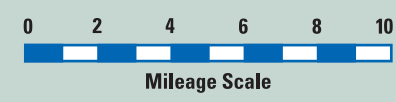


# LEE'S RETREAT

THE FINAL CAMPAIGNS

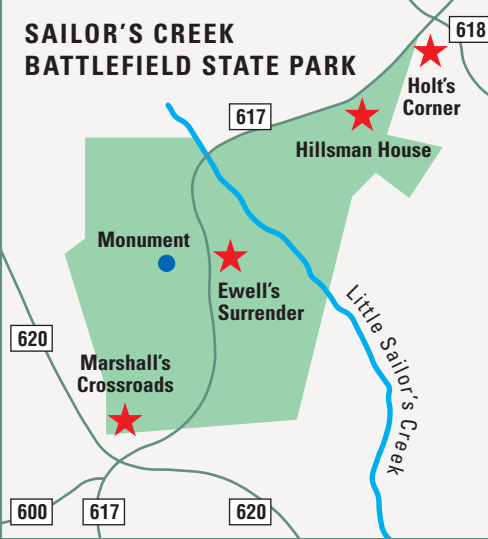
- Lee's Retreat Driving Route
- Wilson-Kautz Raid Driving Route
- Alternate Wilson-Kautz Raid Driving Route
- Lee's Retreat Site
- Wilson-Kautz Raid Site
- Other Civil War Site
- State or National Park
- Information



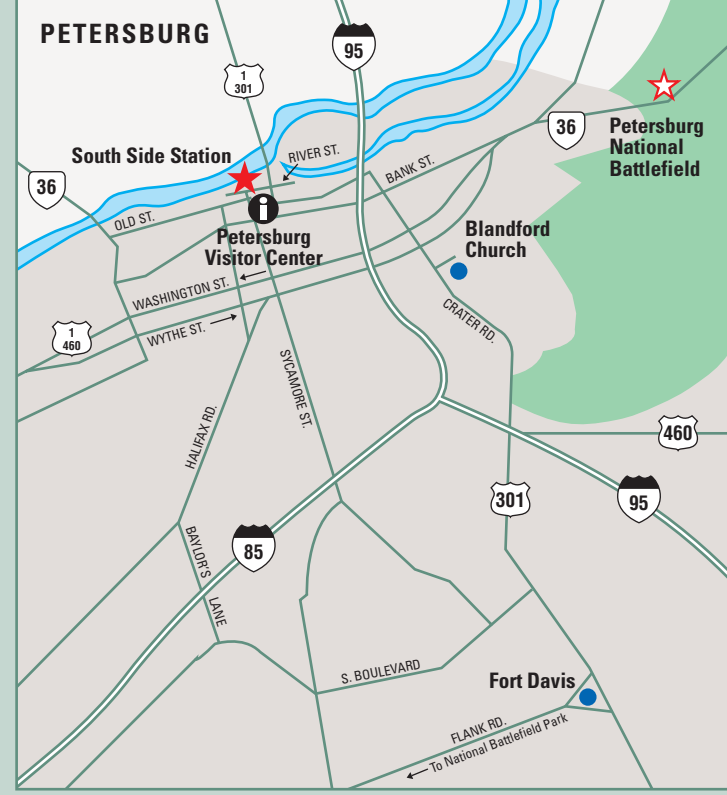
**SHENANDOAH VALLEY**  
AVENUE OF INVASION  
(Lexington, 50 miles)



Surrender of Gen. Ewell's Corps at Sailor's Creek, by Alfred R. Waud.



With its many historic sites and battlefields, the City of Petersburg today is a perfect place to begin your adventure through the final days of the Civil War.



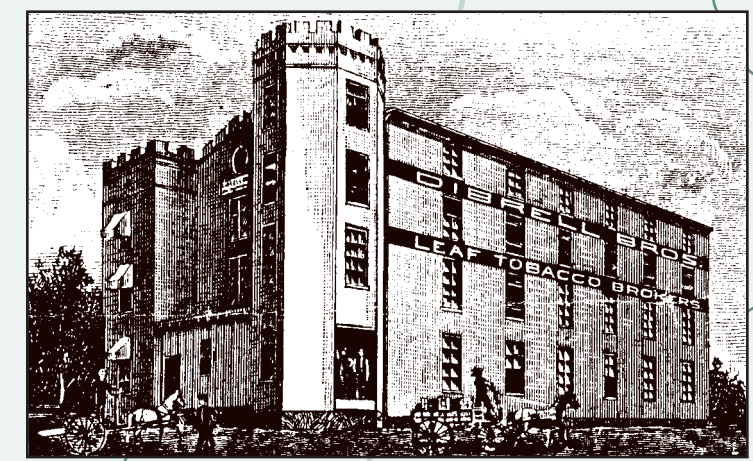
**LEE VS GRANT**  
THE 1864 CAMPAIGN

Virginia is for Lovers

**1862**  
PENINSULA CAMPAIGN  
CIVIL WAR IN Tidewater  
(Suffolk, 30 miles)



"Victory or Death, The Last Stand of the Savannah Vol. Guard at the Battle of Sailor's Creek, VA, April 6, 1865" by Keith Rocco.



This 1850's etching shows the Danville Prison much unchanged from its construction in 1855.



This communion set was stolen by the raiders from St. John's Church and recovered days later at Ream's Station.



Looking much the way it did in 1865, this rural part of Virginia is rich in scenic and natural resources. As seen in this Edward Beyer lithograph of High Bridge in Prince Edward County, the Appomattox River continues to be a strong link to the region.

## LEE'S RETREAT SITES

- South Side Railroad Station** - This railroad was Lee's last supply line coming into Petersburg. When it was cut, Lee was forced to withdraw from the Richmond-Petersburg front.
- Pamplin Park Civil War Site** - Here the Union's Sixth Army Corps broke through the Confederate line defending Petersburg, causing a series of actions which led to the evacuation of the city that evening by Lee's army.
- Sutherland Station** - The engagement here enabled Grant's forces to sever the South Side Railroad, Lee's last supply line into Petersburg.
- Namozine Church** - A rear guard cavalry skirmish took place around the church as Lee's soldiers marched toward Amelia Court House.
- Amelia Court House** - General Lee brought all his troops to this village from Richmond and Petersburg, hoping to continue into North Carolina and join forces with General Joseph E. Johnston's army.
- Jetersville** - On his advance toward North Carolina, Lee ran into Union forces here, thus forcing him to change direction and march to Farmville.

- Amelia Springs** - At this point, the Union army came in contact with Lee's rear guard as the Confederates completed their night march to avoid Grant's troops at Jetersville.
- Deatonville** - Constantly pressing the Confederate line of march, Union troops fought a brief action here on the way to Farmville.
- Holt's Corner** - At this road junction, part of Lee's army turned north while the main portion continued ahead to the crossing of Little Sailor's Creek.
- Hillsman House** - Union and Confederate forces fought a battle here on the slope across the creek from this dwelling, with most of the Southern troops surrendering. The house was used as a hospital.
- Marshall's Crossroads** - At this intersection, Union cavalry fought Confederate infantry. The Confederates eventually withdrew from the field or were captured.
- Lockett House** - Fighting took place around this house as can be attested to by the numerous bullet holes that are still visible. It was later used as a hospital after the battle at the creek below.
- Double Bridges** - The Confederate column and wagon train which turned off at Holt's Corner became bogged down while crossing Sailor's Creek and were attacked by Union forces.

- Rice's Depot** - Confederate troops entrenched here to protect the road from Burkeville Junction and skirmished with Union troops advancing from that direction.
- Cavalry Battle at High Bridge** - About 900 Union troops were sent on a mission to burn this South Side Railroad structure over the Appomattox River. In the engagement that followed, most were captured, and their mission was a failure.
- Farmville** - This tobacco town of 1,500 in 1865 saw both armies march through it. Lee, hoping to issue rations here for his army, was unsuccessful and then crossed to the north side of the Appomattox River.
- Cumberland Church** - Union troops, successfully crossing the river at High Bridge, attacked Lee's army around the church and forced him to delay his march until nightfall.
- High Bridge** - Early in the morning, Confederate forces burned four spans of High Bridge but failed to destroy the lower wagon bridge. Consequently, Federal forces were able to continue their pursuit of Lee's army north of the Appomattox River.
- Clifton** - Generals Grant and Meade used this location for their headquarters during the night. Grant stayed in the house, and it was here where he received Lee's second letter suggesting a peace meeting. He left the next morning and rode on to Appomattox Court House.

- New Store** - At this point General Lee's army would change its line of march. Gordon's corps now took the lead while Longstreet's corps became the rear guard. They would continue to be pursued by Union army corps under the direction of Generals Humphreys and Wright.
- Lee's Rear Guard** - Confederate General James Longstreet built breastworks here to protect the rear of Lee's army, most of which was four miles south at Appomattox Court House.
- Battle of Appomattox Station** - In the evening, Union cavalry captured four trains of supplies at the station intended for Lee's army. Also captured nearby, after a brief engagement, were portions of the Confederate wagon train and twenty-five cannons.
- Burkeville** - The junction of the South Side and Richmond & Danville Railroads, this location served as an important logistics and supply base during and after the Appomattox Campaign.
- Crewe** - Originally called Robertson's Switch, near here General Grant made a cross-country night ride to join Generals Sheridan and Meade at Jetersville. Plans would be made for operations against Lee's army the next day.
- Nottoway Court House** - Portions of the Union army passed through the village in their pursuit of Lee's army. Grant spent part of the evening of April 5th here.

- Wilson-Kautz Raid Sites**
- Prince George Court House** - U.S. Gens. Wilson & Kautz departed nearby for their 300-mile cavalry raid to destroy railroads in Southside VA.
- Ream's Station** - Station burned by Wilson-Kautz raiders on June 22, 1864. During the expedition's return to Petersburg on June 28, a 10-hour skirmish ensued nearby between the Federal raiders and Confederate Gen. William Mahone's forces.
- Five Forks** - The raiders passed here on their initial movement toward the South Side R.R. Here, Gen. Wilson learned of the Confederate attack on his rear guard at Dinwiddie Court House.
- Ford's Depot** - The Wilson-Kautz raiders reached this point at sundown on June 22 and destroyed two trains and military supplies.
- Black's & White's Station** - A local resident gave Wilson incorrect directions which allowed Confederate forces to block the Federal advance temporarily.
- Battle of Nottoway** - First sizable engagement fought on the Wilson-Kautz Raid.

- St. Mark's Store** - Parties of Union foragers roamed in search of food and horses, meeting sporadic resistance.
- Burkeville Junction** - This junction of the South Side R.R. and Richmond & Danville R.R. was a key objective of the Wilson-Kautz Raid.
- Meherrin Station** - Wilson, entrenched at Nottoway Court House, received word of Kautz's success in destroying Burkeville Junction. Both Union columns rejoined here by nightfall of June 24.
- Keyville** - The combined Wilson-Kautz column reached here by nightfall of June 24.
- Charlotte Court House** - After the destruction of railroad facilities at Burkeville Junction, Meherrin Station and Keyville, fears of local citizens were eased when the detachment burned no buildings.
- Drakes Branch** - The Union force halted here for two hours on June 25 and continued destroying track.
- Carrington's Mill** - Rufus Barringer's North Carolina Brigade attacked the Federal rear guard on the hill north of here.
- Mulberry Hill** - Union headquarters during the Battle of Staunton River Bridge.

- Roanoke Station** - Railroad track was destroyed here to proceed north toward Ream's Station.
- Staunton River Battlefield St. Park** - Confederate earthworks remain from the June 25, 1864 battle.
- Wylliesburgh** - Site of the expedition's first pause following the Battle of Staunton River Bridge. From this point on, the Federal raiders were in a race to safety.
- Christiansville** - Fatigued and disorganized following the rout at Staunton River Bridge, parties of Federal troops took farm animals and personal property from area homes.
- Mt. Horeb Church** - Skirmish site where Confederate Gen. Rufus Barringer's N.C. Brigade struck the rear of the Federal column.
- St. John's Church** - Communion set from the church was stolen by the raiders and recovered days later at Ream's Station.
- Danieltown** - Seven local men captured 32 of Wilson's cavalrymen near here.
- Smoky Ordinary** - Wilson's raiders camped here on their retreat to the Union lines at Petersburg following their repulse at Staunton River Bridge.

- Other Civil War Sites**
- City Point/Hopewell** - At the confluence of the James and Appomattox rivers, the Union army was supplied from here via railroad and wagon. Gen. U.S. Grant's headquarters cabin remains here.
- Blandford Church/Petersburg** - Special Confederate burial section and Tiffany glass windows commemorating the southern states.
- Fort Davis/Petersburg** - One of a series of Union fortifications encircling the town.
- Siege Museum** - Museum highlights events and lifestyles during Petersburg's Civil War siege.
- Fort Early** - Earthen defenses remain from May 1864 Battle of Lynchburg.
- Old Court House Museum** - 1850s court house houses museum of Lynchburg history.
- Confederate Cemetery/Lynchburg** - 1806 cemetery with well-interpreted Civil War section & medical museum.
- Sandusky/Lynchburg** - Union Gen. David Hunter's HQ during May 1864 Battle of Lynchburg.
- Danville Fortifications** - Earthen fortifications located on the hills overlooking the Dan River.
- Danville R.R. Station** - Richmond & Danville R.R. terminus. Road used as supply route and later as an escape route for the Confederate government.
- Prison No. 6/Danville** - Only survivor of tobacco warehouses converted into prisons during the war.
- Sutherlin Mansion/Danville** - Known as the "Last Capitol of the Confederacy," Confederate Pres. Davis and his family stayed here April 3-10, 1865.
- Bilhartz, Hall & Co./Chatham** - Site of 1862 manufacturer of rare "rising breech" carbine rifles.
- Village View Manor/Emporia** - 1790s home hosted Confederate Gens. attempting to head off a Union raid against railroad bridges in Dec. 1864.

**WILSON \* KAUTZ RAID**