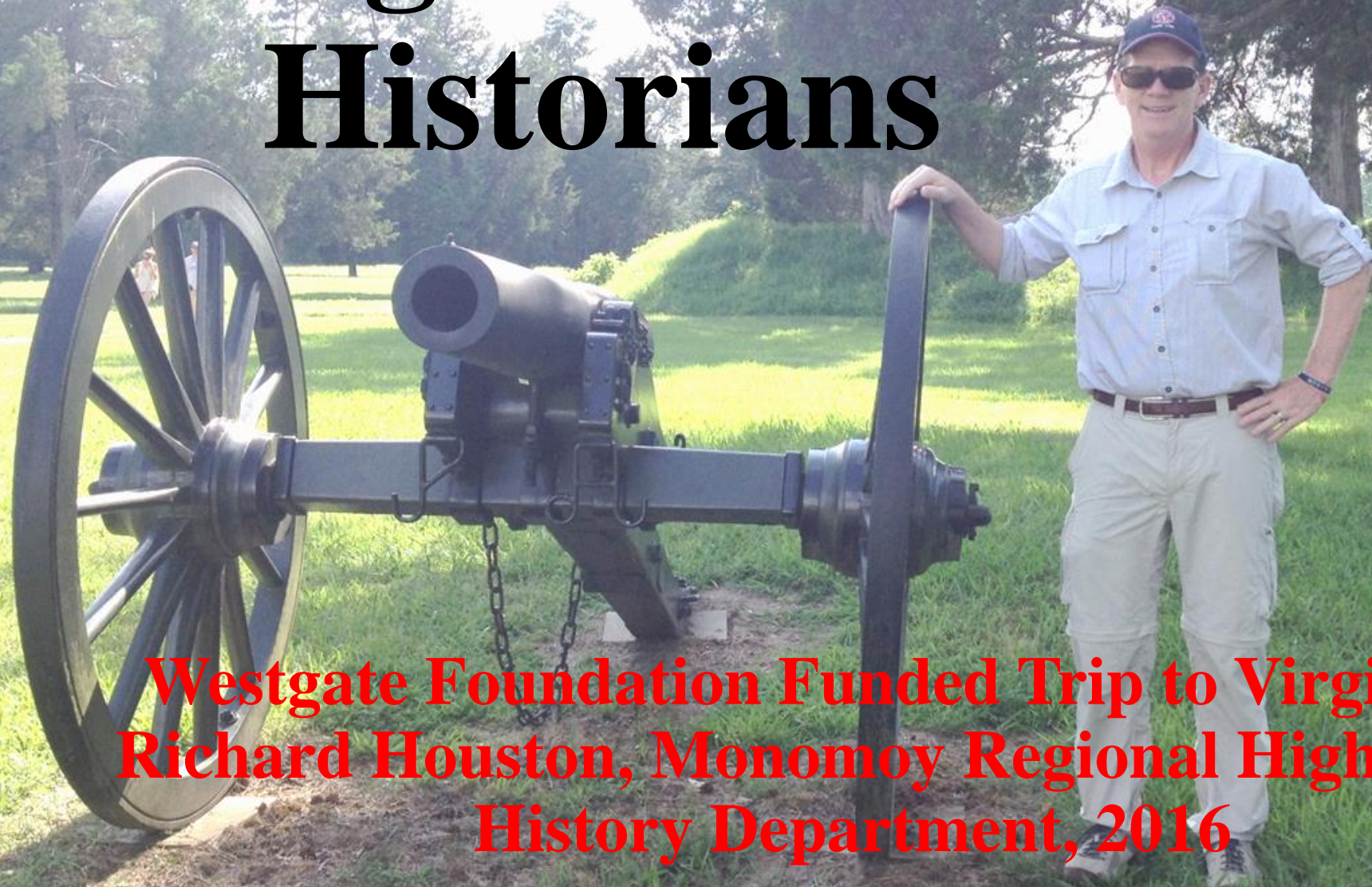


# Virginia is for Historians



**Westgate Foundation Funded Trip to Virginia by  
Richard Houston, Monomoy Regional High School  
History Department, 2016**



# Destination Virginia

- July 9<sup>th</sup> through July 17<sup>th</sup>
- Shenandoah Valley
- Charlottesville
- Appomattox
- Petersburg
- Jamestown
- Yorktown
- Newport News
- Williamsburg
- Richmond
- Civil War Trust Teachers' Institute

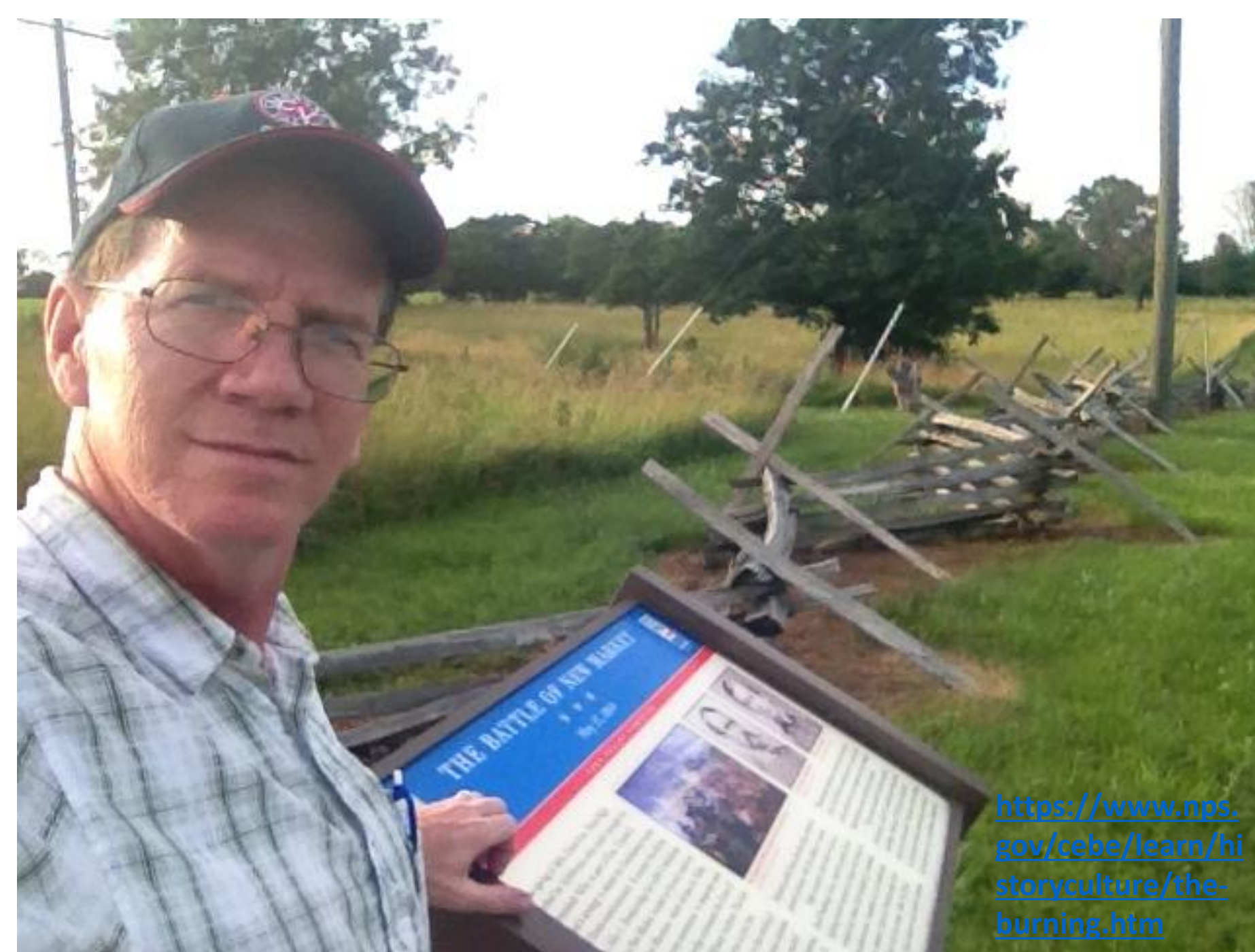


<http://www.free-printable-maps.com/us-state-maps/virginia2.gif>

# The Battle of New Market in the Civil War Shenandoah Valley Campaign

Grant to Sheridan: "... eat out Virginia clean and clear as far as they go, so that crows flying over it for the balance of the season will have to carry their own provender with them."

<https://www.nps.gov/cebe/learn/historyculture/the-burning.htm>







# Welcome to Shenandoah National Park

*...for the recreation and the  
re-creation they shall find here.*

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, December 31, 1936







**Rockfish  
Gap where  
the Blue  
Ridge  
Parkway  
and Skyline  
Drive meet.**







# University of Virginia







# Jefferson's Monticello





# Slave Quarters at Monticello



"Negro quarter"  
DWELLING FOR ENSLAVED PEOPLE—  
INDIVIDUALS & FAMILIES  
early 1770s–mid 1790



"Servant's house" may have housed head joiner (woodworker) John Hemmings and his wife Priscilla, nurse to Jefferson's grandchildren. This reconstructed

## HEMMINGS CABIN

slave dwelling is based on archaeological and historical research. John and Priscilla, called "Daddy" and "Aunt Priscilla" by the grandchildren, had close relationships with the Jefferson family. This gave them opportunities to earn money and purchase goods beyond the means of most enslaved people. Their house was more comfortably furnished than typical slave dwellings. John helped build this and two adjacent, single-family log houses in 1793. Other family members—Crittia, Peter, and Sally Hemings—at times lived next door.

on Mulberry Row during Jefferson's era.



Table with revolving top.  
John Hemmings made  
benches for Monticello  
and Poplar Forest.

### THE HEMMINGSES

Devoted to one another, John and Priscilla Hemmings lived together on Mulberry Row from 1809. They had no children. They endured frequent separations as they belonged to different owners—John to Jefferson and Priscilla to his daughter Martha Randolph. Priscilla (1776–1830) lived with the Randolphs at nearby Edgehill and accompanied them to Washington while Jefferson was president. As a joiner, John (1776–1813) helped construct Monticello and Jefferson's retreat, Poplar Forest, 90 miles away. John was freed in Jefferson's will in 1816, but Priscilla remained enslaved.



John Hemmings to Septima Randolph August 16, 1806.  
Hemmings wrote directly to Jefferson and his granddaughter Sally Hemings for her letter with two men, wife and sister, early 1806.  
Source: Special Collections, University of Virginia  
Monticello Foundation Library

Aunt Priscilla begs to be remembered to the young ladies—and that they will inform John H of her well doing and constant recollection.  
Priscilla Hemmings to her husband via Ellen Randolph's letter, 1806



Portrait of John Hemmings, based on the one  
Thomas Jefferson Foundation Library

### SPIRITUALITY

Spirituality helped sustain the lives of enslaved people. John and Priscilla Hemmings were observant Christians who held prayer meetings in their home, suggesting that slaves at Monticello were allowed to worship without interference. Later in the 18th century, increasingly repressive laws prohibited slave assemblies in Albemarle County, including worship services. John and Priscilla also worshipped privately, with John reading prayers to Priscilla, as he did the night she died.

Traditionally, John Hemmings carved the furniture for his wife in 1806.  
It was based on Hemmings' grounds, but the exact location of her grave is unknown.  
Thomas Jefferson Foundation Library

### BUYING POWER

Like many enslaved people, the Hemmingses were consumers in plantation towns and local economies. To earn money, they raised poultry and sold eggs to Jefferson's family. As head joiner from 1809, John Hemmings received annual gratuities of 500—one of only two slaves to receive such a large sum. Jefferson rewarded the best workers as an incentive to increase their productivity. The Hemmingses, with their earnings, purchased goods from Charlottesville shops to enhance the comfort of their home.





**Jefferson's Grave with  
his self-selected epitaph:  
“Here was buried Thomas  
Jefferson author of the  
Declaration of  
Independence of the Statute  
of Virginia for Religious  
Freedom and the Father of  
the University of Virginia”**



# Appomattox Court House



*This flag was in the Seven Days; this flag flapped at Chancellorsville; this flag was on the ridge at Gettysburg; this flag went through all of the experiences and all the blood and slaughter of the Wilderness and of Spottsylvania Court House; this flag was at Reams Station; this flag —my father saw it—came up the hill when the Crater was recovered at the end of July in 1864; and this flag with the tears of the men who bore it, was laid down on that red clay...*

Historian  
Douglas Southall Freeman

Surrendered Battle Flag  
61st Virginia Infantry



# McLean home where Lee surrendered to Grant





## Grant's Pursuit

The four-year effort to vanquish the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia came to its climax in the fields before you.

*"Legs will win the battle men.... They can't escape, if you will keep up to it."*

THE GEN. LEWIS OWEN CARROLL  
1846-1915  
1846-1915

More than 60,000 Union troops — most of three armies — pursued Lee to Appomattox Court House. On April 8 they mounted a final effort, and on April 9 they finally blocked Lee's way west. They deployed just in front of you — in the fields on either side of the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road.

Since the fall of Petersburg the week before, Grant and his armies had pursued Lee relentlessly. One Union column slashed at Lee's rear guard. Another moved along Lee's left flank, trying to cut the Confederates off. On the evening of April 8, Union cavalry reached Appomattox Station and captured trainloads of rations — food for a Confederate army that had not been fully fed in days.

On the morning of April 9, 1865, Union troops at last put themselves across Lee's path. Union cavalry battled Lee's men on the distant ridge. Lee attempted to break through, but soon Union infantry joined the fight too. Any hope that the Confederates could move westward on the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road (present Route 24) vanished. Lee now had but one rational choice: surrender.

# The Final Chase from Petersburg and Richmond to Appomattox Court House



This sketch (below) shows Union troops on the road to Appomattox Court House. During the final push on April 8, some Union units marched more than 35 miles. By the time they reached Appomattox Court House, many Federal soldiers were only slightly less fatigued and hungry than their Confederate counterparts.

*"It was a steeple chase, hurdle race and go-as-you-please contest combined... So short were the stops made, that there was no time to unsling knapsacks and each man as the halt was called threw himself down at full length for rest... A steady and rapid march for fourteen hours."*

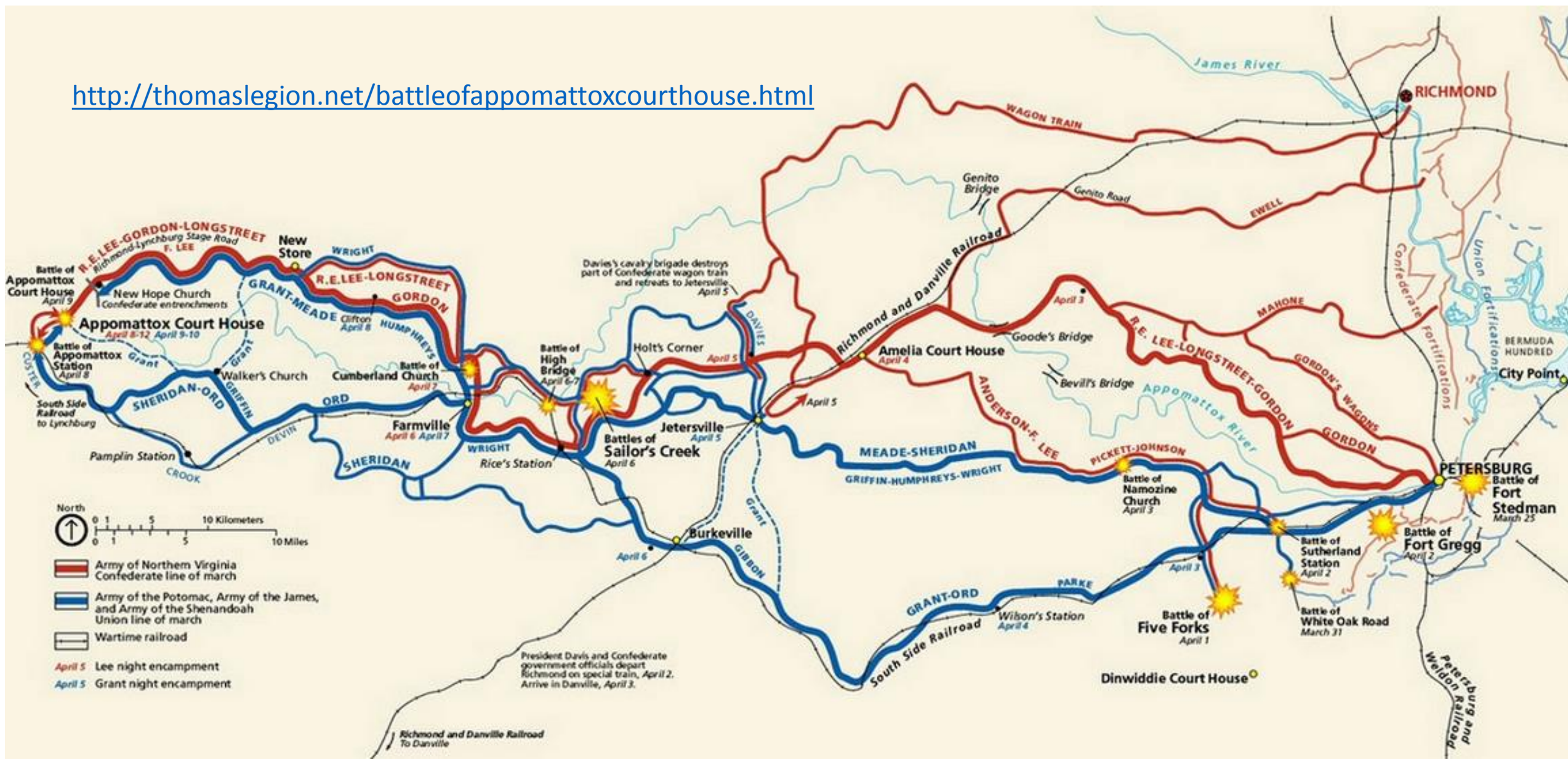
Sketch by John W. Brown  
1865, showing the Union march to Appomattox





# Lee's Retreat: Richmond and Petersburg to Appomattox

<http://thomaslegion.net/battleofappomattoxcourthouse.html>





# **McLean Home at Appomattox Court House**





# The Museum of the Confederacy







**Grant's  
Army  
closes in on  
General  
Lee**



# Implements of war at Five Forks, Virginia



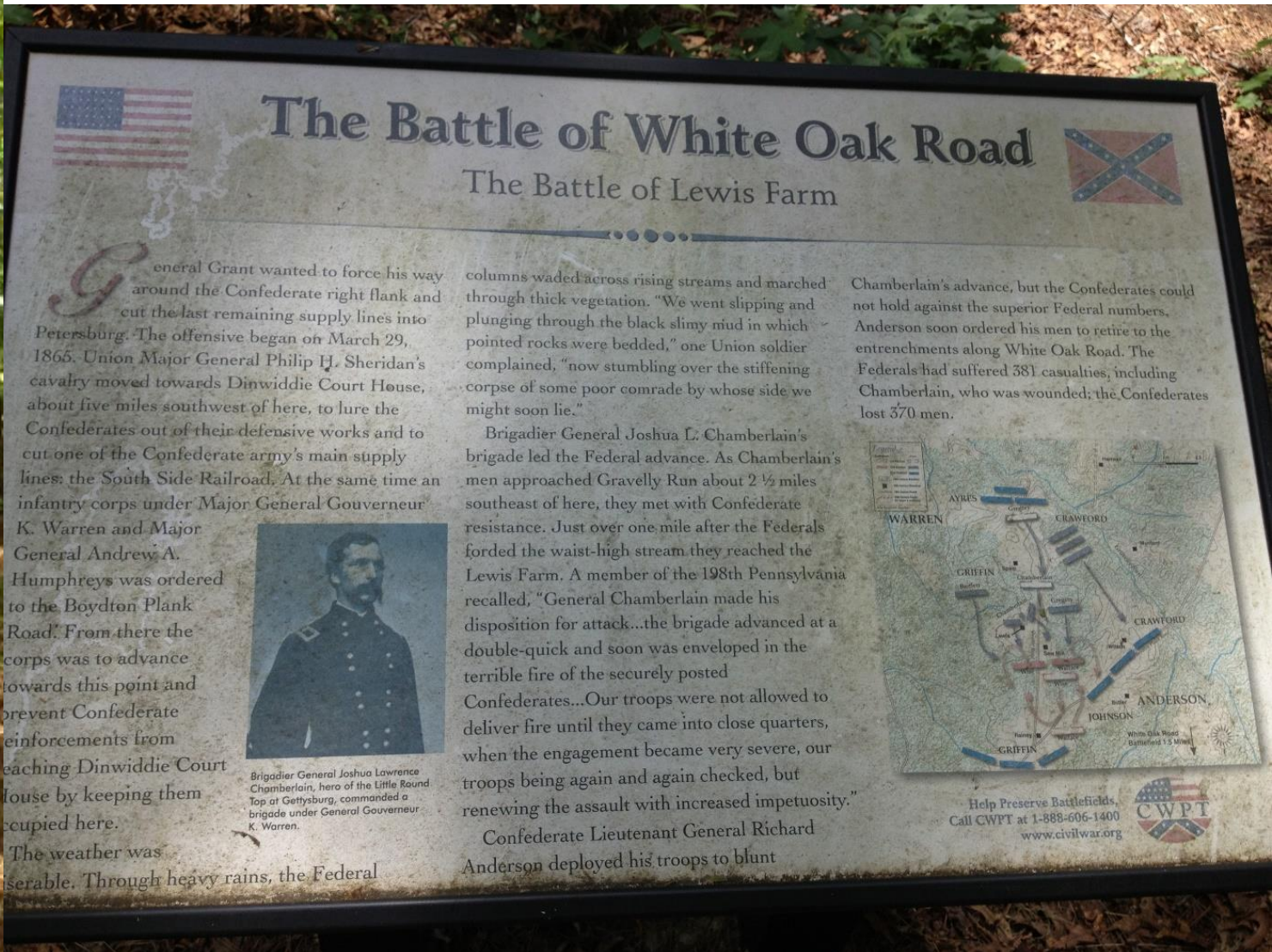





# The Battle of Five Forks was the beginning of the end for Lee






# Walking through old entrenchments



 **The Battle of White Oak Road**   
The Battle of Lewis Farm

General Grant wanted to force his way around the Confederate right flank and cut the last remaining supply lines into Petersburg. The offensive began on March 29, 1865. Union Major General Philip H. Sheridan's cavalry moved towards Dinwiddie Court House, about five miles southwest of here, to lure the Confederates out of their defensive works and to cut one of the Confederate army's main supply lines: the South Side Railroad. At the same time an infantry corps under Major General Gouverneur K. Warren and Major General Andrew A. Humphreys was ordered to the Boydton Plank Road. From there the corps was to advance towards this point and prevent Confederate reinforcements from reaching Dinwiddie Court House by keeping them occupied here.

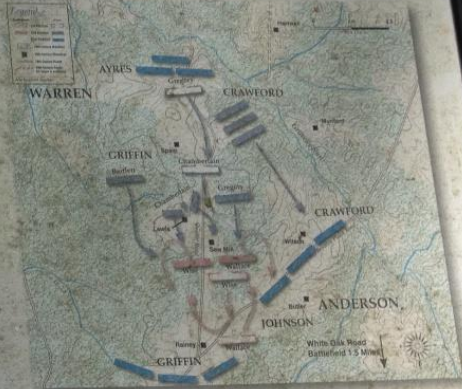


Brigadier General Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, hero of the Little Round Top at Gettysburg, commanded a brigade under General Gouverneur K. Warren.


The weather was miserable. Through heavy rains, the Federal columns waded across rising streams and marched through thick vegetation. "We went slipping and plunging through the black slimy mud in which pointed rocks were bedded," one Union soldier complained, "now stumbling over the stiffening corpse of some poor comrade by whose side we might soon lie."

Brigadier General Joshua L. Chamberlain's brigade led the Federal advance. As Chamberlain's men approached Gravelly Run about 2 1/2 miles southeast of here, they met with Confederate resistance. Just over one mile after the Federals forded the waist-high stream they reached the Lewis Farm. A member of the 198th Pennsylvania recalled, "General Chamberlain made his disposition for attack...the brigade advanced at a double-quick and soon was enveloped in the terrible fire of the securely posted Confederates...Our troops were not allowed to deliver fire until they came into close quarters, when the engagement became very severe, our troops being again and again checked, but renewing the assault with increased impetuosity."

Confederate Lieutenant General Richard Anderson deployed his troops to blunt Chamberlain's advance, but the Confederates could not hold against the superior Federal numbers. Anderson soon ordered his men to retire to the entrenchments along White Oak Road. The Federals had suffered 381 casualties, including Chamberlain, who was wounded; the Confederates lost 370 men.



Help Preserve Battlefields,  
Call CWPT at 1-888-606-1400  
[www.civilwar.org](http://www.civilwar.org)

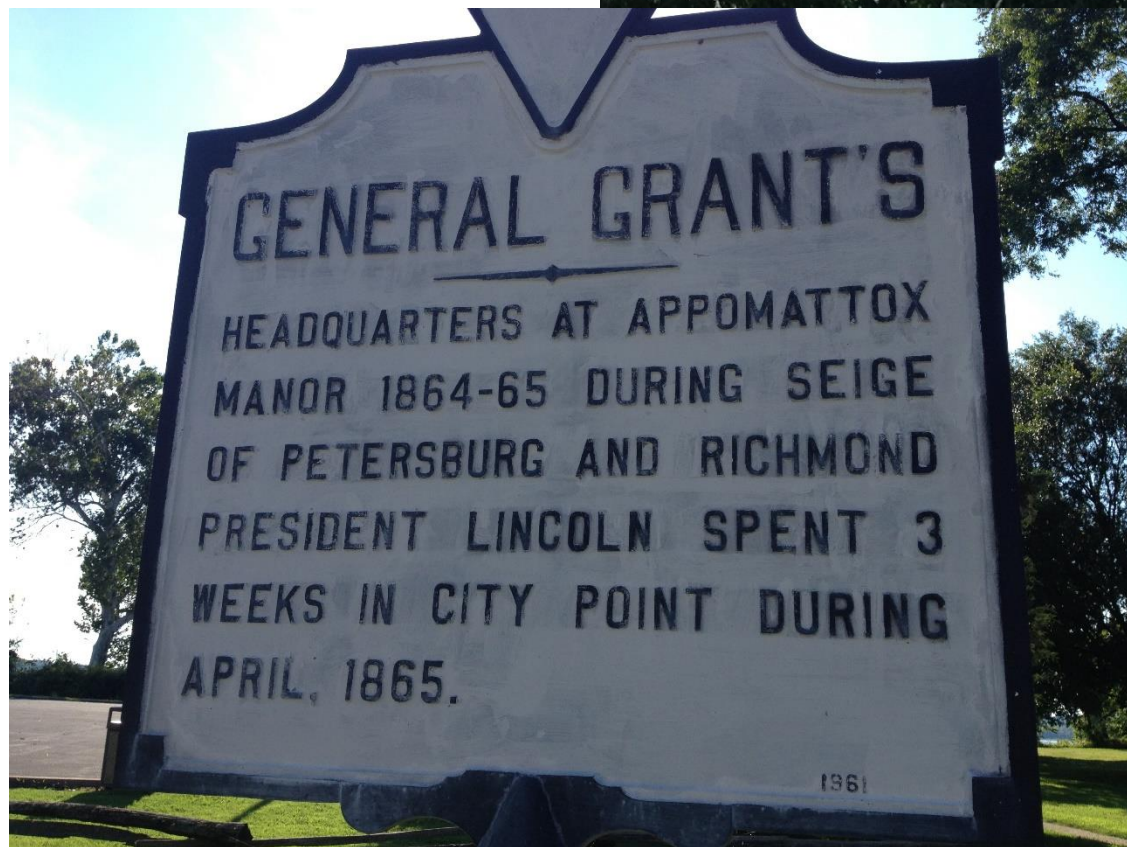




# The Crater at Petersburg, Virginia

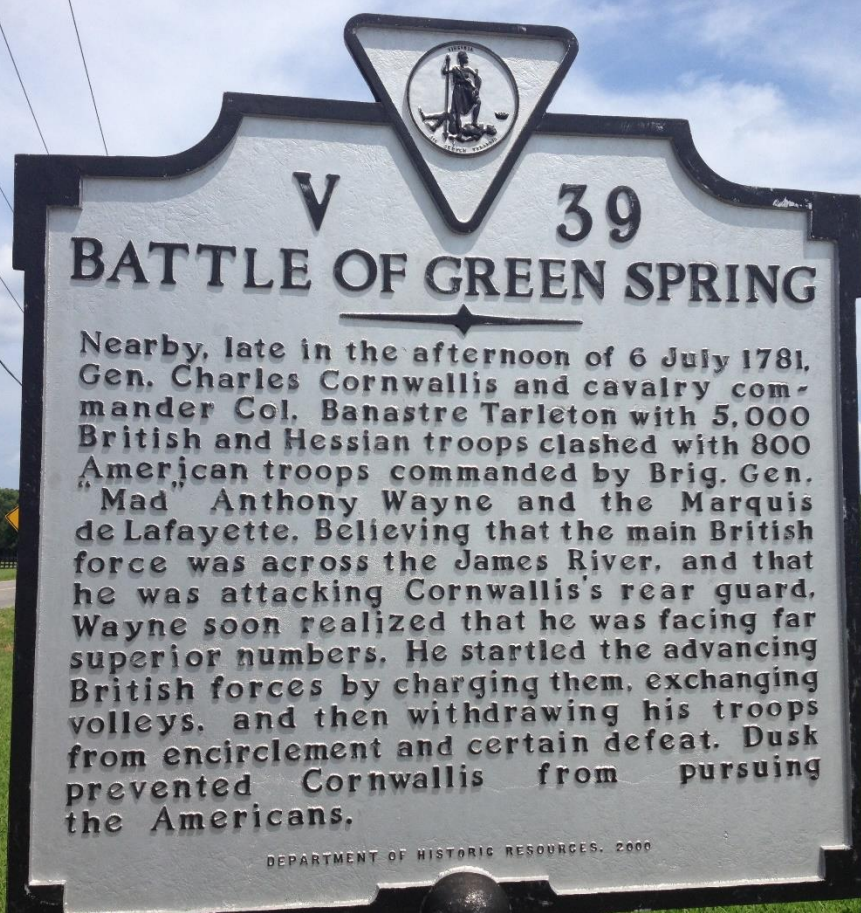








# Key part of the final campaign of the American Revolution





# Jamestown, Virginia: Pocahontas and John Smith





# **The historic James River**











**The final surrender of  
Cornwallis to Generals  
Lincoln and  
Washington at  
Yorktown. Union and  
Confederate troops  
later contested some of  
the same ground.**





**British defensive  
position captured  
by Hamilton's unit  
at Yorktown**



# French Admiral DeGrasse and the Battle of the Capes, 1781.





# Fort Monroe



## FORT MONROE

Freedom's Fortress

1862 PENINSULA CAMPAIGN

Fort Monroe is the largest stone fortification ever built in the United States. Construction began in 1819 and continued for 15 years. Second Lt. Robert E. Lee served as an engineer at Fort Monroe from 1831 to 1834.

During the Civil War, Fort Monroe played an important strategic role for the Union because of its proximity to the entrance to the Chesapeake Bay, and the James and York rivers. The fort also sits on the southern tip of the James/York Peninsula, a strategic route to Richmond. The North Atlantic Blockading Squadron used the fort as a base and several amphibious expeditions to capture Confederate ports were organized from Fort Monroe.

Fort Monroe was the only Union controlled fortified base in the Upper South and it soon became known as the "Freedom Fort" by blacks who sought escape from bondage. Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler's decision while commanding Fort Monroe in May 1861 to declare escaping slaves as "contraband of war" was the Civil War's first



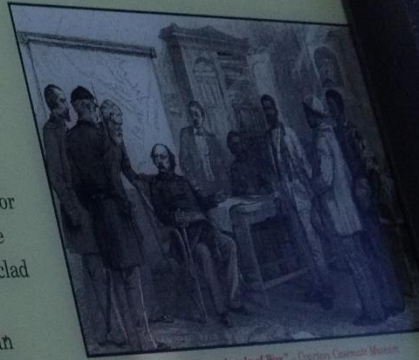
Fort Monroe - Courtesy Library of Congress

step towards it becoming a war about freedom.

Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan used Fort Monroe as his primary base for the Peninsula Campaign's first phase. President Abraham Lincoln came to the fort in May 1862 hoping to further cooperation between the army and navy and increase the campaign's pace. While here, President Lincoln formulated the plans for the capture of Norfolk, which would cause the eventual destruction of the Confederate ironclad CSS Virginia (Merrimack).

Fort Monroe continued to serve as an important Union base throughout the war. The

war's last army-navy amphibious operation against Fort Fisher in North Carolina was launched from here. Lincoln returned to Fort Monroe once again in February 1865 to attend the Hampton Roads Peace Conference. This conference, actually held on board a steamer in Hampton Roads harbor, failed to restore peace. Jefferson Davis, the former Confederate president, was imprisoned at Fort Monroe following the war's conclusion.



Ben Butler and the "Contrabands of War" - Courtesy Coatesville Museum





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## FIRST AFRICANS IN VIRGINIA

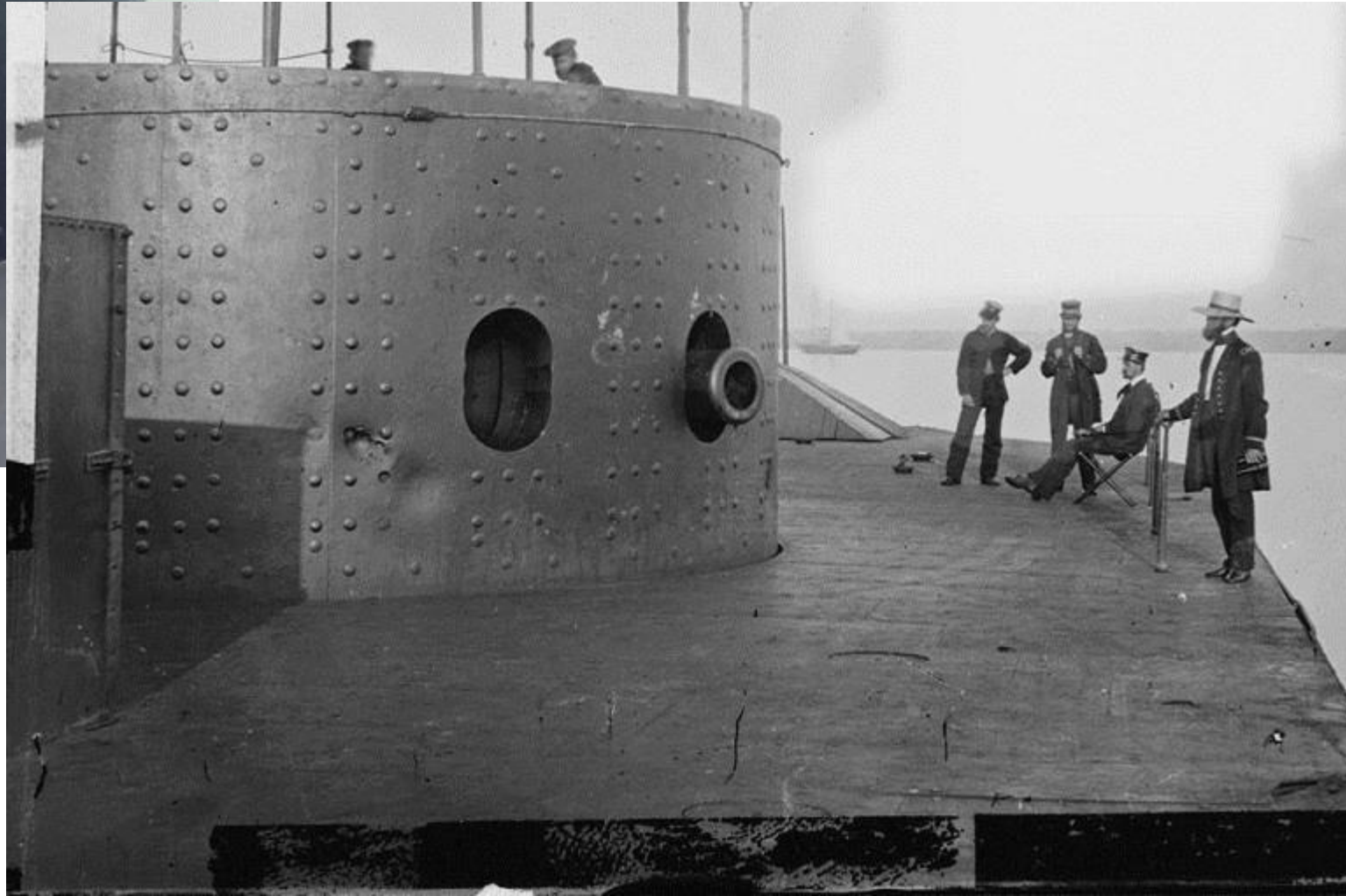
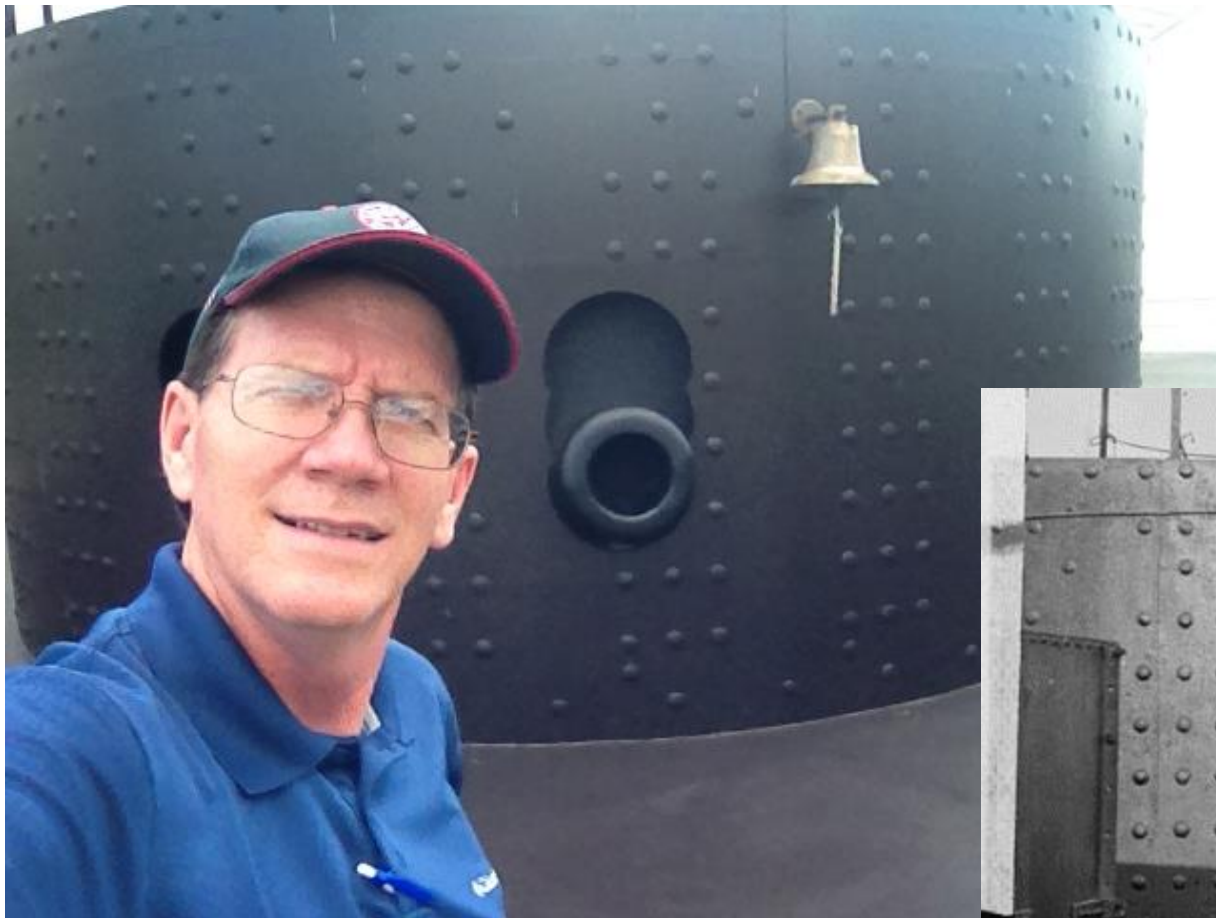
The first documented Africans in Virginia arrived here in Aug. 1619 on the *White Lion*, an English privateer based in the Netherlands. Colonial officials traded food for these "20 and odd" Africans, who had been captured from a Portuguese slave ship. Among present-day Hampton's earliest African residents were Antony and Isabella. Their son, William, was the first child of African ancestry known to have been born in Virginia (ca. 1624). Many of the earliest Africans were held as slaves, but some individuals became free. A legal framework for hereditary, lifelong slavery in Virginia evolved during the 1600s. The United States abolished slavery in 1865.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES, 2015



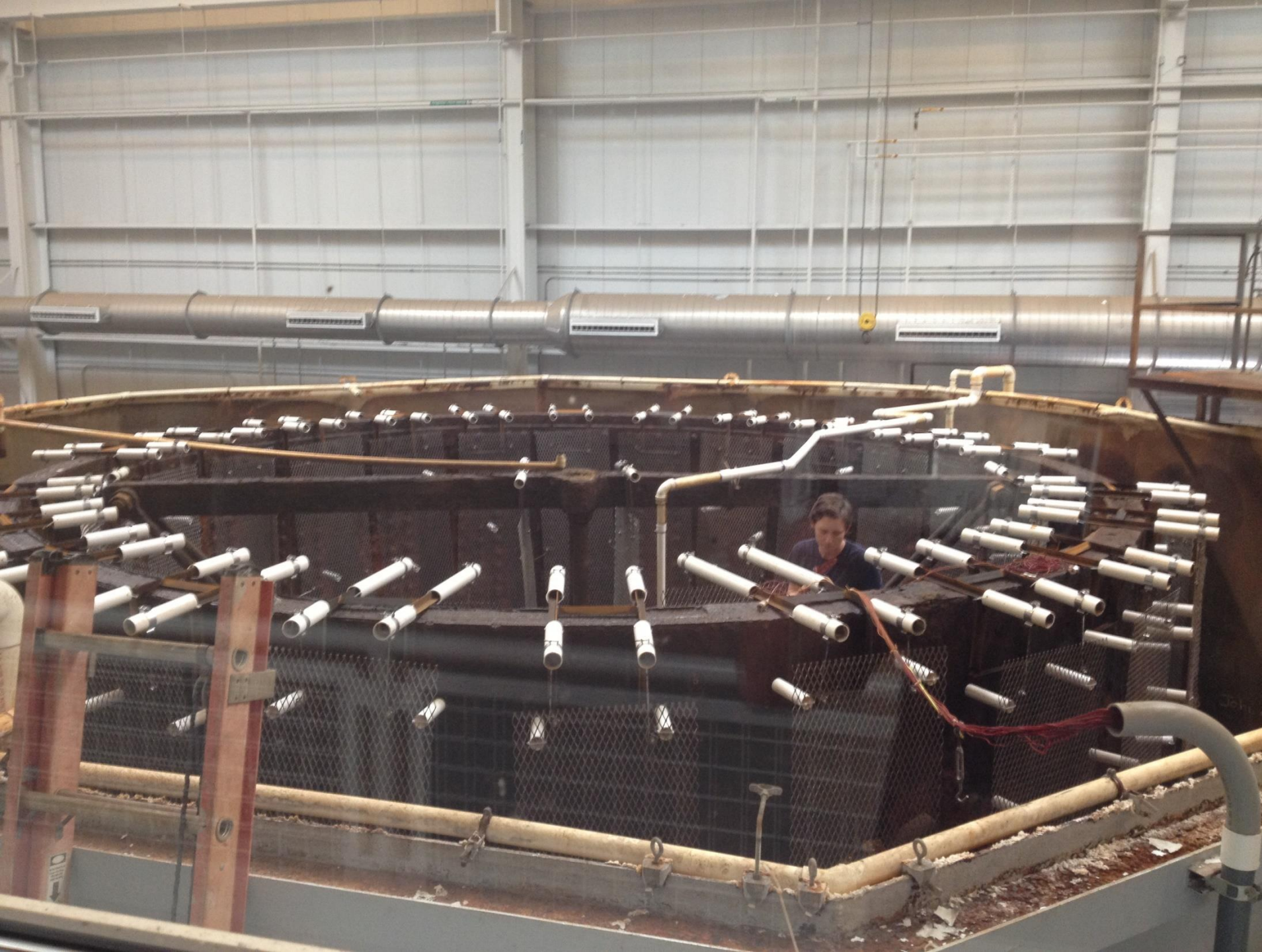
# The Mariners Museum: USS Monitor

<http://www.marinersmuseum.org/>



<http://battlefieldsandtastingrooms.com/battlefields/hampton-roads.html>





**USS  
Monitor: The  
first  
revolving gun  
turret being  
refurbished**

[http://www.mariners  
museum.org/](http://www.marinersmuseum.org/)



# Civil War Trust colleagues collaborating at Colonial Williamsburg







**British  
officials in  
Colonial  
Williamsburg  
must have  
gotten wind of  
the Houston  
family's role  
in the  
Revolutionary  
Movement!!!**

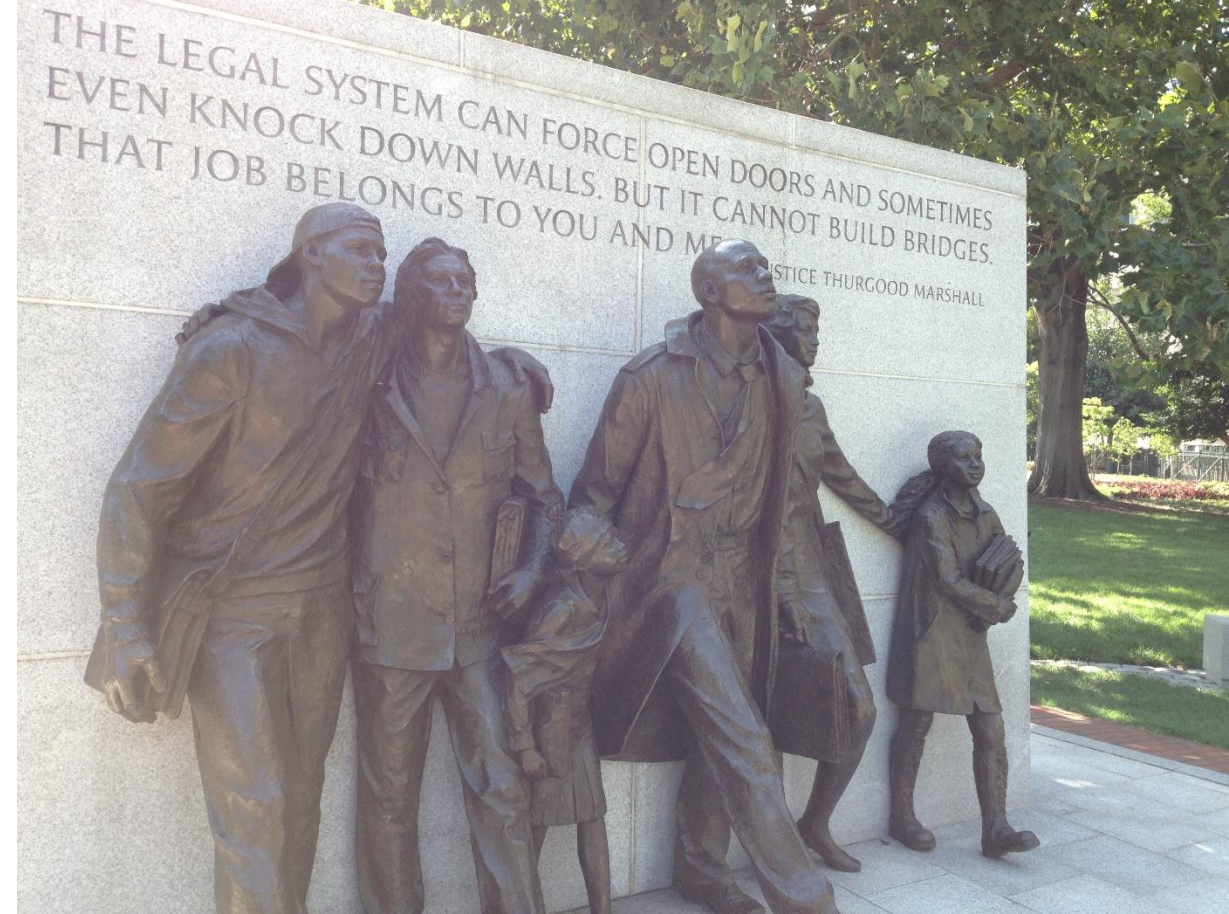




**Capitol  
building at  
Colonial  
Williamsburg**



# Richmond: A City of Contrasts





# Civil War Trust Teachers' Institute: The Seven Days' Battles

## Chickahominy Bluff

### Visiting Richmond National Battlefield Park

The concentration of Civil War resources found in the Richmond area is unparalleled. The National Park Service manages 13 sites, giving visitors an opportunity to examine the battlefield landscapes, to hear the stories of the combatants and civilian residents, and to understand the complex reasons why Richmond came to symbolize the heart and soul of the Confederacy.



### Regulations

This is a partial list of park regulations. Site to other sources for more. Report exceptional activities to any park employee or call 800-765-5010. An emergency call 911.

- Alcoholic beverages are prohibited.
- All natural and cultural resources are protected by law.
- Bull hunting is prohibited. Possession of a moose or other animal in the park is illegal.
- Harassment, teasing, feeding, or otherwise disturbing wildlife is prohibited.
- Weapons are prohibited inside all park buildings.
- Fire must be in a fire ring.
- Recreation activities like kite-flying, ball-throwing, and drone flying are prohibited.
- Motor vehicles and bicycles must remain on designated roads.

## 1862 Seven Days' Battles

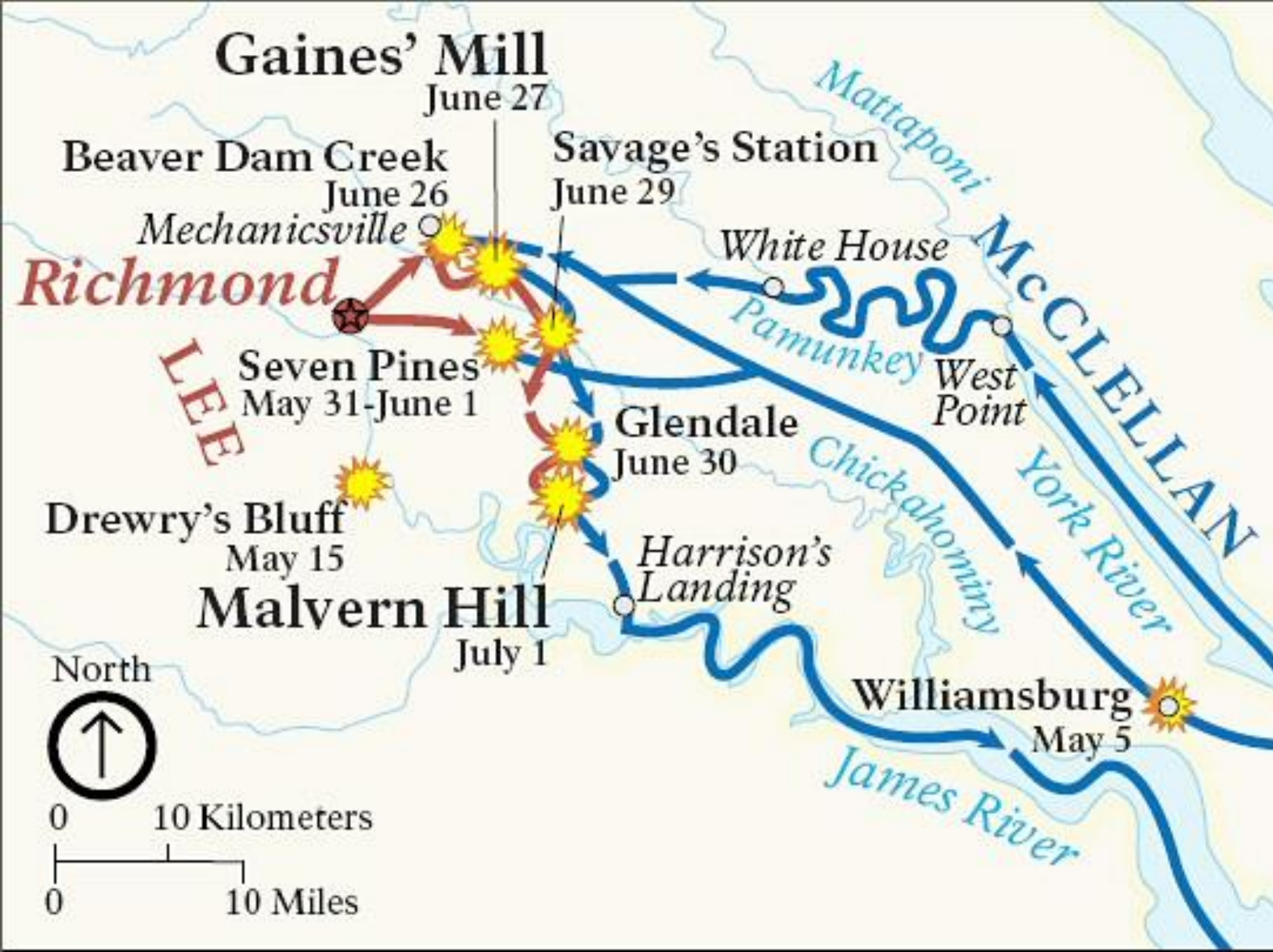
No military campaign had more influence on the course of the Civil War than these seven days' battles. George B. McClellan's army of more than 100,000 men defeated Robert E. Lee's army of 55,000 men in the Seven Days' Battles, forcing Lee to retreat from Richmond and the James River. The battles were a tactical success for the Confederates, but they did not stop Lee from retreating. The battles were a tactical success for the Confederates, but they did not stop Lee from retreating.





# The Seven Days!

[https://  
www.th  
eclio.co  
m/web/  
entry?id  
=11998](https://www.theclio.com/web/entry?id=11998)







# Cold Harbor: One of the bloodiest battles of the 1864 Overland Campaign (Grant v. Lee)



# Malvern Hill: The Culmination of the Seven Days, 1862





# Richmond: Tredegar Iron Works, the Canal, the Falls of the James River

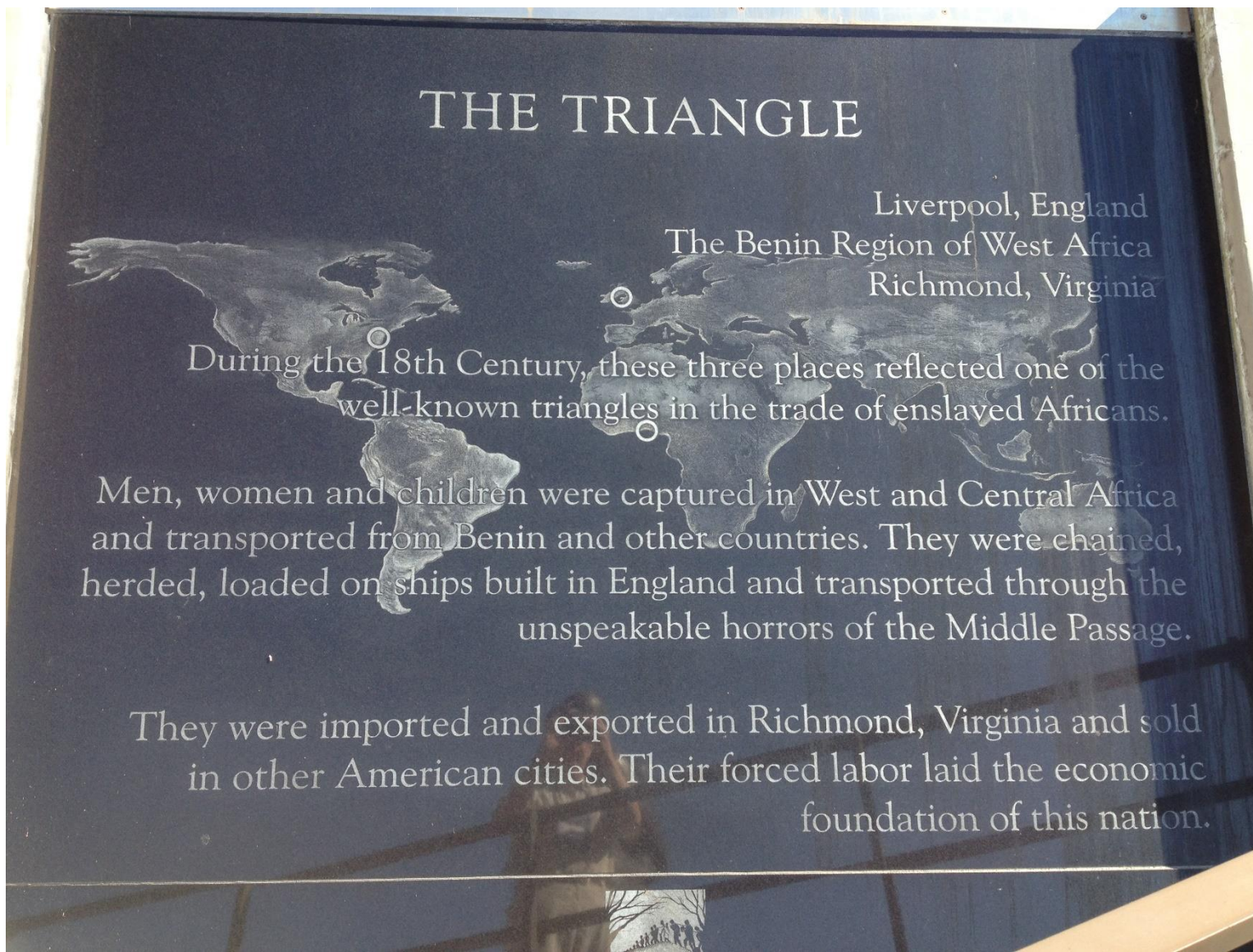








# In Lincoln's Footsteps: The Slave Market and Memorial







# **In Lincoln's Footsteps: The White House of the Confederacy**



# Memorial Drive: Jefferson Davis and Arthur Ashe





# **Thanks to the Westgate Committee for Supporting this Great Learning Opportunity!**

- **Hands-on Materials Acquired for Class Activities**
- **Books and other published materials for teacher and students use**
- **Museum, National Park, Presidential Library and State Archives Resources Accessed**
- **Almost 2000 images (including selfies) added to educational “bank”**
- **See record of the trip on Twitter @monomoyhistory**
- **Additional Thanks to Civil War Trust, National Park Service, Colonial Williamsburg, George Leidig, and Virginia State Historical Organizations**