

Central Region

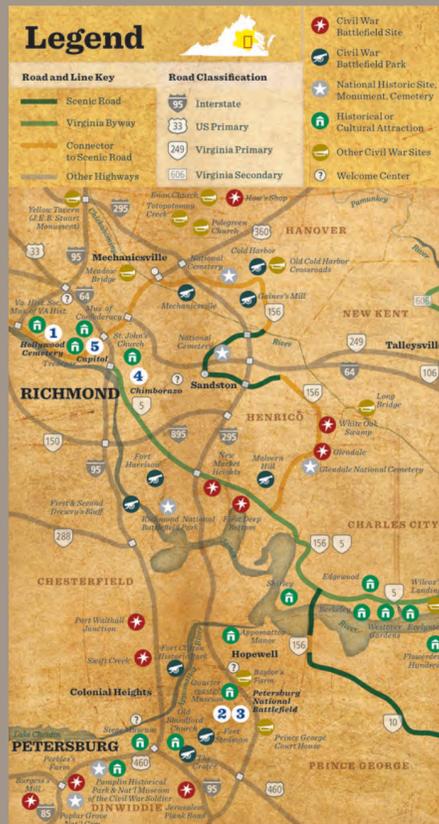
Roll down your windows and enjoy the drive along **Virginia Byway Route 5**. Explore the many Civil War battlefields and sites along this route that link the Confederate Capital of Richmond with the Colonial Capital of Williamsburg.



In May 1864, Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant accompanied Major General George G. Meade's Army of the Potomac south from Germanna Ford toward Richmond. The hope was to lure General Robert E. Lee into a decisive fight. After bloody battles at the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, North Anna River, and Cold Harbor, Lee withdrew behind fortifications east of Richmond and Petersburg in June. For the next nine months, the Union army besieged the two cities until breaking through the Confederate lines and driving Lee west on April 2-3, 1865. Follow the Virginia Civil War trailblazing signs from Germanna Ford to Richmond and Petersburg.



- 1 The Confederate Memorial Pyramid, completed in 1869 of dry-laid granite, commemorates the 18,000 Confederate dead buried in Richmond's Hollywood Cemetery.
- 2 During the Siege of Petersburg, June 1864 to April 1865, Federal forces bombarded the Confederate lines with cannons and mortars. This railroad mortar was known as the Petersburg Express and the Dictator. Image courtesy of the Library of Virginia.
- 3 Petersburg National Battlefield preserves and interprets the site of America's longest siege. Visitors can see miles of Union and Confederate earthworks. The National Battlefield Park also highlights the role of the United States Colored Troops (USCT).
- 4 Richmond National Battlefield Park maintains a fascinating medical museum in this building on Chimborazo Hill, the site of one of the largest hospitals during the war.
- 5 Before dawn on April 3, 1865, Confederate forces evacuating Richmond set military warehouses afire. The flames spread and destroyed much of the commercial district before the Union army extinguished them. Image courtesy of the Library of Virginia.



Northern Region

Travel along Virginia Byways in the Northern region such as **Route 713** where you will experience an area rich in history and culture. Enjoy visiting Civil War battlefields and sites that stretch to Manassas in an area known for its cavalry battles of Aldie, Middleburg and Upperville.



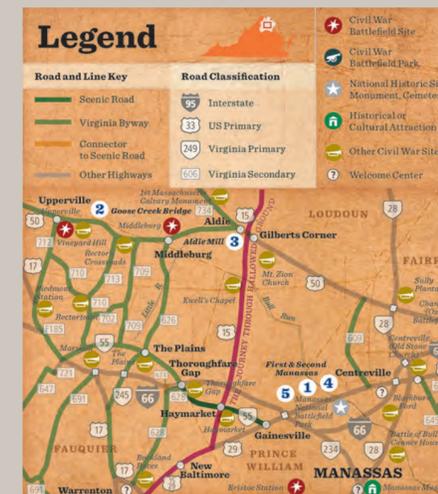
Manassas National Battlefield Park protects and interprets two important battlefields, each the site of a Confederate victory.

There on July 21, 1861, generals P.G.T. Beauregard and Joseph E. Johnston routed the Union army under Brigadier General Irvin McDowell in the first major battle of the war. There also, Brigadier General Thomas J. Jackson earned his famous nickname, "Stonewall."

Major General John Pope lost the Second Battle of Manassas, August 28-31, 1862, despite having the larger army. Although at first he pinned down half of General Robert E. Lee's army under Stonewall Jackson, Pope failed to realize until it was too late that the other half under General James Longstreet was about to strike his left flank. Lee invaded Maryland after this resounding victory.

Follow the Virginia Civil War trailblazing signs to Manassas National Battlefield Park and other Northern Virginia stops.

- 1 At the First Battle of Manassas, the Confederate line on Henry Hill held firm and Stonewall Jackson gained his nickname. This photograph shows the early U.S. monument, dedicated on June 11, 1865, behind a reconstruction of the Henry House.
- 2 Built about 1801-1803, the Goose Creek Stone Bridge on the Ashby's Gap Turnpike was the scene of a horse-artillery duel on June 21, 1863, during the Gettysburg Campaign.
- 3 Aldie Mill, constructed about 1809, operated throughout the war. A cavalry engagement was fought just north of the mill in June 1863 as Major General J.E.B. Stuart screened General Robert E. Lee's infantry from Union cavalry on the march to Pennsylvania.



- 4 The Stone House probably was constructed about 1848. Located on the Warrenton Turnpike, it sheltered wounded Confederate soldiers during the First Battle of Manassas and also served as a Union hospital.
- 5 This 1889 engraving of the First Battle of Manassas conveys the chaos created by nonstandard uniforms and the similar appearance of the U.S. national flag and the first national Confederate flag (on the hill and in the woods to the right). Image courtesy of the Library of Virginia.

For more information about Civil War sites in this region, visit the "Journey Through Hallowed Ground" website: www.hallowedground.org

Southern Region

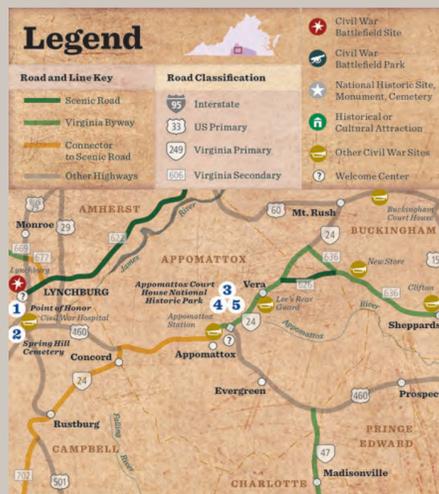
Enjoy your journey on one of Virginia's Byways such as **Route 636** as you meander through this significant Civil War region. Continue driving toward Appomattox where the Civil War came to an end.



Forced from Richmond and Petersburg by the encircling Federals on April 2-3, 1865, General Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia retreated west, planning to turn south to North Carolina. Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant and Major General George G. Meade kept part of the Army of the Potomac between Lee and his objective, however, while the remainder closely pursued the Confederates. At Appomattox Court House, Grant caught up with Lee. The Confederate surrender on April 9, virtually ended America's bloodiest and most devastating war. Follow the Virginia Civil War trailblazing signs from Petersburg to Appomattox and other Southside sites.



- 1 Dr. George Cabell, Sr., built this Federal-style dwelling — named Point of Honor — in 1815. Col. Robert Owen, president of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, owned the house during the war. The railroad, a vital western Confederate supply line, connected Lynchburg to Bristol, Tennessee.
- 2 During the Battle of Lynchburg on June 17-18, 1864, Confederate Gen. Jubal A. Early moved his reserves into the Spring Hill Cemetery to reinforce his lines across the Lynchburg-Salem Turnpike (Fort Avenue) at Fort Early. Before dawn on Sunday, June 19, these troops marched forward into the lines to the right of Fort Early, but by then the Union army had retreated.
- 3 The parlor in the reconstructed McLean House at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park contains reproductions of the tables at which generals Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee sat as Lee surrendered his army on April 9, 1865. Image courtesy of the Library of Virginia.



- 4 For many years, the McLean House was a pile of rubble. It was dismantled in 1893 for display in Washington, D.C., but the plan was never executed. The National Park Service reconstructed the house on its original site late in the 1940s.
- 5 This postwar engraving of Lee's surrender to Grant depicts the conclusion of the bloodiest conflict in the nation's history. Image courtesy of the Library of Virginia.

Valley Region

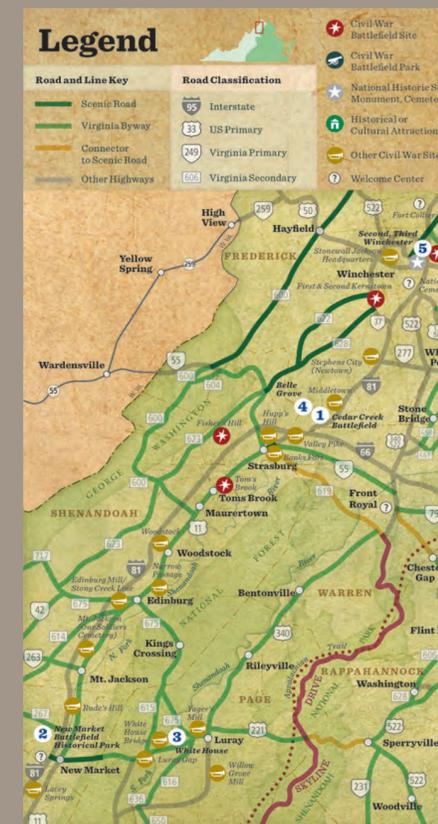
Virginia Byway Route 42 provides one of many scenic routes through the Shenandoah Valley. There were no less than three battles that took place in Winchester and New Market, where a heroic stand was made by the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute from Lexington. You are sure to find an abundance of attractions here in the Valley Region.



In 1862, Stonewall Jackson drove the Federals from the Shenandoah Valley after a brilliant campaign. Two years later, they returned and laid waste the "Breadbasket of the Confederacy." On October 19, 1864, Lieutenant General Jubal A. Early's army attacked Major General Philip H. Sheridan's army at Cedar Creek and drove it north, but when the Federals counterattacked later the same day, Early suffered defeat.

Continue traveling southwest in the valley to the site where numerous Union raids disrupted rail lines to Tennessee and destroyed the vital salt works at Saltville. Follow the Virginia Civil War trailblazing signs from Winchester through the Shenandoah Valley to Cumberland Gap.

- 1 Veterans of the 128th New York State Volunteer Infantry dedicated this monument on their old camp ground at Cedar Creek on October 15, 1907.
- 2 The Virginia Museum of the Civil War New Market Battlefield State Historical Park Hall of Valor Museum commemorates the battle on May 15, 1864.
- 3 Built about 1760, the White House stands near a historic bridge site. During Stonewall Jackson's Shenandoah Valley campaign (April 1862), he ordered the bridge burned.
- 4 Visitors climb the front steps at Belle Grove. Built for Major Isaac Hite in 1794, this was the site of the Cedar Creek Battlefield on October 19, 1864.
- 5 "The Burning," as it became known in the Valley, occurred in October 1864 as Major General Philip H. Sheridan's troops torched barns and mills. Image courtesy of the Library of Virginia.



For more information about Civil War sites in this region, visit the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation website: www.shenandoahwar.org/sites.html