

---

National Park Service  
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2021



Eastern Front  
Petersburg National Battlefield

---

---

## **Table of Contents**

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Concurrence Status

Geographic Information and Location Map

Management Information

National Register Information

Chronology & Physical History

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Condition

Treatment

Bibliography & Supplemental Information

---

## Cultural Landscape Summary & Site Plan

### Cultural Landscapes in the Cultural Resources Inventory System:

#### 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. The set of CRIS records for cultural landscapes is referred to as CRIS-CL. CRIS-CL records conform to a standardized data structure known as the Cultural

Landscapes Inventory (CLI).

The legislative, regulatory and policy directions for conducting and maintaining the CRIS are: Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, NPS Management Policies (2006), Director's Order 28 (Cultural Resources) and Director's Order 28a (Archeology).

#### The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI)

The CLI is the data structure within CRIS used to document and evaluate all potentially significant cultural landscapes in which NPS has, or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest.

Each CRIS-CL record is certified complete when the landscape is determined to meet one of the following:

- Landscape individually meets the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation; or,
- Landscape is a contributing element of a property that is eligible for the National Register; or,
- Landscape does not meet the National Register criteria, but is managed as cultural resources because of law, policy or decisions reached through the park planning process.

Cultural landscapes vary from historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes to historic ethnographic landscapes, but may also fit within more than one type. Those eligible for the National Register have significance in the nation's history on a national, state or local level, as well as integrity or authenticity.

The legislative, regulatory and policy directions for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are: *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)). Each Federal agency shall establish... a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places... of historic properties...*

*Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(a)... Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA... No later than September 30, 2004, each covered agency shall complete a report of the assessment and make it available to the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior...*

*Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(c) Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by September 30, 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying... historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the Council and the Secretary...*

*The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Standard 2: An agency provides for the timely identification and evaluation of historic properties under agency jurisdiction or control and/or subject to effect by agency actions (Sec. 110 (a)(2)(A) Management Policies 2006. 5.1.3.1 Inventories: The Park Service will (1) maintain and expand the following inventories... about cultural resources in units of the national park system... Cultural Landscape Inventory of historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes,... and historic sites...*

*Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22 issued pursuant to Director's Order #28. As cultural resources are identified and evaluated, they should also be listed in the appropriate Service-wide inventories of cultural resources.*

### **Inventory Unit Description:**

The Eastern Front is part of Petersburg National Battlefield (NB), a unit of the National Park Service (NPS) located in south-central Virginia, in the City of Petersburg and in Prince George County. The 2,659-acre park was established in 1926 to commemorate the campaign, siege, and defense of Petersburg in 1864 and 1865, and to preserve the breastworks, earthworks, walls, and other defenses or shelters used by the Union and Confederate armies during the Civil War. Petersburg NB comprises separate geographical areas or units that form a semicircle to the east, south, and west of Petersburg, including Grant's Headquarters at City Point, the Eastern Front, the Western Front, and the Five Forks Battlefield. Within the Eastern Front unit are three battlefield areas: Initial Assaults, Crater Battlefield, and Fort Stedman.

The Eastern Front (formerly the Main Unit), the largest of the park units, is located east of downtown Petersburg and includes land within the city limits and an unincorporated area of Prince George County. The Eastern Front encompasses extensive systems of preserved earthworks (Confederate and Federal) associated with the Petersburg Campaign and the sites associated with several important battles, including the initial assaults on Petersburg in June 15-17, 1864; the battles at Fort Stedman on June 18, 1864 and March 25, 1865; and the Battle of the Crater on July 30, 1864. Each battlefield also includes commemorative features in the form of monuments and plaques.

Most visitors enter the Eastern Front unit from State Route 36 and proceed on the paved one-way Tour Road. The road begins at the park entrance at Hopewell Road (Route 36), where it crosses over the highway from the Eastern Front Visitor Center, continues south to Confederate Battery 9, then curves west along the reconstructed Civil War-era Prince George Courthouse Road before turning south again in the Fort Stedman area to follow the Union Siege Line to the southern edge of the unit. Before reaching Route 460, the road curves again to the west, crosses the Norfolk Southern railroad line, and continues to the park exit at Crater Road (Route 301). There are also three distinct clusters of development near the perimeters of the Eastern Front unit: a Visitor Center, a maintenance area, and an administrative complex.

### **SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY**

Petersburg National Battlefield is nationally significant for its association with the ten-month-long Petersburg Campaign (June 15, 1864 to April 2, 1865), culminating in the abandonment of Petersburg and Richmond by General Robert E. Lee and the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. The abandonment led directly to the Confederate surrender to Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant and the Union Army of the Potomac at Appomattox Court House a few days later, on April 9, 1865.

The Eastern Front unit and its three battlefields are significant under National Register of Historic Places Criteria A, B, and C in the areas of Military History, Ethnic Heritage-Black, Other (Commemoration), Conservation, Engineering, and for their associations with General Robert E. Lee, Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant, and General Pierre G.T. Beauregard. The Eastern Front 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 Eastern Front unit and its three battlefields is 1864 to 1942. The period begins with the construction of Union and Confederate defenses and the battles that ensued, and ends when the NPS completed master planning projects associated with the commemoration, preservation, and development of the park landscape.

### **ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION**

The National Register of Historic Places defines integrity as the ability of a property to convey its significance through physical resources. The National Register of Historic Places defines integrity as the ability of a property to convey its significance through physical resources. There are 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 to retain integrity.

The Eastern Front unit and its three battlefield landscapes retain integrity of location, materials, workmanship, and association. Integrity of design and feeling is also retained but diminished by the presence of successional woody vegetation. The three landscapes lack integrity of setting due to successional woody vegetation and residential and light commercial development immediately adjacent to the park. The Eastern Front unit and its three battlefield areas retain sufficient integrity to convey their historic associations with the Civil War and the commemoration, preservation, and development of the park landscape.

With the completion of the final two component landscape CLI reports in 2021 (one CLI report was completed in 2017), the overall condition of the Eastern Front landscape is evaluated as "Fair" because all three of the component landscapes are in fair condition. Non-historic successional woody vegetation continues to obscure the open landscape and tactical viewsheds that were present during the battles. Several battle-era earthworks, defensive features, and circulation features have non-historic woody vegetation growing directly on them. These features are at risk for damage due to the trees being thrown or toppled in a storm event.

## Site Plan

### Property Level and CLI Numbers

<b>Inventory Unit Name:</b>	Eastern Front
<b>Property Level:</b>	Landscape
<b>CLI Identification Number:</b>	300197
<b>Parent Landscape:</b>	300197

### Park Information

<b>Park Name and Alpha Code:</b>	Petersburg National Battlefield - Eastern Front - PETE
<b>Park Organization Code:</b>	4770
<b>Park Administrative Unit:</b>	Petersburg National Battlefield

### CLI Hierarchy Description

Five landscapes (and three component landscapes) comprise Petersburg National Battlefield. These include Five Forks Battlefield, Grant's Headquarters at City Point, the Western Front, Poplar Grove National Cemetery, and the Eastern Front. Three component landscapes – Initial Assaults, Fort Stedman, and the Crater Battlefield – comprise the Eastern Front Landscape.

## Concurrence Status

**Inventory Status:** Complete

### Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Of the three component landscapes identified for the Eastern Front unit, two were completed in 2021, ending an effort that began in 2017. This marks the completion of the Eastern Front CLI landscape. The cultural resource contact for the park is Emmanuel Dabney, Museum Curator, who may be reached at Emmanuel\_Dabney@nps.gov or 804-732-3571 ext. 305.

## Concurrence Status:

<b>Park Superintendent Concurrence:</b>	Yes
<b>Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:</b>	09/28/2021
<b>National Register Concurrence:</b>	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
<b>Date of Concurrence Determination:</b>	09/21/2021

## National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The Virginia SHPO approved the draft Crater Battlefield CLI on September 13, 2017, with no comments. The SHPO approved the Fort Stedman and Initial Assaults CLIs on September 21, 2021, and had no direct comments regarding the CLI's areas and periods of significance, or the evaluation of landscape features, except for a recommendation to reexamine the eligibility of Mission 66 resources. Those resources remain evaluated in the three CLIs as non-contributing features until the significance of the Mission 66 period is researched in the park's 2014 National Register draft.

## Geographic Information

### Geographic Information & Location Map

#### State and County:

**State:** Virginia

**County:** Petersburg City

**Size (Acres):** 1433

#### Land Tract Number(s)

#### Inventory Unit 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 enable another 7,238 acres). The current geographical management units include Grant's Headquarters at City Point, the Eastern Front, the Western Front, and the Five Forks Battlefield. The Eastern Front encompasses 1,433 acres.

The 330-acre Crater Battlefield project area corresponds to the core of the Griffith and Taylor Farm properties present at the time of the battle. It is bounded on the south by Winfield Road and County Drive, on the west by South Crater Road, and on the north by People's Memorial Cemetery and Blandford Cemetery. The northern boundary wraps around the Norfolk Southern Railroad line and for the purposes of this report, continues to the east passing to the south of Fort Haskell. The eastern edge of the Crater Battlefield is defined by the eastern edge of Tract 01-115, a parcel that comprised part of the Taylor Farm. The acreage of this area is 328.65 acres. The park and project area also include a smaller, separate area west of South Crater Road that contained the battle-era Gee House. The acreage of this area is 1.36 acres.

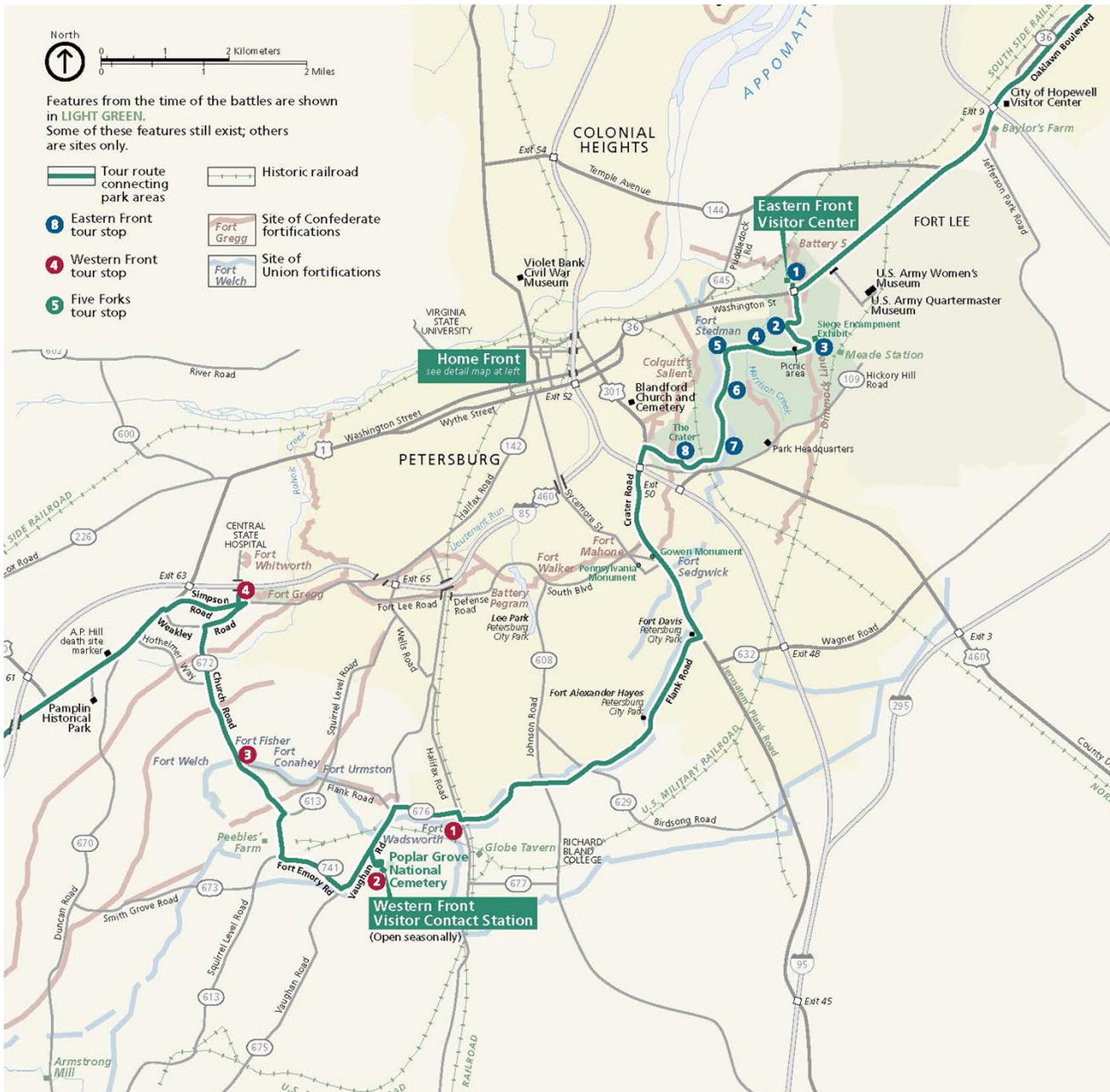
The 135-acre Fort Stedman CLI project area includes portions of land owned by the Hare family at the time of the battle. The eastern boundary is shared with the Initial Assaults CLI project area. This boundary corresponds to the western boundary of 333-acre Parcel 01-147, which the NPS acquired from the War Department in the first half of the twentieth century, as well as two smaller parcels, 01-139 and 01-134, acquired from private landholders at a later date. The northern boundary and western boundaries of the Fort Stedman CLI correspond to the park's boundary. The western boundary is formed by the Norfolk Southern Railroad. The southern boundary is shared with the Crater Battlefield CLI project area, which wraps around the Norfolk Southern Railroad line and for the purposes of this report, continues to the east passing to the south of Fort Haskell.

The 968-acre Initial Assaults CLI project area includes portions of land owned by the Friend family and the Jordan family at the time of the battle. Route 109/Hickory Hill Road forms the southern boundary of the project area and corresponds to the park boundary. The project area is bounded on the east by Avenue A, on the north by the Norfolk Southern Railroad Line, and on the northwest by a housing subdivision adjacent to Whitehill Drive. The western boundary is shared with the Fort Stedman and the Crater Battlefield CLI project areas. The boundary between these three CLIs corresponds to the western boundary of 333-acre Parcel 01-147, which the NPS acquired from the War Department in the first half of the twentieth century, as well as two smaller parcels, 01-139 and 01-134, acquired from private landholders at a later date.



Eastern Front  
Petersburg National Battlefield

Location Map:



Map of Petersburg National Battlefield. The Eastern Front area includes Crater Battlefield, Fort Stedman, and Initial Assaults, and is indicated by blue tour stop numbers. For site maps of the three component landscapes that comprise the Eastern Front landscape, see the CLIs for Crater Battlefield, Fort Stedman, and Initial Assaults. (Harpers Ferry Center)

**Regional Context:**

**Management Information**

**General Management Information**

**Management Category:** Must be Preserved and Maintained

**Management Category Date:** 09/28/2021

**Management Category Explanatory Narrative:**

The Eastern Front unit and its three battlefield area meet the “Must Be Preserved and Maintained” management category because the properties are related to the legislated significance of the Petersburg National Battlefield. On July 3, 1926, President Coolidge signed Public Law 69-467, establishing Petersburg National Military Park. In drafting the legislation, Congress specifically established the park “...in order to commemorate the campaign and siege and defense of Petersburg, Virginia, in 1864 and 1865 and to preserve for historical purposes the breastworks, earthworks, walls, or other defenses or shelters used by the armies therein...” (Public Law 69-467).

On February 25, 1929, Congress passed an act “to authorize appropriations for construction at military posts, and for other purposes.” (45 Stat 1301,1305: Sec.4). The act stated that “the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to transfer to the Petersburg National Military Park such portion of the Camp Lee Military Reservation, Virginia, as in his discretion may be required in connection with the establishment of the Petersburg National Military Park, as authorized in the Act of Congress approved July 3, 1926. This act authorized the transfer of most of the land that comprises the three battlefields, with other areas added through Public Laws and Executive Orders between 1934 and 1949.

## Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

### Management Agreement:

**Type of Agreement:** None

**Type of Context:**

**Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:**

### NPS Legal Interest:

**Type of Interest:** Fee Simple

**Narrative:** See three CLIs for details.

**Type of Interest:** Less Than Fee Simple

**Narrative:** See Crater Battlefield CLI for details

**Located in managed wilderness?:** No

### Public Access:

**Type of Interest:** Unrestricted

#### Explanatory Narrative:

The battlefields in the Eastern Front unit are open year-round to the public with the Tour Road and parking areas open from 9 a.m. to dusk.

### **Adjacent Lands Information**

**Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?**                      Yes

**Adjacent Land Narrative:**

Adjacent lands are lands outside the cultural landscape boundary, including lands inside or outside the park. See CLIs for Crater Battlefield, Fort Stedman, and Initial Assaults for details.

### **National Register Information**

**Documentation Status:**

SHPO Inadequately Documented

**National Register Explanatory Narrative:**

Petersburg National Battlefield (NB) was established on July 3, 1926 as a National Military Park under jurisdiction of the War Department, and then transferred to the National Park Service (NPS) on August 10, 1933. The land tracts that comprise the three Eastern Front were acquired beginning in the late 1920s through 1949. The park was redesignated as a National Battlefield on August 24, 1962.

Petersburg NB was administratively listed on the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966, with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. Although the Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has not formally approved National Register documentation for the entire park to date, several sites in the park are listed individually with documentation in the National Register. The Five Forks Battlefield was designated a National Historic Landmark on December 19, 1960 and listed on July 2, 1975. The Appomattox Manor complex at City Point was listed on October 1, 1969. Grant's Headquarters at City Point, a park management unit, is also located within the boundaries of the City Point National Register Historic District, listed on October 15, 1979. There are currently no individual listings for the Eastern Front unit.

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 of the National Register. 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 Civil War history in Virginia. The MPDF organized historic contexts by the Civil War campaigns in Virginia, most of which were conducted along principal transportation routes. The three battlefields in the Eastern Front unit were described as part of the Richmond and Petersburg Campaign of 1864-1865.

There have been several consultations with the Virginia SHPO regarding the eligibility of resources in the park. On April 6, 2004, the SHPO concurred with the NPS that the Mission 66 development program at Petersburg NB was not eligible for listing in the National Register. In March 2014, the Public Archeology Lab prepared a draft National Register documentation for the entirety of the 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, conservation, ethnic heritage-black, landscape architecture, engineering, other (commemoration), architecture, and archeology. Significance was also noted 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.

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 the three battlefields in the Eastern Front unit have not been listed in the National Register, or determined eligible for listing through consultations with the Virginia SHPO. Therefore, for purposes of the CLI, the Eastern Front unit is considered "SHPO-Inadequately Documented."

**Concurrence Narrative:**

The Virginia SHPO approved the draft Crater Battlefield CLI on September 13, 2017, with no comments. The SHPO approved the Fort Stedman and Initial Assaults CLIs on September 21, 2021, and had no direct comments regarding the CLI's areas and periods of significance, or the evaluation of landscape features, except for a recommendation to reexamine the eligibility of Mission 66 resources. Those resources remain evaluated in the three CLIs as a non-contributing features until the significance of the Mission 66 period is researched in the park's 2014 National Register draft.

**Name in National Register:** Petersburg National Battlefield  
**NRIS Number:** 66000831  
**Primary Certification Date:** 10/16/1966

**National Register Eligibility**

**National Register Concurrence:** Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination  
**Contributing/Individual:** Contributing  
**National Register Classification:** District  
**Significance Level:** National

**Significance Criteria:** A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

**Significance Criteria:** B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past

**Significance Criteria:** C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

**Period of Significance:**

<b>Time Period:</b>	CE 1864 - 1942
<b>Historic Context Theme:</b>	Shaping the Political Landscape
<b>Subtheme:</b>	The Civil War
<b>Facet:</b>	Battles In The North And South
<b>Other Facet:</b>	None
<b>Time Period:</b>	CE 1864 - 1942
<b>Historic Context Theme:</b>	Expanding Science and Technology
<b>Subtheme:</b>	Technology (Engineering and Invention)
<b>Facet:</b>	Military (Fortifications, Weapons, And War Vehicles)
<b>Other Facet:</b>	None
<b>Time Period:</b>	CE 1864 - 1942
<b>Historic Context Theme:</b>	Transforming the Environment
<b>Subtheme:</b>	Historic Preservation
<b>Facet:</b>	The Federal Government Enters The Movement
<b>Other Facet:</b>	None

**Area of Significance:**

<b>Area of Significance Category:</b>	Conservation
<b>Area of Significance Category:</b>	Engineering
<b>Area of Significance Category:</b>	Ethnic Heritage
<b>Area of Significance Sub Category:</b>	Black
<b>Area of Significance Category:</b>	Military
<b>Area of Significance Category:</b>	Other
<b>Explanatory Narrative:</b>	Commemoration

**Statement of Significance:**

Petersburg National Battlefield is significant for its association with the ten-month long Petersburg 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 2,760-acre park consists of four management units that include Grant's Headquarters at City Point, the Five Forks Battlefield, the Western Front, and the Eastern Front (containing the Initial Assaults battlefield). The Eastern Front unit encompasses extensive systems of preserved Confederate and Federal earthworks associated with the Petersburg Campaign and the sites associated with several important battles, including the Initial Assaults on Petersburg in June 1864, the Battle of the Crater on July 30, 1864; and the Battle of Fort Stedman on March 25, 1865.

The Eastern Front unit and its three battlefields are significant under National Register of Historic Places Criteria A, B, and C in the areas of Military History, Ethnic Heritage-Black, Other (Commemoration), Conservation, Engineering, and for their associations with General Robert E. Lee, Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant, and General Pierre G.T. Beauregard. The Eastern Front 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 Eastern Front unit and its three battlefields is 1864 to 1942. The period begins with the construction of Union and Confederate defenses and the battles that ensued, and ends when the NPS completed master planning projects associated with the commemoration, preservation, and development of the park landscape.

Refer to the CLIs for Crater Battlefield, Fort Stedman, and Initial Assaults for specific descriptions of the areas of significance.

## Chronology & Physical History

### Cultural Landscape Type and Use

**Cultural Landscape Type:** Historic Site

### Current and Historic Use/Function:

**Primary Historic Function:** Outdoor Recreation

**Primary Current Use:** Battle Site

**Other Use/Function** **Other Type of Use or Function**

### Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1864 - 1942	Developed	For a comprehensive chronology, see the CLI reports for the three component landscapes of the Eastern Front.

### Physical History:

#### INTRODUCTION

For a comprehensive physical history, see the CLI reports for the three component landscapes of the Eastern Front.

## Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

### Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The National Register of Historic Places defines integrity as the ability of a property to convey its significance through physical resources. There are 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 to retain integrity.

The Eastern Front unit and its three battlefield landscapes retain integrity of location, materials, workmanship, and association. Integrity of design and feeling is also retained but diminished by the presence of successional woody vegetation. The three landscapes lack integrity of setting due to successional woody vegetation and residential and light commercial development immediately adjacent to the park. The Eastern Front unit and its three battlefield areas retain sufficient integrity to convey their historic associations with the Civil War and the commemoration, preservation, and development of the park landscape.

For individual descriptions of landscape integrity and a comprehensive analysis of landscape characteristics and features, see the CLI reports for the three Eastern Front component landscapes.

### Condition

**Assessment Interval (Years):** 10

**Next Assessment Due Date:** 09/28/2031

### Condition Assessment and Impacts

**Condition Assessment:** Fair

**Assessment Date:** 09/28/2021

### Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

With the completion of the final two component landscape CLI reports in 2021 (one CLI report was completed in 2017), the overall condition of the Eastern Front landscape is evaluated as “Fair” because all three of the component landscapes – Crater Battlefield, Fort Stedman, and Initial Assaults – are in fair condition. Non-historic successional woody vegetation continues to obscure the open landscape and tactical viewsheds that were present during the battles. Several battle-era earthworks, defensive features, and circulation features have non-historic woody vegetation growing directly on them. These features are at risk for damage due to the trees being thrown or toppled in a storm event.

A “Fair” assessment indicates the property 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 landscape characteristics will cause the property to degrade to a poor condition.

### Stabilization Measures:

## Treatment

### Treatment

**Approved Treatment:** Undetermined  
**Approved Treatment Document:** General Management Plan

**Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:**

The 2017 draft “Cultural Landscape Report for Crater Battlefield, Petersburg National Battlefield, Petersburg, Virginia,” recommended “rehabilitation” as a primary treatment for the Crater Battlefield landscape, one of four treatments defined by the Secretary of the Interior along with preservation, restoration, and reconstruction. Although the park’s 2004 “Final General Management Plan, Abbreviated Final Environmental Impact Statement” emphasizes the importance of the landscape in telling the story of the ten-month-long Petersburg Campaign, and prescribes preservation and rehabilitation as the only levels of treatment for Petersburg National Battlefield as a whole, no Cultural Landscape Report or other management document addresses the Fort Stedman or Initial Assaults battlefields specifically. Therefore, there is no approved landscape treatment for the Eastern Front project area.

**Approved Treatment Completed:**

**Approved Treatment Costs**

**Landscape Approved Treatment Cost Explanatory Description:**

The 2017 draft “Cultural Landscape Report for Crater Battlefield, Petersburg National Battlefield, Petersburg, Virginia,” recommended “rehabilitation” as a primary treatment for the Crater Battlefield landscape, one of four treatments defined by the Secretary of the Interior along with preservation, restoration, and reconstruction. Although the park’s 2004 “Final General Management Plan, Abbreviated Final Environmental Impact Statement” emphasizes the importance of the landscape in telling the story of the ten-month-long Petersburg Campaign, and prescribes preservation and rehabilitation as the only levels of treatment for Petersburg National Battlefield as a whole, no Cultural Landscape Report or other management document addresses the Fort Stedman or Initial Assaults battlefields specifically. Therefore, there is no approved landscape treatment for the Eastern Front project area.

## **Bibliography and Supplemental Information**

### **Bibliography**

**Citation Title:** For a full bibliography, see the CLIs for the four component landscapes of the Saint-Gaudens NHS for more information.

**Year of Publication:**