proposed further acquisitions, including an estimated 500 acres between the Crater and Fort Davis and several important sites west of the Fish Hook (Hatcher's Run Battlefield, White Oak Road Battlefield, and Five Forks). (NR 2014 draft, Sec.7: 36, Sec.8: 131-132; CLA 2005: 2-4,2-5)

In 1960 the Five Forks Battlefield was named a National Historic Landmark (NHL). In 1961 a bronze NHL plaque mounted on a 22 by 25-inch granite marker was placed at the south side of the Five Forks intersection, in front of the tenant house. In 1962 the park was redesignated as Petersburg

National Battlefield, at which time Congress authorized the addition of 1,200 acres of land at Five Forks to the park. However, only $90,000 was authorized for land acquisition and delayed land transfers for years. Meanwhile, in 1965 a second marker was erected next to the NHL marker by the Dinwiddie Confederate Memorial Association. The Battle of Five Forks monument was a slightly tapered, rough-cut, 6-foot high granite shaft on a concrete base engraved with a depiction of crossed United States and Confederate flags and a dedicatory inscription. The marker, as well as the tenant house, store, and a short cut-through just west of the intersection are shown on an aerial that likely dates to the early 1970s (Figure 9). (CLA 2005: 2-4,2-5; DCP 1990: 7; NETR 1971, 1972 aerials)

In 1973 boundaries for the Five Forks Unit were proposed and mapped (Figure 10). The map indicated that Joseph P. Gilliam owned all the lands surrounding Five Forks, including the "Burnt Quarter," the Boisseau/C. Young lands west of Church Road, lands south of White Oak Road, and much of the former Sydnor tract east of Ford's or Church Road. The park as conceived at this time would encompass the 1,396 acres owned by Gilliam, a tract of 91 acres owned by Continental Can Company that encompassed the eastern Sydnor lands and the "Chimneys" site, and additional acreage eastward to Route 628 and southward to Route 627 leading to the court house. A 1976 park "Historic Base Map," showing different boundary lines, indicated Ford's or Church Road, White Oak Road, and Dinwiddie Court House Road as paved, and Scott's Road as unpaved (Figure 11). (AOA 1999, Ch4b; DCP 1990: 7; CLA 2005: 2-4,2-5)

A 1976 report to the NPS regional director, the park's planner described the Five Forks area as "a combination of rural wooded and open farmland with a sprinkling of old farm houses, tenant houses, historic house ruins and a few more recent commercial structures and sheds." The correspondence indicated that the potential for residential development of the area posed a threat to the historic landscape:
"At the present time there is no new development within the proposed area, although some land has recently been cleared for the construction of homes. New residential development was observed just outside the park in several directions. This may be the last chance we have to acquire this valuable historic scene before the inevitable occurs." (CLA 2005: 2-4,2-5, citing Memorandum, Bohnet to Regional Director, Mid-Atlantic Region, 22 November 1976)

At this time a permit system to allow farming with suitable crops to continue on land that had historically been cultivated was considered, and open areas that had historically been woodland were recommended for reforestation. The 1976 report also proposed adaptively reusing the tenant house for park personnel. (CLA 2005: 2-5)

Land Acquisitions at Five Forks:
By the late 1980s the proposed boundaries of the Five Forks Unit had changed considerably as progress on acquiring lands began moving forward (Figure 12). In 1989 a private foundation, The Conservation Fund, purchased 930 acres (Tract 07-101) of the battlefield from the Gilliam family, with financial support from the Carnegie-Mellon Foundation. In 1990 theses lands were donated to the NPS. A similar transaction by the Conservation Fund purchased 185 acres (Tract 07-106) that included the former "Chimneys" site from the Bear Island Timberlands Company. This land was donated to the NPS in 1991, bringing the total acreage to 1,115-acres, which represented much of the battlefield around the Five Forks. Land bordering the unit's southwestern boundary (Tract 07-102: includes 07-103, 07-104, 07-105), which included the "Burnt Quarter," remained in possession of the Gilliam family, but was protected in an easement of 438 acres monitored by the Izaak Walton League of America. None of the land bordering the unit's southeastern boundary (Tract 07-107) adjacent to Route 628 was acquired. (AOA 1999: Ch.4a; DCP 1990: 7=8; CLA 2005: 2-5)

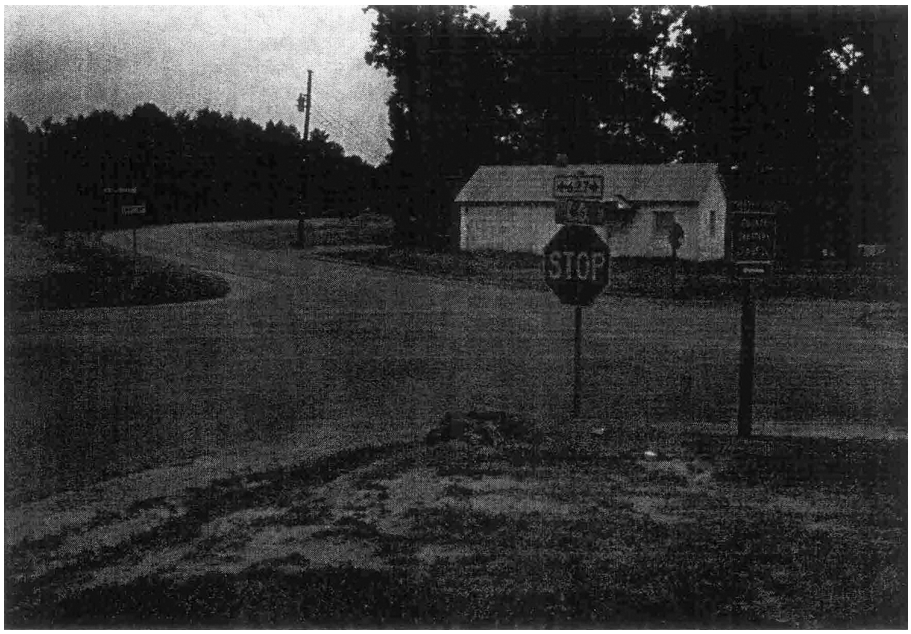


Figure 8. View looking northeast at the store at the northeast corner of Five Forks, 1960-1990. (National Park Service, from CLA 2005: 2-18)

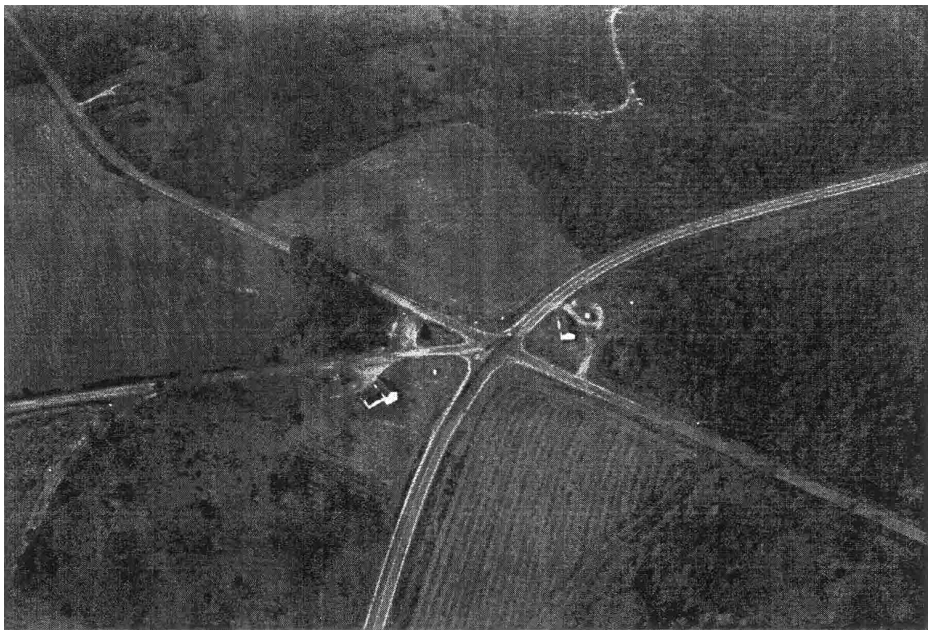


Figure 9. Five Forks, oblique aerial photograph, looking northwest, c.1971-1990. At the intersection is a store (image right) and tenant house and the two markers (image lower left). A cut through road is also visible (image left). (National Park Service, from CLA 2005: 2-33)

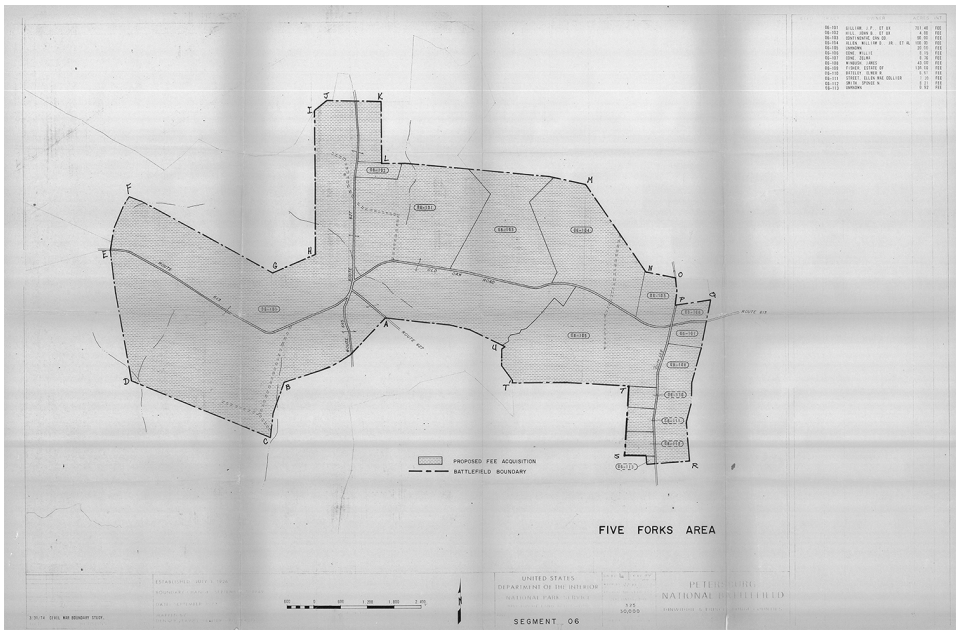


Figure 10. "Petersburg National Battlefield, Dinwiddie and Prince George Counties, Virginia, Five Forks Area" 1973. (Stephen Lissandrello, "National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, Five Forks Battlefield," 1973: 22)

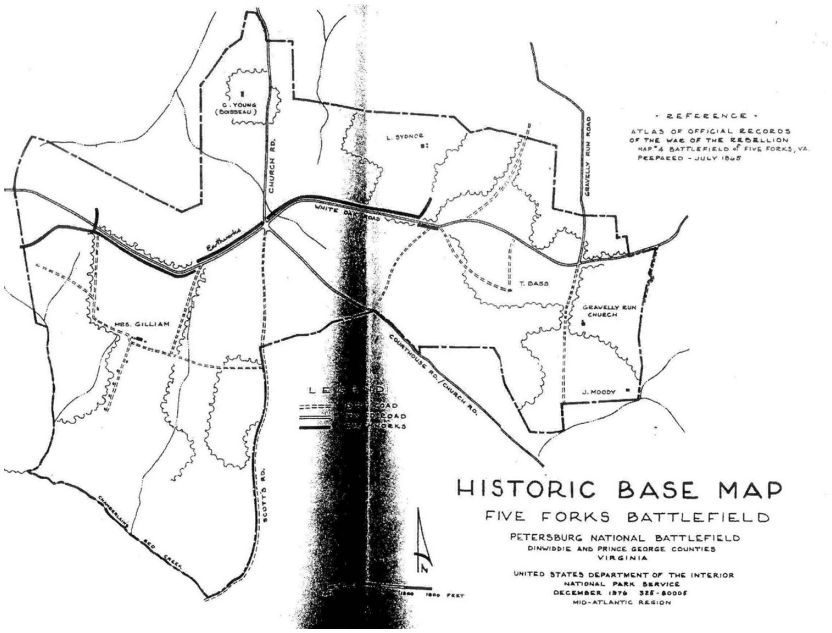


Figure 11. "Historic Base Map, Five Forks Battlefield, Petersburg National Battlefield, Dinwiddie and Prince George Counties, Virginia," 1976. The map shows contemporary paved crossroads, and proposed boundaries for Five Forks that included the Parham and Hebron tracts. (National Park Service, from CLA 2005: 2-16)

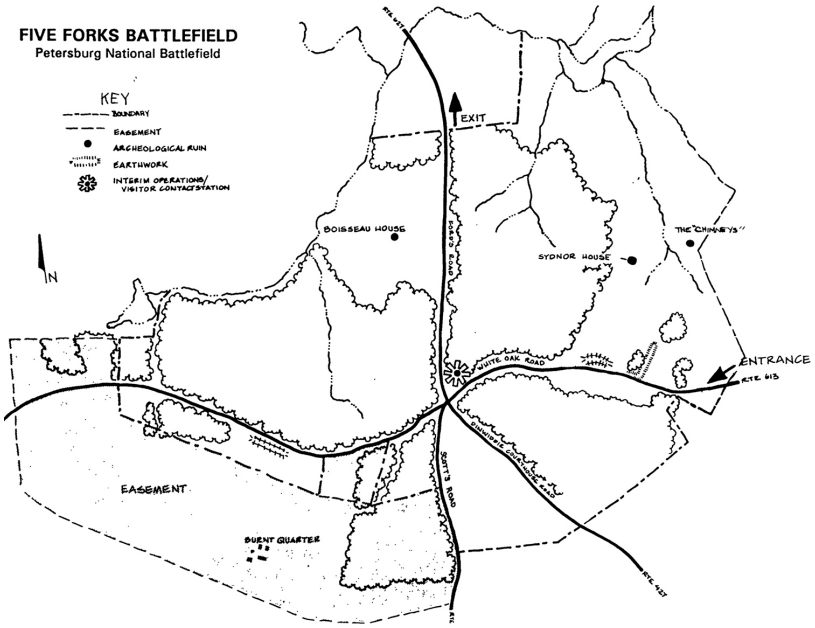


Figure 12. "Five Forks Battlefield, Petersburg National Battlefield," 1990. The map shows boundaries of the Five Forks Unit and adjacent easements, as well as locations of building ruins, remnant earthworks, and a proposed visitor contact station at the former store. (National Park Service, from "Final, Interim Development Concept Plan/Interpretive Prospectus for Five Forks Battlefield, A Component of Petersburg National Battlefield," 1990: 6)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MANAGEMENT (1990-2020)

The donation of Five Forks Battlefield by the Conservation Fund to the NPS necessitated the development of an interim plan for management and development of the Five Forks Unit that would inform a future park-wide General Management Plan. In 1990 a Development Concept Plan identified and prioritized management issues and research needs. One of the first proposals was to convert the c.1950 store, which by this time was used as a hunt club, into a temporary visitor contact station. The plan reported that there were three historic sites or ruins associated directly with the Battle of Five Forks, and around fifteen structures in the unit, including one occupied house and other vacant structures in various states of disrepair. Land use was described as open fields and woodlands, with uses similar to those of 1865, though the configuration had changed. (DCP 1990: 7-8)

The Five Forks intersection – a junction of three state roads – and the associated heavy traffic, high speed limits, and visual clutter of road signs – was noted as a chief concern in the Development Concept Plan. White Oak Road had been incorporated into the state highway system as Route 613. The two-lane road was paved and modified with higher crowns and deeper side ditches, making it wider and more level than it was during the Civil War era. Dinwiddie Court House Road and Church/Ford Road were collectively designated as Route 627, also a paved highway. Scott's Road, which by this time was known as Wheeler's Pond Road because of the lake (later Burnt Quarter Lake) formed by Chamberlain's Bed Creek along it, became Route 645 but it was not managed as a highway route. (CLA 2005: 2-6)

In late 1998 the NPS proposed adding nine wayside exhibits at Five Forks, two bus/automobile pull-offs measuring 40 feet deep and 100 feet long, and two additional pull-offs with concrete culverts to be installed by the County. After installation of the exhibits, it was noted that the speed limit on Court House Road would be slowed to 45 mph as had been implemented earlier on White Oak Road. Wheelchair access was considered an important addition that would necessitate culverts to bridge each ditch where a trail was to lead to the cannon exhibits from the contact station. A suggestion that the bridge leading to the cannon be wide enough to accommodate a vehicle raised concerns about

possible theft of the cannon. (CLA 2005: 2-6)

While the NPS was undertaking visitor-oriented improvements to the newly acquired Five Forks Battlefield, they made a request to the County board of supervisors to change the names of the roads at Five Forks. The renaming of the roads would have affected fifteen households and a landfill south of the park, and were not undertaken. Aimed at assisting visitors to better understand the events of 1865, the proposed changes included:
-- renaming Route 645, Wheeler's Pond Road, to Scott's Road, which was its name in 1865 when both Confederate and Union troops moved to and from Dinwiddie Court House
-- renaming a small gravel road leading south from White Oak Road, known as Tranquility Lane, back to Gravelly Run Church Road, its name in 1865 when Union forces were marshaled and formed to begin marching into their attack on the Confederate lines. (CLA 2005: 2-6)

In 2001, the NPS removed the abandoned tenant house on the south side of the Five Forks intersection, as well as its privy, shed, and chicken house, after the house was struck by a car and moved off its foundation, creating a safety hazard. In 2003, the NPS completed improvements to make the visitor contact station more functional and attractive. On September 18 of that year, Hurricane Isabel struck the park, blowing down 1,847 trees that blocked roads and trails. (State of the Park, 2003: 2; CLA 2005: 2-31)

Around 2008 the NPS improved an existing farm road east of the Five Forks intersection, on the north side of White Oak Road, to accommodate demolition of the Martin house, a post-Civil War structure. The road was extended an additional 375 feet to the entrance of a trail system for hikers and horseback riders, and then looped back to the original farm road. The project included creation of a small parking area and a comfort station. (PEPC 23583, 28813)

In 2009 the NPS constructed a new visitor contact station in a clearing within the woodland south of Courthouse Road and less than half a mile from the Five Forks intersection. The two-story building was designed to resemble a tobacco barn in plan, and featured a central block flanked by single-story blocks. A short asphalt-paved access road off Courthouse Road was built to access a parking area near the building. Across the parking lot from the contact station, a contemporary Butler-style metal maintenance building was built to house equipment and offices. The former store converted into a visitor contact station was razed in 2010. (NR 2014 draft, Sec.7: 36; PMIS 39487)

In 2010 the park installed several new interpretive signs and relocated several others at Five Forks. The project proposed moving the National Historic Landmark and Dinwiddie Confederate Memorial Association monuments to the new visitor contact station, but to date they remain on the south side of the intersection. Other work at Five Forks has included removal of tornado-damaged trees in 2011; removal of a dilapidated modern frame crib barn that was damaged in the tornado near the intersection between Wheeler Pond Road and White Oak Road in 2012; and construction of a six-car, two-bus parking lot southwest of the intersection, between White Oak Road and Wheeler's Pond Road in 2014. (PEPC 29921, PEPC 36995, PEPC 41220, PEPC 43557, PEPC 39487)

The park plans to remove a non-contributing farmhouse and associated structures located at 15314 White Oak Road, west of the Five Forks intersection on the north side of White Oak Road. The house was acquired in 1990 but the occupants obtained "life rights" and remained there until the park took possession of the house when the occupant passed away. The park has also proposed a rehabilitation of the maintenance building for adaptive reuse as curatorial storage for the battlefield's museum collection. Consisting of over 309,000 items, the collection is currently stored is a 526 square foot section inside the Department of the Army's Fort Lee Regional Archeological Curation Facility. (PEPC 68688, PEPC 85781)

Current Planning Issues:
The 2014 Dinwiddie County Comprehensive Plan refers to a "Tri-Cities 2023 Long Range Transportation Plan," which recommends the reclassification of SR 613 (White Oak Road) into a "Minor Collector" which will facilitate roadway improvements within a 60-foot-wide right of way. Additionally, the reclassification of SR 627 (Courthouse Rd) into a "Minor Arterial" will facilitate 100-foot-wide right of way improvements. SR 627 (Courthouse Road) is in the beginning stages of

becoming a four-lane highway. The park has raised concerns that the roadway development threatens the integrity of the road junction that precipitated the culminating attacks on the Confederate lines before their withdrawal from Petersburg. To this end, the park has initiated a Cultural Landscape Report that will make alternative recommendations to avoid the alterations of these roads and to make improved safety recommendations for visitors to the site as well as local residents. (PMIS 244915)

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Defense	Battle Site	Battle Site	Yes	No	Yes
Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	Outdoor Recreation	No	Yes	Yes
Defense	Fortification	Fortification	Yes	No	No
Recreation/Culture	Monument (Marker, Plaque)	Monument (Marker, Plaque)	No	Yes	No
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Field	Agricultural Field	Yes	Yes	No
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	Agricultural Outbuilding	No	Yes	No
Domestic (Residential)	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family House	No	Yes	No

Public Access:

Public Access: Other Restrictions

Public Access Narrative:

The Five Forks Battlefield is open year-round to the public with the Tour Road and parking areas open from 9 a.m. to dusk. The park contains a 16-stop driving tour that takes visitors through all four units: Grant's Headquarters at City Point, the Eastern Front, the Western Front, and the Five Forks Battlefield. The Five Forks Battlefield landscape includes five tour stops. There are also approximately eight miles of multi-use, hike/bike, and interpretive trails traversing the property. The Five Forks Visitor Contact Station is not staffed during the winter, but visitors have an opportunity to explore the battlefield themselves with information available through educational waysides and also cell phone tours and podcasts at some locations. (CLR 2017: 97)

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: No Survey Conducted

Ethnographic Narrative:

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Landscape characteristics identified for the Five Forks Battlefield include natural systems and features, circulation, buildings and structures, vegetation, views and vistas, and small-scale features. Many of these characteristics have associated features that contribute to the site's overall historic significance and character. The features that contribute were present during the period of significance and retain integrity.

INTEGRITY
Integrity is defined by the National Register of Historic Places as the ability of a property to convey its significance through physical resources. The National Register program identifies seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Retention of these qualities is necessary for a property to convey its significance, however, not all seven aspects must be present for a property to retain integrity. The following evaluation considers the 1865 period of significance. Overall, the Five Forks Battlefield retains integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association. Integrity of materials and workmanship is generally diminished in the landscape due to the small quantity of extant Civil War-era features.

Location:
Location is the place where the cultural landscape was constructed or the landscape where the historic event occurred. The boundaries of the Five Forks Battlefield contain the core of this Civil War battle as well as the Confederate defensive features associated with it. In 1941 the park proposed acquisition of the Five Forks Battlefield, and in 1962 Congress authorized the acquisition of 1,200 acres of the privately-owned battlefield lands, though most of this land was not actually acquired until 1990 and 1991. As of 2019, the Five Forks Battlefield spans 1,115 acres surrounding the namesake Five Forks intersection and encompasses the battle-era defending Confederate line. The Five Forks Battlefield retains integrity of location.

Design:
Design is the combination of elements that create form, plan, space, structure, and style of a cultural landscape. The design of the Five Forks Battlefield is tied to the intersection of three battle-era roads that are presently extant. Despite minor surfacing and alignment projects to facilitate automotive traffic in the area, the three roads forming the Five Forks intersection retain historic character and continue to communicate the conditions of the landscape at the time of battle in 1865. Placement of defensive features associated with the April 1, 1865 battle were influenced largely by the existing convergence these roads as well as the proximity of the site to the South Side Railroad. Complete components and partial remnants of earthworks from the battle era also remain and convey the defensive purpose of their design leading to an evaluation that the Five Forks Battlefield retains integrity of design.

Setting:
Setting is the physical environment of the cultural landscape. The setting of the Five Forks Battlefield within park boundaries has changed from the Civil War period due to the conversion of historically wooded areas to open fields and the development of limited residential use. Since acquisition by the NPS and continuing to the present, the park has worked to remove the non-historic residential development and improve the battle-era setting. Some cleared fields historically used for agriculture have also become covered by successional woody vegetation, though these are mainly located north of the intersection beyond the main defensive line. The visitor contact station, maintenance building, and parking area are set back over 200 feet from the road corridor, surrounded by woody vegetation, and are not visible from the Five Forks intersection or readily visible while traveling on Courthouse Road.

The roads forming the forks have also been altered to accommodate vehicular traffic through the area, especially heavily traveled White Oak and Courthouse Roads, which have been widened, paved, and realigned since the battle and the end of the historic period. The roads are relatively narrow compared to contemporary suburban development and feature open vegetated swales on either side instead of curbs, gutters, and drainage structures. As a result, the roads have a more rural character and coupled with the lack of residential development, presence of many wooded acres, and concealed siting of the visitor contact station, culminate in the Five Forks Battlefield retaining integrity of setting.

Materials:
Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during the particular period(s) of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form the cultural landscape. The main extant above-ground features from the Civil War that are present in Five Forks are the earthen defensive lines, which for the most part still convey their military purpose. However, the works are relatively small and many are difficult to distinguish in the landscape. The roads forming the intersection now feature paved asphalt surfaces and provide access to paved pull-offs. Materials associated with extant late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings and structures are present but are not historically significant, while more contemporary materials can be found in the visitor contact station, maintenance building, and comfort station, as well as site furnishings such as waysides, lights, and gates. These non-historic materials are generally inconspicuous. The lack of historic materials as well as the addition of materials after the end of the historic period diminishes integrity of materials.

Workmanship:
Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. The Five Forks Battlefield retains Civil War-era workmanship in the surviving earthen defensive lines, but few other resources in the battlefield retain or communicate this aspect of integrity.

Feeling:
Feeling is a cultural landscape's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. The feeling of a Civil War battlefield remains through the woodlands, open fields, and earthen defensive lines, though the Five Forks Battlefield and adjacent lands are no longer reflective of the exact historic land use and vegetation patterns. The roads forming the Five Forks intersection are relatively narrow and the intersection lacks traffic signals, dedicated turning lanes, and buildings and structures associated with development. Absent features one would expect to encounter at a major contemporary intersection, the Five Forks intersection and surrounding battlefield retaining integrity of feeling.

Association:
Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a cultural landscape. The Five Forks Battlefield remains associated with the Civil War through the Five Forks intersection, earthen defensive lines, and road traces. The landscape's present management as a National Battlefield by the National Park Service preserves and strengthens the association with the April 1865 battle and broader Appomattox campaign.

The next section presents an analysis of landscape characteristics and their associated features and corresponding List of Classified Structures (LCS) and Facility Maintenance Software System (FMSS) names and numbers, if applicable. It also includes an evaluation of whether the feature contributes to the property's National Register eligibility for the historic period (1865); is noncontributing "compatible" (visually congruent with the historic character of the landscape) or "incompatible" (visually incongruent with the historic character of the landscape); is undetermined; or is managed as a cultural resource.

Landscape Characteristic: **Natural Systems and Features**

Historic and Existing Conditions:
Natural systems and features are the natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of a landscape. The site's natural topography is gently rolling and relatively level, with the highest elevations around 330 feet above mean sea level along an elongated upland ridgeline that serves as the watershed between two stream systems. The land falls away toward the Hatcher's Run drainage to the north and Chamberlain's Bed Creek to the south (beyond CLI boundaries), dropping to elevations of approximately 250 feet. These creeks both empty into the Nottoway River, which later drains into the Chowan River. (NR 2014 draft, Sec.7: 31)

The natural topography of the Five Forks area directly affected the spatial arrangements of the dispersed farmsteads and the circulation systems that connected them, which in turn impacted the events of April 1, 1865. A mosaic of woodlots, pastures, and crop fields divided by steeply sloped drainageways, hedgerows, and fences characterized the landscape during the battle. (NR 2014 draft, Sec.7: 31)

Between 1963 and 1981, as shown on a USGS map, a pond was created just west of the site boundary and, as a result, the course of the associated creek and drainageways was slightly altered. However, Hatcher's Run and the numerous unnamed, intermittent drainages present within the battlefield boundary remain generally unchanged and the natural systems and features retain historic character for the Civil War context. (CLA 2005: 2-28)

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Hatcher's Run	187995	Contributing					No
Intermittent Drainages	187996	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 13. View looking north-northeast at the Five Forks intersection, with five of the "forks" visible. (Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation [OCLP] 2019, IMG-0734)



Figure 14. View looking south at the Five Forks intersection pictured from Courthouse Road. The Battle of Five Forks monument in the background. (OCLP 2019, IMG-4886)



Figure 15. View looking west on White Oak Road at one of the pull-offs. This parking area coincides with The Angle earthwork. Tour stop #2 and a wayside describing the attack on the Angle are visible in the foreground. (OCLP 2019, IMG-0622)



Figure 16. View looking north at the Confederate Escape Road Trace. (OCLP 2019, IMG-0772)



Figure 17. View looking north at the Gilliam Field Road Segment. (OCLP 2019, IMG-4830)



Figure 18. View looking south at the Wagon Road Trace. (OCLP 2019, IMG-4741)

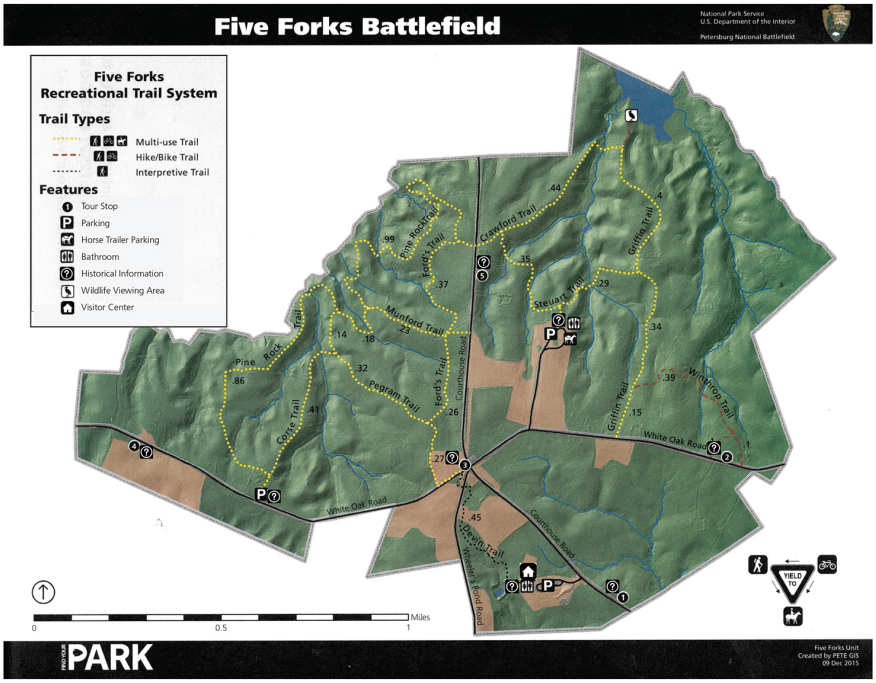


Figure 19. Map showing trail routes at the Five Forks Battlefield. (Petersburg NB GIS, December 2015)



Figure 20. Pine Rock Trail, a multi-use trail, pictured from its entrance off of Courthouse Road. (OCLP 2019, IMG-0703)

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

Historic Condition (to 1865):

Circulation consists of the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute the systems of movement in a landscape. According to a map from around 1820, the area that would become Five Forks was represented by the junction of the east-west Butterwood Road and the north-southeast Church Road, the latter so named because it continued northward across Hatcher's Run and passed Hatcher's Run Church. The fifth road of the "fork" was not yet present. By the 1850s the crossroads of five roads was in place: the east-west White Oak Road (formerly Butterwood Road), Church (or Ford's) Road heading north, Dinwiddie Court House Road (formerly Church Road) heading southeast, and Scott's Road heading south-southwest. All of these roads were unpaved.

The placement of defensive lines was largely influenced by major battle-era circulation features, namely, the South Side Railroad and the roads forming the Five Forks intersection. Both Confederate and Union forces recognized the juncture of these roads as avenues of approach to the Confederate line and, beyond the intersection, an access route to the key terrain of the South Side Railroad located only two miles north of the intersection. In 1865 a wagon road joining White Oak Road and The Road to Dinwiddie Court House was used by both Confederate and Federal forces to transport troops and supplies. Confederate Major General George E. Pickett's infantry division and Major General Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry retreated from the battle on an unnamed road heading north from White Oak Road that was likely established between 1801 and 1820. There was also a road leading to the Gilliam farm, heading south from White Oak Road.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
Overall, circulation retains historic character for the Civil War context. Along the roads, the park maintains roadside parking pull-offs that provide access to battlefield resources, trails, and interpretive waysides developed since 1990. Overall, the contemporary circulation features for visitor access and enjoyment do not detract from the historic landscape character. (NR 2014 draft, Sec. 7: 34)

-- Five Forks Intersection. The primary feature of the Five Forks Civil War Road Network is the distinctive spoke-like intersection of three historic road corridors, which retains its historic orientation and alignment. The contemporary Five Forks intersection is formed where White Oak Road, Courthouse Road (also referred to as Ford Road to the north and formerly known as Dinwiddie Court House Road to the south), and Wheelers Pond Road (formerly known as Scott's Road) meet near the center of the site. The Virginia Department of Transportation administers the full extent of the road corridors that fall within the boundaries of the Five Forks Unit (Figures 13, 14). (NR 2014 draft, Sec.7: 33-34)

-- White Oak Road. During the latter part of the twentieth century, White Oak Road was widened and reengineered with higher crowns and deeper side ditches to facilitate storm water management. Today it is an asphalt-paved, two-lane, unstriped highway approximately 20 feet wide. White Oak Road is a through-road in almost exactly the same location as shown on historic maps. Today, the road is in good condition and supports visitor access to many of the features in the Five Forks landscape (Figure 15). (CLA 2005: 3-8)

-- Courthouse Road. This asphalt-paved, striped, two-lane highway features grass shoulders. In 1865 this road was known as Dinwiddie Court House Road, or The Road to Dinwiddie Court House, and would have been unpaved and narrower than its present configuration. Additionally, the road had a sharper, more distinct curve during the Civil War which has since been shifted to create a smoother, gentler curve to accommodate vehicles. The 1865-period trace alignment is visible to the west of the current roadway along the curve. The modifications of alignment, paving, and width that occurred due to the advent of the automobile and ongoing advances in road safety standards resulted in these changes, but the general character of the road as a rural thoroughfare remains. (CLA 2005: 3-32)

-- Wheelers Pond Road. A two-lane, asphalt-paved road with shoulders and grass drainage ditches. This is a relatively busy road for non-park traffic because it is the route to the Dinwiddie County landfill. In 1865, this road was referred to as "Scott's Road" and has maintained essentially the same alignment. Though it would have been an ungraded, unpaved earthen road in 1865, it

retains the character of a rural county road today. (CLA 2005, 3-26)

-- Confederate Escape Road Trace. A ten-foot-wide earthen trace heading north from White Oak Road near the site's western edge for 7,392 feet before terminating at a small pond located beyond the park boundary. The road trace is currently threatened by vegetative growth and erosion (Figure 16). (NR 2014 draft, Sec.7: 34)

-- Gilliam Field Road Segment. A nine-foot-wide earthen route that extends south for 528 feet from White Oak Road, west of the intersection, to the unit boundary. Federal troops made use of this road, established between 1770 and 1820, to connect an outbuilding complex of the Gilliam farm to fields south of White Oak Road. It was widened between 1950 and 1960 to accommodate contemporary farming needs (Figure 17). (NR 2014 draft, Sec.7: 34)

-- Wagon Road Trace. An unpaved trace, ten feet wide and 2,640 feet long, that extends south from White Oak Road near the eastern edge of the site. Confederate and Federal armies transported troops and supplies via this road, which was established between 1801 and 1820 (Figure 18). (NR 2014 draft, Sec.7: 32)

-- Access Drive and Loop at Steuart Trail Head. This unpaved road is east of the intersection, on the north side of White Oak Road. The road extends 1,600 feet north and then turns northeast where it ends as a loop.

-- Parking Area at Corse Trail Head. Informal gravel parking area, a remnant of vehicular access for logging operations, is west of the intersection and on the north side of White Oak Road. The parking area extends about 200 feet north and provides parking and access for the Corse Trail.

-- White Oak Road Pull-off. Completed in 2009, this project constructed a new 6 car, 2 bus parking lot at the Five Forks unit to accommodate visitors who want to pull off at the intersection to view interpretive displays and markers. The pull-off corresponds to Stop #3 on the park's self-guided tour brochure. Unlike the other pull-offs at Five Forks, this parking area is set back from the road and has two access points. It has been designed to be partially screened by existing tree cover along White Oak and Wheelers Pond Roads. The former crib barn was located in this area. (PEPC 39487)

-- Interpretive Pull-offs. In addition to the White Oak Road Pull-off, the park installed four asphalt-paved vehicular pull-offs splayed around the intersection. Each pull-off has four parking stalls, has area to accommodate a bus, and features a tour number sign and interpretive wayside. Stop #1 is located south of the intersection along the east side of Courthouse Road. Stop #2 is located east of the intersection near the Angle along the north side of White Oak Road. Stop #4 is located west of the intersection near the Confederate Escape Road Trace and is off the south side of White Oak Road. Finally, Stop #5 is located north of the intersection along the east side of Courthouse Road.

-- Five Forks Visitor Contact Station Parking Lot. This parking area was completed in 2009 as a component of the new Five Forks Visitor Contact Station. From this lot, visitors can access the visitor contact station as well as the education pavilion and the interpretive Devin Trail.

-- Maintenance Parking Area. This parking area serves park maintenance operations in the Five Forks Battlefield.

-- Pedestrian Walks. Hard-surfaced pedestrian walkways provide access to and from the visitor contact station and nearby resources, such as the education pavilion and the trail head to Devin Trail. The walks in this area are finished with exposed aggregate concrete or asphalt surfacing.

-- Multi-Use Trails. Current park GIS categorizes a series of trails as multi-use and in the project area, this includes the Corse Trail, Crawford Trail, Ford's Trail, Griffin Trail, Munford Trail, Pegram Trail, Pine Rock Trail, and Steuart Trail. Corse Trail runs northeast from White Oak Road until merging with Pegram Trail. Crawford Trail is the northernmost trail in the unit, connecting many other trails and crossing Courthouse Road. Ford's Trail stems off of Pegram Trail approximately

500 feet west of Courthouse Road and runs north until merging with Crawford Trail. Griffin Trail runs north from White Oak Road near the Confederate Forward Outpost Earthwork and terminates near the unit's northern boundary. Munford Trail stems from Courthouse Road roughly halfway between the intersection and the unit's northern boundary and runs west until merging with Pine Rock Trail. Pegram Trail runs northwest from the intersection to merge with Pine Rock Trail. Pine Rock Trail similarly emerges out of Corse Trail and loops toward the boundary then south to connect with Pegram Trail. Finally, Steuart Trail runs roughly east and west connecting Griffin and Crawford Trails. The trails are surfaced with a mixture of compacted earth, compacted aggregate, and compacted wood chips (Figures 19, 20).

-- Interpretive Trails. Current park GIS categorizes Devin trail as an interpretive trail. Devin Trail is accessible via the visitor contact station and runs northwest to the pull-off parking area located near the intersection. The trail is surfaced with a mixture of compacted earth, aggregate, and wood chips.

-- Hike/Bike Trails. Current park GIS categorizes Winthrop Trail as Hike/Bike trail. This trail is accessible via the visitor contact station south of the intersection and runs northeast to cross White Oak Road, after which it splits in both northeast and southwest directions.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Five Forks Civil War Road Network: Five Forks Intersection	187997	Contributing					No
Five Forks Civil War Road Network: White Oak Road	194423	Contributing					No
Five Forks Civil War Road Network: Courthouse Road	194424	Contributing					No
Five Forks Civil War Road Network: Wheelers Pond Road	194425	Contributing					No
Five Forks Civil War Road Network: Confederate Escape Road Trace	194426	Contributing	081703		Location	22822	Yes
Five Forks Civil War Road Network: Gilliam Field Road Segment	194427	Contributing	081702		Location	22818	Yes
Five Forks Civil War Road Network: Wagon Road Trace	194428	Contributing	081705		Location	22824	Yes
Access Drive and Loop at Steuart Trail Head	194429	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	115176	Yes
Parking Area at Corse Trail Head	194430	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	228717	Yes
White Oak Road Pull-off	194431	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	238419	Yes
Interpretive Pull-offs	194432	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	43961	Yes
Five Forks Visitor Contact Station Parking Lot	194433	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	114397	Yes
Maintenance Parking Area	194434	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	114398	Yes
Pedestrian Walks	194435	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Multi-use Trails	194436	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Interpretive Trails	194437	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Hike/Bike Trails	194438	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic: **Buildings and Structures**

Historic Condition (to 1865):

Buildings are elements constructed primarily for sheltering a form of human activity in a landscape. Structures, as well as engineering systems, are elements constructed for functional purposes other than sheltering human activity. The most substantial building dating to the time of battle was the Burnt Quarter Plantation house, which sits southwest of what is now the park boundary, on privately-owned property. Other buildings and structures in the Five Forks area were associated with the Boisseau/Young property north of the intersection on either side of Dinwiddie Court House Road, the L. Sydnor property east of the intersection and north of White Oak Road, and the T. Bass property also east of the intersection and south of White Oak Road. (NR 2014 draft, Sec.7: 31)

A different type of structure was introduced to the area in 1865 when the Confederate Army erected a nearly continuous linear system of earthen breastworks. The majority of the defensive line was situated on the north side of White Oak Road, except for a small portion at the western end that was located on the south side. The eastern end of the line, which fell within the Sydnor farm, was "refused," or angled perpendicularly, to the road as a way to anchor the line in this direction. A series of isolated rifle pits extended east of the Angle along White Oak Road.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
At the end of the Appomattox Campaign and conclusion of the Civil War, the Five Forks battlefield returned to agricultural and residential uses, and the earthworks, which were relatively small and hastily built, became obscured until commemoration efforts took hold in the 1960s. Several houses and outbuildings were built in the Five Forks area in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, but little is known about their histories. At the intersection itself, a two-story, wood-frame tenant house was built on the south side sometime between 1890 and 1920. This complex also included a privy, shed, and chicken coop, and just to the south a log tobacco barn.

Surviving defensive earthworks constructed by Confederate forces include a forward outpost earthwork and two Confederate Line earthworks, which have been preserved by the NPS. In circa 1950, a store was constructed on the northeast side of the intersection, which later housed a gun club and then became the unit's first visitor contact station. Possibly around the same time, a crib barn was constructed southwest of the intersection, facing Wheeler's Pond Road.

Contemporary buildings to accommodate visitor use have been constructed by the NPS. The park built a new visitor contact station and maintenance facility off of Courthouse Road in 2009, approximately 2,200 feet southeast of the intersection. The new contact station replaced the smaller facility in the circa 1950 store. With the two facilities located away from the intersection, they are inconspicuous in the historic landscape. The park also removed several non-historic structures, including the abandoned tenant house, privy, shed, and chicken house in 2001, and the dilapidated crib barn that suffered significant structural damage from a 2011 tornado.

-- Confederate Line Earthworks. In March 1865, the Confederate infantry hastily constructed a nearly continuous linear system of breastworks along the high ridgeline to afford prospect and control of key terrain and to guard potential Union avenues of approach to the city of Petersburg. This extensive retrenchment system composed of pine logs and earth ran for 1.7 miles from the Gilliam farm eastward to the Sydnor farm. Currently, two sections of the Confederate Line Earthworks exist near the east and west landscape boundaries along White Oak Road (Figures 21, 22). (NR 2014 draft, Sec.7: 32)

-- Confederate Forward Outpost Earthwork. Retreating Confederates established a forward position as a defensive line used by forward pickets to stem the approach of Federal troops along the southern margin of White Oak Road. The right flank of the forward outpost, which remains extant today, played a pivotal role in the Battle of Five Forks on April 1, 1865 by initially holding off the Union attack. While the general location of the forward outpost is known, road debris and logging activity in the area has obscured any obvious signs of earthen fortifications (Figure 23). (NR 2014 draft, Sec.7: 32)

-- Five Forks Visitor Contact Station. In 2009 the NPS constructed this facility in a clearing within the woodland south of Courthouse Road and the Five Forks intersection. The two-story building was designed to resemble a tobacco barn in plan, consisting of a central block flanked by single-

story blocks. The central block has a white, standing-seam metal, end-gable roof with wide overhangs and glass walls set within a gridded framework. The side blocks, which have standing-seam metal shed roofs, are clad in siding with horizontal banding to resemble weatherboards (Figure 24). (NR 2014 draft, Sec.7: 36)

-- Five Forks Maintenance Facility. The maintenance building is located south of the visitor contact station and is screened from view by a large seeded mound of soil on the northern side and a physical screen on the western side. The modest contemporary Butler-style metal building houses equipment and offices. The park is planning to convert this building into an archival storage facility (Figure 25). (NR 2014 draft, Sec.7: 36)

-- Five Forks Dwelling (15314 White Oak Road). The Five Forks Dwelling is set well back from the north side of White Oak Road near the western edge of the site. The date of construction of the two-story house is not currently known but is believed to be sometime in the late-nineteenth or early twentieth century. The home was placed under a life rights agreement which remained in effect until October 2019 when the former owner/resident passed away, granting the home and associated land to the NPS. The building now presents a security and safety hazard and is planned for removal (Figure 26). (NR 2014 draft, Sec.7: 36)

-- Five Forks Tobacco Barn. The Five Forks Tobacco Barn is tucked into the edge of the small wood stand located near the south edge of the Five Forks intersection on the edge of a mown field that was once part of the Gilliam property. The one-story building constructed of chinked logs is of a type used for flue-cured tobacco and has a gabled wood-frame roof that is missing much of its sheathing. The structure was in use for several years following the park's acquisition of the property, but is now derelict and abandoned. In 2012, planning documents proposed demolition and removal of this structure (Figure 27). (NR 2014 draft, Sec.7: 36; PEPC 43557)

-- White Oak Road Farm Complex. This complex lies west of the intersection along White Oak Road. It consists of a large barn and five smaller associated outbuildings, all of which are derelict and abandoned. As of 2019, the site is wooded and is not immediately apparent from the road. The date of construction of these structures is unknown, as is the time of abandonment, though aerial imagery suggests the complex was occupied during the early 1970s (Figure 28).

-- Comfort Station. This contemporary precast concrete structure is set on a 13-foot long by 6.5-foot wide concrete foundation. A single steel door leads to a room with a vault toilet. It is located at the at the terminus of the Access Drive and Loop, at the trailhead (Figure 29).

-- Education Pavilion. Open-air structure featuring wood beam supports and a seamed metal roof set on a concrete foundation. Wood benches are installed around three edges of the perimeter for seating. It is located west of the visitor contact station and accessed by concrete walks.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Five Forks Civil War Earthworks: Confederate Line Earthworks	187998	Contributing	081699		Location	22813	Yes
Five Forks Civil War Earthworks: Confederate Forward Outpost Earthwork	194439	Contributing	081704		Location	22823	Yes
Five Forks Visitor Contact Station	194440	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	98789	Yes
Five Forks Maintenance Facility	194441	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	107650	Yes
Five Forks Dwelling (Stewart House)	194442	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Five Forks Tobacco Barn	194443	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Comfort Station	194444	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	115553	Yes
Education Pavilion	194445	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	611408	Yes
White Oak Road Farm Complex	194446	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 21. Remnants of "The Angle" earthwork, marking the eastern flank of the Confederate line during the Battle of Five Forks. (OCLP 2019, IMG-0615)



Figure 22. Remnants of an earthen fortification marking the western flank of the Confederate line. (OCLP 2019, IMG-0681)



Figure 23. View of the Confederate Forward Outpost Earthwork. (OCLP 2019, IMG-0751)



Figure 24. The Five Forks Visitor Contact Station, completed in 2009. (OCLP 2019, IMG-0710)



Figure 25. The Five Forks Maintenance Facility, also completed in 2009 as a component of the visitor center project, is currently being modified to house the park's museum collections, which are currently stored at Fort Lee. (OCLP 2019, IMG-0719)



Figure 26. The Five Forks Residence (15314 White Oak Road) is currently under the ownership of the National Park Service, and is slated for removal. (OCLP 2019, IMG-0686)



Figure 27. The Five Forks Tobacco Shed is located within a small tree stand just south of the Five Forks intersection. Much of the roof has been stolen, and the park plans to remove the non-historic structure. (OCLP 2019, IMG-0637)



Figure 28. The barn structure associated with the unknown farm complex located off of White Oak Road. Despite a partial collapse, it is the largest of the six buildings at this site. (OCLP 2019, IMG-0653)



Figure 29. View of the comfort station at the end of the Access Loop Road. (OCLP 2019, IMG-0636)

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

Historic Condition (to 1865):
Vegetation is the planted or managed deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers and herbaceous plants, and plant communities. Prior to the battle and throughout the Appomattox Campaign, the Five Forks Battlefield consisted of open fields in agricultural production as well as wooded tree stands. Particularly important to the battle was the dense pine stand between White Oak Road and the site of the shad bake a mile to the north, which produced the infamous "acoustical shadow," an obstacle that prevented Confederate Generals Pickett and Fitzhugh Lee from hearing the opening shots of the battle. Due to this delay, Confederate forces lacked clear leadership during the opening stages of the battle that ultimately led to the dissolution of the Confederate line. The dense tree cover present at the time of battle was also used as cover and concealment as Union forces approached the Confederate line from the south and east. Period maps drawn shortly after the conclusion of the war record woody vegetation between open fields used for agriculture (see 1865 Plan at the end of report).

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
In subsequent years the Five Forks battlefield largely returned to agricultural and residential use. The "Five Forks Historic Fields Map" prepared by the park in 1995 communicates historic and contemporary conditions as well as which patterns of fields and woodlands retain historic character from 1865. In the core area of the battlefield surrounding the intersection, the landscape is generally more open today than it was during the battle, while historic fields located farther from the core have since become wooded. Overall, exact vegetation patterns do not match those mapped at or shortly after the conclusion of the battle; however, the preponderance of woody vegetation interspersed with open fields and meadows provides vegetation character consistent with the Civil War context.

-- Fields and Meadows. The circa 1865 and 1867 Michler Maps shows that the Five Forks landscape was largely wooded with intermittent clearings of open land used for agriculture. Following the Civil War, agricultural practices expanded in Dinwiddie County, and new fields and meadows were developed. Presently, the landscape remains largely wooded, but includes mown and open areas that were not present at the time of battle and the end of the historic period. One field, located at the northwest fork, was open at the time of the battle though this field has been enlarged from its historic extent.

-- Woodlands. Based on the circa 1865 and 1867 Michler Maps, a majority of the Five Forks Battlefield project area was wooded or forested at the end of the Appomattox Campaign. Throughout the twentieth century, historic fields and meadows became wooded as logging became an important part of local commerce. Today, the majority of the woodland is composed of a mix of pines and oak-hickory hardwoods typical of post-agricultural succession. The dominant tree species include tulip poplar, sweet gum, white oak, and loblolly pine. Woodlands have been timbered variously over the years.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Historic Fields and Meadows	187999	Contributing					No
Non-Historic Fields and Meadows	188000	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Historic Woodlands	188001	Contributing					No
Successional Woodlands	188002	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No

Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas

Historic Conditions (to 1865):
Views and vistas are the prospect created by a range of vision in a landscape, conferred by the composition of other landscape characteristics and associated features. At the time of the battle, the most critical views were those looking east on White Oak Road and south from the Five Forks intersection. The eastern flank of the Confederate defensive line was angled back to anchor defenses in this direction, earning the fortification the name “The Angle.” This defense was established based on views facing east from White Oak Road as Ayres’ Division of the Union Fifth Corps approached before making their attack. Further west at the intersection, the center of the Confederate line was able to hold off attacks by Union cavalry advancing north from Courthouse Road, and views south from the intersection were critical in holding the Confederate position in the early stages of the battle. Both of these views were generally wooded at the time of battle, though sections of the western side of the line had clear views to the south looking across the Gilliam property. Following the end of the Civil War, agricultural uses resumed and consequently preserved some views on the Five Forks Battlefield.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
The most notable change in the Five Forks viewshed is the opening of historically wooded areas, creating new views that were not present during the historic period. The area surrounding the intersection has been cleared since the end of the historic period, opening new views that were historically obstructed. The view east from The Angle has changed little since the end of the historic period, with similar surroundings. Overall, these post-war activities resulted in the battle-era views remaining open, and the historical character of these views are preserved.

-- Views east from White Oak Road. This position offered defending Confederate forces a view of Ayres’ division as the Union forces approached from the east. The Angle was situated behind a small section of woody vegetation before the landscape cleared as White Oak Road crossed the Barnes property. In 2019, these land use patterns remain relatively unchanged, and the historic nature of the view from the angle is preserved.

-- Views south from the Five Forks Intersection. This view was taken advantage of by Pegram’s division as they defended the Confederate center position in the early stages of the battle. In 1865, the entire vicinity of the Five Forks intersection was wooded to some degree, with clear views only available on the west side of the line overlooking the cleared Gilliam property. Most of the area surrounding the Five Forks intersection has been cleared since the end of the historic period, so views from this position are generally more open than they were at the time of battle.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Views east from White Oak Road	188003	Contributing					No
Views south from the Five Forks Intersection	188004	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

Historic Conditions (to 1865):
Small-scale features are the elements providing detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in a landscape. Fences were the most prevalent small-scale features during the historic period, marking property lines and edges of fields and pastures. Other small-scale features from the Civil War were likely ephemeral, supporting life behind a defensive line or in a fortification, and did not survive long after the war's conclusion.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
No small-scale features remain from the historic period. In the 1960s, two monuments were erected at the Five Forks intersection to commemorate the site and the soldiers who fought there. In 1961, before the Five Forks Battlefield was added to Petersburg National Military Park, the NPS erected the Five Forks Battlefield National Historic Landmark (NHL) Monument on a cleared half-acre of land located directly south of the intersection. Four years later, in 1965, the Dinwiddie Confederate Memorial Association donated the Battle of Five Forks Monument as a memorial to soldiers who fought in the Battle of Five Forks, particularly those from Dinwiddie County. Contemporary small-scale features introduced by the NPS for operations, commemoration, and interpretation are generally inconspicuous.

-- Five Forks Battlefield NHL Monument. In 1961 the National Park Service erected the NHL monument recognizing the designation of the Five Forks Battlefield as a National Historic Landmark in the National Register for Historic Places. The rough-cut granite marker stands 22 inches high and is 25 inches wide and has a slightly arched top. A bronze plaque mounted on the polished face bears an inscription describing the designation of the site (Figure 30). (NR 2014 draft, Sec.7: 34)

-- Battle of Five Forks Monument. This monument was erected by the Dinwiddie Confederate Memorial Association as a memorial to the soldiers who participated in the battle, with particular attention to those from Dinwiddie. The monument was placed in 1965 as a recognition of the centennial of the battle as well as the conclusion of the war. It consists of a six-foot high, rough-cut granite slab on a one-foot high, rectangular granite base with rough-cut sides and a finished top. The smooth face of the monument features an inscription describing its dedication and showcases an engraving of crossed United States and Confederate flags (Figure 31). (NR 2014 draft, Sec.7: 35)

-- Mary Ann Roberts Gravestone. This small gravestone stands in the wooded area enclosed inside the Access Drive and Loop servicing the comfort station, which is inscribed with the name "Mary Ann Roberts." While no other gravestones are immediately apparent, it is possible that the area was used as a cemetery, and other unmarked graves could be present at the site (Figure 32).

-- Interpretative Waysides. Ten interpretative waysides are installed in the Five Forks Battlefield project area.

-- Worm Fencing. A 135-foot section of worm fence is located west of the intersection, on the north side of White Oak Road. The fence is not historic.

-- Cannon at Five Forks Intersection. A cannon stands on the west side of the intersection, in the field defined by between Courthouse Road and White Oak Road. The bronze tube, 12-pounder Napoleon is fixed on a wheeled carriage (see Cover).

-- Metal Gates. Two contemporary pipe rail gates secure access to the visitor contact station and maintenance area. One stands at the entrance off of Courthouse Road and the other marks the road leading to the maintenance garage. Both gates are painted brown to blend in with the surrounding landscape.

-- Lights. Thirteen contemporary light fixtures line the access road, parking lot, and sidewalks at the visitor contact station. The poles are painted black to appear less conspicuous in the landscape.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Battle of Five Forks Monument	188005	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Five Forks Battlefield NHL Monument	194447	Noncontributing – Compatible	081700		Asset	304472	Yes
Interpretative Waysides	194448	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Cannon at Five Forks Intersection	194449	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1484871	Yes
Worm Fence along White Oak Road	194450	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Metal Gates	194451	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Lights	194452	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Mary Ann Roberts Gravestone	194453	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 30. The Five Forks Battlefield National Historic Landmark Monument, erected in 1961 by the NPS, stands on the south side of the Five Forks intersection. (OCLP 2019, IMG-0640)



Figure 31. The Battle of Five Forks Monument, erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy in 1965, commemorates the battle and soldiers who fought from Dinwiddie County. (OCLP 2019, IMG-0642)



Figure 32. Gravestone located in the Access Drive and Loop servicing the comfort station and Steuart trail. (OCLP 2019, IMG-0626)

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 9

Next Assessment Due Date: 09/30/2029

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/30/2020

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The overall condition of the Five Forks Battlefield is evaluated as “Good.” The preserved battle-era earthworks are in stable condition but are at risk of damage due to the trees being thrown or toppled in a storm event. Disturbances and instances of deterioration are addressed with appropriate corrective action. Non-historic structures and other landscape features that are in poor condition and detract from property’s historic character have been identified for removal or rehabilitation. The property is managed through collaborative efforts between park staff and volunteer groups that generally aid in trail maintenance.

An evaluation of “Good” indicates the property shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The property’s cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Erosion

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: The exit of the White Oak Road pull-off has become severely eroded due to off-road driving and

Date Identified: 09/28/2020

Type of Impact: Other

Other Impact: Traffic

External or Internal: External

Impact Narrative: Traffic volumes and speeds are gradually increasing on White Oak Road and Courthouse Road. Standard responses to increased traffic, including road widening and intersection redesign, threaten the historic character of the historic battlefield site.

Date Identified: 09/28/2020

Type of Impact: Other

Other Impact: Structural Deterioration

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Several non-historic buildings and structures at Five Forks are in poor condition and are a hazard.

Date Identified: 09/28/2020

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Successional woody vegetation is limiting the full ability of the landscape to convey its significance as a Civil War battlefield and is hindering earthwork preservation.

Date Identified: 09/28/2020

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Treatment Documents

Treatment Type:	Rehabilitation
Treatment Completed:	No
Document Type:	General Management Plan
Document Date:	2004-01-01
Title:	
IRMA Link:	
Narrative:	

The park's 2004 "Final General Management Plan/Abbreviated Final Environmental Impact Statement" outlined four management zones to identify how the different areas of the park will be managed to achieve desired resource conditions and to serve visitor needs. (GMP 2004: 46-48)

-- Battlefield Preservation Zone: This zone includes historic battlefield landscapes that are primarily in a natural and/or pastoral setting of forest, open fields and agriculture. Actions will be primarily to protect natural and cultural resources. Access may be limited by physical means or restricted to certain times. Modifications will be confined to those needed to protect resources from human impacts, manage the level of use and provide for public safety.

-- Battlefield Interpretive Zone: This zone includes primarily cultural resources such as earthworks, monuments and objects located in both natural and manipulated landscapes. Intensive management will often be required to protect resources and to ensure public safety. Modifications will be necessary to protect resources and manage levels of use.

-- Historic Interpretive Zone: Settings are primarily formal and involve housing patterns and manipulated landscapes. The character is often defined by groupings of historic elements such as buildings or districts that are surrounded by cultural or natural landscapes. All sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Cultural landscapes will be managed to perpetuate a particular historical, cultural or agricultural scene. Intensive management will often be required to protect resources and to ensure public safety. Modifications in these areas will be in harmony with the period of significance and will be confined to those necessary to protect the historic resources and manage appropriate levels of public use at each site.

-- Park Development Zone: This zone contains a developed environment, although the surrounding setting may be natural or historic. Although buildings, structures, and other signs of human activity would be fairly obvious, there would be natural elements present too. The zone would be confined to relatively small areas for operational needs and public use. Administrative, maintenance and operational functions may require intensive management. Active management of recreation will help ensure resource protection and public safety.

The GMP selected "Alternative D: The Landscape Tell the Stories," as the Preferred Alternative. Selection of Alternative D was based on the overall ability of the alternative to meet park objectives, support the purpose of the park and minimize adverse effects to resources while providing for public use and enjoyment. In this alternative, the cultural landscape is the mechanism by which all the Civil War stories are told. (GMP 2004: 49)

The GMP articulated several objectives to achieve the goal of preserving and protecting resources:
-- Resources, including historic structures, landscapes, archeological sites, and monuments that contribute to the significance of the park are stabilized, preserved and maintained in good condition.
-- Natural systems are managed to maintain a healthy ecosystem while protecting the park's cultural resources.
-- Agricultural leasing activities maintain the rural character while protecting natural and cultural resources.
-- No new monuments are installed in the park. (GMP 2004: 49-51)

The Five Forks Battlefield falls under multiple management zones. Under the Battlefield Preservation Zone, the park would preserve the nationally significant battlefield. Under the Battlefield Interpretive Zone, the battlefield landscape would be rehabilitated to its 1865 conditions to reveal major fields of fire and views critical to the battle. As stated in the GMP, "This would allow the event that occurred here to be better understood. The pattern of forested and open lands would be revealed and maintained, in part by managing the agricultural leasing program." (GMP 2004: 52-53)

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

Treatment Type:	Bulk Import TBD
Treatment Completed:	No
Document Type:	Cultural Landscape Report
Document Date:	1991-01-01
Title:	Physical History And Site Analysis, Cultural Landscape Report – Five Forks Unit
IRMA Link:	https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2286998
Narrative:	

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography:

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Sarles, Frank, B. Jr.	United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, Five Forks Battlefield.	1959	--			
Spalding, Branch	"Petersburg National Military Park," The Commonwealth, October 1934.	1934	--			
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Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Interpretive Tour Plan, Part of the Master Plan for Petersburg National Battlefield.

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Drawing, NB-PET, 3012B, 1 April 1963. Denver Service Center Technical Information Center (eTIC).