Grant's troops at Jetersville. Came in contact with Lee's rear guard as the Union army

withdraw from the Richmond-Petersburg front. By Lee's army.

Pamplin Park Civil War Site – State or National Park

Lee's Retreat Driving Route

Sutherlin

YANCEYVILLE ROAD

Fall Creek – wagon train which turned off at Holt's Corner became hospital after the battle at the creek below.

holes that are still visible. It was later used as a

or were captured.

march until nightfall.

army around the church and forced him to delay his

rations here for his army, was unsuccessful and then

This tobacco town of 1,500 in 1865 saw about 900 Union

forces to block the Federal advance temporarily.

and military supplies.

movement toward the South Side Railroad. Here, Confederate General Rufus Barringer’s N.C. Brigade

passed through the village in their pursuit of Lee’s army.

– The Union force halted here for two

Court House, received word of Kautz’s success in

objective of the Wilson-Kautz Raid.

Church was stolen by the raiders and recovered days

after their repulse at Staunton River Bridge.

– Wilson’s raiders camped here

nearby between the Federal raiders and Confederate

raid to destroy railroads in Southside Virginia.

– The raiders passed here on their initial

Five Forks

– Confederate General Wade Hampton’s cavalry

just as Confederate General Wade Hampton’s cavalry

– Skirmish site where Wilson

ran at the Battle of Sailor’s Creek, VA., April 6, 1865” by Keith Rocco.

“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.

Civil War Hospitals

Ewell Crosses the Appomattox

Robert E. Lee didn’t surrender his command until April 9, 1865, and Lee’s last C.S. General to die in the war, Dearing, appeared.

– 1855 court house

windows commemorating the southern states.

Confederate burial section and Tiffany glass

This communion set

– A mass grave here contains

about 900 Union soldiers who died at Ream’s Station.

DINWIDDIE

High Bridge – during the morning, Confederate General “Petticoat Jack” Daniel’s men attacked the Union

forces。“The Battle of the Bridge” was fought on both sides of the Appomattox River.

SOUTH BOSTON

– 1860 depot on the Appomattox after the Union’s

First Battle

– 1861 battle of Beauregard. This battle was the first major

Union victory on Southern soil.

incurred 120 casualties, the Union forces sustained 72.

– The North had 165,000 troops whereas the South had

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Early in 1862, Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant tightened his grip around the Army of Northern Virginia in Richmond and Petersburg. Lee planned for the evacuation of his troops. He determined to march to North Carolina, consolidate his army with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's in North Carolina, and then turn on Grant. When the Federals broke through his lines on April 2, Lee put his plan in motion. The wings of his army were to rendezvous at Amelia Court House, reassemble, and march to Danville along the Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Little was as planned. High water made crossing the Appomattox River difficult, delaying the rendezvous, and the anticipated supplies were not at Amelia Court House. Lee also lost his last day's luck over the passing Grant while he waited, allowing Federal cavalry and infantry to block his path down the track at Amelia. Evading not to give battle, Lee turned west and began a series of three consecutive night marches. Grant's strategy—to pursue Lee from the rear while preventing him from turning south, get the cavalry in front of him, and then surround and compel him to fight or surrender—began to take effect.

Fighting by day and marching by night, Lee's subordinates and hungry men struggled toward Pamplin, their next supply station. The column stretched for miles, slowed by a voluminous baggage train. At almost every water source, the men and wagons bagged down and Gen. Philip H. Sheridan's Union cavalry cut their rear guard. On April 4, the Federals brought Lee to bay at Little Sailor's Creek, in which three separate engagements about a quarter of the Confederate force was killed or captured. Lee, absorbing the magnitude of the disaster, remarked, "My God, has the army been disposed?" The survivors crossed Big Daddy, the huge railroad trestle over the Appomattox River and the scene of intense combat earlier in the day, and made their way to Pamplin. The next day, as they distributed rations from the trains at the depot, news of Federal cavalry washed down from the rear. Lee also learned that Union infantrymen had successfully crossed the Appomattox River on a small wagon bridge below Big Daddy and were threatening his line of march. He sent his troops across the river to dig in around Amelia Court House and fall off Union progress.

Beginning what would be their last night March on April 5, Lee's men headed for the next destination, Appomattox Bridge Station on the South Side Railroad, where supplies from Lynchburg awaited them. When they reached it, the army would continue west to Campbell Court House near Lynchburg. But Union cavalry captured the station and the supplies and positioned itself between Lee and his next objective. With Federal infantry chasing in behind him, Lee ordered a breakout attempt for the next morning. April 6, Gen. John R. Gordon led the attack with a combined force of cavalry and infantry and fought his men to "a finish". The cavalrymen cut through their Federal counterparts and escaped, but then large Union infantry units arrived in support. Gordon reported to Lee that it was no use. Flag of truce flew out. The shortening of the army, and that appearance, in the little village of Appomattox Court House, the war in Virginia came to an end.

APPOMATTOX

Lee and Grant met in the village residence of Wilmer McLean—who had moved there to escape the war after the First Battle of Bull Run—haggled over his Northern Virginia home—to sign the surrender documents. The hour of the Federal army finally burned their weapons and flags over the next five days. On April 11, it was the infantry's turn. Gen. John R. Gordon led the dejected rebels up the hill to the village. Gen. Jubal A. Early mounted a last sortie in response, and ceremony, ordered his troops to salute as the Confederacy approved. Gordon recycled the "honorable surrender banner" as Chamberlain later collected it, and then the Army of Northern Virginia passed into memory.