

LEE VS GRANT

THE 1864 CAMPAIGN

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- ### ★ 1864 CAMPAIGN SITES ★
- Gordonsville** – Longstreet's Confederate camp. Home to Exchange Hotel – Civil War Museum.
 - Orange** – Confederates moved from this area to meet Grant in 'The Wilderness'.
 - Clark Mountain** – Confederate observers watched from here as Grant made his move in May 1864.
 - Town of Culpeper** – Union camps dotted area prior to 1864 Overland Campaign.
 - Germania Ford** – Union soldiers crossed here May 4, 1864, starting the "Overland Campaign."
 - Wilderness Battlefield Exhibit Shelter** – National Park site at the scene of heavy fighting May 5-6, 1864.
 - Todd's Tavern** – Union and Confederate cavalry clashed here May 6-7, 1864.
 - Spotsylvania Battlefield** – National Park tour reviews the fighting of May 8-21, 1864.
 - Spotsylvania Court House Historic District** – Small village was shattered by fighting in 1864. Historic walking tours available.
 - Zion Methodist Church** – Spotsylvania landmark. Union army turned to Massaponax here in May 1864.
 - Massaponax Church** – Site of photographs showing Federal high command planning campaign.
 - Plantations on Guinea Station Road** – Antebellum homes line route of Union march in May 1864.
 - Guinea Station** – Site of Stonewall Jackson's death in 1863 is on Union march route a year later.
 - Bethel Church** – Gens. Grant, Meade and Burnside made their headquarters here, May 22-23, 1864.
 - Bowling Green** – Union soldiers broke into stores, freed prisoners and looted the town May 21, 1864, during march to the North Anna River.
 - Milford Station** – Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad station. Site of skirmish prior to North Anna, May 20, 1864.
 - Carmel Church** – Union army reunited here in preparation for attacks at the North Anna River.
 - Ox Ford Battlefield (North Anna River)** – Confederates turn back Union attacks May 24-25, 1864. Hanover County park. Tour information for North Anna battlefield available.
 - Hanover Junction** – Critical railroad junction Lee hoped to protect by defending the North Anna line.
 - Mangoebick Church** – Elements of the Union army marched past here after the North Anna battle.
 - Ashland** – Robert E. Lee marched his troops through here on the way to Cold Harbor.
 - Nelson's Crossing** – Union army II and VI Corps crossed the Pamunkey River here.
 - Haw's Shop/Enon Church** – Fierce cavalry battle fought here May 28, 1864.
 - Totopotomoy Creek** – Site of fighting May 28-June 1, 1864.
 - Yellow Tavern** – Site of the mortal wounding of Confederate Gen. J.E.B. Stuart, May 11, 1864.
 - Polegreen Church** – Church destroyed by artillery June 1, 1864, prior to Cold Harbor.
 - Bethesda Church** – Site of fighting May 30, 1864, as armies concentrated in Cold Harbor area.
 - Old Church** – Parts of Union army passed through here May 31, 1864, en route to Cold Harbor.
 - Battlefield at Cold Harbor** – A National Park visitor center and Hanover County park commemorates and interprets the battles fought May 31-June 12, 1864.
 - Trevilian Station** – Cavalry fought here June 11-12, 1864, as Grant began infantry move.
 - Long Bridge** – Union troops crossed Chickahominy River here after disengaging at Cold Harbor.
 - Wilcox's Landing** – Site of main Union army James River crossing, this via boat. Now a Charles City County park. (No modern bridge.)
 - Flowerdew Hundred** – Parts of Union army crossed to this site on pontoon bridge over James River. Historical park. (No modern bridge.)
 - Prince George Court House** – Large Federal cavalry camp located here.
 - Baylor's Farm** – African-American Union troops involved in fighting here June 15, 1864.
 - Petersburg National Battlefield** – Initial Union assaults at Petersburg defenses, June 15, 1864.

- ### ★ RELATED CIVIL WAR SITES ★
- Kelly's Ford** – Confederate officer John Pelham killed during cavalry battle here March 17, 1863.
 - Brandy Station Battlefield** – Largest cavalry battle on the North American continent, June 9, 1863.
 - Cedar Mountain Battlefield** – Stonewall Jackson led Confederates in battle here August 9, 1862.
 - James City Battlefield** – Day-long cavalry battle here Oct. 10, 1863.
 - Rochelle (Jack's Shop)** – J.E.B. Stuart was almost cornered but escaped during this Sept. 22, 1863 battle.
 - Aquia Landing** – Important Union supply base for campaigns in 1862-1864.
 - Potomac Creek Bridge** – Union supply trains crossed here daily on a "cornstalk and beanpole" bridge.
 - Fredericksburg Visitor Center** – Information here about the city's Civil War history.
 - City Dock** – Union infantry crossed here on a pontoon bridge before assaulting Lee's army, Dec. 1862.
 - Fredericksburg Battlefield Visitor Center** – Information here about the battles at Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania and Chancellorsville.
 - Chancellorsville Battlefield Visitor Center** – National Park visitor center on site of Stonewall Jackson's wounding during May 1863 battle.
 - Salem Church** – Scene of May 3-4, 1863, fighting during the Chancellorsville Campaign.
 - Rio Hill** – Union cavalry, commanded by Gen. George Custer, attacked Confederate winter camp here February 29, 1864.
 - Scottsville** – Union soldiers burned buildings as they moved through here in early March 1865.
 - Hanover Tavern** – J.E.B. Stuart passed through here on famous ride around McClellan in 1862.
 - Meadow Farm Museum** – Antebellum farm interpreting agrarian life during the Civil War.
 - Beaver Dam Creek** – National Park commemorating start of Seven Days' Battles, June 26, 1862.
 - Gainess' Mill** – National Park commemorating fighting here June 27, 1862.
 - Dabbs House** – Lee's first headquarters (June 1862) as commander of the Army of Northern Virginia.
 - Dispatch Station** – Richmond and York River Railroad station. Site of Federal march, June 1864.
 - Tunstall Station** – Richmond and York River Railroad station. Attacked by Confederate cavalry, June, 1862.
 - Museum of the Confederacy** – Largest collection of Confederate artifacts housed in a modern museum. Also, the Confederate White House is restored and open for tours.
 - Virginia Historical Society** – Houses the murals, "Four Seasons of the Confederacy," and world's largest collection of Confederate-made weapons.
 - Richmond National Battlefield Park Visitor Center** – Explore Richmond's battlefields with exhibits, film and ranger assistance.
 - Belle Isle** – Site of notorious Civil War prison camp holding Union enlisted men. Now a city park.
 - Confederate Navy Yard and Rocketts Landing** – Site of busy deepwater port and ironclad ship-building facility on the James River.
 - Libby Prison (site)** – Waterfront warehouse became a prison for Union officers.
 - Seven Pines** – Scene of heavy fighting May 31, 1862.
 - Samarra Church** – Confederate cavalry victory under Gen. Wade Hampton, June 24, 1864.
 - Malvern Hill** – Union defense here holds in last of the Seven Days' Battles, July 1, 1862.
 - Drewry's Bluff** – Confederate guns above the James turned back Federal gunboats May 15, 1862.
 - Fort Stevens** – Scene of fighting May 14-16, 1864, during Bermuda Hundred campaign.
 - Deep Bottom** – James River crossing used by Union forces to attack Richmond defenses in 1864.
 - Dutch Gap** – Union canal dug to cut off James River "curl" and avoid Confederate river defenses.
 - Battery Dantzler** – One of the Confederate James River forts Dutch Gap was dug to avoid.
 - Parker's Battery** – Part of Confederate Howlett Line protecting Petersburg-Richmond front.
 - Bermuda Hundred Landing** – Union troops under Gen. Benjamin Butler landed here May 5, 1864.
 - City Point Unit** – Union supply depot and U.S. Grant's headquarters during 1864-1865 siege of Petersburg.
 - Depot Field Hospital (site)** – Up to 10,000 Union patients treated in largest City Point hospital.
 - Weston Manor** – Antebellum structure provides setting for interpretation of Civil War civilian life.
 - Union Fort** – Union fortification in Hopewell city park protected perimeter of City Point supply base.
 - Petersburg National Battlefield** – Site of opposing lines during siege lasting 9½ months.
 - Blandford Church** – Situated just behind the Confederate lines – site was used as a temporary field hospital after the Battle of the Crater. Confederate cemetery adjacent.
 - Fort Davis** – Built as result of Union capture of Jerusalem Plank Road and is one of the largest forts surrounding Petersburg.
 - South Side Station** – Oldest remaining railroad station in Virginia, during siege the building was under bombardment by Union artillery. Lee's Retreat tour begins here.



Union supply wagons cross the Rappahannock River as Federal troops fought in The Wilderness.



Confederate soldiers beg Lee to return to the rear as fighting grows intense in The Wilderness.



Lieutenant Colonel Charles L. Chandler rallying the 57th Massachusetts Infantry at Ox Ford, May 24, 1864.



One of a series of photographs by Timothy O'Sullivan of a Union high command meeting at Massaponax Church. U.S. Grant is leaning over a church pew conferring with his commanders.



Confederate cavalry commander J.E.B. Stuart (inset) was mortally wounded during the battle of Yellow Tavern, May 11, 1864.



The first Union attacks on thinly held Confederate lines at Petersburg were successful, but resistance stiffened resulting in a siege.

LEE'S RETREAT

VIRGINIA IS FOR LOVERS