



Appomattox Court House National Historical Park

Though the Sailor's Creek disaster made his future seem grim, Lee pressed on for the supplies waiting at the little railroad stop of Appomattox Station. But as his soldiers halted for the night east of Appomattox Court House, they read their doom in the night skies ahead; the flicker of campfires and flashes of artillery revealed that Grant had won the race to Appomattox Station.

Just after first light on Palm Sunday, April 9, 1865, Lee attempted a breakthrough. The Confederates brushed aside a thin line of Union cavalry, only to confront formidable masses of blue-coated infantry. Lee faced his last decision on the battlefield: surrender, or more futile bloodshed. His troops were weak, surrounded and outnumbered nearly three to one. The historic meeting of Lee and Grant in the McLean House soon followed.

Today the picturesque village of Appomattox Court House closely reflects its 1865 appearance. Typical of hamlets found throughout the South in the 1800's, it evokes a mood of unaltered, unvarnished history.

The Courthouse, the McLean House, Meeks General Store, the Woodson Law Office, Clover Hill Tavern, the Kelly House, Peers House and Surrender Triangle (where Confederates marched into the village on April 12 to stack arms and begin the long walk home) are all within the park and maintained by the National Park Service.

A park guide greets visitors at the entrance with an informative folder and village map, and directs them to the Court House visitor center. Fascinating exhibits, illustrated talks and two 17-minute audio-visual programs enhance the subsequent walking tour, as does the unforgettable, famous painting by the French-born Louis M.D. Guillaume, which pensively depicts the proud warriors, Lee and Grant, sitting down to negotiate surrender terms.

Clover Hill Tavern, built in 1819, a stop on the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road, is the oldest of the 27 historic structures in the restored village.



Interpretive talks are presented hourly from mid-June to Labor Day. The park is open year-round except holidays in November through February. It is located on Va. 24, 3 miles northeast of the town of Appomattox.

Other Civil War Attractions in Virginia RICHMOND

The Virginia Capitol, designed by Thomas Jefferson, officially became the Capitol of the Confederacy on May 21, 1861. A statue of Robert E. Lee stands in the old Hall of Delegates where he accepted command of the armed forces of Virginia. Busts of Confederate heroes Stonewall Jackson, J.E.B. Stuart, Joseph E. Johnston and Fitzhugh Lee are located here. Statues of Generals Jackson and Hunter McGuire are among those in Capitol Square.

The White House of the Confederacy, 12th and Clay Streets. Jefferson Davis, the first and only president of the Confederacy, lived here during the four years 1861-1865.

Museum of the Confederacy, same location. The world's largest collection of Confederate memorabilia is housed in this modern building dedicated in 1976, adjacent to the White House of the Confederacy.

Hollywood Cemetery, Cherry and Albemarle Streets. A most impressive and gorgeously landscaped cemetery containing the graves of Confederate President Jefferson Davis, Generals J.E.B. Stuart, Fitzhugh Lee and other Confederate notables as well as U.S. Presidents James Monroe and John Tyler. Magnificent holly trees give the cemetery its name.

The Battle Abbey, Boulevard and Kensington Ave. Offers a mammoth research library of Civil War records, relics, uniforms, portraits and the famous mural of Gen. Lee and his officers. Headquarters of Virginia Historical Society. Nearby are the national headquarters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Valentine Museum, 1015 E. Clay St. Recently renovated galleries feature Frederick Volck's deathmask of Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee's lap desk. Also located on museum grounds is the studio of E.V. Valentine, sculptor of Confederate heroes, including the plaster cast of "Recumbent Lee."

Monument Avenue, Said to be one of the most beautiful boulevards in the South. At five intersections are bronze statues of prominent Confederate figures including Lee, Stuart, Davis, Jackson and Commander Mathew Fontaine Maury (the internationally famous oceanographer who outfitted armed cruisers and developed an electric torpedo for the Confederacy).

PETERSBURG

The Siege Museum, 15 W. Bank Street. The human side of the 10-month siege of Petersburg is portrayed in exhibits and in a film, narrated by Petersburg native, Joseph Cotten.

Blandford Church and Cemetery, 319 S. Crater Rd. Features 15 stained-glass windows created by Louis Comfort Tiffany, 14 given by Confederate states in memory of their soldiers who died here, and one given by Tiffany himself. "Church Hill," on which it stands, dominated the city and was a Union objective during the Battle of the Crater. Fortunately, the church survived. It was already over 100 years old, with a British general from the Revolutionary War in its cemetery. Now 30,000 Confederate dead and three Confederate generals lie within its shadows.

Centre Hill Mansion, Centre Hill Court. Built in 1823 by Robert Bolling, and visited by three U.S. presidents including Abraham Lincoln after the fall of Petersburg. The house served as headquarters for Union General George L. Hartsuff following the war. Several furnishings that belonged to Confederate General William Mahone, "Hero of the Battle of the Crater," are featured.

ALEXANDRIA

Boyhood Home of Robert E. Lee, 607 Oronoco St. Lee lived here from age 5 till he entered West Point. The house is a splendid example of Federal architecture.

Christ Church, Cameron and N. Washington Streets. Lovely English style church built between 1767 and 1773; Lee's pew is marked as is the communion rail where he was confirmed.

Fort Ward Museum and Historic Site, 4301 W. Braddock Road, east of I-395. One of 68 Union forts built to protect Washington, D.C. during the Civil War. The museum features a Civil War collection and a reference library. A preserved earthwork fort included the restored northeast bastion. The historic fort is surrounded by a 40-acre park.

ARLINGTON

Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial. Home of Robert E. Lee and Mary Custis Lee, a great-granddaughter of Martha Washington. Married in this Greek Revival Custis family home when Lee was a lieutenant, the couple considered it home from 1831-1861 when Colonel Lee resigned from the U.S. Army to lead Virginia forces. Leaving just prior to Virginia's invasion by Union forces, Lee's family joined him in Richmond. The Union seized the estate, converting it into a training camp and later into a cemetery (now Arlington National Cemetery). Also in Arlington County are the sites of 20 Civil War fortifications, called the Arlington Line, which were built to protect Washington, D.C.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

Stratford Hall. Magnificent Potomac River plantation, home of four illustrious generations of Lees. Birthplace of Robert E. Lee. Built about 1730.

HAMPTON

Casemate Museum, Fort Monroe, eighty miles southeast of Richmond. This fort was never attacked by the Confederacy. Lee knew its strength; he helped build it. Fort Monroe denied to the Confederacy access from the ocean to Norfolk and Richmond. Jefferson Davis was imprisoned here after being accused falsely of plotting Lincoln's assassination. The fort's crucial role in the war is explained in its museum.

Fort Wool, begun in the 1820's, was built on an artificial island. It was constructed to protect the entrance to Hampton Roads along with Fort Monroe. It was one of the few federal forts in the South to remain in Union hands during the Civil War. Gunners at the fort took part in the engagement between the "Monitor" and the "Merrimac," and President Lincoln observed the capture of Norfolk from the island fort. Access is by boat only.

LEXINGTON

Virginia Military Institute was shelled and burned by the Union Army after the Battle of New Market. In Jackson Memorial Hall is a mural of the famous cadet charge during that battle. The VMI Museum includes Jackson's war horse, Little Sorrel, among many Civil War exhibits.

Lee Chapel and Washington and Lee University. Built in 1867 during Lee's term as president of "Washington College," the Chapel contains his office, a museum with items belonging to Lee and his family, the Washington-Custis-Lee portrait collection, his tomb and the famous recumbent statue of Gen. Lee by Valentine. His father, Light Horse Harry Lee

of Revolutionary fame, and other family members also are buried here. His horse Traveller is buried nearby.

The Stonewall Jackson House. The only home he ever owned is furnished with many of his personal possessions. A brief slide show and guided tours interpret Gen. Jackson's life as a citizen, soldier, professor at Virginia Military Institute, church leader and family man.

Stonewall Jackson's Grave, in the Stonewall Jackson Memorial Cemetery, South Main Street. It is marked by Valentine's bronze statue of the General.

WINCHESTER

Stonewall Jackson's Headquarters, 415 N. Braddock St. From this brick house Jackson commanded his forces in defense of the strategic Shenandoah Valley. The house is furnished in the style of that period and contains artifacts of Jackson, Ashby, Jed Hotchkiss and others.

Confederate and National Cemeteries. In two cemeteries a few blocks east of the business district are buried 3,000 Confederate and 4,500 Union soldiers killed in nearby battles.

CULPEPER

The Culpeper Cavalry Museum. 133 W. Davis St. The museum houses a comprehensive collection of weaponry, cavalry equipment, artifacts and memorabilia of the Civil War. Slide show on the Battle of Brandy Station and printed self-guided tour of the Battle of Cedar Mountain and of the Battle of Brandy Station are available.

CUMBERLAND GAP

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park (Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee). Cumberland Gap, the historic mountain pass through which the Wilderness Road had been the main artery of the great westward migration, was held first by the South, then captured by Union troops who evacuated three months later. Again it was captured by a Union army under Burnside in 1863, in whose hands it stayed until the end of the war. The Union's earthen fort is one of several historic and scenic sites on a tour of the 20,000-acre park. A guide map and other literature are available in the visitor center, which includes a museum. The park begins in the southwestern tip of Virginia on U.S. 58.

FRONT ROYAL

Warren Rifles Confederate Museum, Chester St. Exhibits include memorabilia of Belle Boyd, Mosby's Rangers, Stonewall Jackson, Lee, Jefferson Davis and others, plus armor, uniforms, historic documents, etc.

NEWPORT NEWS

Dam No. 1, in Newport News Park, on Va. 143. To halt McClellan's march up the Peninsula toward Richmond, Gen. John Magruder built three dams to create impassable lakes on the Warwick River and fortified the dams to prevent breaching by the Union. Dam No. 1 and Confederate gun positions are still visible, as are Union trenches. This municipal park includes a visitor center, which interprets the battle action, and has pertinent free literature.

The War Memorial Museum of Virginia offers a comprehensive review of U.S. military history since 1775, and within this context the museum provides its visitors with a detailed survey of the Civil War. Both the Union and Confederate armies are studied through the various weapons, uniforms, accoutrements, flags, artwork and documents exhibited from this conflict.

HOPEWELL

City Point National Historic District. The city of Hopewell is an outgrowth of old City Point, founded in 1613. During the siege of Petersburg, City Point was headquarters for General U.S. Grant. Dozens of pre-Civil War houses that survived their war use as commissaries, munitions storage and lodgings for the Federal army can be viewed in self-guided tours. A brochure with a map detailing the town is available. City Point is at the confluence of the James and the Appomattox rivers. City Point National Cemetery, where several thousand Confederate and Union soldiers are buried, is nearby.

CHARLES CITY COUNTY

Berkeley Plantation was used by General McClellan as headquarters during his Peninsula Campaign. President Lincoln conferred with him here, and "Taps" was composed here by General Butterfield during the campaign. The plantation already was rich in American history as the site of America's first official Thanksgiving in 1619 and as the ancestral home of a signer of the Declaration of Independence and two U.S. Presidents. The mansion was plundered by British troops under Benedict Arnold during the Revolution. It is on the James River 22 miles southeast of Richmond via Va. 5.

Virginia Division of Tourism

Visit, write or call our nearest office for Virginia vacation information. Or visit one of our Welcome Centers upon entering Virginia via interstate highways.

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Civil War Battlefield Parks in Virginia

It was as poet Walt Whitman described, "a strange, sad war." More Americans lost their lives in the Civil War than in World Wars I and II combined. And 60 percent of it was fought in Virginia—in a thousand battles, skirmishes and engagements, over four, long, tragic years, from the war's first major battle at Bull Run (First Manassas) to the surrender in the tiny, peaceful village of Appomattox Court House.

This brochure features seven Civil War parks where some of the greatest and most decisive battles of the conflict were fought. The parks are administered by the National Park Service, except those at New Market and Sailor's Creek.

The visitor center of each park graphically recounts the battles through the exhibit of battlefield relics, dioramas, maps, films and other audio-visual presentations. Interpretive shelters and stations along picturesque walking trails and woodland roads enable visitors to retrace the heroic and tragic action. All parks are open year-round.

Other Civil War Attractions

In addition to historic battlefields, other Civil War attractions include the Capitol, the White House and the Museum of the Confederacy at Richmond; Fort Monroe at Hampton, which remained in Union hands throughout the War and later became the prison of Jefferson Davis; Old Blandford Church and the Siege Museum at Petersburg; and Virginia Military Institute and the tombs of both Lee and Jackson in Lexington.

There are more than 250 other Civil War sites designated by State Historical Markers along Virginia highways, with inscriptions that are on-the-spot history lessons.



Manassas National Battlefield Park

In mid-July of 1861, a well-equipped but poorly trained Union army, 35,000 strong under General Irvin McDowell, marched from Washington with Richmond as its goal. To meet this threat and protect the important railroad junction at Manassas, General P.G.T. Beauregard positioned his 22,000 Confederates along a stream known as Bull Run, to the north and west of Manassas.

At dawn on July 21, 1861, the deep-throated roar of Union cannon shattered the morning calm, launching the first massive clash of the war—the First Battle of Manassas (Bull Run). McDowell's forces attacked with superior numbers and drove back the Confederate left. Furious fighting raged throughout the day, attack and counterattack, retreat and rally. Saved by fresh brigades from the Shenandoah Valley, the Confederates finally broke McDowell's army. The Union retreat degenerated into a complete rout as northern soldiers fled in panic toward Washington.

When the smoke cleared, nearly 3,500 killed and wounded were counted. Any illusions that the war would be short and glorious had gone with the dead. Both sides spent the remainder of 1861 earnestly preparing for an all-out struggle.

After several battles in the Western Theater early in 1862, the fighting was renewed in Virginia—on the Peninsula, in the Shenandoah Valley and, in late August of 1862, at Manassas.

The Second Battle of Manassas secured General Robert E. Lee's place in history. The 70,000 Federals under General John Pope were soundly defeated by Lee's 55,000 men in three days of fighting. The Southern victory on August 30 paved the way for Lee's first invasion of the North, the Antietam Campaign. But over 10,000 Federal and 9,000 Confederate soldiers were left dead or wounded in the wake of battle, more than five times the number of casualties at First Manassas.

The two battles of Manassas are commemorated at a 3,800-acre battlefield park located 26 miles southwest of Washington, D.C., near the intersection of I-66 and Va. 234. The park visitor center offers a series of exhibits, a slide program and a map program, which explain the movements of the opposing armies on an intricate scale model of the battlefield.

A walking trail on Henry Hill, an elevation which was savagely vied for, provides a panoramic view of the First Manassas battleground. Dominating the hill today is an equestrian statue of General Thomas J. Jackson who was immortalized as "Stonewall" Jackson during the first battle. ("Look!" cried General Bee, pointing to Jackson's line on Henry Hill, "There stands Jackson like a stone wall! Rally behind the Virginians!")

A driving tour of the park covers the key points of interest in the Second Battle of Manassas and areas involved in both battles. The Stone House, a Union field hospital during both battles, is preserved at the intersection of the Warrenton Turnpike (Rt. 29) and Va. 234. To the east is the Stone Bridge that carried the Warrenton Turnpike over Bull Run. Just east of the bridge, Union artillery fired the initial shots of First Manassas. A trail leads upstream to Farm Ford where Colonel William T. Sherman's brigade crossed the stream about 11 a.m. on the morning of July 21, 1861. To the northwest, the remains of an unfinished railroad grade mark where Stonewall Jackson anchored his defensive line at Second Manassas. To the southwest is Chinn Ridge, scene of heavy fighting at both First and Second Manassas.

In the two battles of Manassas the Confederacy lost 11,456 men, while Union losses were 17,170.



Confederate riflemen behind "that terrible stone wall" and cannon on Marye's Heights moved down wave after wave of charging Federals. Months later the Union captured the position, leaving the scene as above in an 1863 photo by A.J. Russell.

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park

Here, within a 17-mile radius of Fredericksburg, was a theater of war which no comparable area on the American continent can match in the intensity of heavy and continuous fighting.

Four major battles—Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court House—are memorialized in this 6,500-acre park where more than 100,000 fell. The North lost some 70,000 men in these four battles; and the South's losses are estimated at 35,000.

On the fields of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville the Confederacy dominated. At the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court House a stubborn Union army commanded by Gen. Ulysses S. Grant began an advance that ultimately toppled the Southern forces.

The park's main visitor center is in Fredericksburg near the "terrible stone wall" and the Sunken Road where Union troops repeatedly stormed one of the strongest Confederate positions of the entire war.

One may tour these battlefields by car, by walking the numerous trails where well-preserved trenches and gunpits are evident, and by visiting the museums and visitor centers at both Fredericksburg on U.S. 1, and Chancellorsville, 10 miles west of Fredericksburg on Va. 3. Park historians are

stationed at both sites to answer questions and give directions. Living history programs (summer only), pamphlets and booklets are offered to interpret the significance of these four battles. An audio-visual presentation and other museum programs make the troop movements easy to follow.

Salem Church near Chancellorsville is the site of the final blow in the defeat of Gen. Joseph Hooker by General Lee, who was outnumbered two to one.

"Stonewall" Jackson Shrine in the park at Guinea Station is the house where Jackson died. He was accidentally shot by his own men at Chancellorsville.

Next door to the Fredericksburg Visitor Center and Museum at the foot of Marye's Heights is the Fredericksburg National Cemetery, burial place of more than 15,000 Federal soldiers.

Across the Rappahannock River from Fredericksburg, via Va. 3, east, is Chatham Manor. Once the manor of a colonial plantation, this 1771 Georgian mansion was used by the Union army several times during the Civil War as a headquarters, an artillery communications center and a hospital. Now a National Park Service property, it houses a museum telling the story of Chatham and its role in the War.



New Market Battlefield Park

Each May at New Market on I-81 in the heart of the Shenandoah Valley, an exciting re-enactment attracts participants and spectators from North and South, near and far. Here in 1864, about 6,000 Federals under Gen. Franz Sigel clashed with 4,500 Confederates led by Gen. John Breckinridge, including the famous cadets of Virginia Military Institute (VMI).

Rushing desperately from southwest Virginia to counter the invasion, Breckinridge pulled 247 teenaged cadets out of the Virginia Military Institute barracks at Lexington; and

they marched 75 miles up the Valley to New Market. The cadets were to have been held in reserve, but heavy losses (85% in one unit of regulars) catapulted them to the front line, then to victory and eventually to Civil War legend.

The Hall of Valor, focal point of the 260-acre battlefield park, presents a concise, graphic survey of the entire war, through exhibits depicting the highlights in chronological order. Included are two films, the award-winning "New Market—A Field of Honor," a stirring account of the cadets' baptism of fire; and "Stonewall's Valley," a story of the young VMI professor who became the legendary "Stonewall" Jackson, and of his famous Shenandoah Valley Campaign.

The Bushong farmhouse around which the battle swirled still stands, with its reconstructed blacksmith shop, loom house and other dependencies. Scenic pathways lead to overlooks at Bushong Bluff, 200 feet above the Shenandoah River which borders the battlefield.

The annual re-enactment of the battle is always on the Sunday preceding May 15 (date of the battle).



Richmond National Battlefield Park

From the beginning of the war, "On to Richmond" was the rallying cry of Union troops, and the city was their primary objective for four years. Richmond was the Confederacy's capital, its principal manufacturing and medical center, and its primary supply depot for the Eastern Theater.

Seven military drives were hurled at the proud, beleaguered city. Two, McClennan's Peninsula Campaign of 1862 and Grant's devastating assault in 1864, brought troops within sight of the Capitol.

McClellan's campaign sites include Chickahominy Bluff, Beaver Dam Creek, Gaines Mill and Malvern Hill. Grant's

campaign is represented by battlefields at Fort Harrison and at Cold Harbor, where Grant's army suffered 7,000 casualties in less than 30 minutes.

Ten park units located in a loop east and south of Richmond offer multifaceted insight into the tragic war. Living history programs are presented June through August depicting Union and Confederate soldiers as well as civilian camp life.

The main visitor center and headquarters are at Chimborazo Park, 3215 E. Broad Street, once the site of the great "medical marvel," Chimborazo General Hospital (a giant complex built in 1862 which treated nearly 76,000 patients during the war). The visitor center includes several rooms of Civil War exhibits and battlefield diagrams, an interpretive talk, an audio-visual orientation program, plus guidebooks and brochures. A 30 minute film, "Richmond Remembered," describes the Confederate capital during the war.

Cold Harbor and Fort Harrison have visitor centers on a smaller scale. Chickahominy Bluff, Malvern Hill, Fort Harrison and Drewry's Bluff have special interpretive facilities; Gaine's Mill (Watt House), Fort Brady and Drewry's Bluff have historical trails.



Petersburg National Battlefield

For 10 months Lee and Grant struggled over this vital rail center 23 miles south of Richmond. It was the war's longest siege on its largest battlefield. When Petersburg fell, the Confederates scurried from Richmond while setting the city afire. Appomattox and surrender followed within a week. The long siege cost the Union 42,000 casualties and the South 28,000.

The bizarre Battle of the Crater was part of the action at Petersburg. A Pennsylvania regiment including many coal miners tunneled 510 feet and exploded four tons of powder beneath the Confederate line, creating a 170- by 60-foot crater, 30 feet deep. Entrance to the tunnel and the crater are among many interesting exhibits on the self-guided tour through this battlefield park. In a living history program (mid-June to late August) costumed interpreters construct earthworks and realistically portray aspects of the Civil War

soldier's life. "The Dictator," a huge mortar that lobbed 200-pound shells into Petersburg 2½ miles away, is represented by another Federal seacoast mortar of the same size (17,000 pounds) on the original battlefield site.

The War Room in the visitor center offers an excellent preview and orientation via a nine-foot, three-dimensional map of the battlefield, with electrical animation and recorded explanation.

In nearby Hopewell, the City Point Unit of Petersburg National Battlefield Park offers seasonal guided walking tours, wayside exhibits, tours of Appomattox Manor and Grant's cabin, and the National Historic District of City Point.

Between June 1864 and April 1865, City Point was transformed from a sleepy village of less than a hundred inhabitants into a bustling supply center for the 100,000 Federal soldiers on the siege lines in front of Petersburg and Richmond.

Grant's headquarters on the lower lawn of Appomattox Manor, where tents or cabins occupied nearly every available square foot of ground, became the nerve center for the Northern war effort, enabling Grant to coordinate operations in all theaters of the war. President Lincoln visited City Point on two occasions, and was here for two of the last three weeks of his life.

Sailor's Creek Battlefield Historical State Park

Lee's ragged, hungry army fled Petersburg and Richmond in four columns. They planned to converge and meet a supply train at Amelia. Further supply would be at Appomattox. Then the resuscitated army would march southwesterly to meet Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's Tennessee Army in North Carolina.

But spring rains, flooded streams, harassment by pursuing Union cavalry and bad luck disrupted the retreat of the tattered, starving Confederates. The expected supplies did not arrive at Amelia. A day was wasted in futile foraging.

Then disaster struck. When the trailing third of Lee's column bogged down in the swampy bottom land along Sailor's Creek near Rice, Federals overtook and decimated the stalled Confederates. Union troops were badly mauled in their initial charge, but artillery ultimately overwhelmed the outgunned defenders. Over 6,000 Confederates were captured, including eight general officers. Total Confederate losses have been estimated at approximately 8,000—nearly a fourth of Lee's men.

Overlooking the battle area is the well-preserved, pre-revolutionary Hillsman House, where wounded of both sides were treated during the battle; bloodstains are still visible. The house is not open to the public, but an audio station outside with framed visuals describes the action here. It is on State Route 617 two miles north of Va. 307 near Rice.