Schematic Diagrams

### Schematic Diagrams

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Lee's Lines of Communications

Pennsylvania

Maryland

Delaware

New Jersey

Virginia

West Virginia

Atlantic Ocean

Richmond

Petersburg

Lynchburg

Shenandoah Valley

Fredericksburg

Staunton

Gardensville

Charlottesville

Pamplin Court House

Stony Creek Depot

Fredericksburg

Globe Tower

Reams' Station

COMMENTARY

This diagram does not show all railroads but simply the five main arteries which supplied Lee's army: (1) the Weldon and connecting coastal lines, (2) the Danville and connecting freight lines, (3) the Southside and connecting lines to southwestern Virginia, (4) the Virginia Central to the Valley, and (5) the James River and Kanawha Canal. Note how wagon roads from Stony Creek Depot circumvated the Union foothold at Globe Tavern after August 13, 1864.
Schematic Diagram of the Field of Operations North of the Appomattox

**Commentary**

1. Since this is a map of the field of operations, fortifications but not troop dispositions are shown. The location of forces will be indicated on subsequent diagrams.

2. The course of the incomplete Confederate defenses is only approximate.

**Legend**

- = Northern works
- = Southern works
- = Railroads
- = Roads
- = Water
- = Heights
- = Pontoon or trestle bridges
- = Incomplete Southern works

---

To Petersburg
Schematic Diagram of the Field of Operations on the Southside

LEGEND
- U.S. Works
- C.S. Works
= Roads
= Railroads
= Buildings
= Water

COMMENTARY
This map shows primarily the works around Petersburg and the lay of roads and creeks in the triangle between the two works, Dimowitch Court House, and Reams' Station. The main roads and streams south and east of there are also shown to indicate Lee's supply lines to the railroad on the Weldon Railroad at Stony Creek Depot.
Schematic Diagram of Troop Dispositions on the Southside, September 24, 1864

Legend:
- Blue: U.S. Infantry
- Red: Confederate
- Black: U.S. Cavalry
- Purple: Confederate
- Gray: U.S. Artillery
- Red: Roads
- Black: Railroads
- Gray: Buildings
- Green: Water

Commentary:
1. This map shows the strategic situation on the Southside just prior to the launching of the Fifth Offensive. Bunker's Hill is still in hand, and Miles and Smith remain in reserve. The country west of the Weldon Railroad is mostly undevastated, but is beginning to be fortified by Kemper and Field.
2. The positions of Magruder, Dcut, and G.T. Anderson are probably not certain.
3. Of the Confederate cavalry only Peck and Dunmore are located with certainty. Most of Jeffs' Union troops remained in camp on the Jerusalem Plank Road and simply picketed west and south of the works.
4. The relative order of the following pairs is uncertain: Peake - Young, Otis - Graham, Green - Hurlbutf, three.
5. Here and Thomas are north of the Appomattox.
This map shows the strategic situation Sunday morning. The X Corps has fallen back to reserve around Friend's house, and Hancock has moved Miles and Smyth into the works, so that his corps now stretched all the way from the Appomattox through Fort Alexander Hays. The 16th New York Artillery of McPherson's reserve brigade garrison Fort Morton.

2. Refer to Diagram 5, following p. 28, for remarks on the location and relative order of certain infantry and cavalry units.

3. Beatty is now independent of Meade and again receives orders from Butler.

Field
- 15.ᴘ. 16.ᴘ.
- 17. 18. 19. 20.

Army of Northern Virginia - Lee
- 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25.


COMMENTARY

1) This diagram depicts the changes put into effect by the morning of September 26. Almost all of Parke's and Wright's infantry had been recalled from the rear line to permit their corps to defend nightward along the front line and thus enable Hancock to draw in his left to Fort Davis. Potter and Hartman's batteries have been placed to support the front line. This contraction of the II Corps sector has enabled Miles to create strong local reserves behind his front and has permitted Mott to keep Pierce in reserve, but it has also forced Murphy to send a second regiment of the 182nd New York, from Mendon to the works.

2) Refer to Diagram 5, following p. 28, for remarks on the relative orders of certain infantry and cavalry units. Note also that the relative orders of Custis, S. Griffin, Christ-McLaughlin, and Bragg-Hopkinson is not certain.
1. This map depicts the grand-tactical situation just prior to the outbreak of fighting. Birney is moving from Deep Bottom toward New Market Heights, and Ord is marching up the Varina Road toward the York Confederate center.
2. The relative order of Terry's three brigades and of Du Bois-Elliott is uncertain. The location of Wilcox's brigade is also uncertain.
3. The relative order of picket's brigade is correct, but the length of their sectors is shown only symbolically.

**LEGEND**
- Union infantry
- Union cavalry
- Union artillery
- Southern infantry
- Southern cavalry
- Southern artillery
- Union works
- Southern works
- Incomplete Southern works
- Roads
- Railroads
- Buildings
- Water
- Postern bridge
- Heights
- City

**CONFEDERATE FORCES**

**LEGEND**
- Guns
- Naval batteries
- Artillery
- Armored cars
- Artillery
- Artillery

**ACTIONS AT JAMES**

**Field Force**

**Right Wing**
- Terry
  1. Athfield
  2. Pool
  3. Maskell
  4. Birney
  5. Wilcox
  6. Duncan
  7. Hodgin
  8. Moodey
  9. Duvall
  10. Pemberton
  11. Halleck
  12. Jackson

**Left Wing**
- Stonewall
  15. Bermuda Hundred
  16. Steegman
  17. Reynolds
  18. Heckman
  19. Rapley
  20. Gardner

**MISCELLANEOUS**
- Artillery
  21. Escol
  22. Armored cars
  23. Pickett
The Schematic Diagram of the Third Battle of New Market Heights, September 29, 1864

COMMENTARY

1. This map shows the tactical situation about 5:30 a.m., when Duncan launched the first attack. Skirmishers of the Third Division, XVIII Corps, are shown advancing on both of his flanks, and Draper is represented making his brief advance past Buffington's house. Draper subsequently moved eastward and attacked about where Duncan is shown. The 22nd U.S.T. (the head of Holman's column) late, skirmished west of Four Mile Creek and northeast of Buffington's house.

2. The positions of Ford and Holman are thought but not known to be correct.

3. Troops in the Confederate works are shown strung out in open order. The order but not necessarily the sectors of the men's regiments seem correct, but the position of Gary's regiments is not certain. Elliott, too, was probably engaged, but his position is not known. Dubois's men, further west, marched and counter-marched but did not see action here.

4. Regimental deployment of Dumfries, Albemarle, and William Beverley's brigades is discussed in the text.
COMMENTARY

1. This diagram shows the tactical situation just before Stannard attacked. The First Division has joined columns in the woods northwest of Colt's and is ready to advance. Donohoo's skirmishers are ranging over Childress's field, and the Tennesseans are retiring into the works at and around Fort Harrison. Taylor has sent out his artillery from Jones' Salient to Battery #11 and is now preparing to defend Fort Harrison. Gregg is rushing forward reinforcements from the New Market line. Heckman's rear guard is just reaching Colt's farm.

2. The formation of Donohoo's brigade is thought to be correct, but the relative order of the 21st Connecticut, 92nd New York, and 188th Pennsylvania in front of the 58th Pennsylvania is not known.

3. The relative order of the 10th New Hampshire, 118th New York, and the Connecticut companies on Donohoo's skirmish line is not known.
Schematic Diagram of the Battle of Chaffin's Farm:
The Tactical Situation about 7:00 a.m., September 29, 1864

LEGEND
- U.S. Infantry
- C.S. Infantry
- C.S. Artillery
- U.S. Artillery
- C.S. Defined
- Roads
- Railroads
- Way
- Water
- Woods
- Heights

EXELL

Chaffin's Farm

COMMENTSARY

This map depicts the situation immediately following Stanwood's capture of Fort Harrison. His division, though badly disorganized, is inside the camp; in position to move northwestward behind the intermediate line or southwestward down the diagonal line, and to the James River. The 9th Vermont are symbolically represented by moving northwest to the front to follow through in the victory. Most of the original defenders meet along the westward line, and only the 12th Georgia tries to fight at the extreme line. The Confederate regiment is seen moving toward the intermediate line, where Hodgson's two batteries took position. Stark, the may already be moving into place. The Louisiana Guard Artillery, also, unlimbs somewhere on the Confederate left. Expect further in the White Battery, Southern guns are represented individually, not symbolically.
This map represents the tactical situation following Herrman's failure to exploit initial Federal advantages. Loffler has stopped Stannard's drive long enough for Shafter to arrive from Signal Hill and for the James River Squadron to go into action. reinforcements from the hill, rightly and Fairchild's, to have been reaped and are regrouping on the Variat Road. Jourdain's thought to have remained intact. Near Battery #10. Fosher, however, has reached the field of action and driven Carr's pickets from the Eustis Line, and is now cautiously moving toward Lindley Hill church, located northeast of the junction of the Variat and New Market Roads.

The location of Battery #20th Georgia, Hughes and South is only approximate. The position of the Confederates is not known. Guns and regiments, in most cases, are shown only symbolically.
This map illustrates Gettysburg's Federal attacks against the Intrenchment Line. Foster, in fact, struck first; then the 9th, 5th, and 17th, VECET each charged, in that order; and, finally, Jordan engaged. The map shows various units moving throughout the field and marching toward their sectors to Barks' left, presumably the works on the left bank of the Creek Branch.

The 9th, 9th, and 17th, VECET are believed to have held their left, and the 142nd, 117th, 3rd, and 112th, New York are believed to have held Barks' line, right to left.

The positions of Paine and Plaistead are shown only approximately.

Except for Macre's and Moore's detachments, Branch's units - and Elliott's - are represented only symbolically.

The locations of the guns West of Kenneth's Creek and of any of Stonewall's other pieces reinforcing Hardaway in this area are not certain.
Schematic Diagram of the Field of Operations of
Kautz and Terry, September 29-30, 1864

Commentary

1. This map shows the field of operations of Terry and Kautz during the first day of the battle. The route of the infantry seems certain except that some doubt exists about how far northwest they went. More uncertainty exists about the horsemen.

Hypotheses as to their possible route from the New Market Road to the Darbytown Road are discussed in the text. Kautz's course from Dr. Johnson's to the Nine Mile Road seems clear, but some doubt exists about whether he made his final attack down the Creightons Road or the Christian Road. His return route has had to be fabricated on the basis of plausibility, in the absence of any other facts than that he did not retrace his original course and that he halted at Dr. Cheadle's and Dr. Johnson's.

2. Kautz fought heavy artillery at every point as well as Gary on the Charles City-Williamsburg Road as well as on Mr. Christian's farm.
Schematic Diagram of the Grand-Tactical Situation on the Northside, September 30, 1864

1. This diagram makes clear how much the situation had changed in 24 hours. Butler is now on the defensive within hisforts and Lee is preparing to attempt to recover his losses of Thursday.
2. It is probable but not certain that all three of Field's reserve brigades were north of the creek.
3. The position of Hoke's Division and the relative order of his brigades is probably correct.
4. The relative order of Huger, Montague, and Callen is not certain, nor is the position of the two Southern brigades definite.
5. The location of Fairchild's left and of any pocketed line is highly approximate.
6. Richmond subsequently moved to Ragland, left, and Abbott replaced Ball, who then shifted to Deep Bottom to prevent William Birney to begin relieving Gaines.
7. The location of Gary is not certain.
COMMENTARY

This diagram represents the tactical situation about 11:30 a.m., just prior to the Confederate attack. The separation between the wings of Anderson's corps is well revealed.  

1. Fairchild on the left and Draper and the X Corps on the right (all off the map) extend the flanks of the Union army.  

2. William Barnard's lead battalion is arriving behind Paine's line.  

3. The positions of Hazlett, Kinsland, Sauk, and Howard are thought to be correct but not known to be correct.  

4. Scales' location is shown only approximately.  

5. Haskell's position is probably correct, but the location of Alexander's other guns is not known.  

6. Buxton deployed the Palmetto Sharpshooters, the 6th South Carolina, 1st South Carolina Volunteers, 2nd South Carolina Rifles, and 5th South Carolina right to left.
COMMENTSARY

1. This map depicts Terry's reconnaissance Saturday afternoon. Abbott and Spear were skirmishing toward the Confederate works, and the other two Union brigades are symbolically shown in reserve.

2. Field's two brigades are marching up the pike to bolster the threatened sector. Clark, also, subsequently reinforced Gorry on the Williamsburg road.

3. The ten Federal guns are shown symbolically. Locating Confederate pieces, with certainty is not possible, so only his emplacements are indicated.
Commentary

1. This map shows both sides settling down into a short-sighted stalemate at the end of the day Saturday.

2. Spear is thought but not known to have supported the regular battery at Dukes.

3. The relative order of Jourdan's brigade is probably: Read, Mull, Noyes, Smith.

4. The relative order of Pemberton's brigade is very probably correct, but the location of his left flank is only approximate.

5. Grant's location is only approximate.

6. A hypothetical deployment of the 1st Division, 3rd Brigade, 16th Corp, Warren is shown from left to right in Baca, Duce, Duce, G. T. Andrews, Bexon, Builder, C. G. Bixby, Brazil, Helms, Kirby, Hawgood, Hixson, and Hixson with McKeehan in reserve and Scougall either in the far left or else north of Dabash.

LEGEND:
- Yankee Infantry
- Confederate Infantry
- Yankees picked up on picket
- Yankees picked up on cavalry
- Yankees picked up picked up on roads
- Volunteers, Special Services
- Buildings
- Water
Schematic Diagram of the Field of Cavalry Operations below Petersburg September 29, 1864

LEGEND
- Confederate Infantry outside Union Defences
- Rebel Cavalry
- Confederate Cavalry Camps
- Hampton's initial picket line
- Davis' Route
- Smith's Route
- Confederate Works
- Rebel Works
- Roads
- Railroads
- Buildings
- Water

COMMENTARY
- This map traces the routes of Davis's two brigades on Thursday.
- It is probable but not certain that Davis advanced as far west as Monk's Neck Bridge.
- How far northeast from Wytheville the 2nd Marine Cavalry advanced is not clear.
- The locations of Young's, Davis', and Hampton's camps are not certain.
- The course of Hampton's initial picket line is only approximate.
The present document appears to be a map or diagram titled "Thematic Diagram of the Grand-Tactical Situation on the South-side, September 30, 1864." The map is labeled with various geographical features and units, including roads, railroads, military positions, and a legend. The commentary section suggests the following points:

1. The map reveals the profound impact of the battle of Chaffin's Bluff on the situation south of the Appomattox. Hill has had to send off most of his reserve and to recall his remaining infantry to the main defenses of town, leaving only cavalry to guard the communications against which Warren and Parks are now moving.
2. Of Hampton's corps and Dearing and Farley are located with certainty.
3. WILCOX is shown starting for the peninsula.
4. The location of Menchaca, and Meade is approximate, and their relative order is not certain.
5. The relative order of Avera's brigades is not certain.
6. The relative order of Meade's brigades is correct, but their sectors are only approximate.

The map includes a key or legend with symbols for various types of troops and positions, such as U.S. Infantry, Confederate Infantry, etc. The commentary provides additional context and analysis of the military situation depicted on the map.
Schematic Diagram of the Field of Operations around Poplar Spring Church

COMMENTARY

1. This map provides a close-up of the main field of infantry operations, September 30 - October 2, 1862. It makes clear the importance of Peebles' farm, where the Poplar Spring Road, the Church Road, and Route 673 all meet into the Squirrel Level Road. The two lines of works covering the Church Road are incomplete.

2. Map 33 shows the eastern end of the Poplar Spring Road leaving the Halifax Road just north of Fort Dinwiddie.

3. This map has North at the top, not at the east.
This map shows the tactical situation just prior to the Union attack about 11:00 p.m. Griffin is in the creek bottom ready to play into column of flanks lines. Potter supports him; Wilcox is moving forward; and Ayres is still to the right rear. Ayres' position is highly approximate. It cannot even be proved that he deployed in that formation.

The two Yankee guns at the front were probably posted beyond the location of the Union batteries as only approximately.

1. The relative order of Joel Griffin's three regiments is probably correct.
2. Note that North is to the right, not at the top.

LEGEND

- = U.S. Cavalry
- = U.S. Artillery
- = C.S. Carrauls
- = C.S. Artillery
- = C.S. Enfield
- = C.S. Enfield
- = Roads
- = Railroads
- = Buildings
- = Water
- = Woods

COMMENTS

Schematic Diagram of the Battle of Peebles' Farm, September 30, 1864

Potter

Ayres' Original Picket Line

NORTH
**Commentary**

1. This map makes clear how greatly the Federal threat had receded by the time it reached Jones' Farm. Only the 17th Corp had moved beyond Peggans' Farm; only Potter had moved onto Jones' Farm; only Simon Griffin had continued advancing; and only half of his brigade had yet reached Jones' Farmyard. Such a little thrust offers a tempting target to Wilcox, who now prepares to strike back with his own division, without waiting for Archer's two brigades to get into position.

2. The positions of McComb and Metcalf are only schematically representational.

3. The location of Curtin's front line is only approximate.

4. Whether or not Peggans was yet in position - and just where Edward Graham's guns were posted - is not clear.

5. Harriman's line may have been: 13th Ohio Cavalry, 15th Wisconsin, 77th Wisconsin, 8th Michigan, and 27th Michigan, left to right.

**Legend**

- [Blank] = Bluecoat
- [Blank] = Graycoat
- [X] = Bluecoat Artillery
- [X] = Graycoat Artillery
- [ ] = Bluecoat Infantry
- [ ] = Graycoat Infantry
- [ ] = Bluecoat Partial
- [ ] = Graycoat Partial
- [ ] = Bluecoat Works
- [ ] = Graycoat Works
- [ ] = Recess
- [ ] = Buildings
- [ ] = Water
- [ ] = Swamp
- [ ] = Woods
- [ ] = Sorghum Field
This map reveals the divergent routes of the Confederate counterattack. Lee and Harman defeated a double envelopment of Jones' troops made a slashing-right wheel through the woods, and finally emerged on Logan's farm. McComb entirely moved straight down the Church Road to gain and secure a second point for Wilcox's drive. Harman meantime continued further west and joined Mache in overrunning Dr. Roop's lands, while some horsemen also threatened from the south. Hampton's main blow, however, fell farther north, where "Roney" Lee cut off and helped capture the three regiments Martin was pursuing. Mache also later doubled back northward to help trap Curtin's right line. The identity of the cavalry facing Cutting is not known.

The relative order of Harman and Mache is probably correct. The positions of Curtin, Cutting, and Lane are only schematically represented.
Schematic Diagram of the First Battle of Pegram's Farm,
September 30, 1864

COMMENTARY

This map portrays the situation after McClellan closed in on the ridge north of Pegram's Farm and built his defense line across Pegram's Farm. Healy's battery is shown in the position it probably returned to after retreating from the ridge to Fort Warren. Hoffmann is shown approaching the front line.

1. The positions of Sickel, Lane, and Wilcox Pegram are approximations.

2. Hoffmann had 14 guns (5 batteries) on Pegram's farm. Warren had 4 batteries (16 guns) on the Peabody house. The Peytons gunnery plus Rogers in the woods west of Fort Archer. The captain named Griffin just before fighting ended that day.

LEGEND

- = Federal Infantry
- = Confederate Infantry
+ = Federal Artillery
= = Confederate Artillery
= = Squirrel Level line
= = Roads
= = Buildings
= = Water
= = Swamps
= = Wood
= = Heights
Schematic Diagram of the First Battle of the Squirrel Level Road, October 1, 1864

**COMMENTARY**

- This map shows the situation early Saturday morning, 10th, having driven Ayres' skirmishers from the woods between Chaplin's and W.W. Davis', and is now reconnoitering the main Federal line. W.W. N. Nicker, meantime, is just preparing to attack across Pegram's farm.
- At least the 31st Maine, 18th and 32nd Massachusetts, 5th and 81st New Hampshire, 24th New York Cavalry, and 138th Wisconsin served along with Hofmann on Pegram's farm. The individual regiments subsequently fell back to in front of their division's main lines.
- The brigades rejoined Ayres and took position to Graham's right.
- The relative order of Gourley's and Helen's brigades is probably correct.
- The location of Pegram's 12 guns is only schematically represented.
- Federal pieces can be placed somewhat more surely. Buck's 4 guns were at 3rd Battery; Richardson had a section in either side of 3rd Battery, and Robert Rogers served in 3rd Battery. Bank probably also served on the Squirrel Level Road, perhaps in 3rd Battery's front, where the 14th New York Battery was definitely employed.
- The Maine company and a section of Pennsylvaniaans supported 3rd Battery from the fields behind it. Buck's and 2 more batteries supported Haines' farm, and the other 2 pieces are with W.W. Davis.
**LEGEND**

- = Federal Cavalry
- = Confederate Cavalry
XX = Federal Pickets
+ = Federal Artillery
- = Confederate Artillery
--- = Roads
- = Buildings
- = Water
- = Woods
= = Slopes
- = Federal Works
- = Confederate Works

**COMMENTARY**

1. The relative positions of Drew's two batteries, Hurl's, and probably Graham's, aren't clear.
2. Stokes' position in the lower map is probably but not definitely correct.
3. The locations of Young's, Hughes, and the battalion of the 1st Maine Cavalry in the lower map appear schematically representational.
4. In the lower map, the 1st New Jersey Cavalry subsequently took position between the New Jerseyans and the Pennsylvaniaans to meet Young's attack.
5. By the time Young struck that sector, the 7th Georgia Cavalry had been detached. The Jeff Davis Legion, moreover, did not serve with them at all.
6. Taddey's position in each map is not known.
Schematic Diagram of the battle of the Harman Road, October 2, 1864

COMMENTS

1. Whether met Parke left any other infantry on Peabody's right side, the 3rd Wisconsin is not known. The location that Peabody mentions is only schematically representational. Not exact.

2. Direct fires regiments at Clement's house hit either the 7th or the 8th New York.

3. The deployment of Monroe's 18 guns is essentially correct, with the 39th New York battery being shown advancing toward Peabody's house. They took position first apparently saw movement. That night's 12 guns in concert, only Heffron are shown as given. This is not certain whether brown andPink accompanied Griffin or remained on Peabody's farm. The latter possibility seems more likely.

4. Only Elliott's battery of Peabody's Battalion is shown. The exact locations of Griggs, Helli, and Graham's 12 guns along the works north of Arthur's Swamps are not known.

5. The positions of Griffin and del Griffin and the relative orders of Colonel Griffin's three brigades are probable but not certain.

6. In Piers' command the 5th Penn. Sinn. 9th covered Zinns left and also did pretense duty. The location of the 93rd New York is highly schematically representational.

7. The deployment of Delchem's, Harman's, Hartwall's, and Grimsby's brigades is given in the text.
Schematic Diagram of the Strategic Situation on the Southside at the End of the Battle of Poplar Spring Church, October 2, 1864

Commentary

① This map reveals the defensive posture of both sides that marked the end of the battle. Hill has managed to retain possession of Petersburg and to interpose eight brigades across Meade's path but has failed to recover the lost ground which the Federals are now incorporating into their line of works.

② Only "Foy" lost two brigades. Hampton's corps are located with certainty.

③ The relative positions of Sargents and Tompkins are uncertain.

④ The locations of Machen and Harris are not definite.

⑤ The length of most brigades' sectors is only approximate.

Legend
- U.S. Infantry
- C.S. Infantry
- U.S. Artillery
- C.S. Artillery
- U.S. Works
- C.S. Works
- Railroad Works
- Roads
- Railroads
- Buildings
- Water
COMMENTARY

This map of the entire front on which Lee and Grant faced each other offers a unit picture of the entire region more detailed than those shown in Diagrams 1 and 2. The region between Drums Hill, Fort Watkinstown, Prince George Court House, and City Point - including such sites as Dunkeld, Fort Clinton, and Cedar Level Station - is clearly shown.

The main purpose of this map, however, is to illustrate the route Federal conquests north of the James and west of the Wilderness Railroad.