

**Lincoln's 1865
Itinerary**

1. Grant's Cabin at City Point
2. Fort Wadsworth
3. Point of Rocks
4. Fort Mahone
5. Wallace House
6. Centre Hill



Historical photos courtesy of the Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division

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Visit One

July 7, 1862 – President Lincoln and military party leave Washington on the Ariel to visit General McClellan and the Army of the Potomac at Harrison's Landing at Berkeley Plantation.

July 8, 1862 – Lincoln arrives at Harrison's Landing at 6:00p.m. He then reviews McClellan's Army by corps and divisions until 9:00p.m.

July 9, 1862 – Lincoln talks with officers of the Army about military problems and records the results in a memorandum. He then leaves on the Ariel for the return trip to Washington.

Visit Two

June 20, 1864 – Lincoln departs Washington on the USS Baltimore at 5:00p.m.

June 21, 1864 – Lincoln lands at City Point (today's Hopewell) and visits General Grant's headquarters. He then meets a division of U.S. Colored Troops.

June 22, 1864 – Lincoln and Grant take a trip up the James River. The President visits Bermuda Hundred in Chesterfield County. He then travels up the Appomattox River to Point of Rocks in Chesterfield and tours the Bermuda Hundred defenses of General Benjamin Butler. Later, Lincoln boards the USS Baltimore to return to Washington.

June 23, 1864 – Lincoln returns to Washington.

Lincoln Timeline

President Abraham Lincoln visited the Petersburg area on three occasions: at the end of the Peninsula campaign (July 1862); immediately following the end of the opening assault on Petersburg (June 1864); and during the final push ending the war (March 24 - April 8, 1865).

Visit 3

March 23, 1865 – Lincoln, along with son Tad and wife Mary, board the River Queen and depart for City Point (today's Hopewell).

March 24, 1865 – The River Queen arrives at City Point.

March 25, 1865 – Lincoln sees the smoke and hears the sounds of the 6th Corps picket line attack from Fort Wadsworth with his son Tad.

March 26, 1865 – Lincoln spends the day traveling up the James River visiting troops at Aiken's Landing in Henrico County. The President rides by horse over muddy roads to visit a division of black troops. Mary Lincoln and Julia Grant follow in an ambulance wagon. Lincoln returns to the River Queen for dinner.

March 27, 1865 – Lincoln travels up the Appomattox River to Point of Rocks in Chesterfield County, where he visits wounded soldiers.

March 28, 1865 – Lincoln holds a conference with General Grant and others aboard the River Queen at City Point.

March 29, 1865 – Grant boards a train preparing to move his headquarters closer to anticipated hot spots at the western end of his siege lines. Lincoln sees Grant off then returns to Point of Rocks.

March 30, 1865 – Lincoln spends the day in the cabin of Lt. Colonel Theodore Bowers at City Point waiting on news of the war.

March 31, 1865 – Lincoln receives word from Grant that Union troops are now in command of the White Oak Road area in Dinwiddie County.

April 1, 1865 – Mary Lincoln goes back to Washington, while Lincoln receives word about the victory at Five Forks in Dinwiddie County. Lincoln is awakened around 2:00a.m. by a dream of his death.

April 2, 1865 – Grant sends Lincoln a telegram informing him about the complete capture of Petersburg, with 12,000 prisoners and fifty guns taken.

April 3, 1865 – Lincoln travels by train to the fallen city of Petersburg. The President leaves the train and rides by horse to Fort Mahone, where he weeps when he sees dead Union and Confederate troops from the April 2 battle. Lincoln then proceeds to the Wallace House where he meets with General Grant.

April 4, 1865 – Lincoln visits Richmond. The Capital of the Confederacy has fallen to the Union Army. He then spends the night on board the Malvern.

April 5, 1865 – Lincoln returns to City Point.

April 6, 1865 – Mrs. Lincoln returns to City Point and visits Richmond.

April 7, 1865 – Lincoln visits Petersburg again, arriving by train in the city's Old Towne area. He travels by carriage to Centre Hill Mansion where he meets with General George Hartstaff.

April 8, 1865 – Lincoln visits the Depot Field Hospital at City Point and then departs for Washington.



Lincoln at General Grant's Headquarters at City Point

While laying siege to Petersburg, General Ulysses S. Grant established his headquarters at City Point, a small port town at the confluence of the James and Appomattox Rivers. Overnight, the town and adjacent Appomattox Plantation became one of the busiest ports in the world as hundreds of ships delivered food, clothing and ammunition to the Union Army. President Abraham Lincoln spent two of the last three weeks of his life at City Point overseeing the final push of the Civil War. Lincoln's wife, Mary, his youngest son Tad, and Mrs. Lincoln's dress designer, Elizabeth Keckley, accompanied the President to City Point. Lincoln's son, Robert, a captain in the Union Army, Grant's wife, Julia, and their son, Jesse, were also at City Point. President Lincoln visited Grant's cabin almost daily for meetings and general conversation.

Lincoln at City Point Dock

There were hundreds of ships, barges, and sailboats at City Point every day during the Siege of Petersburg. Huge warehouses built along the waterway stored food for 100,000 soldiers and forage for 65,000 horses and mules. Seven hospitals, covering an area of 200 acres, could treat up to 10,000 patients. The River Queen, a Union steamboat used by President Lincoln, was anchored in the James River. The River Queen docked when Lincoln came ashore. A noted meeting with General Grant, General William T. Sherman, Rear Admiral David Porter and President Lincoln took place on The River Queen. While sleeping on The River Queen at City Point, President Lincoln dreamed of his death.



Handshake

When Lincoln visited the Army hospital at City Point with the intention of shaking hands with every man there, the surgeon warned the President that his goal might be overly ambitious. Lincoln was determined, and shook all five thousand hands in the hospital. After the tour, when the surgeon expressed concern that Lincoln may have completely worn out his hand and arm, the President, famed for his log-splitting youth, smiled, picked up an axe, chopped some nearby wood, then held the axe out horizontally for several moments. Other strong men who witnessed the incident were unable to repeat the maneuver.

Source: The Every-Day Life of Abraham Lincoln, by Francis F. Brown, verified by the research of Noah Andre Trudeau



Socks and Berth

When the River Queen was called to Norfolk for two days, Lincoln stayed aboard Admiral David Porter's ship the Malvern. When the President retired for the night, he put his socks outside the door, where they were observed to have holes in them. They were darned secretly. In the morning, the President remarked on the miraculous repair of his socks. He also said that while he slept well, at 6'4", he was too long for the 6 foot berth. When Lincoln left for the day, carpenters were dispatched to expand the room. The next morning, Lincoln said, "A greater miracle than ever happened last night; I shrank six inches in length and about a foot sideways."

Source: The Petersburg Campaign, Abraham Lincoln at City Point, March 20-April 9, 1865, by Donald C. Pfanz

Kittens

Lincoln fell in love at City Point with three orphaned kittens. Upon discovering them, Lincoln immediately gathered the kittens onto his lap, eliciting a promise from one of the officers stationed there that they be treated kindly. Lincoln could frequently be found playing with the kittens. "It well illustrated the kindness of the man's disposition, and showed the childlike simplicity which was mingled with the grandeur of his nature," Colonel Horace Porter wrote.

Source: The Petersburg Campaign, Abraham Lincoln at City Point, March 20-April 9, 1865, by Donald C. Pfanz



Lincoln at Appomattox Plantation

Appomattox Plantation was the home of the Eppes family prior to 1862 when Union forces shelled the house, forcing the family to leave the 2,300 acre plantation. Dr. Richard Eppes became a contract surgeon at a Confederate hospital in Petersburg. In 1864, U.S. Quartermaster General Rufus Ingalls established headquarters in the house. A telegraph office was constructed just off the east porch, and hundreds of tents and cabins were raised on the grounds. There are no reports that President Lincoln entered the house, even though he spent time in the telegraph office.



Cedar Lane & Pecan Avenue
Hopewell, VA 23860
(804) 458-9504
www.nps.gov/pete



While you are here also visit

City Point National Cemetery



More than 5,200 Union troops are buried here, including 1,000 African Americans who died fighting during the Siege of Petersburg. The wall around the cemetery is constructed with stones from Point of Rocks. Free admission.

10th Avenue at Davis Street, Hopewell, VA 23860 (804) 795-2031
www.cem.va.gov/CEM

City Point Early History Museum at St. Dennis Chapel

St. Dennis Chapel was built by the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps in 1887 as a Catholic Church. The exhibit "Seeking Freedom Where The Rivers Meet: Contrabands, Colored Troops and City Point" fills the chapel. The exhibition reflects the African American experience of moving from slavery to freedom during the Civil War. Stories of individuals who became contrabands, and then supporters of the Union cause come to life.



609 Brown Avenue
Hopewell, VA 23860
(804) 458-4682
www.historichopewell.org

Weston Plantation



Weston Plantation, built in 1789, is an elegant, five-bay home overlooking the Appomattox River in Hopewell. Emma Woods, a 12 year-old who moved to Weston during the last months of the Civil War, kept a journal of her family's experience there. Emma notes in her diary that her sister fell sick and was attended by President Lincoln's Surgeon General Dr. Joseph K. Barnes. Barnes was with President Lincoln in his final hours and was present at his death. Admission fee charged. Gift shop on site.

21st Avenue and Weston Lane, Hopewell, VA 23860
(804) 458-4682 www.historichopewell.org

U.S. Army Quartermaster Museum

The U.S. Army Quartermaster Museum is home to significant artifacts including General Grant's saddle used on his favorite horse, Cincinnati. President Lincoln rode Cincinnati into Petersburg on April 3, 1865. An interactive exhibit, "A War of Supply: The Quartermaster Department in the Civil War" is featured. Other Civil War artifacts include Grant's Wagon Ambulance, and extremely rare uniforms. Free admission.

1201 22nd Street, Fort Lee, VA 23801
(804) 734-4203
www.qmmuseum.lee.army.mil



U.S. Army Women's Museum



The U.S. Army Women's Museum celebrates the contributions of women to the Army from the American Revolution to present. A replica display of Civil War camp life invites visitors to try on period clothing, handle reproduction firearms and experience everyday life. Other exhibits show the contributions of women, such as Dr. Mary Walker, a contracted surgeon, and explain why some women disguised themselves as men in order to serve in the Armies of both the North and the South.

Gift shop on site.
2100 A Avenue
Fort Lee, VA 23801
(804) 734-4327
www.awm.lee.army.mil

Prince George County Regional Heritage Center



6406 Courthouse Drive, Prince George, VA 23875
(804) 863-0212
www.princegeorgevahistoricalociety.org

City Point Open Air Museum

City Point was founded in 1613 by Sir Thomas Dale for the Virginia Company. The City Point Open Air Museum includes 25 historic homes and structures, with most focusing on City Point's Civil War history.



Petersburg National Battlefield Eastern Front

Almost one quarter of the Civil War was fought around Petersburg for control of the railroads and supply lines that the Confederacy desperately needed for survival. Petersburg National Battlefield tells the story of the nine and one-half month siege that caused the collapse of the Confederacy. A highlight of the Eastern Front driving tour is the scene of one of the War's most spectacular events, the Battle of the Crater. Admission fee charged. Visitor Center and gift shop on site.



5001 Siege Road
Petersburg, VA 23803
(804) 732-3531 ext. 200
www.nps.gov/pete

Located in the 1883 Courthouse, the Heritage Center brings together centuries of artifacts and stories about one of the most historic counties in Virginia. Prince George County is best known for its association with the Civil War. During the Siege of Petersburg, many of the battles, including the Battle of the Crater, were fought on what was then Prince George County soil. Many of Lincoln's travels were in Prince George. Heritage Center exhibits include the history of one of its native sons, Edmund Ruffin, who is credited with firing the first shot of the war on April 12, 1861 at Fort Sumter. A collection of Civil War artifacts are displayed, along with the story of General Wade Hampton's Beefsteak Raid. Free Admission. For group tours, please call in advance. Gift shop on site.

Lincoln at Fort Wadsworth

On the afternoon of March 25, 1865, President Lincoln and his family took a special train to Patrick Station in Dinwiddie County. Lincoln passed through the battlefield of the opening assaults on Petersburg. A bloody battle had just been fought at Fort Stedman. Lincoln and his party, which included Major General George Meade and Colonel Horace Porter, ride horses and take carriages from Patrick Station to Fort Wadsworth, a key point in the Union line. Lincoln spends two hours watching Federal troops attempting to drive in Confederate pickets, in a major skirmish with sharp fighting. It is here that Lincoln takes his son Tad by the hand and explains what is happening and its importance in history. On Lincoln's return to City Point by train, cars are filled with the wounded from the skirmish Lincoln witnessed.



At the intersection of
Halifax and Flank Roads
Petersburg, VA 23803
(804) 732-3531 ext. 200
www.nps.gov/pete

Lincoln in Petersburg April 3, 1865

On the morning of April 3, 1865, President Lincoln awoke at City Point to the news that Petersburg had fallen. Lincoln immediately left for the City to meet with General Grant. Lincoln traveled by train to just outside Petersburg, then rode Grant's horse, Cincinnati, along the abandoned Confederate lines into the City, where he stayed for hours. He was accompanied by his son Tad, Admiral David Porter, and his bodyguard, William Crook.



Lincoln at Point of Rocks

President Lincoln first visited Point of Rocks with General Grant on June 22, 1864. Lincoln climbed a signal tower, where he viewed Petersburg. In May 1864, the Union army seized property east of the present-day park from its owner, the Reverend John Alexander Strachan, and built a field hospital there. The Strachan house became the surgeons' quarters. On March 27, 1865, President Lincoln again visited Point of Rocks with his wife Mary. Mrs. Lincoln toured the hospital. A cemetery was also established on the property. After the war, the remains were moved to City Point National Cemetery, and a freedman's village was established for newly freed African Americans.



By appointment.
1011 Point of Rocks Road
Chester, VA 23836
(804) 751-4664



Lincoln at Fort Mahone

En route to meet General Grant at the Wallace House in Petersburg, President Lincoln and his group stopped at Fort Mahone, often called Fort Damnation. Here Lincoln climbed a fortification where the Union IX Corps assault had taken place the day before. Many bloated bodies, both Union and Confederate, still lay sprawled about the battleground. Among them were members of Union General Charles H.T. Collis' colorful 114th Pennsylvania Regiment, whom Lincoln had seen on guard duty at City Point earlier in the week. A cavalryman in the escort saw tears streaming down Lincoln's cheeks while there. Lincoln's bodyguard, William Crook, made note that Lincoln's face had "settled into its old lines of sadness" over the cost of human life and suffering during the long war. A monument, erected by the State of Pennsylvania in honor of the soldiers of the 3rd Division, 9th Corps, Army of the Potomac, stands at the Fort Mahone site.



While you are here also visit

Siege Museum

The story of how the people of Petersburg lived before, during and after the Civil War is told through rare artifacts and writings. The museum is housed in the Exchange Building, erected in 1839 as a commodities market, and is one of the few such surviving buildings in America. Gift shop on site.

15 West Bank Street
Petersburg, VA 23803
(804) 733-2404
www.petepetersburgarea.org



Lincoln at Wallace House



The Wallace House, built in 1855, is one of the nation's most historic houses. On April 3, 1865, President Lincoln and General Grant met face-to-face for the last time. Petersburg had fallen, and General Grant was awaiting word on the fall of Richmond. The owner of the house, Thomas Wallace, a local attorney, had been a political ally of Lincoln when he was a member of the Whig party in Congress. Wallace's wife was cousin to Confederate Lieutenant-General Ambrose Powell Hill, who had been killed on April 2. Despite the family's grief, the President was welcomed. Lincoln and Grant met inside the vestibule near the front door, where a chair was placed for the President. Lincoln's long legs extended onto the front porch floor. The chair in which Lincoln sat remains in Petersburg today with a descendant of the Wallace family.

The Wallace House is privately owned and is not open for tours. An interpretive marker is located across from the Wallace House.

204 South Market Street
Petersburg, VA 23803
(804) 733-2401



An interpretive marker and the Pennsylvania Monument are located at the site of Fort Mahone.



1964 Wakefield Avenue
Petersburg, VA 23805
(804) 733-2401

Tad and Russell

Fifteen-year-old Russell Wallace, who lived in the house, was not at all happy to receive the family's famous guest. According to one story, rather than entertain Lincoln's son Tad, Russell ran off to hide in the tobacco shed until the Lincolns left. Another report states that when the boy saw the President coming up the walk, he called to his father, "you are not going to let that man come into this house!" Thomas Wallace said, "I think it would not do to try to stop a man from coming in who has fifty thousand men at his back!" Far from being insulted, Lincoln found the story quite amusing.

Source: The Petersburg Campaign, Abraham Lincoln at City Point, March 20-April 9, 1865, by Donald C. Pitz and the members of Historic Peter, Campaigning with Grant.

When news of the fall of Richmond does not come, Lincoln departs the Wallace House for a tour of Petersburg. He attempts to see an old colleague in Congress, Roger Pryor, but Pryor's wife, Sara, refuses to let him in the house. Lincoln continues to ride throughout the City, then leaves around 3:00p.m. by train for City Point.

Blandford Church and Cemetery

Blandford Church is one of the few churches with fifteen decorative stained-glass windows completely executed under the direction of the famous designer Louis Comfort Tiffany of New York. The Church was used as a field hospital during the Siege of Petersburg.



Blandford Cemetery, one of the oldest and largest in America, is the resting place of an estimated 30,000 Confederate soldiers who lost their lives during the Siege. There are outstanding examples of eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth-century gravestones, sculptures and decorative iron fences in the Cemetery.



111 Rochelle Lane
Petersburg, VA 23803
www.petersburgarea.org

Pamplin Historical Park & The National Museum of the Civil War Soldier

This historic park is a 422-acre campus that features four award-winning museums, four historic homes, costumed living history demonstrations, guided tours and the Breakthrough Battlefield of April 2, 1865. Visitors can explore the everyday world of Civil War soldiers, discover why for millions of Americans the Southern way of life in the 1860s was "A Land Worth Fighting For", learn why slavery became such a divisive issue in 1850s America, and understand why one of the Civil War's most important battles took place on a seemingly remote Virginia farm.



6125 Boydton Plank Road
Petersburg, VA 23803 (Dinwiddie County), (804) 861-2408
toll free 1-877-PAMPLIN www.pamplinpark.org

Henricus Historical Park

In 1864, Richmond, the Confederate capital, was the focal point of Federal strategy. The fall of Richmond would ensure the end of the war, and the river around Farrar's Island held the key to a safer, shorter route up the James River for Federal naval forces. General Benjamin Butler devised a plan to build a canal at Henricus. Construction began in August 1864. Federal soldiers at Dutch Gap (mostly from black regiments) faced continuous fire from Confederate sharpshooters and artillery.



251 Henricus Park Road, Chester, VA 23836
(804) 748-1613
www.henricus.org

Bermuda Hundred Campaign

The Bermuda Hundred Campaign was a series of battles fought at the town of Bermuda



Peoples Cemetery

In 1815, the Petersburg

Five Forks Battlefield

Lincoln in Petersburg April 7, 1865

On April 7, 1865, President Lincoln left City Point by train for his final visit to Petersburg. He was accompanied by his wife, Mary, their son Tad, and Elizabeth Keckley, Mrs. Lincoln's dress designer, who had become her best friend & closest confidante. Mrs. Keckley was born in Dinwiddie County as a slave, and later lived in Petersburg. Charles Sumner, the great abolitionist Senator from Massachusetts, several members of the Cabinet, and the Marquis de Chambrun, Lafayette's grandson, also came with Lincoln to Petersburg. The President's train arrived in the area of today's Union Station on River Street. Petersburg was filled with shell-torn buildings, fractured bridges, deserted houses, and ransacked stores. The Lincolns and party boarded a carriage for a tour of Petersburg. Mrs. Keckley decided to walk through the city to see familiar places and people. She visits a building on North Sycamore Street (present day Trading Post) where she, her son, and her mother had lived with her sister in the mid-1840s. The Lincoln's passed by Hustings Courthouse en route to Centre Hill.

A New Word

His visit to Petersburg taught Lincoln a new word. When the great emancipator arrived in the city on April 7, crowds of African Americans assembled at the station to greet him. One young child entered the President's car and asked Lincoln if he would like him to "tote" his belongings off the train. The President had never heard the word, of African derivation and not commonly used outside of the South, and asked the child what he meant.

Source: *The Petersburg Campaign, Abraham Lincoln at City Point, March 20-April 9, 1865*, by Donald C. Pfanz

The Turtle

When Lincoln left Centre Hill, he continued the tour of the city by carriage, taking the party to see a great old tree that he had seen on April 3. The party then boarded the train. During his trip back to City Point, Lincoln ordered the train to make a sudden stop. He had spotted a terrapin sunning itself outside. Lincoln asked an attendant to bring the turtle inside, where it delighted both Lincoln's young son Tad, and the President himself.

Source: *The Petersburg Campaign, Abraham Lincoln at City Point, March 20-April 9, 1865*, by Donald C. Pfanz

Lincoln at Centre Hill



Often described as a symbol of the grandeur of nineteenth-century Virginia aristocracy, Centre Hill Mansion's interior features outstanding examples of Greek Revival, Federal and Colonial Revival architecture. The Federal style mansion was built for Robert Bolling IV in 1823. Centre Hill served as Union headquarters during the Siege of Petersburg. Lincoln met at Centre Hill on April 7, 1865, with Major General George L. Hartsuff, the Petersburg garrison commander. The President and General discussed the temper of Petersburg's white populace. Hartsuff told Lincoln that the white population had accepted the downfall of the Confederacy and the end of slavery.



Admission fee charged. Gift shop on site.
One Centre Hill Avenue
Petersburg, VA 23803
(804) 733-2401
www.petersburgarea.org

Old Towne Petersburg



Old Towne Petersburg is an area that is steeped in history, culture and the arts. President Lincoln toured Old Towne on April 7, 1865. He passed the South Side Depot, which served as Confederate General

William Mahone's headquarters. Hollywood film producer and director, Steven Spielberg filmed many scenes for "Lincoln" here. Visitors can see the historic buildings used in "Lincoln", enjoy boutiques, antiques, salons, specialty shops, art venues and restaurants for a truly unique experience.

Hustings Courthouse

The Courthouse, built between 1837 and 1839, was the official Confederate headquarters during the Siege of Petersburg. Soldiers from both sides could see the Courthouse clock from the trenches and they set their timepieces by it. The clock tower was a favorite target of Union artillery, who poured an estimated 20,000 shells into the City. President Lincoln passed by the Courthouse on April 7, 1865.



150 North Sycamore Street
Petersburg, VA 23803
(804) 733-2367

Farmers' Bank



One of the nation's only bank museums, the Farmers' Bank was incorporated in 1812 and opened its Petersburg branch in 1817. The bank continued to operate through the Civil War.

In 1866, the Bank became a private residence before being conveyed to Preservation Virginia in 1960. Today, the Petersburg Visitor Center is located here.

19 Bollingbrook Street, Petersburg, VA 23803 (804) 733-2400
www.petersburg-va.org/tourism

Peoples Cemetery



In 1815, the Petersburg Beneficial Society of Free Men of Color was established to support its free black members in times of sickness and death. Peoples Cemetery, also known as Providence Cemetery, is located across from Blandford Cemetery.

Violet Bank Museum

On July 30, 1864 Confederate General Robert E. Lee was at his headquarters at Violet Bank Farm on the north shore of the Appomattox River overlooking Petersburg. There, he received word that Union troops detonated over 8,000 pounds of gunpowder beneath Confederate defensive lines in what became known as the Battle of the Crater. Today the museum interprets the period from 1815 to 1873, and displays a wide array of Civil War era artifacts: guns, furniture, glass, ceramics, textiles, books and swords.



303 Virginia Avenue, Colonial Heights, VA 23834
(804) 520-9395 www.colonial-heights.com

Poplar Grove National Cemetery



In 1866, Lt. Colonel James Moore began his survey of the Petersburg area to locate land for a National Cemetery. The tract of land selected had been the campground for the 50th New York Volunteer Engineers. During the war they constructed a gothic-style, pine-log church called Poplar Grove. The Cemetery is the final resting place of over 6,000 Federal soldiers who fell in battles from Petersburg to Lynchburg.

8001 Vaughan Road
Petersburg, VA 23803 (Dinwiddie County)
(804) 469-4093 www.nps.gov/petc

Five Forks Battlefield

By the spring of 1865, the last remaining supply line into Petersburg was the South Side Railroad. On March 29, 1865, General Grant sent his forces on a westward movement to cut this major artery, knowing that it would cause General Lee to abandon Petersburg and Richmond. Countering this move, Lee sent 10,000 troops to an important road junction called Five Forks, which protected the railroad. On April 1, 1865, 22,000 Union troops attacked and defeated the Confederates at Five Forks. The fall of Petersburg and Richmond was assured.



9840 Courthouse Road, Dinwiddie, VA 23841 (804) 469-4093
www.nps.gov/petc

Fork Inn



Fork Inn is a restored 14-room tavern built in 1803. It served as a stagecoach stop and was used as a hospital following one of the last Civil War battles. Civil War memorabilia include weapons, personal items, clothing, medical instruments and a Confederate soldier's wooden leg.

By appointment.
19621 Namozine Road
Sutherland, VA 23885
(804) 265-8141

Dinwiddie County Historic Courthouse

Built in 1851, the Dinwiddie County Courthouse was the headquarters of Union General Philip H. Sheridan during the Battle of Dinwiddie and the Battle of Five Forks. Markers commemorate battles fought in the County and ten unknown Union soldiers buried in the nearby churchyard.



14101 Boydton Plank Road, Dinwiddie, VA 23841
(804) 469-5346 www.dinwiddieva.us

Bermuda Hundred Campaign

The Bermuda Hundred Campaign was a series of battles fought at the town of Bermuda Hundred. During May 1864 Union Major General Benjamin Butler, commanding the Army of the James, threatened Richmond from the east but was stopped by forces under Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard. On June 22, 1864, President Lincoln toured the Bermuda Hundred defenses.



Drewry's Bluff



Constructed in 1862, Fort Drewry stood as a vital bastion blocking the progress of the U.S. Navy up the James River toward the Confederate Capital of Richmond. A decisive battle on May 15, 1862, ended the Union naval threat to the Capital when defenders defeated the famous ironclad USS Monitor and four other warships. Today the fort survives intact, with a one mile walking trail and numerous exhibits.

7600 Fort Darling Road, Richmond, VA 23237
(804) 226-1981 www.nps.gov/rich

Battery Dantzler



Battery Dantzler was constructed at the northern end of the Howlett Line in May 1864 to stop Union naval forces from advancing up the James River to Richmond. Confederate forces engaged in several artillery duels with Union ironclads. Union troops tried to evade the battery by digging Ditch Gap Canal, which today serves as the main river route to Richmond.

1820 Battery Dantzler Road, Chester, VA 23836
(804) 751-4664 www.chesterfield.gov