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U. S. Department of the Interior



Petersburg National Battlefield Virginia

Civil War City Point: 1864-1865 Period of Significance Landscape Documentation

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Acknowledgements

The Chief of Resource Management at Petersburg National Battlefield, Dave Shockley, conceived of this project as a map-based way of graphically consolidating information from a wide variety of sources. These compiled sources illustrate the appearance of Grant's Headquarters at City Point during the time in 1864 and 1865 that the Union Army converged on the plantation owned by Dr. Richard Eppes.

Park historian/curator James Blankenship and park archeologist/cultural resource manager Julia Steele were responsible for compiling the historic maps, photographs, and other documentation and data upon which the mapping efforts were based, relying on their own research and knowledge of City Point and the research and knowledge of many others. Much of the data was captured during preparation of *Cultural Landscape Inventory: Grant's Headquarters at City Point*, which lays out the period of significance for the cultural landscape; *Grant's Headquarters at City Point Cultural Landscape: Graphical Representations of the Pre-War and War Landscape*, which congregates most of the photographs, maps, plats, and drawings; and *Richard Eppes Diary Entries Pertaining to the Landscape at City Point and Additional Descriptions*, which aggregates the diary entries that discuss landscape features and the known war time descriptions of the property.

Adam Baggetti, the park Geographic Information System (GIS)/Information Technology specialist provided technical guidance and review. Greg Grube, a Student Conservation Association (SCA) intern with the Petersburg National Battlefield Resource Management Division, prepared the maps in this report. Blankenship and Steele worked closely with Grube to plot accurate spatial locations for each landscape feature identified in the historic or archeological record. Sarah Wilkinson, also an SCA intern, formatted and edited the report for printing.

Purpose Statement

The purpose of this research and analysis is to compile historic documentation (i.e. maps, photographs, painting, contemporary accounts, and diary entries) that pertains to the 1864-65 cultural landscape of Grant's Headquarters at City Point in order to understand the appearance of the landscape at that time. This compilation of data from the park unit's Period of Significance also includes any evidence of physical features that existed on the landscape prior to May 1864 that would have survived General Grant's occupation at City Point.

The GIS base data were created utilizing all currently known relevant historical documents and additional information from archeological and geophysical fieldwork (this includes the use of ground penetrating radar) to position missing structures, circulation patterns, and vegetation on the landscape, in order to depict in map format how Grant's Headquarters at City Point appeared from June 1864 through April 1865.

This historic landscape mapping effort is the work of three combined park disciplines: history, archeology, and geographic information systems, as well as other park personnel site knowledge.

When the Union Army crossed the James River and engaged the Confederate forces at Petersburg, Ulysses S. Grant, General-in-Chief of the Union Armies, established his headquarters and a huge new supply base at the confluence of the Appomattox and James Rivers, transforming the hamlet of City Point, Virginia, almost overnight into one of the busiest seaports in the world. Hundreds of ships arrived off its shores bringing food, clothing, ammunition, artillery and other supplies for the Union Army. The damaged City Point Railroad was rebuilt and eventually extended southwest behind Union lines.

The primary objective of the park is to preserve, maintain, and interpret Grant's Headquarters at City Point, a unit of Petersburg National Battlefield, as a representation of the command headquarters of General Grant and the logistical supply operation of the Union Army during the Siege of Petersburg, 1864-65. City Point's primary theme

reflects the last year of the Civil War and focuses on General Grant and the military and political events that took place there.

This collection of historical information will allow the visitor to have a better understanding of the war-time appearance of Grant's command headquarters and also serve as a guide for park planning.

The History of City Point through the Period of Significance

Before the first Europeans ever “discovered” the New World, Native Americans had occupied what was to become known as Virginia for thousands of years. Archaeological evidence indicates Native American habitation of the Hopewell, Virginia area by at least 10,000 years ago (before 8,000 BC).

Eastern Native American history is divided into three major stages: the Paleo-Indians (before 8,000 BC) lived in small nomadic groups; their Archaic stage successors (8000 BC to 1000 BC) increasingly tended to remain in one area but would still travel great distances to hunt and gather food; by the Early Woodland period of the Woodland stage (1000 BC to 1607 AD) pottery was introduced, there were increasing numbers of small permanent and semi-permanent settlements, and a growing reliance on horticulture. By the Middle Woodland period, the Hopewell area saw greater integration of plant husbandry into the subsistence system, more storage of food, a more sedentary lifestyle, localized ceramic types and greater social complexity. During the Late Woodland period (900-1600 AD), the inhabitants of City Point and the surrounding areas relied on an array of cultivated crops (especially corn, beans, squash and tobacco) and were settled in established villages under centralized political control. Evidence for all these stages has been found at Grant’s Headquarters at City Point and in the surrounding Hopewell area¹.

In May, 1607 the English arrived in Virginia and English settlements appeared along both banks of the James River between 1607 and 1613. “Bermuda Cittie” was established in 1613 by Sir Thomas Dale probably at the confluence of the James and Appomattox Rivers. The name “Bermuda Cittie” did not last long. As early as 1619, the area was called “Charles Cittie”, “Charles Hundred”, and Charles City Point”. With the establishment of Prince George County in 1702, the word “Charles” was dropped and the site became known as City Point².

In 1635, Francis Eppes was granted 1,700 acres of land lying between Bailey’s Creek

and Cawson's Creek. This was the beginning of the plantation known as Appomattox, portions of which remain in the family's hands to the present time. Eventually the Eppeses owned land on all sides of the James and Appomattox Rivers. The oldest portion of the present-day dwelling was constructed in 1763. This structure replaced an older building which was built in the latter half of the seventeenth century. Wings were added to the house in 1841, 1854 and 1913³.

The Revolutionary War arrived at City Point in the form of British warships in January, 1781. Up to this time, City Point was considered safe, though a guard of troops was kept there as early as February, 1776. The British invaders were welcomed at City Point with American artillery fire from shore. The British returned again in April and May of 1781: General William Phillips passed through City Point in late April with 2500 men and marched on to Petersburg, which was captured⁴.

In 1790, the first United States census was taken and Virginia was found to be the most populous state with 747,160 people. Prince George County had a population of 8,173. There were 3,387 white residents, 4,519 slaves and 267 free blacks. City Point was included in the total population for Prince George County. During and after the colonial period a Customs office was located at City Point and the post office was transferred from Bermuda Hundred to City Point in 1801⁵.

By the 1820's, river traffic had increased so much that businessmen wanted the Appomattox River channel cleared for shipping. It was thought that this would increase the shipping activity at City Point and cause rapid economic growth. The General Assembly incorporated City Point on February 18th 1826, which meant appointed trustees could levy taxes on houses, lots, slaves and horses. The river project was never a profitable business venture and by 1836 the City Point Rail Road Company was established. The railroad led from the waterfront at City Point to Petersburg, eight miles away. It was much easier to transport cargo by rail than by the Appomattox River. The first train completed the trip to Petersburg on September 7, 1838 in the record breaking

time of one hour. By 1840, City Point had "...between 90 and 100 residents....In the town, there were twenty-five dwellings, three taverns, three retail shops, a school, a post office, and a church. There were five wharves and a small mill making flour barrels. The community had one doctor. The City Point Rail Road was bought up by the South Side Rail Road in the mid 1850's and was greatly improved"⁶.

The population of City Point in 1860 was 142 white residents, 48 free blacks, and 100 slaves for a total of 290 people. The largest land owner was Dr. Richard Eppes (1824-1896), with over 3,200 acres, four farms and 130 slaves. Eppes's plantation included the Appomattox, Hopewell, Eppes Island, and the Bermuda Hundred farms. His estate was valued at \$160,000 in 1860, making him one of the wealthiest men in the United States⁷.

With the coming of the Civil War, Eppes made several entries in his journal describing the tense political atmosphere. On April 18, 1861, he wrote:

*...every thing bears a warlike appearance and if the report is true, Virginia has already passed her ordinance of Secession and we are now out of the Union with a long civil war upon us, our worse foreboding about to be realized, the papers are crowded with notes of preparation for war both North and South and we shall soon be in the midst of it and our section the Cockpit for the strife....*⁸

Eppes did join the 13th Virginia Cavalry and remained with the unit for one year until his skills as a surgeon were needed by Confederate forces. From 1862 to 1865, Eppes served as a contract surgeon, first at City Point with the Prisoner of War Exchange Bureau and later at the Fair Grounds Hospital in Petersburg⁹.

Military activity commenced at City Point on May 19, 1862 with the arrival of Union gunboats. City Point was used to exchange prisoners of war briefly in August, 1862 then terminated and resumed again in November, 1862 until May, 1864. A wharf was constructed for the boats and a camp was built for the returned Confederate prisoners to

house them until they could be moved to Petersburg. The camp had an officer in charge, a surgeon, medical supplies and a commissary and quartermaster depot¹⁰.

On May 5, 1864, Major General Benjamin Butler's Army of the James approached City Point by water. Colonel Samuel A. Duncan's brigade of Brigadier General Edward Hinck's division of black troops landed and captured City Point. The rest of Butler's army moved upriver and landed at Bermuda Hundred¹¹.

On June 15, 1864, Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant arrived at City Point to conduct military operations against Petersburg. Grant was general-in-chief of all Union armies and his objective was to destroy General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. Petersburg served as a major railway and manufacturing center for the Confederacy. If Grant could cut all the railroads leading into Petersburg, Lee would be forced to evacuate both Petersburg and Richmond. Without supplies, Lee's fighting capacity would be severely restricted and the war would eventually end. Grant chose City Point for his headquarters and supply depot because of its strategic location. The site provided easy water communication with Fort Monroe and Washington D.C. Supplies could be sent up the James River directly to City Point. From here the old City Point Railroad ran from the waterfront to the rear of the Union army at Petersburg, allowing Grant to easily send reinforcements and supplies to the forces in the field.

Grant established his headquarters on the east lawn of Dr. Richard Eppes's home, Appomattox. Tents were erected and served as quarters for Grant and his staff during the summer. Grant did not intend to stay at City Point, as he planned to defeat Lee before the summer was over. By November, the coming of winter compelled Grant to replace tents with log cabins. Eppes's home had been damaged on three sides from artillery shelling by Union gunboats two years earlier and it was in a state of disrepair. Brigadier General Rufus Ingalls, the Chief Quartermaster for both the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the James, had the house repaired so it could be used for his offices¹².

City Point became the largest logistical operation of the Civil War and one of the busiest ports in the world for nine and a half months. On an average day, between 150 and 200 vessels could be seen in the rivers. From here, Grant supplied over 100,000 troops and more than 65,000 horses and mules. The animals consumed more than 600 tons of fodder each day¹³.

The United States Military Rail Road Construction Corps arrived at City Point on June 18, 1864, and immediately began repairs to the old City Point Railroad (now part of the South Side Rail Road), which had been partially destroyed by the Confederates. In less than three weeks the railroad was fully operational for a distance of five miles. The Construction Corps not only worked on railroads but they built wharves, warehouses, repair shops, a bakery and hospitals. By the end of the war they had constructed over 280 buildings, eight wharves, several railroad trestles and nearly 22 miles of track. An engine house and a car repair shop were built at City Point to keep the trains in running order¹⁴.

Two quartermaster wharves were built along with a commissary, forage, mail, ordnance, coal and railroad wharves which stretched for a half-mile on the James River. They covered more than 350,000 square feet and at the end of the war they were valued at \$193,000. Large warehouses were constructed to stockpile vast amounts of supplies. On an average day, the Union army had thirty days of food and twenty days of fodder stored in and around City Point. This amounted to 9,000,000 meals and 12,000 tons of hay and oats.

Seven hospitals were constructed at City Point, the largest being the Depot Field Hospital, which covered over 200 acres and could handle as many as 10,000 patients at the height of the fighting season¹⁵.

Grant and his staff received many important visitors at headquarters during their stay at City Point. The most notable were military generals and politicians. Officers' wives and families were allowed to visit beginning in December, when active military operations

ceased for the winter. Grant's wife, Julia and their youngest son, Jesse, shared the cabin with the General. The most famous guest was President Abraham Lincoln who visited twice. His first visit was for three days in June, 1864¹⁶.

Lincoln's second and longest visit was in March and April, 1865. He arrived at City Point on March 24, accompanied by his wife, Mary, and their son, Tad. Lincoln visited the front at Petersburg and he entered both Petersburg and Richmond when those cities fell to federal forces. Lincoln visited the Depot Field Hospital at City Point, talked with the wounded and held a soldier's hand as he was dying.

While at City Point, Lincoln stayed aboard the *River Queen* on the James River the night of April 1-2. That night Lincoln had a terrifying dream. He did not mention the dream to anyone until he had returned to Washington D.C. Ten days later, at a gathering at the White House, Lincoln told his wife and a few friends about the hideous dream. He began his story by saying there was a "death-like stillness about me." Lincoln said he heard "subdued sobs", left his bed and "wandered downstairs" in the White House where the silence was broken "by the same pitiful sobbing, but the mourners were invisible." Lincoln went from room to room. No living person was in sight but "the same mournful sounds of distress met me as I passed along." Lincoln said he was puzzled and alarmed. Lincoln finally arrived in the East Room where he "met with a sickening surprise. There in front of me was a catafalque, on which rested a corpse wrapped in funeral vestments." Soldiers acting as guards were stationed around it. Lincoln said "there was a throng of people, some gazing mournfully upon the corpse, whose face was covered, others weeping pitifully." Lincoln asked a guard, "'Who is dead in the White House?'" The guard replied "'The President, he was killed by an assassin.'" Then came a loud burst of grief from the crowd, which awoke me from my dream. I slept no more that night; and although only a dream, I have been strangely annoyed by it ever since."

Lincoln remained at City Point until the evening of April 8, when he returned to

Washington. The next day, April 9, Lincoln learned of Lee's surrender and the war in Virginia was over. One week later he was dead, killed by the bullet of an assassin. Lincoln's ominous dream had become reality¹⁷.

The supply depot at City Point was one of the main factors responsible for the defeat of the Confederacy. Grant, and even Lee, knew the Army of Northern Virginia would not be capable of holding off the armies of the United States for long. Nearly a year before the end of the war, Lee had told General Early, "We must destroy this army of Grant's before he gets to [the] James River. If he gets there it will become a siege, and then it will be a mere question of time." Lee's prophesy had come to pass¹⁸.

Chapter Notes:

¹William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Draft *Data Recovery at Site 44PG102*. National Park Service, Petersburg National Battlefield, 2007, pp.22-28. McCary, Benjamin C. *Indians in Seventeenth Century Virginia*. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1957, p. 90. Calos, Easterling and Rayburn. *Old City Point and Hopewell*. Virginia Beach, Va.: Dominion Company Publishers, 1983, pp. 8-9. Hereafter cited as Calos.

²Lutz, Francis Earl. *The Prince George-Hopewell Story*. Richmond: The William Byrd Press, Inc., 1957, p. 13. Hereafter cited as Lutz. Calos, pp. 9, 11. Horning, Audrey J. *Cultural Overview of City Point, Petersburg National Battlefield, Hopewell, Virginia*, National Park Service, Northeast Region Archeology Program, 2004, pp. 34-36. Hereafter cited as Horning.

³Williss, G. Frank. *Historical Base Maps, Appomattox Manor-City Point*. National Park Service, Denver Service Center, 1982, pp. 6, 9. Hereafter cited as Williss. Calos, p. 11. Horning, p. 43.

⁴*Calendar of Virginia State Papers*. Richmond: James E. Goode, printer, 1881, Vol. 1, p. 416, Vol. 8, pp. 100, 132. Hereafter cited as *CVSP*. *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*. Richmond: Virginia Historical Society, Vol. 28, p. 250, Vol. 330, p. 59. Hereafter cited as *VMHB*. Lutz, pp. 88-89. Calos, p. 11.

⁵*Heads of Families, First Census, 1790*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1966. Steele, Julia L. *Appomattox Manor Repair and Rehabilitation Project Phase II Archeological Testing*. National Park Service, 2005, pp. 28-34. Calos, p. 12.

⁶Calos, p. 12. Lutz, p. 122. Horning, p. 105.

⁷Unpublished Diary of Richard Eppes, July 20, 1860, Virginia Historical Society. Hereafter cited as Eppes' Diary.

⁸Eppes' Diary, April 18, 1861.

⁹Calos, p. 17.

¹⁰*Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion. Series I. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1898, Vol. 7, pp. 393-405. Hereafter cited as NOR*. Lutz, pp. 168, 183-184.

¹¹Schiller, Herbert M. *The Bermuda Hundred Campaign*. Dayton, Ohio, Morningside, 1988, p. 64. Robertson, William G. *Backdoor To Richmond*. Newark: University of Delaware Press, 1989, p. 61.

¹²Porter, Horace, *Campaigning With Grant*. New York: The Century Company, 1906, p. 212. Hereafter cited as Porter. Cadwallader, Sylvanus. *Three Years With Grant*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1955, p. 230. Hereafter cited as Cadwallader.

¹³National Archives (NA). Record Group (RG) 92, Quartermaster Records, Entry 225, Box 159, Consolidated Correspondence File, Special Orders No. 36. Ingalls to Meigs, July 2, 1864, June 24, 1864.

¹⁴Blankenship, James H. Jr., unpublished manuscript, *The United States Military Railroad during the Siege of Petersburg*. NA, RG 92, Entry 1640, Journal of Events at City Point, Virginia, May 1864-July 1865. June 18, 1864. Entry 1613, Letters Received and Sent by E.L. Wentz, July 1862-October 1864, McAlpine to Paric McCallum, June 18, 1864. Willis, pp. 134-147.

¹⁵Blankenship. NA, RG 92, Entry 225, Box 159, Ingalls to Meigs, July 2, 1864. Entry 1609, Vol. 1, Telegrams Received by E.L. Wentz and J.J. Moore, Chief Engineer & General Superintendent, March 1864-February 1866, McAlpine to Wentz, June 18, 1864. *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Series I*, Vol. 40, 1, p. 270. Report of Surgeon Edward B. Dalton, Chief Medical Officer, Depot Field Hospital, City Point, December 31, 1864. Hereafter cited as *OR*. Pfanz, Donald C., *The Depot Field Hospital*. Petersburg National Battlefield, 1988. Hereafter cited as Pfanz. Porter, pp. 216-218.

¹⁶Pfanz, Donald C., *Abraham Lincoln at City Point*. Lynchburg, Virginia: H.E. Howard, Inc., 1989, p. 1.

¹⁷*Ibid.*, pp. 5, 38-41, 84-88.

¹⁸Jones, J. William, *Personal Reminiscences, Anecdotes and Letters to General Robert E. Lee*. New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1876, p. 40.

Methodology/Process

This project originated with the desire to integrate information from the physical, historic and archeological records of Grant's Headquarters at City Point to document the cultural landscape that existed during the final year of the Civil War, specifically June 1864 to April 1865, when the Union Army command occupied the Eppes plantation grounds. This time has been identified as the *end* of the period of significance (which stretches back to over 10, 000 years ago) for the property under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act, as described in a draft Cultural Landscape Inventory prepared by the park and the Northeast Region's Olmstead Center for Landscape Preservation (2009); however, for purposes of this document, June 1864 to April 1865 will be referred to as the Period of Significance. The park's General Management Plan envisions rehabilitation of the landscape to reflect this period, requiring a clear picture of what actually existed in 1864-1865. The task was to synthesize the known information into a format that would accurately depict the war-time features and make them visually and graphically accessible. The project focused on lands within the park boundary, although the Union Army occupied a broader area. The plan was to digitize and georeference the location of each known feature as accurately as possible, using all the available resources, such as, historic photographs, diary entries, maps, land plats, military accounts, contemporary newspaper accounts, drawings, a painting, aerial photography and the expert knowledge of park employees and to use GIS software to plot these locations in feature classes (a collection of geographic features with the same geometry type (such as point, line, or polygon), the same attributes, and the same spatial reference) to overlie a base map. As mentioned, the project was only possible due to the comparative wealth of information available.

It was decided that the features to be mapped would be organized under three major cultural landscape categories: circulation, vegetation and structures. The circulation category is mapped using a polygon feature class and represents features such as roads and pathways. The vegetation category is broken down into a point feature class showing individual trees and plants and a polygon feature class showing groups of

plants, trees, or shrubs. The structures category is broken down into a polygon feature class showing the larger buildings and fencing and a point feature class showing small structures such as wells and benches. A point and a line feature class were added as the project progressed for circulation, structures and vegetation features that were referenced from Eppes's diary, but their exact location was unknown. These feature classes were added to distinguish that these features were based only on diary entries, with no supporting photographic or cartographic evidence.

For each of these categories, we wanted to denote those features that existed during the Period of Significance and still exist today and those features that existed during the Period of Significance but no longer exist today. The time period in when each feature existed is denoted by a difference in color on the map and in the legend.

Also, every feature was assigned a unique identifier (PETE ID) to link the feature with its supporting documentation. After deciding on these categories, the feature classes were created in a geodatabase and stored in a project folder on a file server.

The next step was to georeference any maps or plats that were at our disposal and digitize the features on these maps. This process was accomplished by using known points that appear in both in modern aerial photography and on the older maps and drawings. Though these older maps were not always labeled as to scale, some of their important features were represented by generalized symbols rather than measured drawings and were not always precise spatially, their accuracy is remarkable for the time period in which they were created. Another issue was that the georeferencing process works most effectively if there are many points that allow proper alignment throughout the entire map. Because of the time gap between the Civil War and today, there are only a handful of features that still exist, and they are not conveniently or uniformly spread out over the entire park unit. Despite these difficulties, we were able to align these maps with the aerial photography quite accurately.

All of the maps of City Point that were used in this project were drawn by professional

surveyors, so they were likely as accurate as the contemporary surveying technology would allow.

The two most important maps were as follows:

- 1) An 1856 plat that the landowner, Dr. Richard Eppes, had surveyed of the village of City Point. This was a legal document recording his property holdings. This immediate pre-war plat provides a wealth of information about various landscape features such as the roads, drive, walkways, generalized garden locations, and even the existence of two elm trees that were local landmarks. This plat records the existence of the plantation house and office in stylized form that does not record their precise size or location, since the plat concentrated on property boundaries, internal property uses and circulation features.
- 2) An 1865 map of the entire City Point region that was done by the engineers of the U.S. Military Railroad just after the war ended. This map takes great care in denoting the location of the wharves and railroad facilities constructed by the Union army. Newly constructed buildings and existing buildings are precisely plotted, but some inaccuracies seem to exist. For example, the U-shaped array of officer's cabins, with Grant's in the middle, is plotted slightly to the south of its actual location as known from the location of the extant fireplace and archeological evidence. This map also provides reliable, but non precise information about vegetation and the location of "camping grounds".

Once the features were plotted from the georeferenced maps and drawings, using the process outlined below, the next step was to look at other documentation we had assembled for the project, which either showed particular features that were not present on the maps, or helped to better place those features spatially. Throughout this process, we kept a record of the points that we were plotting by labeling them with the unique identifier and then circling them on a hard copy to make sure we didn't confuse the

features.

Not all areas of the park unit were equally represented in the documentation since each historic document focused on different features: for example, the military railroad map was concerned with docks, rail lines and logistical structures more than with the camp or underlying landscape features, and the Civil War photographs tended to focus on the same features as well as the camp of Grant and other high ranking officers. No war-era, or even later nineteenth century photographs exist of much of the property. Where multiple documents cover an area of the property, we attempted to use as many lines of evidence as possible in order to maintain the greatest accuracy and to place each feature better. The goal was to produce a document that included data that could be defended through primary source documentation and citation.

The process used to place each feature was determined by a variety of factors. First, if a feature seen on an earlier map or photograph appeared on the modern aerial photo, it provided a totally reliable georeferenced point and could be used as a reference point for placing other features. These features included the plantation house, kitchen, the Bonaccord house, the Civil War earthwork, Cedar Lane and Pecan Avenue, the entrance drive, and the fireplace of Rawlins's cabin. Some features that appear today cannot be used for precise georeferencing. For example, the three outbuildings north of the kitchen and west of the plantation house were in the same general location at the time of the Period of Significance, but their foundations are such that they could have been moved.

Points and features that appeared on the other maps that were georeferenced using the above fixed points and were initially drawn by professional surveyors are also considered highly spatially accurate; these include such features as the carriage return, the stable yard, fences, paths, stairs to the riverbank, and military features such as docks and buildings. However, the placement of these features may not be as accurate as those that can be seen in modern aerial photography.

Additionally, these maps and plats provided a wealth of information about the cultural landscape that is likely very accurate as to the actual existence of the feature at the time the map was done, but may not be specific or accurate as to the precise location of features.

Archeology and geophysics helped to accurately locate and verify certain features as well. The actual location of Grant's cabin was precisely located through archeological excavation and accurately mapped. The cabin which stands near this location today was removed from the site after the war and sent to Philadelphia. It was returned to City Point in the 1980s and reassembled in a location offset only 2-3 feet from its original location.

Additionally, a path leading from the northern door of the plantation house and shown on period maps was verified archeologically. A well north of the kitchen mentioned in Eppes's diaries was located through excavation. A root cellar can be seen in a wartime photographic view of the plantation house. Its precise location was verified in a geophysical survey of the area. Other path and possible pavement features can be seen in the archeological and geophysical record.

The photographs, diary entries, and the E.L. Henry painting required the most deliberation in determining the location of landscape features and translating this into specific locational data. These documents were the most helpful in bearing witness to the existence of specific trees and bushes during the Period of Significance. If a tree or other feature was visible in a photograph taken during the war, it is certain the tree once existed. Similarly, large trees visible in photographs taken in the decades immediately after the war must have existed on the property during the war. The same can be said for military cabins seen in post war photographs. Since these structures were affixed in place by their masonry fireplaces and chimneys, they were unlikely to have been moved by the Eppeses (the exception is Grant's Cabin, which was moved to Philadelphia in 1865). The E.L. Henry painting was also a valuable source since it is known to have

been created from on-site sketches and preliminary paintings. The park's historian/curator and archeologist determined locations by aligning landscape features with known features, such as the plantation house or Grant's cabin. The team used multiple sources whenever possible to judge locations from multiple vantage points. The locations, in many cases, were easy to pinpoint. Other features were readjusted as to location as new features were placed.

While the points were placed, the information was also being referenced in separate documents. By using the unique identifiers, each added feature was listed with the source document number that corresponded to it, as the source documents were also given unique figure numbers. The graphics were then organized into one document that included the sources for each. In addition, these graphics were linked to the GIS feature classes via the attribute table so they could be accessed by clicking on the features using the HTML pop-up tool. The picture numbers and the unique identification numbers that were assigned to features were created as the project evolved. There is no particular pattern to the numbering system that was used, except that they ascended numerically starting at one. It was decided that each feature class should have its own set of unique identifiers so that there would be no confusion as to which number was last used between the feature classes. Each global identifier begins with one or two letters, based on which feature class it belongs to, and then continues numerically.

Once the data was compiled, multiple maps were created. Many of these maps used the 1865 U.S. Military Railroad map as a base. In a few incidences, this base map was altered when we had more accurate information. Specifically, the physical remains of Grant's and Rawlins's cabins showed the cabin row was further to the south than that shown on the U.S. Military Railroad map. The photographic evidence also showed a different number of cabins in the east-west row, and that they were of different sizes than as drawn on the historic map. Photo software was used to remove the cabin row from its incorrect location. The correct location was then digitized using GIS software.

The “Camping Ground” label in this sector was also moved slightly for display purposes, using photo software. The most important map was created to show all documented features that appeared during the Period of Significance; another map depicts only those features which still exist today; others show features in specific areas at a larger scale; and a final map plots the general locations of features, mentioned in Eppes’s diary, which have an unknown specific location.

In addition, maps were created to show each individual category: i.e., Circulation, Structures, and Vegetation. These maps are followed by notes, which explain difficult to map features or discrepancies that exist. By having these, it is possible to describe areas that changed during the Period of Significance (for example, addition of temporary tents), or to describe why features have changed over time (such as the main drive of Appomattox Plantation). These notes are important because the digital version of the project is something which can be changed in the future, and notes may be necessary to inform people in the future who were not involved in the creation of the initial project.

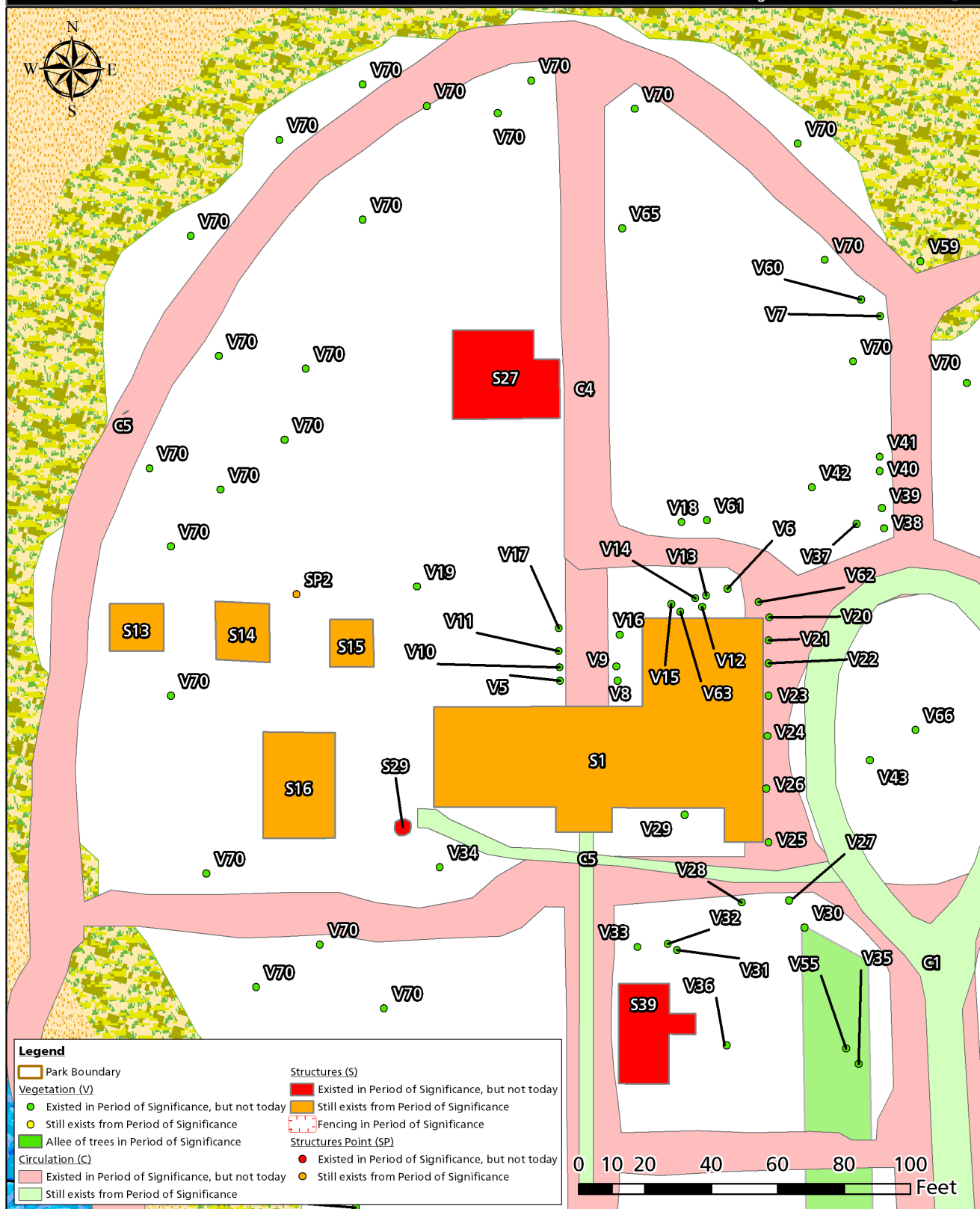
Existing Features at City Point

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Petersburg National Battlefield



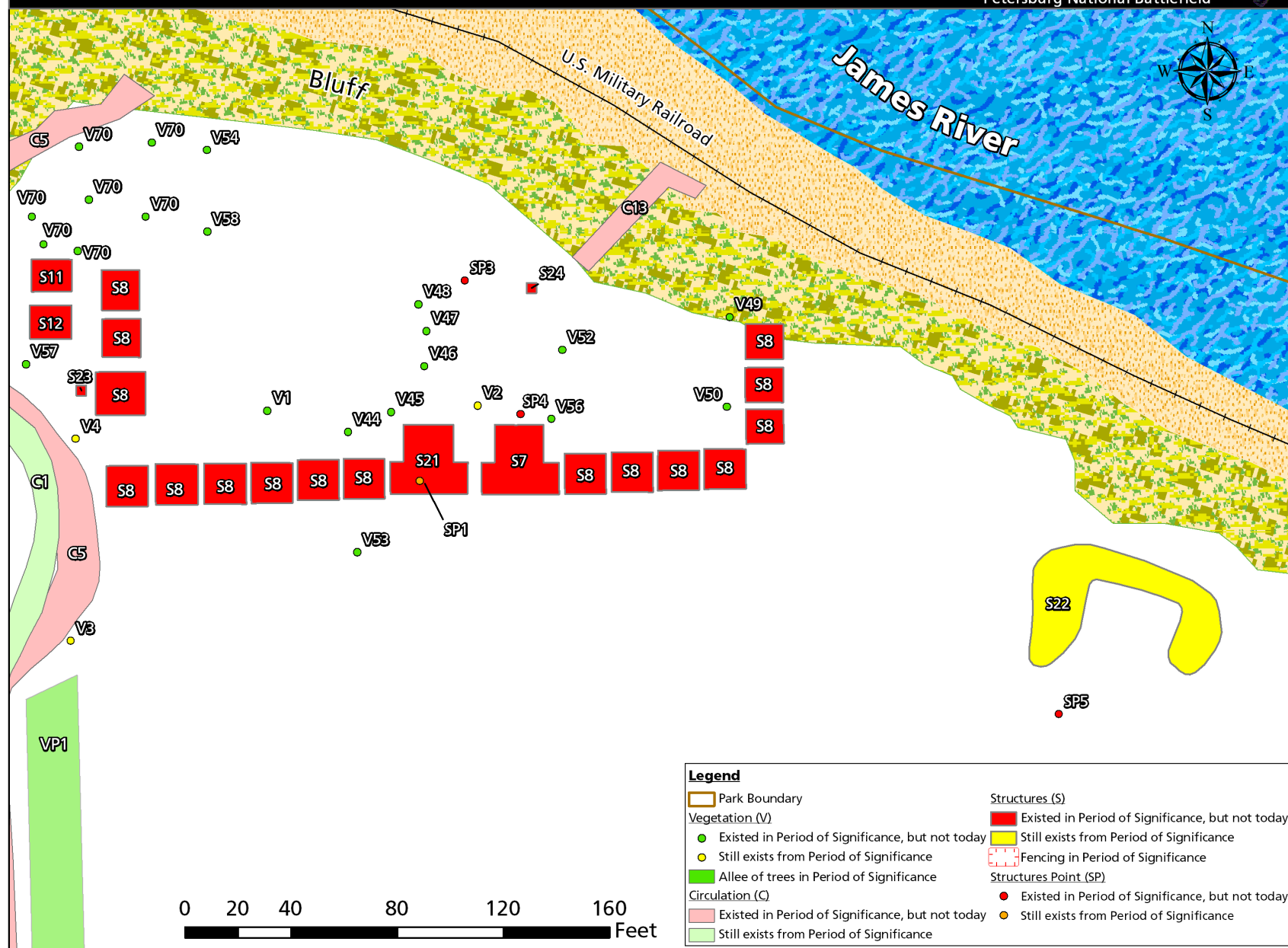
Features Dating to Period of Significance

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Petersburg National Battlefield



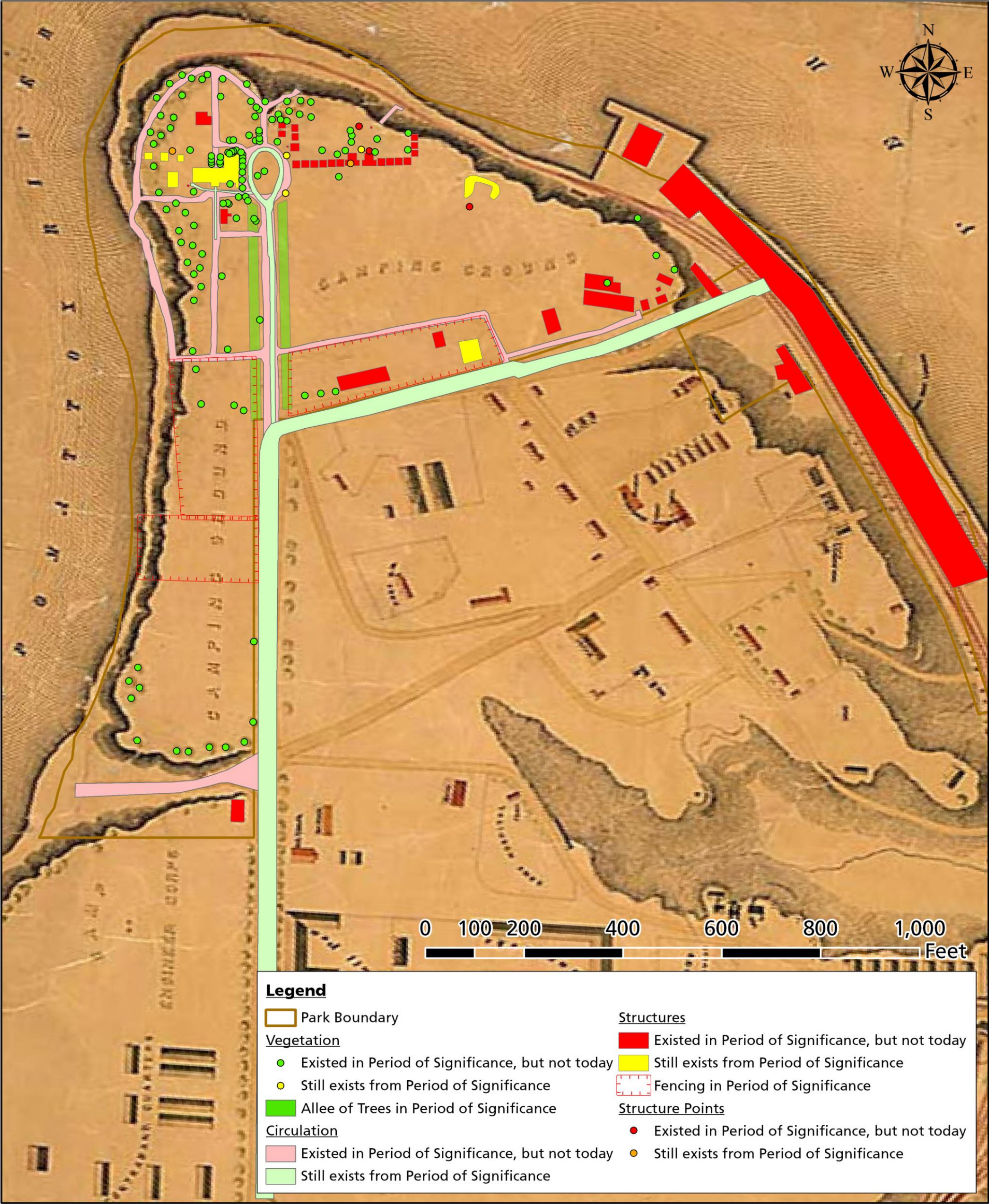
Features Dating to Period of Significance

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Petersburg National Battlefield



Features Dating to Period of Significance, June 1864 - April 1865

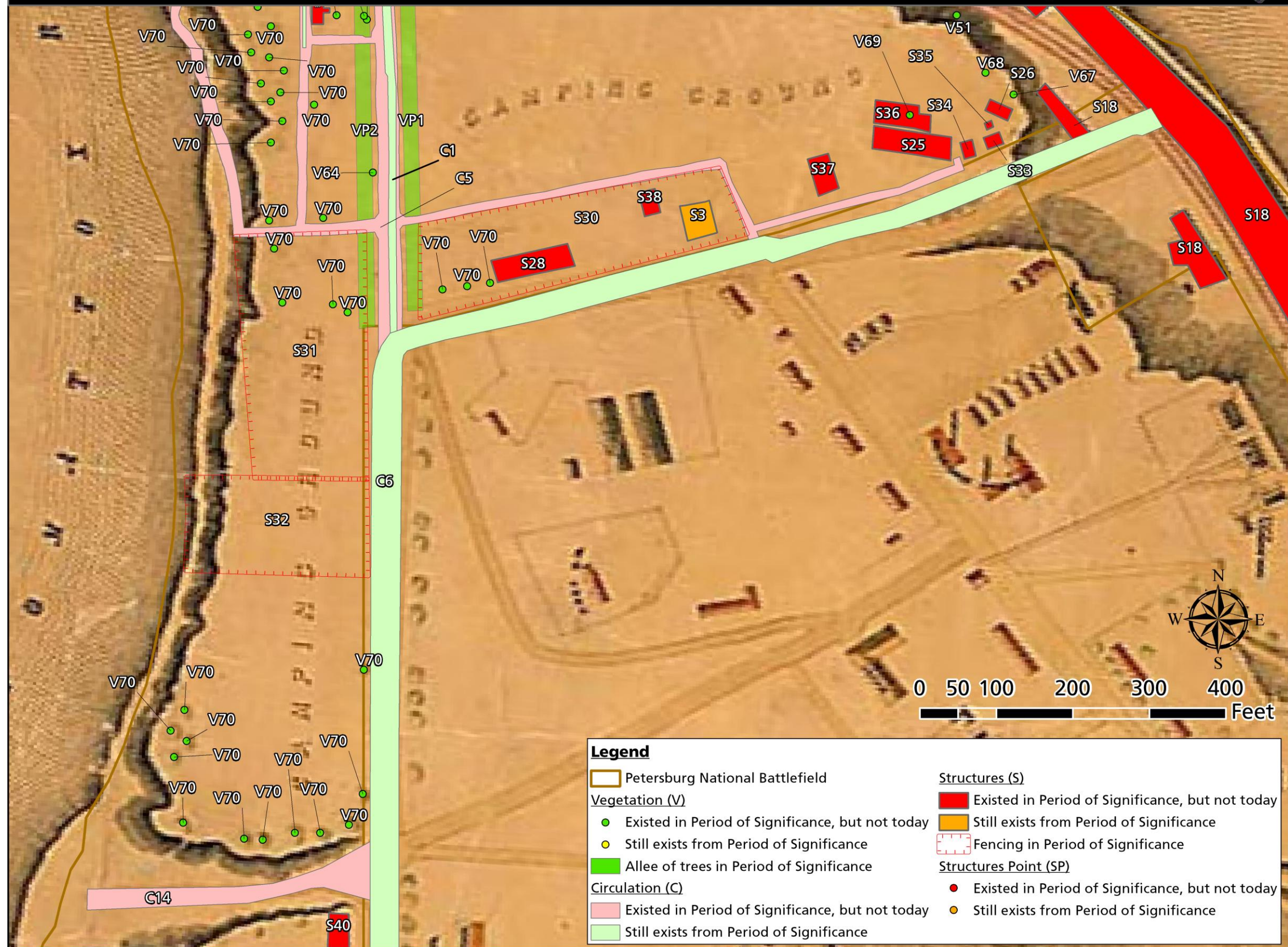
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Petersburg National Battlefield



Features Dating to Period of Significance

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

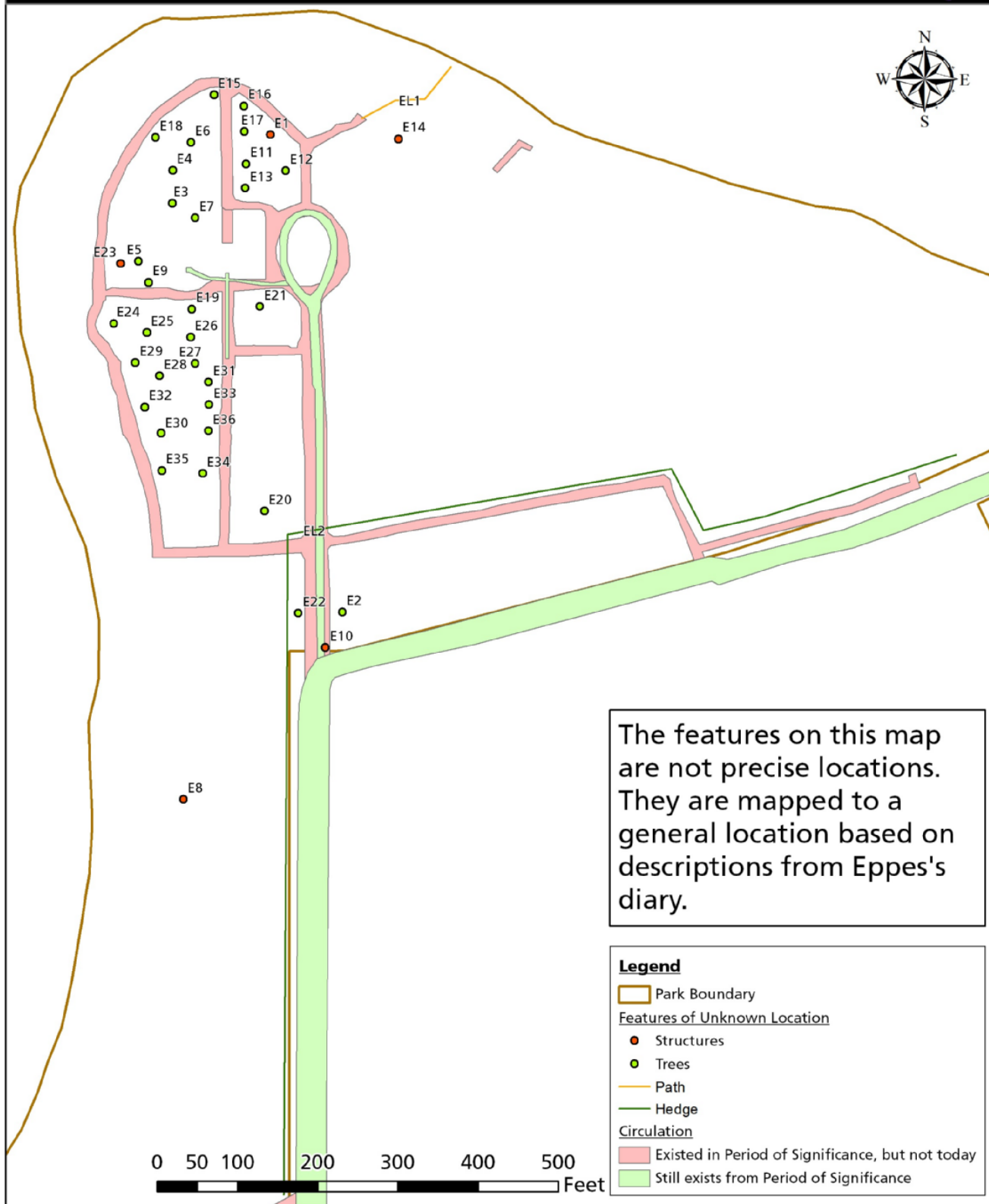
Petersburg National Battlefield



General Location of Defined Features

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Petersburg National Battlefield



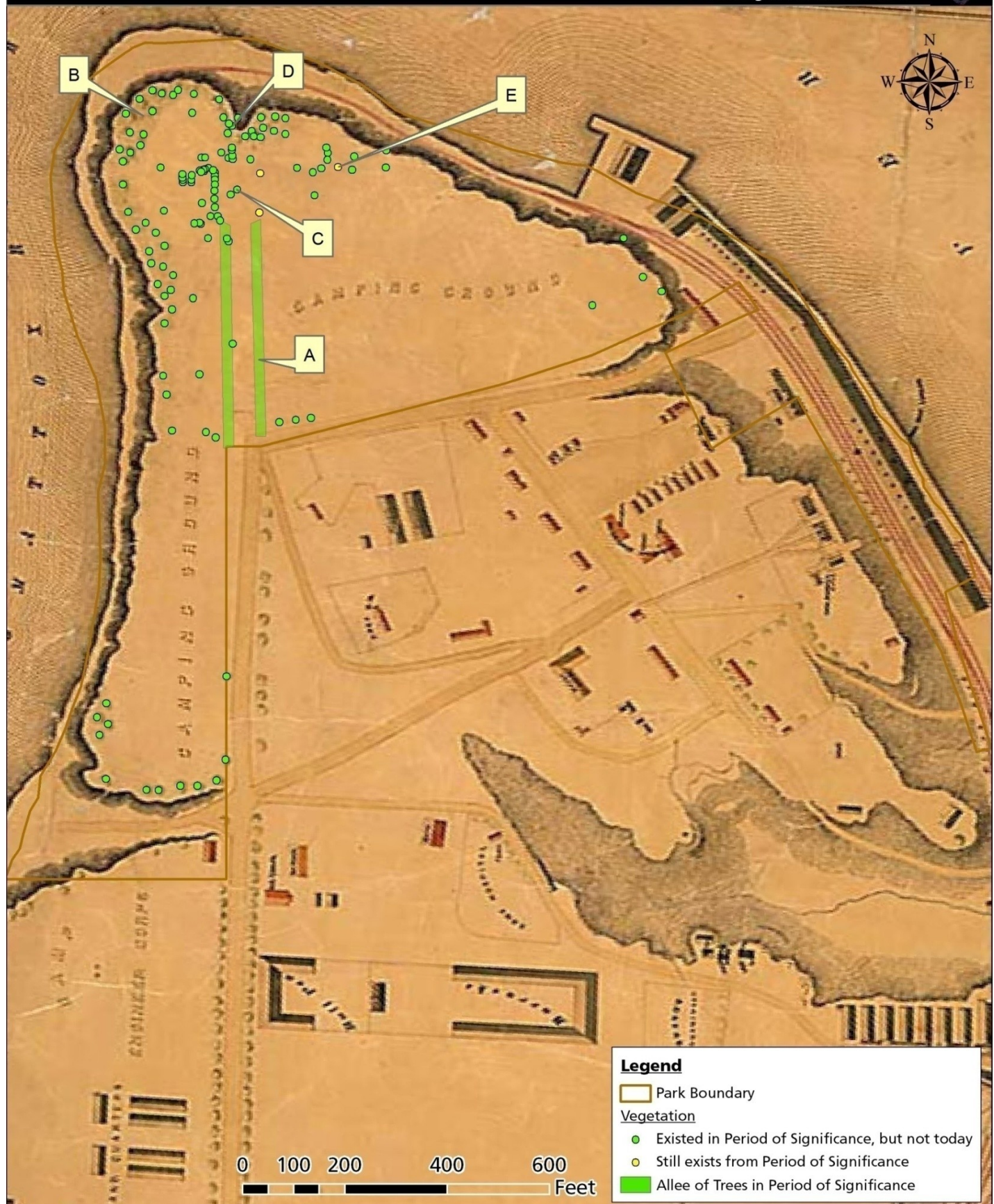
Vegetation Notes

- A. These two groups of vegetation are not shown as individual trees on the U.S. Military Railroad map (Figure 31), so it is not certain how many individual trees once existed in these rows. These tree lines are also seen in the background of a few photographs, notably Figure 18, behind the row of tents.
- B. There are no photographs that show individual trees in this region, but the U.S. Military Railroad map shows a group of individual trees and Figure 9 also shows trees west of the house.
- C. The tree in the middle of the circle only shows up visually in a post-war photograph (Figure 32), but diary evidence suggests that it existed during the war as well.
- D. The elm tree at the point was used along with another elm tree west of the drive as a means of navigation for ships traveling down the James River; when the trees were in line, ships made their turn, according to Elise Eppes Cutcheon (these are prominently shown in Figure 5).
- E. This sycamore is a root sprout of the original sycamore that stood in front of Grant's cabin during his time at City Point.

Vegetation Notes

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Petersburg National Battlefield



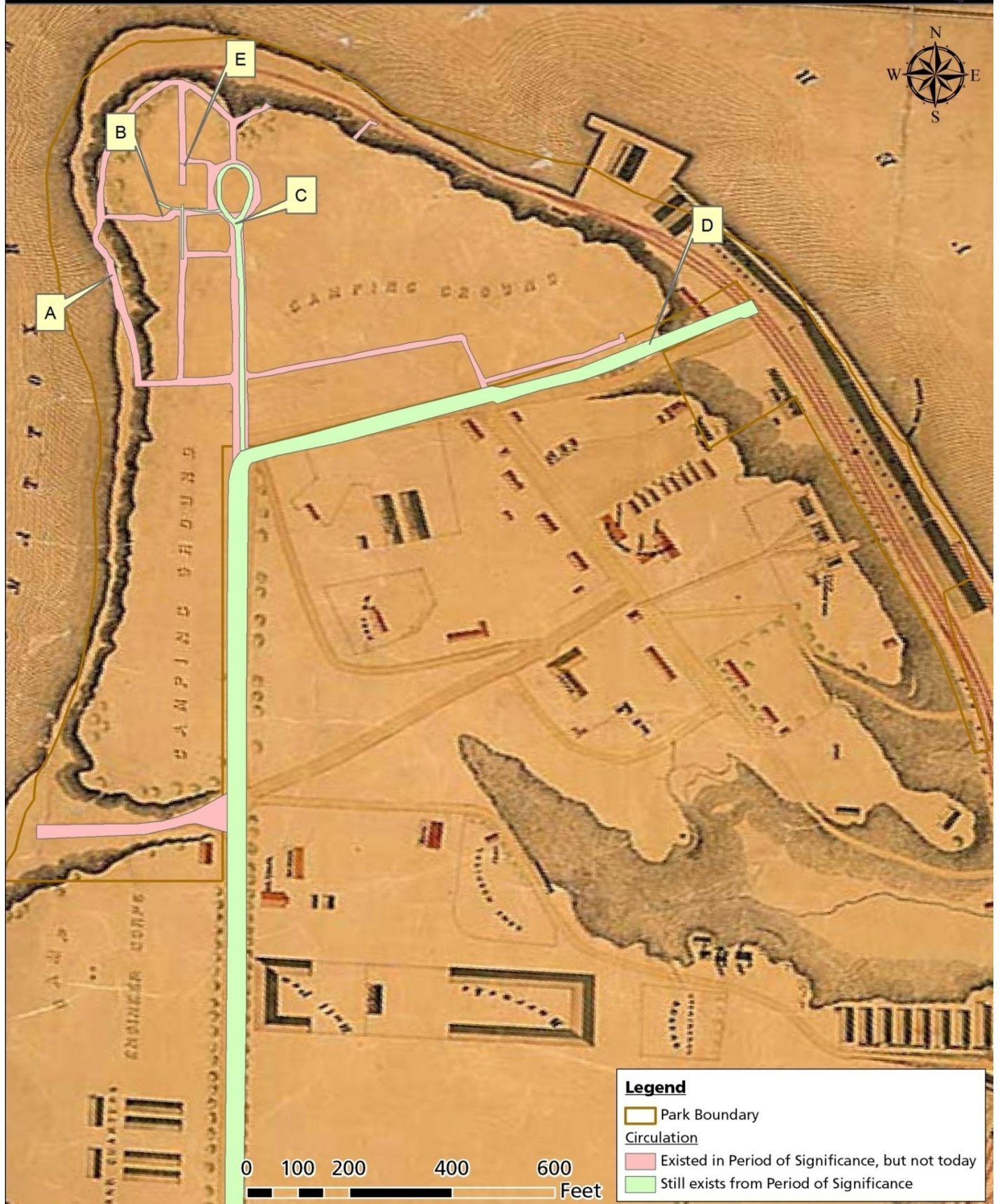
Circulation Notes

- A. The path appears to go over the edge of the bluff here. The 1856 Plat of City Point (Figure 5) clearly shows the path following the edge of the bluff. The placement off the edge of the bluff either reflects slightly inaccurate mapping in 1856 or erosion since that time.
- B. The path drawn on the 1856 Plat curves at this point, which compared to the rest of the path system is highly irregular, and may be due to the presence of the root cellar.
- C. The appearance of the paths south of the plantation house, the carriage return in front of and the drive leading to the manor are shown both as they appear today and in 1856 (Figure 5): the modern circle has become more narrow and more oblong, while the drive and the paths are also more narrow.
- D. The location of Pecan Avenue is mostly the same today as it was in 1856 (Figure 5) and 1865, however its path down the hill towards the James River is slightly different.
- E. The southern portion of this pathway is obscured by the house symbol in the 1856 plat (Figure 5), but the path shows up in Figure 22 and in archeological excavations. It is therefore labeled differently than the rest of the path system around the house (C4 instead of C5).

Circulation Notes

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Petersburg National Battlefield



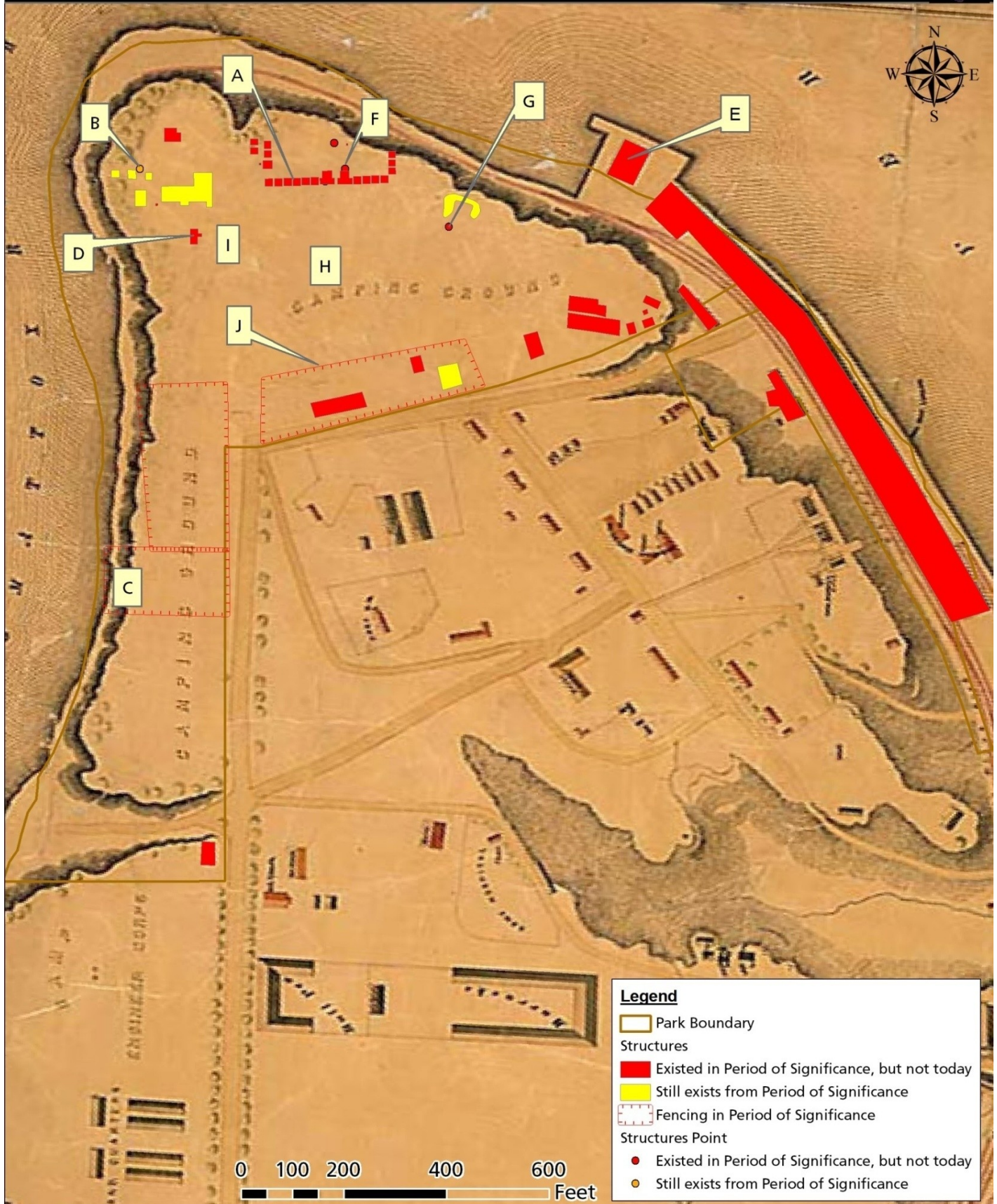
Structure Notes

- A. The location and number of cabins that are shown on the U.S. Military Railroad map differs from the other evidence that was seen in war period photographs. Photographic evidence shows one fewer cabin than is shown on the Military Railroad map on the line that includes Grant's Cabin. In addition, the cabins that appear on the U.S. Military Railroad map in this section are all identified as the same figure (except for Rawlins's and Grant's Cabins).
- B. This point refers to the corner of a well that was found in a recent archeological excavation; this point does not appear in any other visual documentation, but is mentioned in Eppes's diary.
- C. The western portion of this fence may have been meant to be on top of the bluff, but it is possible it extended down the hillside to corral animals housed in the stable.
- D. There is evidence that the telegraph office was on the south lawn of the Appomattox Plantation house, however, because no photo evidence exists, we have placed it in a likely location which does not conflict with current available evidence.
- E. Though this particular building no longer exists and is not within current boundaries, it is included because it would have been connected to the shore within park boundaries during the Period of Significance.
- F. Grant's Bench is shown in multiple places in different photographs, but the painting shows him sitting on it in front of his cabin and it seemed to be the most appropriate placement.
- G. This point looks to be a telegraph pole, but we have no further evidence as to what it could be.
- H. The two areas labeled as camping grounds were places that were filled with temporary tents. Taking into consideration their number and their ability to be moved, they are not plotted here.
- I. The entire Eppes property at City Point was, according to diary entries, grass covered and mowed, though this may have changed during the war.
- J. Figure 38 does not represent this actual fence, but instead shows the style of fence described by Eppes in his diary.

Structure Notes

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Petersburg National Battlefield



List of Landscape Features

STRUCTURES

S1 – Appomattox Plantation

- Figure 31 Pg59
- Figure 22 Pg54
- Figure 1 Pg38

S2 – Appomattox Plantation Add-On

- Figure 1 Pg38
- Figure 5 Follows page 41

S3 – Bonaccord

- Figure 31 Pg59
- Figure 11 Pg46
- Figure 1 Pg38

S4 – Bonaccord Add-On

- Figure 1 Pg38

S5 – Naldara

- Figure 1 Pg38

S6 – Hunter House

- Figure 1 Pg38

S7 – Grant’s Cabin

- Figure 23 Pg54
- Figure 31 Pg59
- Figure 5 Follows page 41
- Figure 25 Pg55

S8 – Line of Cabins

- Figure 31 Pg59
- Figure 25 Pg55
- Figure 23 Pg54

- Figure 12 Pg47

S9 – Wharf Outline - North

- Figure 31 Pg59

S10 – Wharf Outline - South

- Figure 31 Pg59

S11 – Cabin – North of Circle

- Figure 24 Pg55

S12 – Cabin - North of Circle

- Figure 24 Pg55

S13 – Old Smokehouse

- Figure 1 Pg38
- Figure 31 Pg59

S14 – New Smokehouse

- Figure 1 Pg38
- Figure 31 Pg59

S15 – Dairy

- Figure 1 Pg38
- Figure 27 Pg56
- Figure 31 Pg59

S16 – Kitchen

- Figure 1 Pg38
- Figure 27 Pg56
- Figure 31 Pg59

S17 – Garage

- Figure 1 Pg38
- Figure 5 Follows page 41

S18 – Wharf Buildings – Storehouses

- Figure 31 Pg59

- Figure 13 Pg48

- Figure 30 Pg58

S19 – Wharf Buildings - South

- Figure 31 Pg59

S20 – Naldara Shed

- Figure 1 Pg38

S21 – Rawlins’s Cabin Chimney

- Figure 31 Pg59

- Figure 25 Pg55

- Figure 12 Pg47

S22 – Earthwork

- Figure 14 Pg49

- Figure 2 Pg39

- Figure 1 Pg38

S23 – Guard Shack – Near House

- Figure 26 Pg56

- Figure 40 Pg64

S24 – Guard Shack – Near Flagpole

- Figure 26 Pg56

- Figure 24 Pg55

S25 – Stables

- Figure 31 Pg59

- Figure 10 Pg45

S26 – Eppes’s Office

- Figure 31 Pg59

- Figure 10 Pg45

- Figure 30 Pg58

S27 – Cabin –North of Plantation House

- Figure 31 Pg59

- Figure 30 Pg58

S28 – Unknown Military Structure

- Figure 37 Pg63

S29 – Root Cellar

- Figure 27 Pg56

- Figure 5 Follows page 41

S30 – Fence Around Bonaccord

- Figure 5 Pg42

- Figure 38 Pg63

- Eppes’s Diary – April 5, 1853;
Oct. 18, 1856 (see Appendix)
Follows Pg 72

S31 – Fence Around Garden

- Figure 4 Pg41

- Eppes’s Diary – May 27, 1859;
May 31, 1859

S32 – Fence Around Stables

- Figure 4 Pg41

- Eppes’s Diary – April 3, 1856;
April 11, 1856; April 16, 1856;
April 18, 1856

S33 – Unknown Old Structure #1

- Figure 10 Pg45

S34 – Unknown Old Structure #2

- Figure 10 Pg45 1856; Oct. 22, 1856; Oct. 25, 1856;
Nov. 12, 1856
- S35 – Unknown Old Structure #3**
- Figure 10 Pg45
- S36 – Stables**
- Figure 10 Pg45
- S37– Unknown Old Structure #4**
- Figure 11 Pg46
- S38 – Bonaccord Kitchen**
- Figure 14 Pg49
- Figure 30 Pg58
- S39 – Telegraph Office**
- Figure 39 Pg64
- Figure 2 Pg39
- Eppes’ Diary – Dec. 26, 1865
- S40 – House near Southern Boundary**
- Figure 31 Pg59
- STRUCTURE POINTS**
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- GPS
- SP2 – Well**
- Archeology Dig/GPS
- Eppes’s Diary – Sept. 30 1856
- Oct. 17, 1856; Oct. 18, 1856; Oct. 20,
- SP3 – Flagpole**
- Figure 26 Pg56
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- Figure 40 Pg64
- SP4 – Grant’s Bench**
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- CIRCULATION**
- C1 – Plantation Loop and Drive**
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- Figure 32 Pg60
- C2 – Bonaccord Driveway**
- Figure 1 Pg38
- C3 – Plantation Path - South**
- Figure 1 Pg38
- Figure 5 Pg42
- C4 – Plantation Path – North**
- Figure 22 Pg54
- Figure 7 follows P41
- C5 – 1856 Path System**
- Figure 5 Pg42
- Figure 4 Pg41

C6 – Pecan Avenue/Cedar Lane

- Figure 1 Pg38
- Figure 31 Pg59

C7 – Modern Steps to Beach

- Figure 1 Pg38

C8 – Access to Plantation Garage

- Figure 1 Pg38

C9 – House to Kitchen Path

- Figure 1 Pg38

C10 – Connecting Trail to Parking

- Figure 1 Pg38

C11 – Parking Lot

- Figure 1 Pg38

C12 – Naldara Driveway

- Figure 1 Pg38

C13 – Stairs by Flagpole

- Figure 9 Pg44
- Figure 4 Pg41
- Figure 40 Pg64

C14 – Road down to Waterfront

- Figure 31 Pg59

VEGETATION

V1 – Deciduous

- Figure 23 Pg54

V2 – Sycamore

- Figure 17 Pg51
- Figure 25 Pg55

V3 – Crepe Myrtle

- Figure 35 Pg61

V4 – Crepe Myrtle

- Figure 16 Pg51
- Figure 26 Pg56
- Figure 35 Pg61

V5 – Shrub

- Figure 22 Pg54
- Figure 29 Pg57

V6 – Yucca

- Figure 22 Pg54

V7 – Elm Tree

- Figure 24 Pg55
- Figure 15 Pg50
- Figure 5 Pg42

V8 – Shrub

- Figure 22 Pg54

V9 – Shrub

- Figure 22 Pg54

V10 – Shrub

- Figure 22 Pg54

V11 – Shrub

- Figure 22 Pg54

V12 – Shrub

- Figure 22 Pg54
- Figure 29 Pg57

V13 – Yucca

- Figure 22 Pg54
- V14 – Unknown Plant**
 - Figure 22 Pg54
- V15 – Cedar Tree**
 - Figure 22 Pg54
 - Figure 29 Pg57
- V16 – Blossoming Plant**
 - Figure 22 Pg54
- V17 – Unknown Plant**
 - Figure 22 Pg54
- V18 - Yucca**
 - Figure 22 Pg54
- V19 – Deciduous**
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- V20 – Jasmine**
 - Figure 27 Pg56
 - Figure 21 Pg53
- V21 – Jasmine**
 - Figure 27 Pg56
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- V22 – Jasmine**
 - Figure 27 Pg56
 - Figure 21 Pg53
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- V23 – Jasmine**
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- Figure 21 Pg53
- Figure 28 Pg57
- V24 – Jasmine**
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 - Figure 21 Pg53
 - Figure 28 Pg57
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- V32 – Deciduous**
 - Figure 27 Pg56
 - Figure 33 Pg60

V33 – Deciduous

- Figure 33 Pg60

V34 - Deciduous

- Figure 33 Pg60

V35 – Shagbark Hickory

- Figure 33 Pg60

V36 – Deciduous

- Figure 33 Pg60

V37 – Decidious

- Figure 21 Pg53
- Figure 24 Pg55
- Figure 29 Pg57

V38 – Fern

- Figure 21 Pg53

V39 – Fern

- Figure 21 Pg53

V40 – Fern

- Figure 21 Pg53

V41 – Fern

- Figure 21 Pg53

V42 – Fern

- Figure 21 Pg53

V43 – Shrub

- Figure 28 Pg57

V44 – Deciduous

- Figure 25 Pg55
- Figure 23 Pg54

V45 – Crepe Myrtle

- Figure 25 Pg55

V46 – Deciduous

- Figure 25 Pg55

V47 – Deciduous

- Figure 25 Pg55

V48 – Deciduous Tree

- Figure 25 Pg55

V49 – Coniferous Tree

- Figure 26 Pg56
- Figure 25 Pg55

V50 – Coniferous Tree

- Figure 25 Pg55

V51 – Deciduous – On the Edge

- Figure 11 Pg46

V52 – Coniferous Tree

- Figure 17 Pg51
- Firgure 23 P54

V53 – Deciduous Tree

- Figure 17 Pg51

V54 – Deciduous Tree

- Figure 17 Pg51

V55 - Deciduous Tree with Ivy

- Figure 33 Pg60

V56 – Low-Lying Deciduous

- Figure 17 Pg51

V57 – Coniferous

- Figure 24 Pg55
- V58 – Deciduous**
- Figure 24 Pg55
- V59 – Deciduous**
- Figure 24 Pg55
- V60 – Deciduous**
- Figure 24 Pg55
- V61– Fruit Tree**
- Figure 29 Pg57
- V62 – Cedar**
- Figure 29 Pg57
- Figure 22 Pg54
- Figure 33 Pg60
- V63 – Deciduous**
- Figure 29 Pg57
- V64 – Elm Tree (south of house)**
- Figure 5 Pg42
- V65 – Magnolia Grande Flora**
- Eppes’s Diary - April 8, 1859
- V66 – Weeping Fir**
- Eppes Diary - April 8, 1859
- Figure 32 Pg60
- V67 – Deciduous**
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- V68 – Deciduous**
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- V69 – Deciduous – Through Roof**
- Figure 10 Pg45
- V70 – Military Railroad Map Trees**
- Figure 31 Pg59
- ALLEE OF TREES**
- VP1 – Tree Line**
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- Figure 31 Pg59
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- Mar. 27, 1852
- E2 – Some Weeping Willow**
- April 10, 1853
- E3 – Apple Tree**
- July 17, 1853
- E4 – Apricot Tree**
- Feb 3, 1854
- E5 – Plum Tree**
- Feb. 27, 1854
- E6 – Poplar/Tulip Tree (3)**
- Feb. 20, 1856
- E7 – Apricot Tree (4)**
- Feb. 21, 1856
- E8 – Pigeon House**

- April 3, 1856

E9 – Locust Tree

- Sept. 30, 1856

E10 – Gate

- Figure 4 Pg41
- Figure 5 Pg42

E11 – Some Peach Trees (12)

- Aug. 30, 1853

E12 – Spanish Chestnut (4)

- Aug. 30, 1853

E13 – English Walnuts (3)

- Aug. 30, 1853

E14 – Bench in Cedar Grove

- Oct. 24, 1855

E15 – Large Number of Peach Trees

- Feb. 21, 1856

E16 – A Few Pear Trees

- Feb. 21, 1856

E17 – A good many Cherries

- Feb. 21, 1856

E18 – Some Plum Trees

- Feb. 21, 1856

E19 – Japan Gold Leaf (2)

- April 8, 1859

E20 – Weeping Ash in Lawn (2)

- April 8, 1859

E21 – White Lilac (2)

- April 8, 1859

E22 – Weeping Birch (2)

- April 8, 1859

E23 – Ice House

- Jan. 7, 1852

E24 – Peach Heath Cling (6)

- Nov. 21, 1856

E25 – Peach Heath Freestone (6)

- Nov. 21, 1856

E26 – Plum (6)

- Nov. 21, 1856

E27 – Cherries (6)

- Nov. 21, 1856

E28 – Apricots (6)

- Nov. 21, 1856

E29 – Raspberries (50)

- Nov. 21, 1856

E30 – Currants (12)

- Nov. 21, 1856

E31 – Gooseberries (6)

- Nov. 21, 1856

E32 – Hemlock Spruce (6)

- Nov. 21, 1856

E33 – Silver Pines (2)

- Nov. 21, 1856

E34 – Tamarix Germanica (2)

- Nov. 21, 1856

E35 – Pear Dwarf (6)

- Nov. 21, 1856

E36 – Pear (6)

- Nov. 21, 1856

Figures



Figure 1- Aerial Photograph of City Point. Commonwealth of Virginia. 2007.

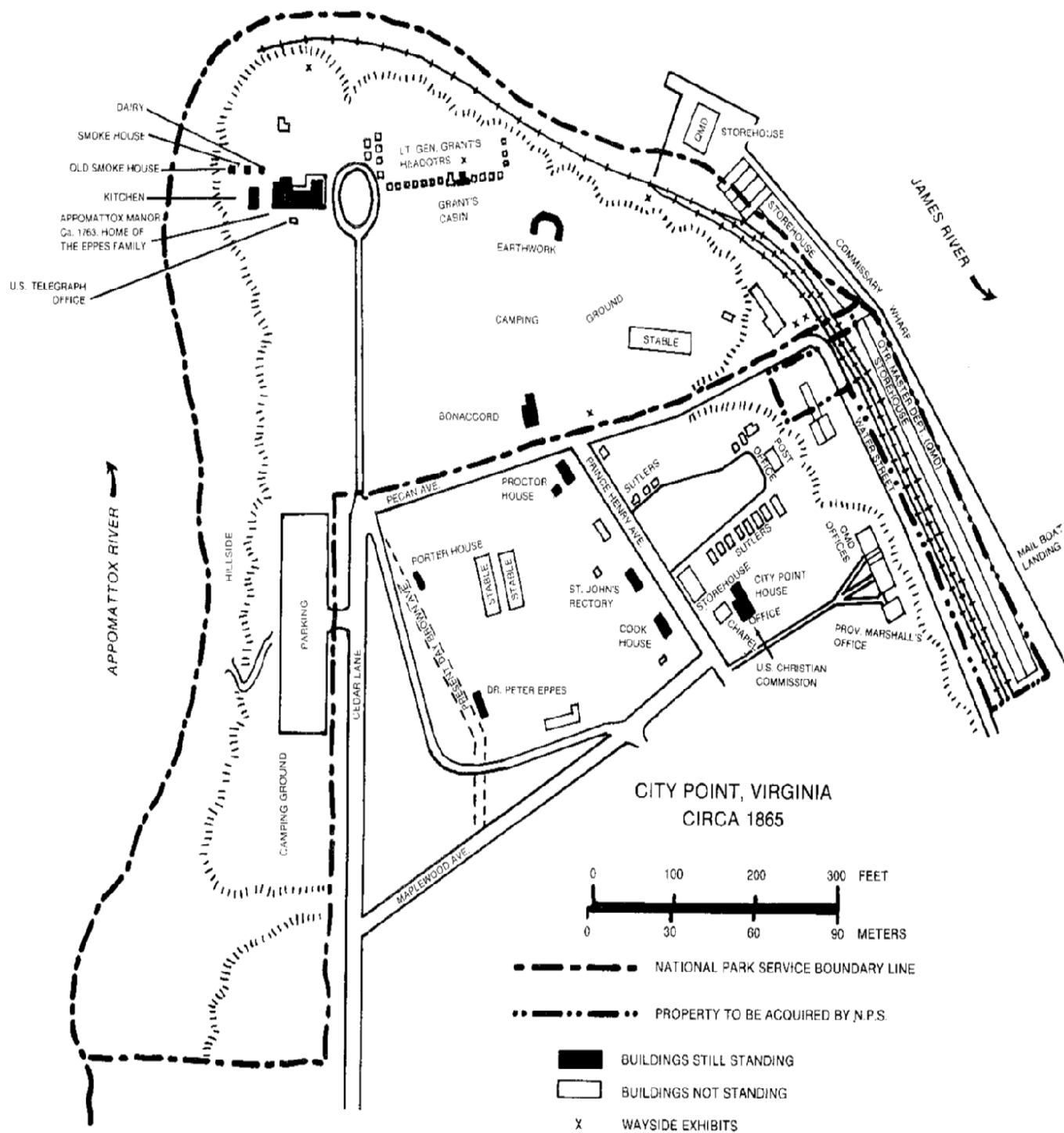


Figure 2- City Point, Circa 1865. National Park Service.

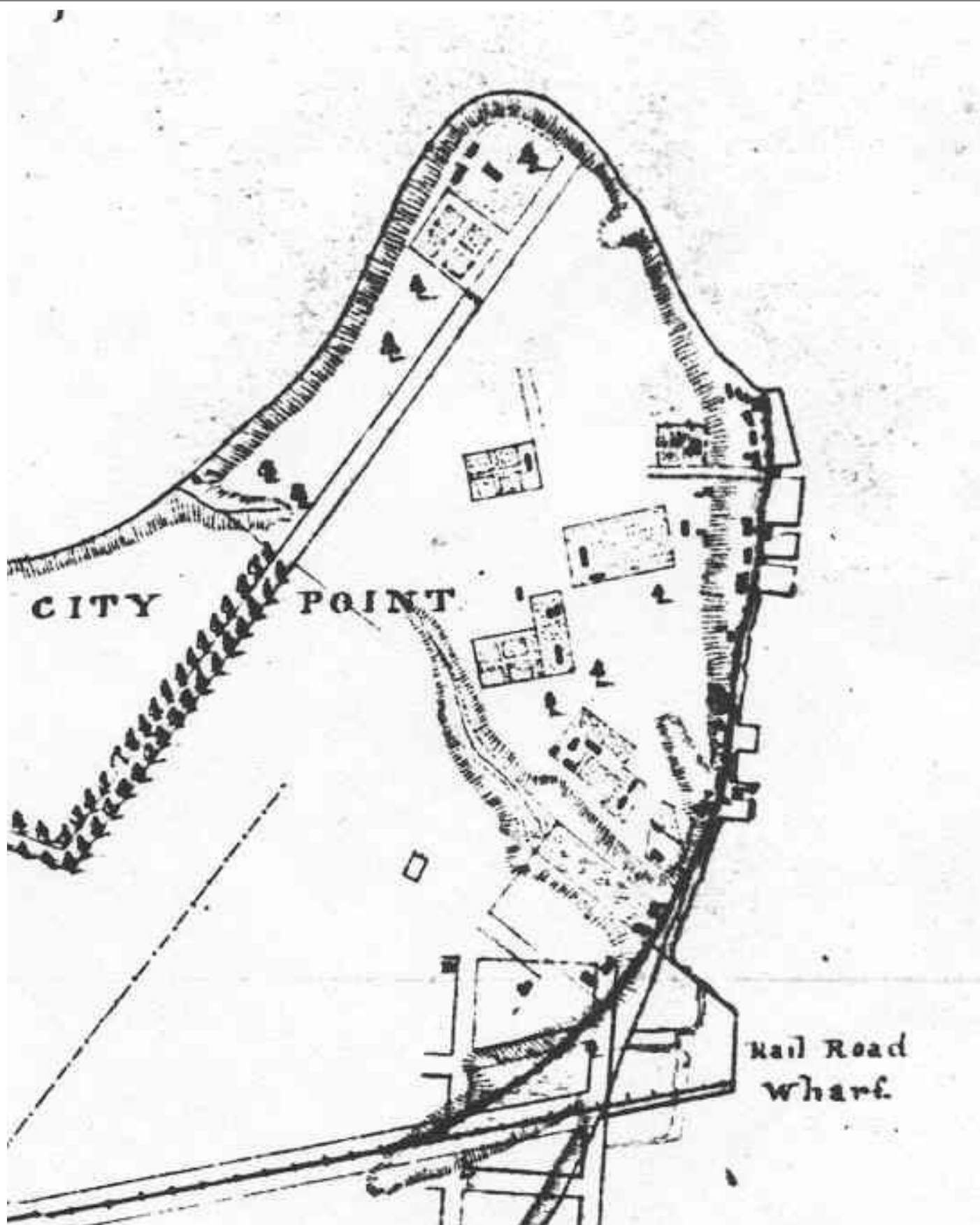
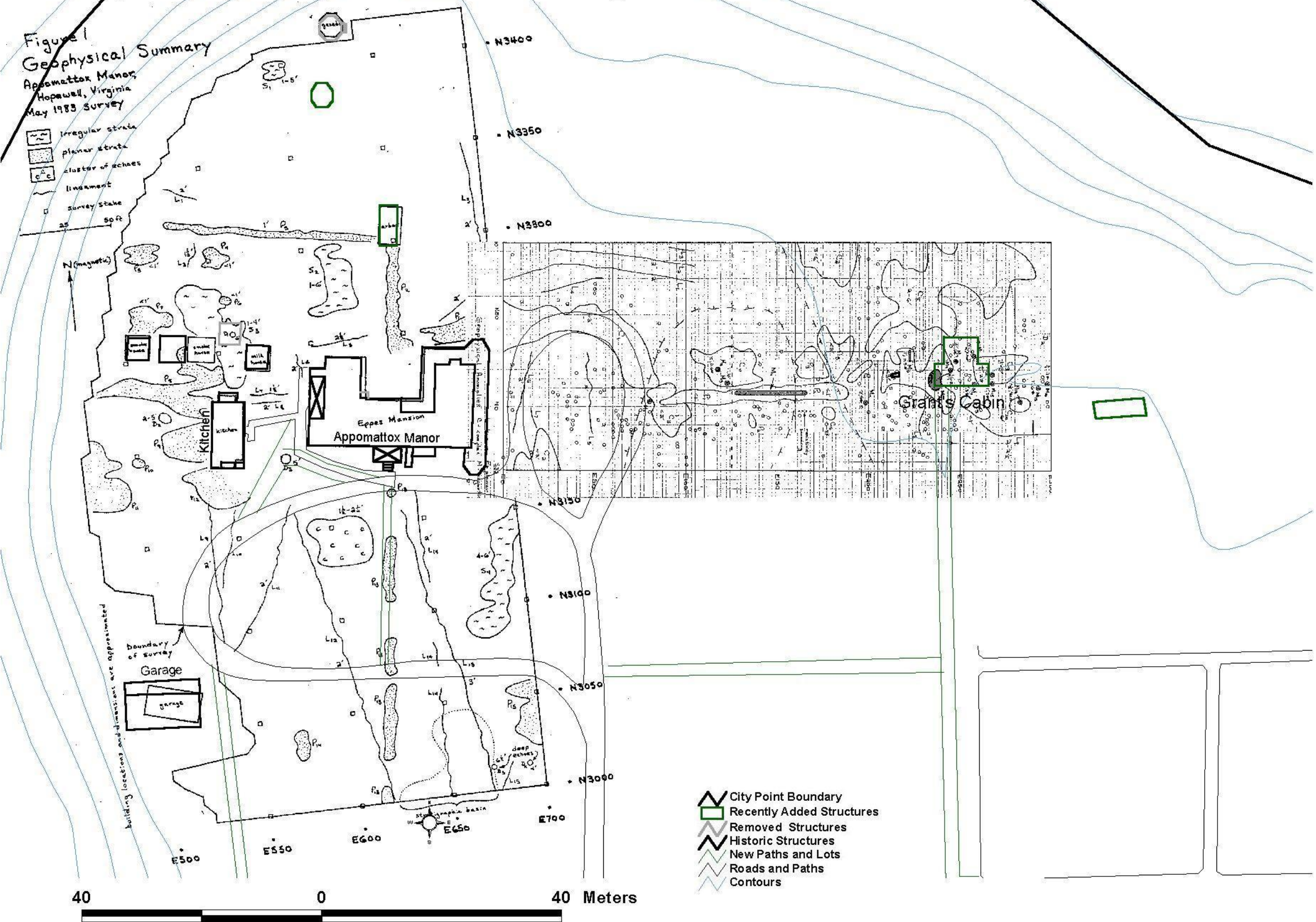


Figure 3- 1837 plat of City Point surveyed for the City Point Railroad by John Couty. Virginia State Library.

City Point Unit, Petersburg NB



Location of Geophysical Testing

Northeast Region Archeology Program

Figure 5- Compiled plan of geophysical testing results, Grant's Headquarters at City Point. Steele 2005.



Figure 6- E.L. Henry painting, *City Point*. Addison Gallery, Andover, Massachusetts



Figure 7- 1856 plat surveyed for Dr. Richard Eppes. Photographed detail of original, focusing on the Appomattox Plantation and vicinity. Virginia Historical Society.



Figure 8- Detail of E.L. Henry painting, *City Point* (see Fig. 7), depicting large elm tree, cabin and tents. Addison Gallery, Andover, Massachusetts.



Figure 9- Detail of E. L. Henry painting, *City Point* (see Fig 7), depicting large elm tree, cabin and flagpole and tents
Addison Gallery, Andover, Massachusetts.



Figure 10- Detail of E. L. Henry painting, *City Point* (see Fig. 7), depicting Dr. Eppes's office, tents and military stables.
Addison Gallery, Andover, Massachusetts.



Figure 11- Detail of E.L. Henry painting, *City Point* (see Fig 7), depicting stables, tents and Bonaccord. Addison Gallery, Andover, Massachusetts.



Figure 12- Detail of E.L. Henry painting, *City Point* (see Fig 7), depicting Grant's cabin, Grant sitting on rustic bench in front of his cabin.
Addison Gallery, Andover, Massachusetts.



Figure 13- Detail of E. L. Henry painting, *City Point* (see Fig. 7), depicting ante-bellum structures, military stables on top of bluff, and waterfront at base of Pecan Avenue. Addison Gallery, Andover, Massachusetts.



Figure 14 - Detail of E. L. Henry painting, *City Point* (see Fig. 8), depicting Earthwork, Bonaccord kitchen. Addison Gallery, Andover, Massachusetts.



view of Appomattox showing
old elm tree planted
by Richard Eppes
who died in 1792

Figure 15- 20th century photograph of City Point showing elm tree to the north of the house, with annotation by Elise Eppes Cutcheon. Petersburg National Battlefield.



Figure 16- Photograph in front of staff officer's cabin, Col. Eli Parker second from right. Library of Congress, B811-



Figure 17- Grant's summer headquarters, Grant and staff under sycamore tree. U.S. Military Institute, MOLLUS No. 869



Figure 18- Grant's summer headquarters, Grant third from left. Library of Congress, B8184-B758.

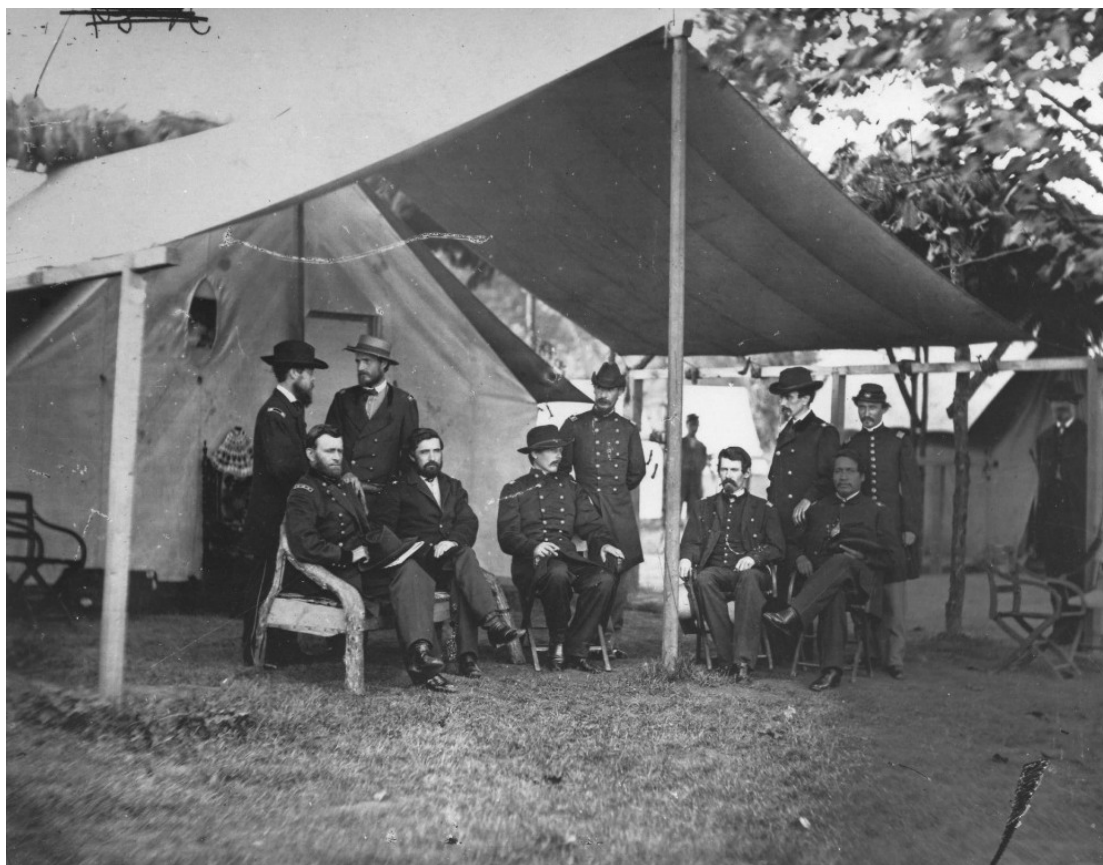


Figure 19- Grant's summer headquarters, Grant sitting on rustic bench. National Archives, 111-B-2008.



Figure 20- Grant's summer headquarters, Grant fourth from left, notice rustic bench on left.
Library of Congress, B8184-B46.



Figure 21- View of east façade of Appomattox Plantation.
National Archives, 111-B-5197.



Figure 22- View of north façade of Appomattox Plantation.
National Archives, 111-B-1900.



Figure 23- Grant's winter headquarters looking west, Grant's cabin on left.
Library of Congress, B811-3332.



Figure 24- View looking east showing elm tree and cabins. Hathaway photograph, Petersburg National Battlefield.



Figure 25- View looking east showing cabins, trees. Petersburg National Battlefield.



Figure 26- View looking east towards flagpole.
Library of Congress, B811-2587.



Figure 27- View looking northwest toward Appomattox Plantation, notice root cellar in front of kitchen to the left.
Root cellar in front of kitchen to left. Chicago Historical Society No. CS 70.5, Sheet A.



Figure 28- Brigadier General Rufus Ingalls and staff officers on east porch of Appomattox Plantation. Library of Congress, 111-B-387.



Figure 29- Appomattox Plantation looking southwest. Hathaway photograph, Petersburg National Battlefield.

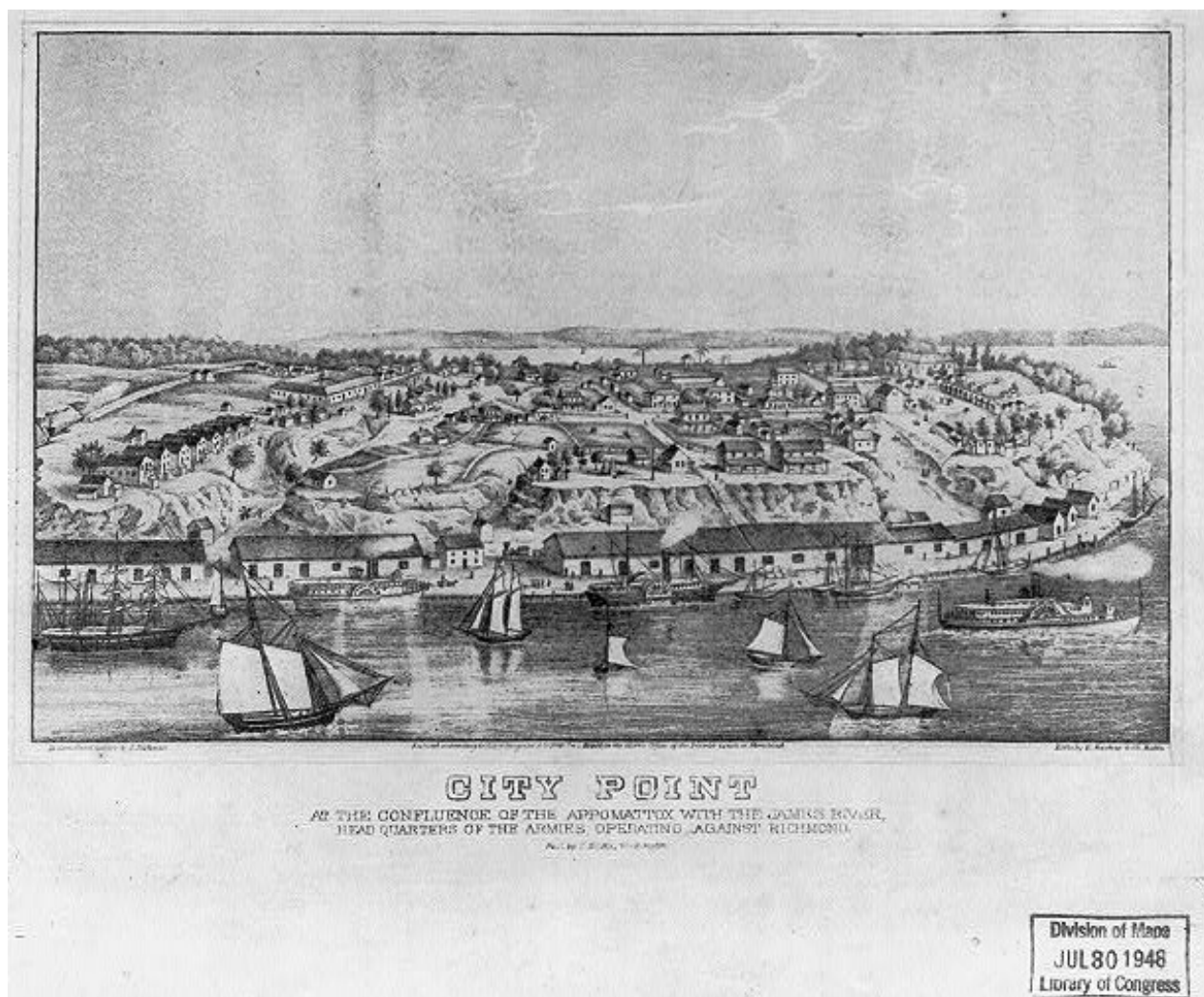


Figure 30- 1866 print of City Point, Library of Congress.

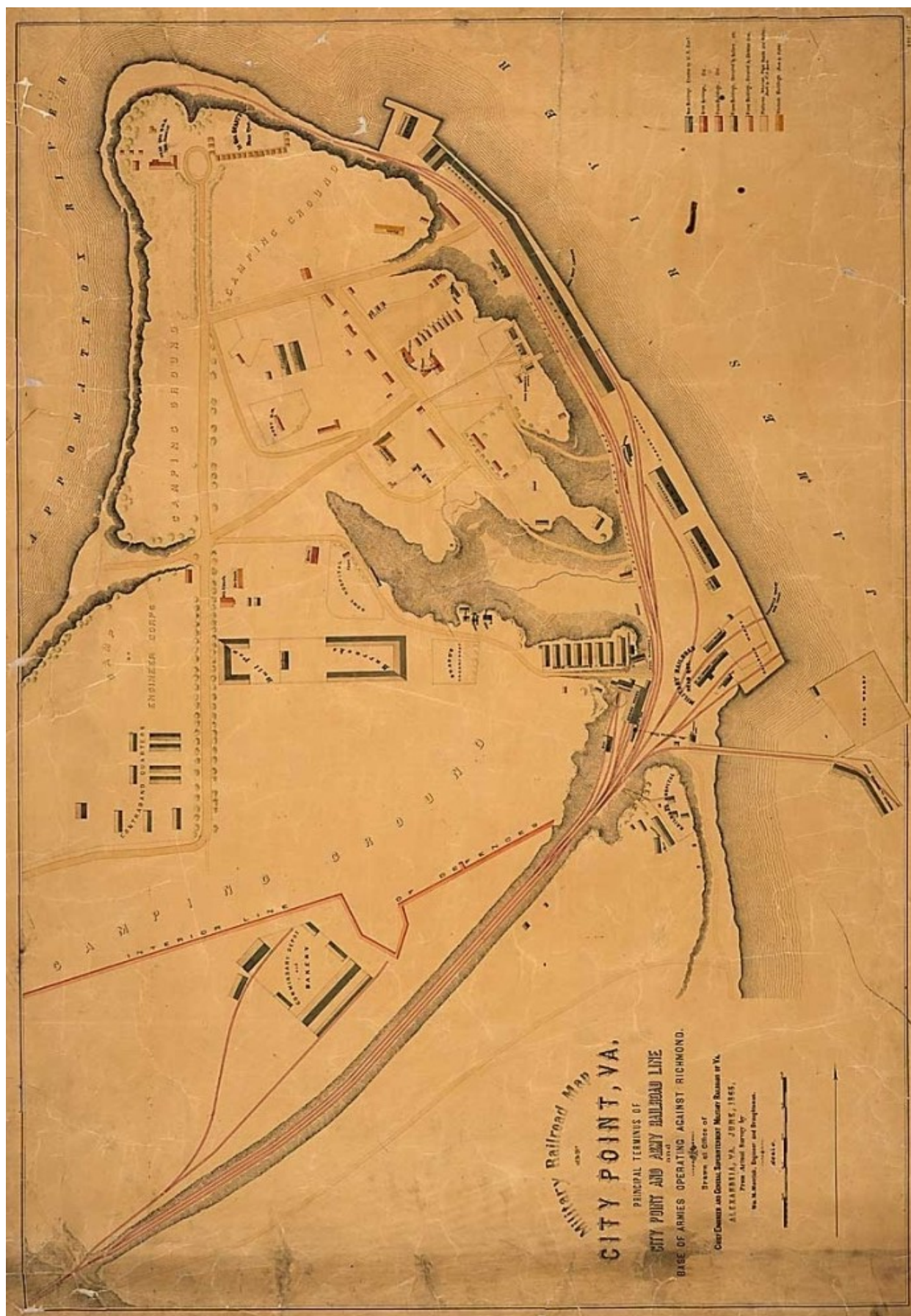


Figure 31- Military Railroad Map of City Point, Virginia. National Archives, 77-CWMF-RDS197.



Figure 32- View looking north, entrance drive, early 20th century.
Petersburg National Battlefield.



Figure 33- View looking northwest towards Appomattox Plantation.
Virginia Historical Society.



Figure 34- South facade of Appomattox Plantation.
Virginia Historical Society.



Figure 35- View looking northwest showing large oak tree and crepe myrtles.
Petersburg National Battlefield.



Figure 36- View of south and east facades of Appomattox Plantation.
Petersburg National Battlefield.



Figure 37- Porter House detail, City Point, with the 4th U.S. Infantry Band; view is north towards the Rudder (Bonaccord) property.
Hathaway photograph. Petersburg National Battlefield.

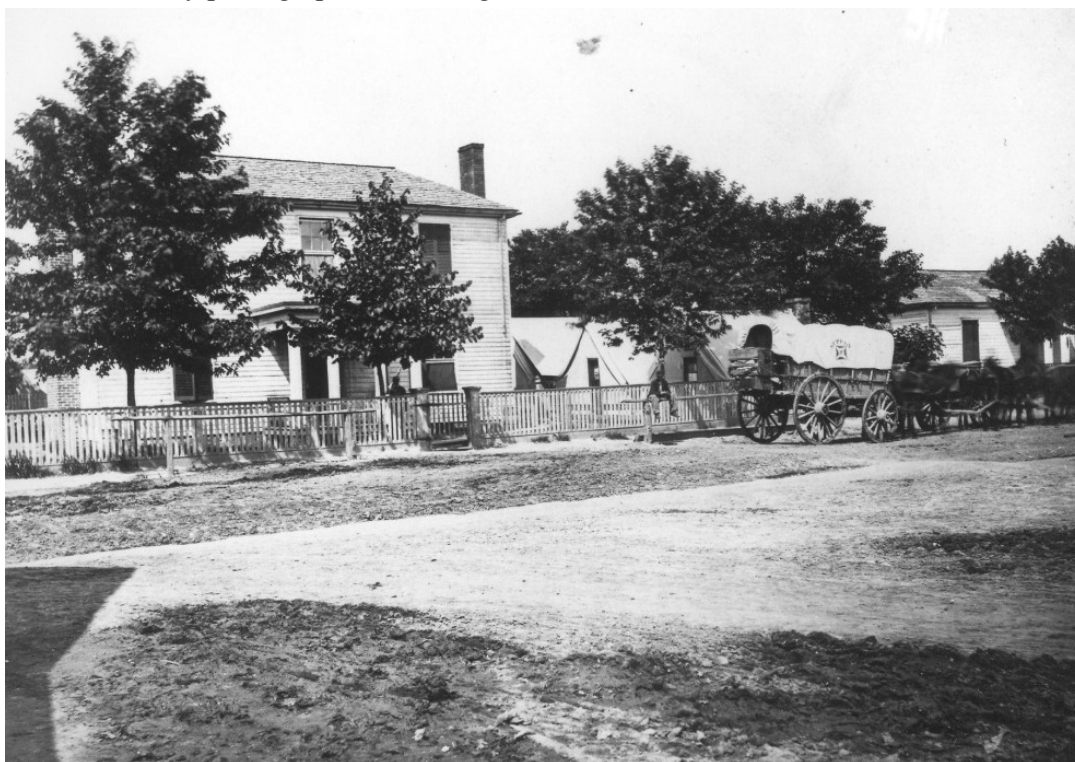


Figure 38-St. John's Rectory showing fence pattern which was based on the fence surrounding Rudder's (Bonaccord) property.
National Archives, 165-C-523.

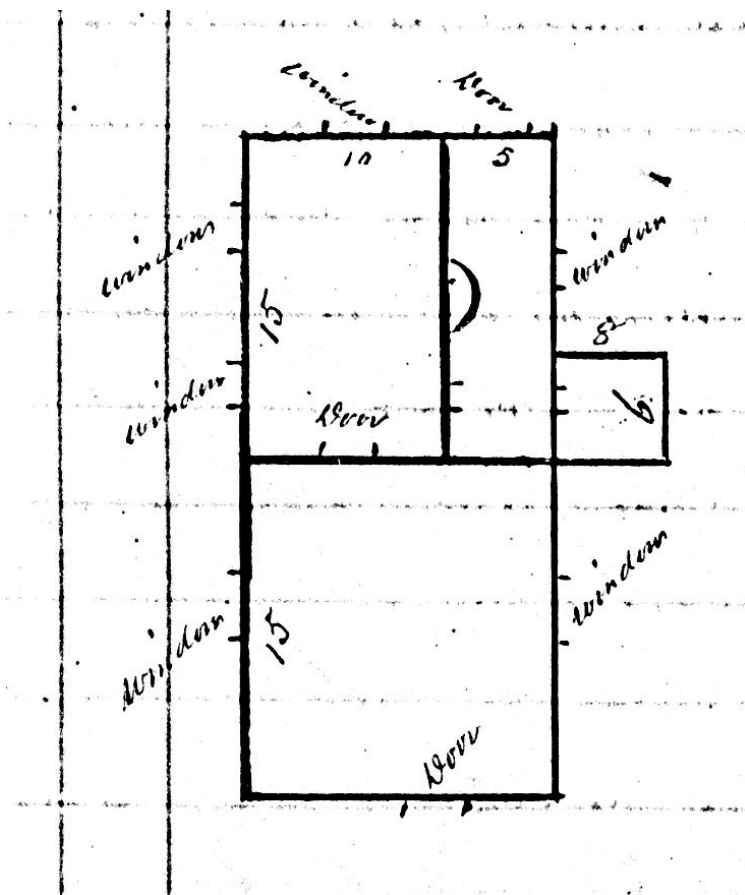


Figure 39-1864 drawing of telegraph office located on lawn south of Appomattox Plantation.
National Archives, Record Group 92, E-1622, Ingalls to Wentz, October 3, 1864.

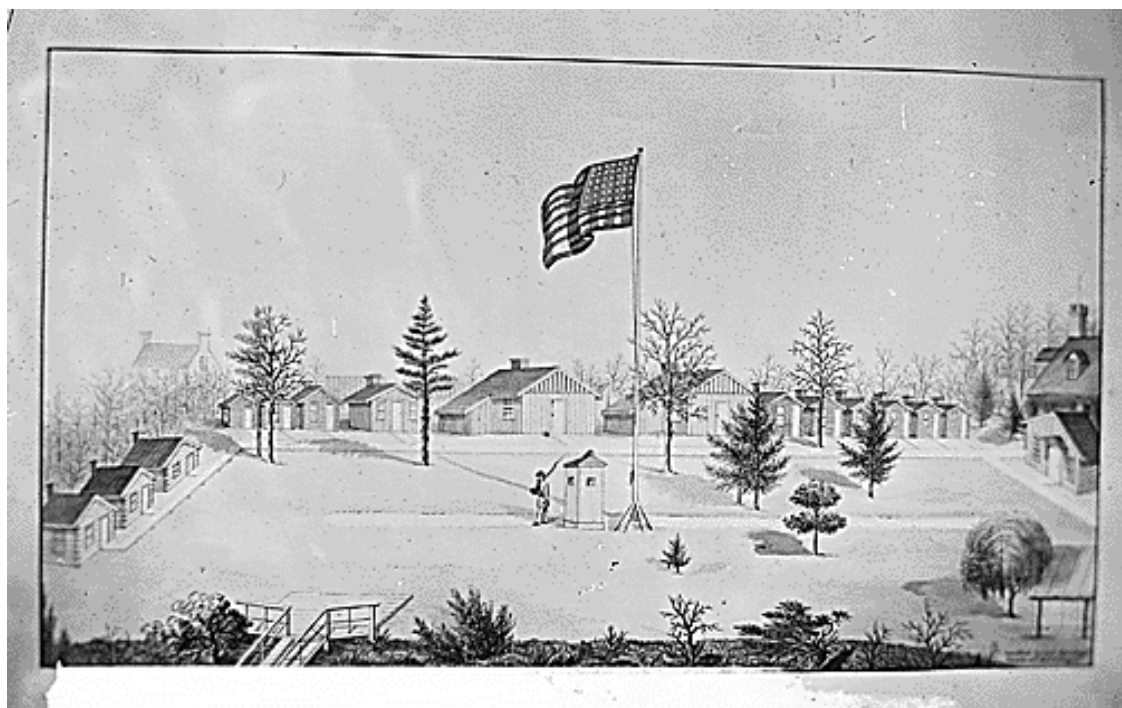


Figure 40- Drawing of Grant's Headquarters,
National Archives, 111-B-308.

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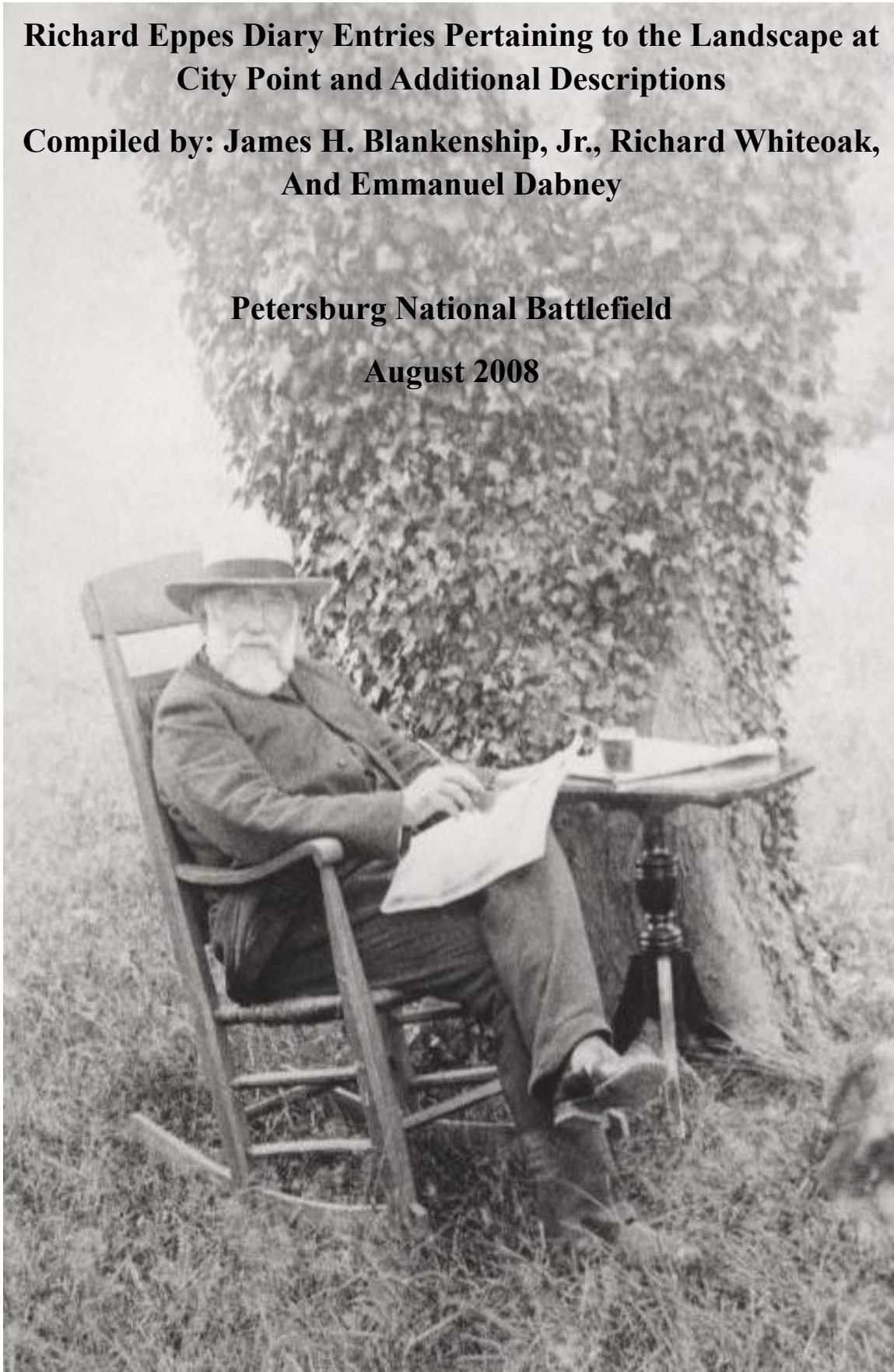
Appendix

Richard Eppes Diary Entries Pertaining to the Landscape at City Point and Additional Descriptions

**Compiled by: James H. Blankenship, Jr., Richard Whiteoak,
And Emmanuel Dabney**

Petersburg National Battlefield

August 2008



Oct. 9, 1851 "...enquired of him the address of the gentlemen who sold Osage orange trees & was informed it was Messrs Morris & Stokes Westchester Pennsylvania."

Oct. 12, 1851 Osage orange hedge at Eppes Island plantation-This is included for a description on planting an Osage orange hedge which Eppes did have bordering his grounds at City Point. "The trees to be placed one foot apart as a worm fence...."

Oct. 18, 1851 "...George Oldham & Crocodile mowing the yard...."

Eppes references the type of fencing used on his plantation. "It is my intention to divide the shifts off with post & rail fences[.]"

Oct. 20, 1851 "Ordered George Oldham to mow the yard and rake up the hay...Ned Oldham...to make a pair of steps for the elm tree landing and repair the fence."

Nov. 1, 1851 "Proctor's hogs broke through my yard fence, drove them out & had it repaired."

Jan. 7, 1852 "Occupied repairing my ice house."

Jan. 8, 1851 "Ordered the negroes to stuff between the logs & bank office house with straw and dig a foundation for the garden Cabinet."

Jan. 9, 1852 "Ordered Henry to plough up the top of a hill in the yard in order to level it, also to plough the squares in the garden[.]"

"Returned to the Point, found Henry had finished breaking up the hill & garden & pits excavated in the hill sides for necessities & one moved...."

Jan. 10, 1852 "Other necessary removed. Snow cleaned out walks."

Jan. 17, 1852 "Ordered Ned O[ldham] to make steps for Cabinet in garden & then remove the front fence[.]"

March 2, 1852 "Observed yesterday the hyacinths in bloom ditto almond tree also the elm buds swelling, quite late. Wheat in garden looks quite well. Ordered a cedar hedge to be planted from gate & the old well filled....Bought some roses, mourning for servants etc[.]"

March 3, 1852 "Ordered Madison to set out roses & Magnolias received yesterday [,] the runners along the front porch, also the honeysuckles."

March 6, 1852 "Observed this morning that the apricot tree in the garden was bloom,

also the almond, small leaves on the goose berry bushes, one sprig of hybrid clover up, Ordered Madison to cut off some limbs which interfere with the maples from the locust trees.”

March 11, 1852 “Observed that the trees bloomed first the almond second the apricot, then the peach. goose berry bushes first with leaves. Hyacinths & butter & eggs first flowers. Two sprigs of hybrid clover up. Wheat in garden looks well. ditto white & red clover on borders, the woodbine so called or properly yellow jasmine has commenced to flower.”

March 12, 1852 “...ordered Mr Rogers to send over six men & after four from Hundreds to Point to deliver lime, also to bury in the hedge row, the cuttings from the osage orange & have them watered.”

March 15, 1852 “...kept Charles Davis and Henry with the 4 hands from Hundres [Hundred farm] to put up some palings between Dr Rudder & myself, finished after sunset....Madison commenced whitewashing the yard palings this afternoon”

March 16, 1852 “Finished today clipping Osage orange hedge, had clippings laid in a trench, covered and watered.”

“Trees about the yard beginning to put on their spring covering of leaves i[.]e[.] elm &c, small apricots, tree out of bloom, the first, plum[,] peach[,] almond in bloom. Few leaves on the Althea bushes.”

March 17, 1852 “...found a box of osage oranges had arrived from New Jersey....”

March 26, 1852 “Planted artichokes, ray grass, hybrid clover, incarnation clover & Hungarian wheat all except clover incarnation in a square near stable in garden[.]”

March 27, 1852 “Ordered Ned to put up a summer house near the elm tree[.]”

April 1, 1852 “...amused myself walking about the grounds. Had the moss rose removed to the border of south walk on left side between house & where the old garden gate stood. Had the little elm near where landry [laundry?] stood worked.”

April 18, 1852 “Hogs in the grounds...Observed that the artichokes had come up day before yesterday. Woodbine in full bloom, bee masters arrived about a week ago, yellow birds today, elm tree not yet out fully. Althea Otcheete mulberry commencing to bud, no appearance on the locust or pride of china, apricots, apples, cherries, peaches, maples, chestnuts & Egyptian acacia, nearly in full leaf. Wheat in garden looks finely, ditto

raygrass & hybrid clover. Ordered Holmes to saw a piece of timber 15 ft by 16 or 18 incl: wide 2 inches thick for necessary.”

April 19, 1852 “Had stobs driven in side of hill & planks put over them to keep out hogs.”

April 26, 1852 “Madison made application of guano to the bare ploughed ground today in front of house. Commenced cutting walk along the bank to join the one already cut on the hill.”

May 12, 1852 “Returned bringing with me a number of slips of roses....”

Oct. 10, 1852 “Amused myself walking over the grounds & inspecting Madison’s improvements, ordered him to dig a ditch near elm tree to carry off water and prevent bank from washing....”

Nov. 7, 1852 “In the afternoon walked around the yard to examine the roses which are now in bloom & quite flourishing[.] In the walk i[.]e[.] borders leading to the garden is planted on E[ast] side a Souvenir de Malmaison, moss & cloth of gold, on W[est] a jaune DuPres & another the name not known.”

Nov. 11, 1852 “Abram[.] ditcher[.] commenced digging a well at the house today, price for digging & bricking 50¢ per foot until water is reached then 75¢ per foot.”

Nov. 27, 1852 “Ordered Solomon & Patrick to assist Madison in setting out a grove of sweetgums in order to shut out Dr Rudders [Bonaccord] kitchen from the view of my porch.”

Dec. 19, 1852 “The gardener’s house will now be sealed inside & fitted up for Stewart (who will take Frank’s place) & family[.] [Frank was the gardener and he had passed away.]

Dec. 23, 1852 “Madison occupied setting out lilies & snow balls....”

Dec. 26, 1852 “...observed...near Mr P’s [Proctor] line two very fine sweet gum trees which will make fine fencing timber, they are two of the largest I have ever seen, there are also several others which can be sawn.” [More evidence of the type of wood used for fencing.]

Jan. 21, 1853 “Told hands to cut 50 or 60 heart cedar posts 7 ½ ft long for the fence at the Point.”

March 9, 1853 "Received a present of some raspberry bushes from Cha's [Charles] Friend yesterday."

March 23, 1853 "...ordered a grass cutter...."

April 1, 1853 "Told William White to carry over 500 rails for enclosing patches negro." This is proof that rail fences were used on Eppes' plantation.

April 5, 1853 "...commenced work today...on the fence near gate between Dr Rudder & self." Dr. Horatio G. Rudder lived in Bonaccord.

"Commenced hauling rails today to make fence by Mr. Birchetts."

April 10, 1853 "Brought down some sprigs of Weeping Willow & had them planted by the gate."

April 16, 1853 "Mr Jenkins worked on gate back of garden $\frac{3}{4}$ of a day[.]"

April 23, 1853 "Occupied superintending the liming of the walks about the house[,] 120 bushels being put around circle[,] house & walk N[orth] of house."

April 29, 1853 "Bill for new mowing machine...received."

May 10, 1853 "Osage oranges flourish best in clay soil."

July 12, 1853 "Told overseer...to clip the [Osage] orange hedges."

July 17, 1853 "...at the N[orth] side of my house near the apple tree...."

"Budded some trees as an experiment in grounds this afternoon among them a Pecan tree on a Butternut in old garden[.]"

July 26, 1853 "Ordered overseer to send over 5 or 6 men to mow my grounds...."

July 27, 1853 "The hands from [Eppes] Island 6 in number came over and commenced mowing the yard next [to] Dr Rudders [Bonaccord], finished the whole piece from large walk to river bank by Mrs Cooks by 12 O.C. having stopped an hour for the rain[,] set some of them to chopping out the walk by Dr Rudders[,] others to raking up the weeds & throwing them in the washes. Madison cut out all the dead trees &c today[.]

Aug. 30, 1853 "...superintended the planting of some peach trees[,] 12 viz[.] George 4th [.] Spanish Chestnut 2 & 3 English Walnuts...."

Dec. 10, 1853 "Ned has finished putting down posts at waterfence. & commenced

around garden.”

Jan. 30, 1854 “Ned & Toby hewing cedar posts.”

Feb. 3, 1854 “Madison planted out a small Apricot tree north of house yesterday.”

Feb. 13, 1854 “Paid Roper & Lyon \$67.01 for trees purchased last fall.”

Feb. 27, 1854 “Planted out Plum tree by kitchen today.”

[no diary entries until Oct. 24, 1855]

Oct. 24, 1855 “The grounds too were put in as good order as the time I had would allow.”

“...a bench in the cedar grove by the river bank....”

Oct. 26, 1855 “Returned to Point[,] sent Madison to Petersburg with \$10 to purchase 3 spades [and] a hook to trim hedges....”

Oct. 27, 1855 “Set out the strawberry bed by the garden gate this morning, west side plants just received from Buest[,] East [side] those received last year.”

Feb. 11, 1856 “Commenced cutting a road from stable to poplar tree on the river shore to haul up forage &c & have a convenient watering place for my horses.”

Feb. 12, 1856 “Hands occupied cutting road, made good progress today[.]”

Feb. 20, 1856 “Planted 3 poplar or tulip trees in the front lawn today[.]”

Feb. 21, 1856 “Madison occupied trimming or pruning rose bushes today[,] the bushes look very badly. The tulip poplars planted yesterday not well located by Madison. We now have 4 young apricot trees in the yard[,] a large number of peach[,] few pears & a good many cherries & some plum. The front lawn much infested with broom straw.”

Feb. 23, 1856 “Hands taking out brush from bottom near church.”

March 7, 1856 “Bought seed for garden today.”

March 12, 1856 “Commenced ditching the garden this morning & hauling pine leaves for ice house.”

March 14, 1856 “Have 6 men in garden ditching to drain the portion lying adjoining fig bushes.”

March 15, 1856 "Had all the men spading in garden."

March 27, 1856 "Had red lettuce planted yesterday, new variety purchase of Buest Philadelphia[.]"

April 1, 1856 "Paid \$3 to Capt: Cook for a boar pig which infested my grounds to get rid of him."

April 2, 1856 "Gave Madison \$11 to buy sweet potatoes \$9 & \$2 to cater for the house for dinner Tuesday next."

April 3, 1856 "...carpenters to put up steps in garden & a pigeon house & then enclose stable lot[.]"

April 9, 1856 "Commenced seeding oats & grass seed i.e. clover Herd Timothy & Orchard on lot at Point 9 acres lying on Appomattox river."

April 10, 1856 "I am now applying [lime] to lot by stable & North of upper bottom as far as sweet gum tree...."

April 11, 1856 Finished seeding grass seed today. Had lot rolled by stable to see if the land would bake so as to interfere with the coming up of the oats & grass seed...limed it after rolling."

"Ned & Toby occupied putting up stable lot fence & making gate[.]"

April 14, 1856 "Finished spreading lime having had enough of the barrel lime to go over the whole field & relime part of sandy knoll opposite church from cedars to river through."

April 16, 1856 "Carpenters occupied making a new gate to stable yard front...."

April 17, 1856 "Trees not yet fairly in blossom[,] this is the latest spring I have ever known[.]"

April 18, 1856 "Occupied this morning putting down a bed of sweet potatoes in the garden by digging a trench 9 to 12 inches deep then filling it with 6 inches of manure which is covered with an inch of fine dirt[,] upon the fine earth[,] the potatoes are all laid in rows close to each other, care taken they do not touch as they would be liable to rot, after they are all laid down[,] 2 ½ or 3 inches of light garden mould is hauled over them & the bed is finished. Should the manure not be damp enough to heat[,] it is necessary to wet it before giving it the covering of dirt. Finished the gate of stable lot

today. Mrs. Eppes planted her flower seeds this morning in box.”

Aug. 1, 1856 “Put up the carriage house last month.” [This not what some people call the carriage house today, 2008, which is actually the garage.

Aug. 8, 1856 [a very rough copy of Epps plat of City Point estate-we should get a copy of this-Mss1Ep734d292 Diary of Richard Eppes 1854 March 12; 1855 October 24-1857 December 31 which is located in the Va Hist Society]

Aug. 11, 1856 “Received Plat of Pillows survey of land owned by me lying North of Railroad 109 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. 82 south of head line commenced at cool spring and 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ North of same. In my enclosed grounds around house 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, garden 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, stable lot $\frac{3}{4}$ acres = 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ total. North & West of road 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres cleared[,] South of road cleared 47 acres. Lot by Comer’s exclusive of wharf 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. Tavern lot 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres 5 poles. Open lots by Porters front of stable lot 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The balance is taken up in hill sides & bottoms.”

Aug. 15, 1856 “Topics of conversation. Training of osage orange hedges, suggestion of Mr Bailer[,] to let the [?]g or stem grow up straight then bend & confine it flat by a fork stake allowing the top[-]most shoots to form hedge.”

Oct. 17, 1856 “Commenced making a path from boat house up the hill to transport coal. The well between smoke house and diary is now 54 feet deep, marl bed 11 feet not yet through.”

Sept. 30, 1856 “The well digger Mr Conant who cleaned out the Island and Bermuda wells during my absence & descend 50 ft back of new smoke [house] by locust tree passing through strata of soil & clay, green sand & lastly, marl without finding water & finally stopped by marl rock, came over, made arrangements to try again back of diary, commencing Oct: 2.”

Oct. 16, 1856 “Brought a marl pick over to Point for welldigger.”

Oct. 17, 1856 “The well between smoke house and dairy is now 54 feet deep, marl bed 11 feet not yet through.”

Oct. 18, 1856 [Description of fence similar to Mrs. Rudder’s (Bonaccord) to be built at two houses constructed by Eppes on Prince Henry Ave south of Proctor House. There is a Civil War photo showing these houses and the fence. This photo will show us the type of fencing used by the Rudder’s.]

“Mr Conant well digger found water today having gotten through the marl under which as well as above is located a layer of green sand the marl from his account must be 13 or 14 ft thick, he left for home although I told him there was danger of loosing the well. stream not very strong.”

Oct. 20, 1856 “Mr Conant commenced bricking well this afternoon[.] Depth of well 61 feet, bottom black sand, breadth at bottom of well 2 feet bricks depth of water now stands collected in one day 4 ft 10 inches.

Oct. 22, 1856 “Had path cut from boat house up to top of hill & part of dirt from well put in to fill up sinks. Well chain broke for the first time in two years..”

Oct. 25, 1856 “Ten feet water in the well[.] Conant almost finished bricking it 51 feet to the water.

Nov. 12, 1856 “Mr Conant welldigger here today engaged working on well[,] got it bricked up to sills today & will commence drawing off water & giving it a final cleaning out tomorrow.”

Nov. 13, 1856 “Conant well digger finished the well today having drawn off all the water and cleaned it out after the bricking was finished, had a final settlement with him paying for well cleaned at Bermuda \$2.50 & well cleaned at Island \$3.50 & for well back of smoke house in which we could get no water 40¢ a foot == i[.]e[.] 50 ft == \$20 & for the well between smoke house & Dairy 61 ft deep 40¢ for the digging & 20¢ for the bricking == 60¢ \$36. 60 = \$36.60 expenses of well at this place besides 2 men for 40 days & board of welldigger for same time & over 1300 bricks in well \$56.60.”

Nov. 21, 1856 “The following trees were received from Buist Philadelphia & planted out Viz

Peach Heath cling	6	Pear dwarf	6
“ “ freestone	6	“	6
	12		12
Plum	6		
Cherries	6		
Apricots	6		
Raspberries	50		
Currants	12		
Gooseberries	6		

Hemlock spruce 6
 Silver pines 2
 Tamarix Germanica 2
 Peach Heath cling 6
 “ “ freestone 6
 Varieties

Pears 12

...occupied all the afternoon planting out the trees, but did not finish being interrupted by rain.

List of Fruit trees planted 1856 November 21st

Pears	Abbot	Ripens	Sept	Phila	Texture	Melting
Beurre d'excellence		“	Nov.	“	“	“
Gloux morceau		“	Nov: & Dec:		“	Buttery
Hacon's incomparable		“	“ Oct: & Dec:		“	Melting
Lawrence		“	Oct: & Jan		“	Juicy
Napoleon		“	Oct:	“	“	“
Petre		“	Sept:		“	Melting
St Michael l'archange		“	Sept & Oct:		“	“
Susette de Bavay		“	Jan:		“	“
Urbaniste		“	Sept:		“	Buttery

Cherries	Black Tartanian	Ripens	June 15	Phila	Texture	Half
	Carnation	“	July	“	“	Tender
	May Duke	“	June 1 st	“	“	Tender

Apricots	Brede	Ripens	Aug: 1 st	Phila	Texture	Rich
	Early Golden	“	June & July	“	“	Juicy
	Moorpark	“	Aug 1 st	“	“	Rich

Plums	Golden Drop	Ripens	Sept 30	Phila	“	yellow
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Green Gage “ Aug 1st “ “ yellow golden

Nov. 22, 1856 “Occupied today setting out remainder of trees & having them staked to prevent being injured by the winds[,] trees attached to stakes by wisps of straw[.]”

Dec. 24, 1856 [Fence based on Rudder’s fence completed, later in diary Claibon informs Eppes that fence is completed].

Feb. 6, 1857 “Had well back of smoke house filled up. Had a framework glass for a hot or forcing bed made by Ned today.”

Feb. 9, 1857 “Had glass put in force bed frame.”

Feb. 20, 1857 “Weeping Willows in leaf, maple & elm trees in bloom & grass & clover quite green.”

Feb. 23, 1857 [Fence on Bermuda farm] “it is all to be put up with red oak rails & cedar and white oak stobs & chestnut caps....”

March 2, 1857 “The mercury in the Thermometer fell very low last night the ground being hard frozen, much fear entertained that all the fruit is killed the pear especially having commenced to bloom. Observe the effects of cold spell on the young weeping willows now in leaf.”

March 4, 1857 “Claibon came up to inform me the...fence [was] finished....” [This is the fence based on Rudder’s (Bonaccord) fence].

April 6, 1857 “Occupied today putting down a frame work for my forcing pump not quite finished[,] 4 hands employed about it....Applied bag of Guano on lawn around dwelling house on circle heavily before front door & while the rain was falling, balance on plants N[orth] of house & old garden after rain, object to improve the grass both for beauty & to give a good supply of hay to my horses.”

April 14, 1857 “Pump finished....Men 5 occupied hoeing up Lawn during my absence in Philadelphia[.]”

April 23, 1857 “Still occupied with Lawn[,] cleaning it of broomstraw[.]”

March 5, 1858 “Hands finished grubbing with the exception of a small patch of Shumack left for transplanting in our grounds.”

March 20, 1858 “Madison setting out Shumack trees this morning in lawn.”

March 24, 1858 "Hands occupied cutting posts white & post oak." [from d293]

March 27, 1858 "Mr Johnson trimming cedars in cedar row by church[.]" [from d293]

April 1, 1858 "Hands occupied in yard on borders." [d293]

"Went up to Petersburg today...wishing to purchase a gardner & ostler to enable me to have Madison's services about the grounds and house, he being a poor gardner though excellent in the grounds, also to get Robert partially out of the stable at his trade, having a great deal of carpenters work on hand[.] Purchased a negro man named Sandy 47 years old, bearing a most excellent character for Nine hundred dollars \$900, a very high price having a small tumor on his left arm & suffering occasionally from rheumatism actual value \$650. Induced to make purchase from the annoyance constantly experienced about my garden, the wretched order of our grounds & wanting Robert services as carpenter our buildings being in wretched order as well as the fences."

April 5, 1858 "Sandy my new gardner came down this morning in 12 O.C. train[.] called him in after tea to give him a little closer inspection[.] much pleased with his address, character straight forward[.] honest & one easily managed by kind treatment though a little stubborn if ill used, being mature he does not & ought not to be driven.

Antecedents born & brought up in the Belcher estate in Sussex, lived in Petersburg 20 years mostly as a gardner (except 2 years as a sexton of the Presbyterian Church) with Mr Rowlett, Mr Egerton, Judge May &c[.]

He told me he had garden tools of his own in Petersburg & also seeds[.] Gave him an order on Dunn & Spenser for 2 fork hoes, 2 weeding hoes, 1 pair of shears, 2 clipper long & 1 short & 1 fork, told him I would allow him what his garden tools & seeds were worth[.]"

April 15, 1858 "Promised to get Sandy some bunch peas."

April 17, 1858 "Send sandy & Tom over to Mr Carters with a yellow & white Banksia roses bought for Mrs C[arter] of Buest in Philadelphia, told him to examine the garden & get some ideas from it, also to ask Mrs Carter to give me a little Sea Kale & some ivy [.]

April 19, 1858 "Occupied early this morning killing caterpillars on fruit trees[.] never seen so many before, said to be a sign of a good fruit year. Sandy & Tom killing them all the morning."

April 21, 1858 "Bought a gardner's trowel of Dunn & Spenser. Bunch pea of Wilson

and Alfriend & paper of Cauliflower.”

April 24, 1858 “Gave Sandy a pass to go to see his wife in Petersburg this evening, paid him \$9.25 for his seed & garden tools & gave him 75¢ extra, also 2 shad to take up with him[.]”

May 3, 1858 Osage orange seed to be planted.”

May 11, 1858 “Solomon & Archer to hewing log for iron gate[.]”

May 13, 1858 “Hands occupied mowing grass in the yard around dwelling house...Ned & Davy putting down posts.”

May 24, 1858 “Stewart & Ned mowing grounds not mowed las time[.]”

May 25, 1858 “Stewart & Ned still cutting lawn.”

July 1, 1858 “Promised Dr Harrison to remove osage orange hedge lying between the corner of his fence & my office this fall.”

July 22, 1858 “Hands occupied mowing grass in the yard[.]”

July 23, 1858 “Cypress cleaned out well here [Appomattox Plantation] today and Robert put down a new platform.”

Sept. 6, 1858 “...spanish oak lasted as fencing 10 or 12 years.”

Sept. 18, 1859 “Had conversation with Mr Williams about Spanish oak plank for fencing[,] offered to deliver it at City Point for \$13.80/100 per M cut last winter 16 ft long from 5 to 7 inches broad.”

Oct. 18, 1858 “Received raspberries &c from Buest[,] Philadelphia, had them planted by Sandy our gardner.”

Dec. 17, 1858 “Told Conway to collect cedar posts for me.”

Feb. 1, 1859 “Carpenters Dick[,] Ned & Henry commenced putting down posts today, had the ends in the ground charred first, gave orders when post very large & top heavy to put big end in ground taking care to char or burn it well, but unless top heavy to put always small end in ground....told [Dick] to leave fence 5 ft high. Posts will average 7 ft.”

March 1, 1859 [1859 plat completed for Hopewell farm-we should get a copy of this.]

March 11, 1859 "Mr Bowie agent for Wood & Perote iron workers Philadelphia came down to examine our iron gate which needs repairs[.] Mrs Eppes goes up tomorrow to select a pattern."

March 12, 1859 "Gave Mrs Eppes a check for \$50, she going up to Petersburg today to select a pattern for our gate."

April 8, 1859 "List of trees planted April 8th 1859

Two Magnolia Grande flora yclept Josephine & Mary

Two Weeping Birches by iron gate Two Weeping Ash in lawn

Two Japan gold leaf

Two white Lilacs

One Weeping Fir in middle of circle Front door"

May 7, 1859 "Stewart & Charles occupied mowing yard & turning over hay cut yesterday."

May 27, 1859 "Carpenters commenced putting down posts best quality cedar to enclose garden this morning...."

May 31, 1859 "Davy[,] Dick & Henry still occupied on garden fence[,] nearly finished to back of old garden."

June 12, 1859 "Mr Carter came over & landed at our steps...."

July 7, 1859 "Davy & Dick commenced to run line of fence by street below Dr V W Harrison's [Bonaccord] & my office this morning[,] directed them how to run it."

Feb. 25, 1860 "...order for 18 dwarf pear trees of the following varieties Louise Bonne de Jersey, Duchesse d' Angouleme, Belle Lucrative, & Bartlett to set out this spring."

April 12, 1860 "Mrs Eppes received her plants principally roses from Buist[,] Philadelphia today and planted them out this afternoon[,] plants all came in excellent order."

May 14, 1861 "Hands still at work in garden."

May 15, 1861 "Occupation of hands same as yesterday cutting grass in grounds...."

May 16, 1861 "Hands occupied as yesterday cutting grass in grounds...."

September 1, 1865 “At City Point I found a good many temporary buildings and wharves erected on my property, all my old buildings standing and my own dwelling house repaired which had been nearly destroyed during the McClellan Campaign. The grounds around my dwelling house were filled with many little huts, having been the Head Quarters of General Grant during the campaign around Petersburg, all the shrubbery [,] fruit trees and garden had been nearly destroyed and that along the river banks also much injured though most of the large shade + ornamental trees were still standing.”

December 26, 1865 “I find some 42 cabins erected by the military...among them a telegraph office in front + within a few feet of my south porch also a harlots establishment by the honey locust trees, being authorized by Capt Clayton of [the] F[reedmans] B[ureau]. I gave the latter notice to immediately vacate the premises they having broken open my dwelling house last night and had a ball in it besides smashing in several of the windows.”

The following newspaper account is from the [Petersburg] Daily Express, March 30, 1859, p.1, c. 4.

A GARDEN SPOT-In a recent visit to the apparently unprepossessing village of City Point, we walked over the beautiful grounds of DR. RICHARD EPPES. Though not provided by nature with the graceful slopes of “Ellerslie”, they are quite as extensive, and being most tastefully laid off, form one of the most attractive and Eden-like retreats in Virginia. It is situated on the plane immediately overlooking the confluence of the James and Appomattox rivers, and commands an admirable view of the country beyond. The residence is situated about fifty yards from the brow of the cliff overlooking the rivers, and is one of those old fashioned Virginia times, but modern improvements have rendered it more elegant and architectural in appearance. It is surrounded by magnificent parterres, in which flowers of many varieties are growing, and adorned here and there with handsomely trimmed box trees and cedars. The lawns extended around are beautifully studded with fine oaks, which in summer throw a luxurious shade over the rich, velvet like grass. The arrangement of the gardens are very tasteful, and betokens the care of a fair and experienced hands. The entire grounds are enclosed with osage orange and box tree hedges, and form on the whole, quite a rural paradise.”

Military Accounts of the Eppes Estate Landscape

There are very few military descriptions of the Eppes Plantation landscape. The Eppes family had left the property in May, 1862 and did not return until after the war three years later. Obviously the gardens and landscape were neglected during this time period and were somewhat destroyed during the Union occupation; therefore, they did not have the appearance of a beautiful, manicured landscape which would have been worth describing and writing about.

The following description by Thomas Livermore, 18th New Hampshire, is the most vivid and informative one of any military account discovered to date.

“We found City Point to consist of a bluff some fifty feet high at the point where the Appomattox River empties into the James; the remnants of a wharf which had been consumed above the piles by fire; at the foot of the bluff a few shabby houses ranged along two or three short lanes or streets; and the spacious grounds and dilapidated house of one Dr. Eppes....We...took up our own quarters in Dr. Eppes’s house and grounds....Dr. Eppes’s house was a two-story house surrounded by a broad veranda, and was perforated with scores of cannon-shot holes, said to have been the result of a cannonade by our gunboats in 1862 in retaliation for the treachery of those in the house, who, having asked that a surgeon be sent there from the gunboats to treat a sick person, fired into the boat which was bringing him there. This cannonade had so effectually ventilated the house that there was but one weather-tight room in it; so that we for the most part chose to sleep in our tents, which were pitched in the yard; but White and Verplanck took the tight room; we occupied another for a dining-room, and our desks were set up in others. The grounds about the house were several acres in extent and were carpeted with grass and abounded in trees, shrubbery, and flowers, all long neglected but luxuriant. General Hincks, one morning during our stay there, picked sixty kinds of roses in the grounds. The grounds were the very apex of the bluff, so that on the northwest they looked out on the Appomattox, and on the east and north they looked on the James both ways and on the fertile lands on the opposite side of the river. There was a good stable for our horses, a kitchen, and a tunnel-shaped ice pit lined with pine logs, in which there was a good store of ice.” [Taken from Thomas Livermore, *Days and Events, 1860-66*, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1920, pp. 336-338.]

The following account is taken from the *New York Herald*, June 25, 1864 issue describing President Abraham Lincoln’s arrival at Grant’s Headquarters at City Point.

“Yesterday about one o’clock a long, gaunt, bony man, with a queer admixture of the comical and doleful in his countenance, that reminded one of a professional undertaker cracking a dry joke, undertook to reach the Generals tent by scrambling through a hedgerow and coming in the back way alone.” This hedgerow was one planted by Eppes before the war.

The following account is taken from the Memoirs of General Michael Morgan, Chief Commissary Officer of Subsistence of the Armies Operating Against Richmond; unpublished typescript, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

“This Camp was on a plateau at the junction of the Appomattox with the James River, on a bluff sixty or seventy-five feet above the meeting of those waters and one of the most beautiful spots, unadorned, except by Nature, I have ever seen and at the same time admirably suited for a small camp.

There was the old Southern Home with its out-buildings, surrounded by a lawn that was a veritable flower garden. I do not remember to have seen a place where roses and honey-suckles grew more beautifully [sic] without a gardner’s care. On the highest point near the Appomattox, with it’s back to the river [actually the front faced the river], stood the mansion; from this the ground sloped towards the James River and the Point. To the front and right of the house, which was used for offices by the chief quartermaster and chief commissary. I may here mention that the walls of the house had been many times pierced by shot and shell by our gun boats as they passed up and down the James, and the Southern flowers peeped in through those holes upon the Northerners at work, with not a sign of reproach for having been disturbed in their peaceful beds, where the sloping land had reached a level, were pitched the tents of the headquarters, forming three sides of a rectangle, the fourth side being open and formed by the bank at the junction of the Appomattox River and the James River. General Grant’s tent was in the middle of the longest side with that of General Rawlin’s, Chief of Staff on his left. In front of General Grant’s large tent was [a] hospital tent-fly, forming the back of the rectangle, and facing the meeting of the waters. The view from the camp, as well as from the house, was broad and picturesque.”

The following account is from William Howell Reed *Hospital Life in the Army of the Potomac*, Boston: special Edition, 1891, p. 91.

“The headquarters of General Grant were on a bluff at the junction of the James and Appomattox, where these rivers open out like a lake....An old villa, with its wide veranda, all green and beautiful amidst its clinging vines, served as the office for General Ingalls, the chief quartermaster of the army; while upon the lawn, under spreading oaks, were plain log huts, the camping ground of the lieutenant-general.”