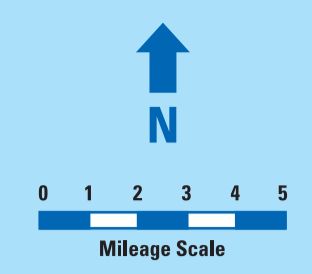


# 1862 PENINSULA CAMPAIGN

## CIVIL WAR IN TIDEWATER



- Peninsula Campaign Driving Route
- Seven Days Battles Driving Route
- ⋯ Alternate Peninsula Campaign Driving Route
- ★ 1862 Peninsula Campaign
- ★ Museums and Visitor Centers
- More Civil War Sites
- Parks

- ### ★ MARCH UP THE PENINSULA ★
- Fort Monroe - Largest masonry fortification in America and an important Union base for campaigns throughout the Civil War.
  - Fort Wool - The companion fortification to Fort Monroe. The fort was used in operations against Confederate-held Norfolk in 1861-1862.
  - Hampton - Confederates burned this port town to block its use by the Federals on August 7, 1861.
  - St. John's Church - This church is the only surviving building from the 1861 burning of Hampton.
  - Big Bethel - This June 10, 1861, engagement was the first land battle of the Civil War.
  - Monitor-Merrimack Overlook - Scene of the March 9, 1862, Battle of the Ironclads.
  - Congress and Cumberland Overlook - Scene of the March 8, 1862, sinking of the USS *Cumberland* and USS *Congress* by the ironclad CSS *Virginia* (*Merrimack*).
  - St. Luke's Church - Built in 1832, the church was a Confederate campground.
  - Fort Boykin - This star fort was the southside anchor of the Warwick-Yorktown Line.
  - Young's Mill - The earthworks located near this 1820 tide mill were part of Magruder's defenses.
  - Warwick Court House - Built in 1810, it served as IV Corps Commander Brig. Gen. Erasmus D. Keyes' headquarters. The gas balloon, *Constitution*, was deployed at this site.
  - Battle of Lee's Mill - These fortifications were the scene of the April 5, 1862, engagement which prompted Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan to besiege Magruder's Warwick-Yorktown Line.
  - Matthew Jones House - This 1725 house was the home of 1st Lt. William B. Jones and Sgt. Henry F. Jones.
  - Skiffes Creek - This redoubt is part of the Skiffes Creek Line, built to defend Magruder's Mulberry Island-James River Line.
  - Lee Hall - This antebellum mansion was used as a headquarters building by Confederate generals John Bankhead Magruder and Joseph E. Johnston.
  - Battle of Dam No. 1 - This April 16, 1862, engagement was McClellan's only effort to break Magruder's defenses.
  - Endview - This 1760 house served as a Confederate and Union hospital.
  - Gloucester Point - Companion batteries to those at Yorktown, these defenses helped block the York River to McClellan's use during the Peninsula Campaign.
  - Yorktown - A major link in Magruder's 2nd Peninsula Defensive Line and the focus of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan's siege April 5-May 3, 1862.
  - Yorktown Waterfront - Once the Confederates abandoned Yorktown it became a busy Union port.
  - Redoubt 12 - Part of Magruder's Williamsburg Line.
  - Fort Magruder - The center of the Williamsburg (3rd) Defensive Line and the scene of fierce fighting during the Battle of Williamsburg.
  - Battle of Williamsburg - This section of the battlefield was known as the Bloody Ravine.
  - Williamsburg Line - These redoubts supported the defense of Fort Magruder as well as repelling Union attacks against the Confederate right during the May 5, 1862, Battle of Williamsburg.
  - Quarterpath Road - J.E.B. Stuart used this historic road trace while acting as a rear guard for the retreating Confederate army.
  - Wren Building - Confederate troops under Brig. Gen. Jubal Early encamped here prior to the May 5, 1862, Battle of Williamsburg.
  - Jamestown Island - Fortified by Confederates in 1861 to defend the James River approach to Richmond.
  - Eltham's Landing - Scene of May 7, 1862, engagement between Union troops under Brig. Gen. William Franklin and Confederate troops commanded by Maj. Gen. Gustavus Smith.
  - New Kent Court House - Confederate and Union troops passed through here en route to Richmond.
  - Talleyville Crossroads - J.E.B. Stuart passed through this strategic crossroads on June 13, 1862, during his "Ride Around McClellan."
  - Tunstall Station - This Richmond and York River railroad station was attacked by the Confederate Cavalry.
  - Drewry's Bluff - Confederate batteries above the James River repulse Union gun boats, including the *Monitor*, on May 15, 1862.
  - Seven Pines - Scene of Joe Johnston's attack against McClellan's army on May 31, 1862.
  - Dabbs House - Lee's first headquarters (June 1862) as commander of the Army of Northern Virginia.

- ### ★ SEVEN DAYS BATTLES ★
- Chickahominy Bluffs - Served as jumping off point for Confederate advance into Mechanicsville.
  - Beaver Dam Creek - On June 26, 1862, the Confederate army unsuccessfully attacked the Union forces at Ellerson's Mill on Beaver Dam Creek.
  - Gaines' Mill - The largest of the Seven Days Battles, the Confederate forces struck Union troops under the command of Brig. Gen. Fitz-John Porter.
  - Savage's Station - This June 29, 1862, engagement was part of the Seven Days Battles.
  - White Oak Swamp - "Stonewall" Jackson met strong Union resistance here and failed to support Confederate attacks at Glendale.
  - Glendale - At this crossroads on June 30, 1862, Lee's greatest attempt to destroy McClellan's army ended in failure.
  - Malvern Hill - This July 1, 1862, engagement was the last of the Seven Days Battles.
  - Harrison's Landing (Berkeley Plantation) - The Peninsula Campaign came to an end when McClellan's army arrived at this position on the James River.

- ### ★ RELATED TIDEWATER SITES ★
- Newport News POW Camp - Monument honors Confederate prisoners who died in the nearby Union POW Camp at Camp Butler, April-July 1865.
  - Gosport Navy Yard - The oldest U.S. Naval shipyard, it was here that the ironclad CSS *Virginia* (*Merrimack*) was created. (Tour by trolley and Carrie B Harbor Tour only.)
  - Portsmouth Naval Hospital - Used by Confederate and Union armies, 1861-1865.
  - Portsmouth's Olde Towne Historic District - Revolutionary and Civil War homes can be found in this one-square-mile historic district.
  - Battle of Smithfield - Confederates repulse the Union advance on January 31 and February 1, 1864, destroying the Union gunboat, USS *Smith-Briggs*.
  - Fort Norfolk - Occupied by both Confederate and Union forces during the Civil War.
  - Riddick's Folly - This 1837 Greek Revival home was occupied by Maj. Gen. J.J. Peck as his headquarters during the 1863 Suffolk Siege.
  - Siege of Suffolk - Lt. Gen. James Longstreet besieged Maj. Gen. J.J. Peck's 25,000 strong Union force in Suffolk from April 11-May 4, 1863.
  - Dismal Swamp Canal - The oldest operating artificial waterway in America, it provided access between the Chesapeake Bay and the North Carolina Sounds.
  - Village of Deep Creek - An important commercial center on the Great Dismal Swamp Canal.
  - Village of Great Bridge - A strategic crossing of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.
  - Pleasant Grove Baptist Church Cemetery - A monument to the "Jackson Grays," honors the regiment that was formed on the churchyard by Colonel William H. Stewart.
  - Glencoe - Home of Lt. William Wallace, of the "Jackson Grays."

