

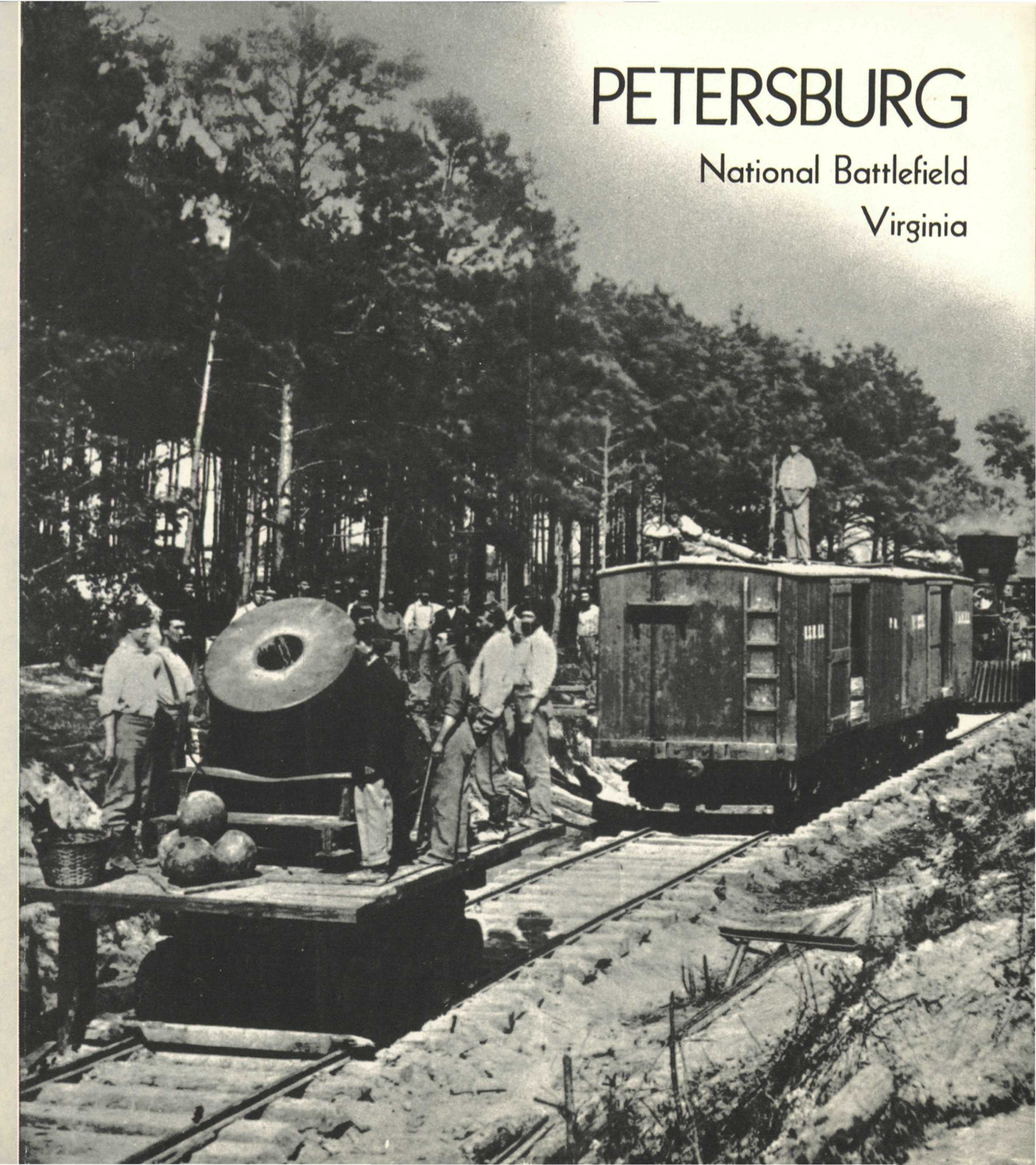
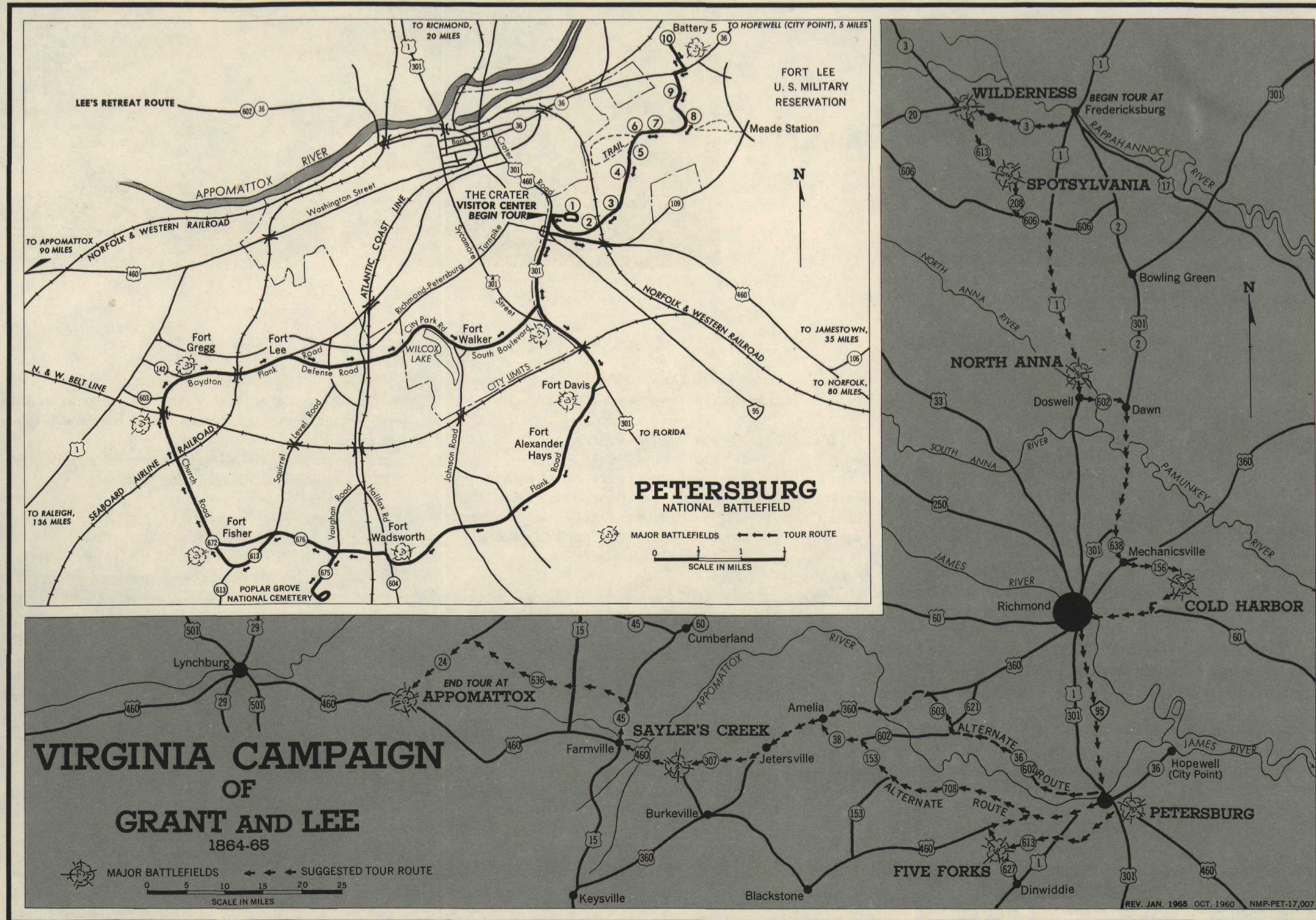
# PETERSBURG

National Battlefield  
Virginia

## TOUR OF THREE BATTLEFIELDS

This tour will take you to the sites of the Opening Battle at Petersburg, the unique Battle of the Crater, and the Battle of Fort Stedman, Lee's "Last Grand Offensive." The numbers correspond to those on the inset map on the preceding pages.

- 1. THE CRATER.** Here you can see the results of one of the mightiest explosions of the Civil War, remains of the longest military mine, and the Crater Battlefield.
- 2. SPRING GARDEN.** The heaviest concentration of 247 guns fired during the Battle of the Crater was along this ridge. The farm here served as a landmark for both armies.
- 3. BATTERY 13.** A Union artillery position along their siege line. You can see the gun positions, ditch, and magazine. Low breastworks on the left of Siege Road are part of the line.
- 4. FORT HASKELL.** During the Battle of Fort Stedman, Union troops here stopped a Confederate flanking move. Siege Road crosses the Union line beyond Fort Haskell; you are now between the lines.
- 5. BATTERY 11.** Part of the Union siege line captured, then lost by the Confederates, during the Battle of Fort Stedman.
- 6. HARE HILL.** The trail from this parking area will take you to the following points:  
*Fort Stedman.* This was the site of Lee's last offensive, March 25, 1865. The battle lasted only 4 hours.  
*The Maine Monument.* Here occurred the greatest regimental loss of the war, June 18, 1864.
- 7. HARRISON'S CREEK.** The Confederate advance during Lee's last offensive was checked in the woods to your left. During the opening battle of Petersburg, June 1864, the Confederates held up Grant's attack for 2 days on the banks of this stream.
- 8. BATTERY 9.** A Confederate position on their original line captured on the first day of the Opening Battle of Petersburg. The trail takes you to the site of *Meade's Station*, an important Union supply and hospital depot on Grant's military railroad. President Lincoln was here on the day Lee attacked Fort Stedman.
- 9. BATTERY 8.** A Confederate battery, also captured during the opening battle. It was refaced and became Union Fort Friend.
- 10. BATTERY 5.** Strongest Confederate work on their original line. It was captured on the first day of the opening battle. A trail leads to a replica of "The Dictator," huge Union mortar used to shell Petersburg.



# PETERSBURG

## National Battlefield

*Scene of the Union military operations that cut Lee's lines of communication and led to the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond and the collapse of the Confederacy.*

For 10 months, from the summer of 1864 to the spring of 1865, Generals Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant engaged in a military struggle which took place in a semicircle around Petersburg and covered approximately 170 square miles—the largest single battlefield in the United States.

This decisive contest between the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia and the Union Army of the Potomac was for control of lines of communication. Unless food, ammunition, and other supplies could reach Richmond, Lee's army must starve or withdraw and the Confederate Capital of necessity must fall. Excepting the one from Danville, all the rail lines supporting Richmond passed through Petersburg—the supply funnel to Richmond, to the Confederate Government, and to Lee's army.

### EVENTS LEADING TO PETERSBURG

Grant's campaign against Lee's army and Richmond began with the battles of the Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864, west of Fredericksburg. Thereafter, during the summer, the Union Army under the immediate command of Gen. George G. Meade (but in reality commanded by General Grant) engaged Lee's Confederate Army in a series of hard-fought battles. After each battle, Grant moved farther southward and closer to Richmond. Finally, on June 3, at Cold Harbor, 8 miles east of Richmond, Grant tried by frontal attack to crush the Confederate Army and enter the city. He failed in a defeat marked by very heavy casualties.

COVER: "The Dictator," a 13-inch, 17,000 pound mortar used by the Union Army to shell Petersburg.

COURTESY, NATIONAL ARCHIVES.

Believing now that he could not capture the Confederate Capital by frontal attack, Grant decided to maneuver around Lee's right flank, cross the Chickahominy, James, and Appomattox Rivers, and swing in behind Petersburg south of Richmond. Grant began his withdrawal from in front of Lee at Cold Harbor the night of June 12. Two nights later, Union engineer troops completed a pontoon bridge more than 2,000 feet long over the James River. The army started that night, completing its crossing 2 days later on June 16.

Lee discovered the Union movement in front of him the morning of June 13, but he believed Grant was swinging around his flank to move on Richmond north of the James River, and he disposed his troops accordingly. Grant's maneuver deceived Lee completely. At the time the vanguard of Grant's forces crossed the Appomattox River east of Petersburg, there were only 3,500 Confederates in and about the town, under the command of Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard.

Petersburg and its vital rail communications should have fallen to the Union forces on June 15. But because of a series of Union blunders by subordinate commanders, Beauregard was able to hold a defense line at the edge of the town. By bringing in all available reinforcements and by a great display of energy and good judgment, Beauregard was able to hold the city during the next 2 days while Lee moved his army down from around Richmond. A general Union attack on June 18 failed. In these 4 days of fighting around Petersburg, the Union Army suffered about 10,000 casualties. But it had cut two of the four railroads leading into the town.

### BEGINNING OF THE SIEGE

Grant decided to lay siege to Petersburg. If he could extend his left flank westward around the town far enough, he would cut off the two remaining railroads and deprive Lee of his

supplies. On June 21, Grant gave orders to invest the city. Lee had about 50,000 men defending Petersburg against Grant's approximately 112,000 men besieging it.

Already the armies had built many fortifications east and southeast of Petersburg. Now both sides began to extend them south and west around the city. Eventually the earthworks stretched for nearly 40 miles in a great arc from east of Richmond to southwest of Petersburg. Forts and artillery batteries dominated almost every hill or rise of ground of these parallel fortified lines. Fields of fire were cleared in front of the guns. As long as men stayed reasonably alert, it was almost suicidal for either side to attempt a frontal attack against these works. (Many of the earth forts and some of the connecting trenches still stand in the park, little affected by the passing years.)

### BATTLE OF THE CRATER

Rather than settle down to a long siege, some members of the 48th Pennsylvania Regiment, many of whom had been coal miners, proposed that they drive a mine tunnel under a Confederate battery opposite them southeast of Petersburg. When the proposal received approval, the regiment dug a main tunnel 511 feet long, and then cut lateral galleries from it. On the morning of July 30, they exploded 4 tons of powder under Elliott's salient of the Confederate line. The explosion blew up a Confederate battery, leaving a crater about 170 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 30 feet deep.

Union troops easily occupied the crater. Had the infantry attack through this breach in the Confederate line been executed as planned, Petersburg might have been captured. But the Union attack after the explosion was attended by a series of blunders and much confusion. In the early afternoon, the Confederates regained possession of the crater. At this battle the Union Army lost 4,000 men killed, wounded, or captured.



*The Battle of the Crater. From the painting by John A. Elder.*

COURTESY, VIRGINIA STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

### THE SIEGE WORKS EXTEND WESTWARD

Grant then began a series of maneuvers and battles for possession of the two remaining railroads running into Petersburg from the south and west. On August 18, the Weldon Railroad (now the Atlantic Coast Line) was seized by Union troops at a point near the Globe Tavern. Because of this, the Confederates had to haul supplies around the Union left flank into Petersburg from their railhead 20 miles south of the city. Soon Union forces had destroyed so much of the Weldon Railroad that the Confederates abandoned it completely.

By October 2, Union forces had won the ground where they subsequently built Fort Fisher—one of the largest earth forts ever built in North America. There the Union Army stood only 3 miles short of the all-important Southside Railroad (today the Norfolk and Western) which ran along the south bank of the Appomattox River.

By March 1865, Grant's tactics and superior manpower had forced the Confederates to extend their defensive lines for a total length of 37 miles around Petersburg. It was clear that soon Grant's forces would either get around the Confederate right flank or pierce the line at some point. Either would doom Petersburg. Grant's great worry in March was that Lee's army would escape from Petersburg before he could deliver the final blow.

In a major diversionary effort to give himself time to withdraw from Richmond and Petersburg, Lee ordered a final attack on the Union lines at Fort Stedman. This attack on March 25 failed.

The end of the long struggle around Petersburg came suddenly in the first days of April. On April 1, Sheridan's cavalry and some infantry gained a crushing victory at Five Forks, 17 miles southwest of Petersburg. The city was now almost surrounded. Several miles to the east Grant received the news. He walked over to the signal tent, and when he came back, said, "I have ordered an immediate assault all along the lines."

The next morning, Sunday, April 2, Grant's army struck from Fort Fisher in a great attack. By noon they had captured the Southside Railroad and the Confederate outer line west of Petersburg all the way to the Appomattox River, except for Forts Gregg and Baldwin. These forts fell in the afternoon after desperate close combat. That morning at 10 o'clock Lee had sent word to President Jefferson Davis that Richmond and Petersburg would have to be evacuated.

In the evening, the Confederates began crossing to the north side of the Appomattox River at Petersburg, the only way still open for retreat. By dawn the next morning, when the Union soldiers resumed the attack, Lee's Army was out of Petersburg north of the river and marching west, headed for the Richmond and Danville Railroad. Petersburg had fallen, but at a heavy price. The 10-month campaign cost the Union 42,000 casual-

*Federal troops regain Fort Stedman, thus foiling "Lee's Last Grand Offensive." From a painting by Sidney King.*



ties; the Confederacy suffered losses of 28,000. Appomattox—and final surrender—was now only a week away.

### ABOUT YOUR VISIT

The battlefield is east and south of the city of Petersburg. We suggest that you stop first at the visitor center at the Crater, which is southeast of Petersburg on U.S. 460-301. It can be reached from the Richmond-Petersburg Turnpike by a nearby exit ramp. At the center are exhibits describing many aspects of the siege.

The graves of about 6,000 Union soldiers and 36 Confederates are in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, 3 miles south of Petersburg on Va. 675.

Markers along the tour route (see map) identify important sites. Self-guided tours and trails with exhibits and recorded talks help you to re-create actions at historic points. Groups can receive special service by making advance arrangements with the superintendent.

Inasmuch as this battlefield commemorates those Americans who fought and died here, visitors are requested to refrain from picnicking, littering, hunting, and from disturbing or removing any vegetation or relics. Please help us to preserve the historic scene.

### ADMINISTRATION

PETERSBURG NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD, established July 3, 1926, is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

The National Park System, of which this battlefield is a unit, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, and historic heritage of the United States for the benefit and inspiration of its people.

A superintendent, whose address is Box 549, Petersburg, Va., 23804, is in immediate charge of the park.

### AMERICA'S NATURAL RESOURCES

Created in 1849, the Department of the Interior—America's Department of Natural Resources—is concerned with the management, conservation, and development of the Nation's water, wildlife, mineral, forest, and park and recreational resources. It also has major responsibilities for Indian and territorial affairs.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department works to assure that nonrenewable resources are developed and used wisely, that park and recreational resources are conserved, and that renewable resources make their full contribution to the progress, prosperity, and security of the United States—now and in the future.



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

