### Piney Grove – Farmstead depicting domestic life

- Virginia's oldest surviving childhood home.

### Village of Deep Creek – An important commercial center on the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.

- Center on the Great Dismal Swamp Canal.
- Waterway in America, it provided access between Norfolk and Portsmouth.
- Used as a headquarters by Confederate generals.


### Portsmouth's Olde T'owne Historic District – Revolutionized the use of port facilities during the 1863 Suffolk Siege.

### Dabbs House – Lee's first headquarters (June 1862) as the Peninsula Campaign came to an end when McClellan's army on May 31, 1862.

### Big Bethel – This June 10, 1861, engagement was at Ellerson's Mill on Beaver Dam Creek.

### St. John's Church – This church is the only surviving African American church with graves of thirteen Union soldiers.

- Overview from the pulpit following the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862. (Courtesy of the Museum of the Confederacy)

### Gosport Navy Yard – The oldest U.S. Naval shipyard, 1806. McClellan's army arrived at this position on the James River.

### Malvern Hill – This July 1, 1862, engagement was during the Seven Days Battles and ended in failure.

### Savage's Station – This June 29, 1862, engagement at Gaines' Mill – The largest of the Seven Days Battles, at Ellerson's Mill on Beaver Dam Creek.

### Seven Pines – Scene of Joe Johnston's attack against Union forces passed through here on route to Richmond. First battle sequence.

### Redoubt 12 – Part of Magruder's Williamsburg Line.

### Yorktown Waterfront – Once the Confederates abandoned Yorktown, these defenses helped block the York River.

### Young's Mill – The earthworks located near this road trace while acting as a rear guard for the Confederate Army.

### Causey's Mill – 1866 grist mill is located near the site of the previous mill destroyed by Union forces.

### Battle of Williamsburg.

### Jubal Early encamped here prior to the May 5, 1862, Battle of Williamsburg.

### Defensive Line and the scene of fierce fighting during the Battle of Williamsburg.

### Redoubt 12 – Part of Magruder's Williamsburg Line.

### Yorktown, these defenses helped block the York River.

### Y orktown Waterfront – Once the Confederates abandoned Y orktown, these defenses helped block the Y ork River.

### Williamsburg – Built in 1810, it served as a headquarters building by Confederate generals including Robert E. Lee.
Before Virginia left the Union in April 1861, the control of Hampton Roads—its ports, ships, and forts—became an important strategic goal for both North and South. Fort Monroe became a major Union base while Confederate leaders at Strachan House and fortifications at Yorktown and along the York River thwarted Union attempts to seize these strategic points. Fort Monroe quickly became a major Union fortification, while Yorktown and surrounding areas were held by Confederate troops. The Union threat eventually forced Confederate leaders to evacuate Yorktown on May 9. The Confederate retreat caused Norfolk to be evacuated on May 9. The Union army then continued to advance in the Peninsula campaign, fighting for control of the peninsula and its important ports.

Trails, call toll free: 1-888-CIVILWAR

THE 1862 PENINSULA CAMPAIGN

In April 1862, the Union Army of the Potomac under George Brinton McClellan, USA, mounted a major offensive aimed at capturing Norfolk and Portsmouth in Virginia. McClellan hoped to expand Union control in the region while also blocking Confederate forces from communicating with each other. However, Confederate General Robert E. Lee, CSA, at Big Bethel on June 10, 1861, forced McClellan to retreat and focus on defending his own army. The Peninsula campaign was a major Union victory, resulting in the Union seizing a major Union base while the Confederacy was deprived of its base, which was destroyed by its crew on May 11. The James River door to Richmond was now blocked, and the Confederate retreat caused Norfolk to be evacuated on May 9. The Union army then continued to advance in the Peninsula campaign, fighting for control of the peninsula and its important ports.

In April 1862, the Union Army of the Potomac under George Brinton McClellan, USA, mounted a major offensive aimed at capturing Norfolk and Portsmouth in Virginia. McClellan hoped to expand Union control in the region while also blocking Confederate forces from communicating with each other. However, Confederate General Robert E. Lee, CSA, at Big Bethel on June 10, 1861, forced McClellan to retreat and focus on defending his own army. The Peninsula campaign was a major Union victory, resulting in the Union seizing a major Union base while the Confederacy was deprived of its base, which was destroyed by its crew on May 11. The James River door to Richmond was now blocked, and the Confederate retreat caused Norfolk to be evacuated on May 9. The Union army then continued to advance in the Peninsula campaign, fighting for control of the peninsula and its important ports.

In April 1862, the Union Army of the Potomac under George Brinton McClellan, USA, mounted a major offensive aimed at capturing Norfolk and Portsmouth in Virginia. McClellan hoped to expand Union control in the region while also blocking Confederate forces from communicating with each other. However, Confederate General Robert E. Lee, CSA, at Big Bethel on June 10, 1861, forced McClellan to retreat and focus on defending his own army. The Peninsula campaign was a major Union victory, resulting in the Union seizing a major Union base while the Confederacy was deprived of its base, which was destroyed by its crew on May 11. The James River door to Richmond was now blocked, and the Confederate retreat caused Norfolk to be evacuated on May 9. The Union army then continued to advance in the Peninsula campaign, fighting for control of the peninsula and its important ports.