

1861 Virginia to 1863 Pennsylvania

Day 1 – Gettysburg – July 1863

Arrive mid day
Pick up on mini coach
Afternoon Drive to Gettysburg, Pa
Check-in to a hotel on the battlefield
Pick-up guide to tour the battlefield on your coach

Fought over the first three days of July 1863, the Battle of Gettysburg was one of the most critical battles of the Civil War having occurred at a time when the fate of the nation hung in the balance- the summer of 1863. Often referred to as the "High Water Mark of the Confederacy", it was the culmination of the second and most ambitious invasion of the North by General Robert E. Lee and the "Army of Northern Virginia". The "Army of the Potomac", the Union army that had long been the nemesis of Lee, met the Confederate invasion at the crossroads town of Gettysburg and though it was under a new commander, General George Gordon Meade, the northerners fought with a desperation born of defending their home territory. The Union victory at the Battle of Gettysburg resulted in Lee's retreat to Virginia and an end to the hopes of the Confederacy for independence.



Evening Dinner at a local tavern

Day 2 – Antietam – September 1862

Morning Time to visit portions of the battlefield or town
Late morning Depart for Antietam Battlefield



The Bloodiest One Day Battle in American History

23,000 soldiers were killed, wounded or missing after twelve hours of savage combat on September 17, 1862. The Battle of Antietam ended the Confederate Army of Northern

Virginia's first invasion into the North and led to Abraham Lincoln's issuance of the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation

- Afternoon** Arrive at Battlefield view movie
Take a tour of the Battlefield with guide.
Depart Manassas
- Evening** Check-in to hotel near the Manassas Battlefield

Day 3 – Manassas – July 1861

Morning

View movie – excellent presentation.
A possible Ranger tour of Henry Hill – the rangers do not always schedule a talk on Henry Hill, but they talk to you in the Visitor's Center so you can then view afterwards.

Manassas National Battlefield Park was established in 1940 to preserve the scene of two major Civil War battles. Located a few miles north of the prized railroad junction of Manassas, Virginia, the peaceful Virginia countryside bore witness to clashes between the armies of the North and South in 1861 and 1862.



Today, more than 5,000 acres comprise the battlefield park, allowing the visitor to explore the historic terrain where men fought and died for their beliefs a century ago.

Afternoon The town of Manassas is worth a stop. It is charming and has a fantastic small museum. It would be a good lunch stop.

Drive to Fredericksburg – Check-in to hotel

Evening Have dinner along the Rappahannock River

Day 4 – Fredericksburg – December 1862 and Chancellorsville – May 1863

Morning Pick up guide to spend the day with you to tour both Battlefields. These two battles are incredible with a guide. It is worth the price. He/She will be with you all day just have him/her stop for a lunch break and it is customary to pick up his lunch tab.



Evening Dinner at a local restaurant – Fredericksburg has many wonderful restaurants.

Day 5 – Richmond

Morning Depart for Richmond
Begin at the Tredegar Iron Works – The Richmond Visitor's Center

The Center is located on a beautiful eight-acre National Historic Landmark site on the James River. Richmond's new Canal Walk fronts the river here, and a pedestrian bridge gives visitors access to Belle Island a park formerly a Civil War prison camp for captured Union soldiers. Here at Tredegar, five surviving buildings illustrate the ironworks era and the National Park Service operates the Richmond Civil War Visitor Center.

Francis B. Deane founded Tredegar in 1836 and named it for a Welsh town and ironworks. Deane hired a 28-year-old Anderson in 1841 as commercial sales agent. By 1847, Anderson owned the company, obtaining U.S. government contracts for cannons. He also manufactured locomotives, train wheels, spikes, cables, ships' boilers, naval hardware, iron machinery, and brass items. Anderson employed skilled Northern and foreign workers as well as slaves and some free blacks

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During the Civil War, Tredegar manufactured armor plates for the ironclad CSS Virginia (formerly USS Merrimack), but specialized in cannons. In 1861, Anderson employed 750 men; by 1863, more than 2,500 worked for him. After the war, he managed the company until he died in 1892. Tredegar later cast munitions for the U.S. Army and Navy during the Spanish-American War, World Wars I and II, and the Korean War. After a fire in 1955, the company moved across the James River, where it operated on a smaller scale until the end of the 20th century. Ethyl Corporation bought the ironworks site in 1957 and restored the surviving buildings in the 1970s.

Pick up guide and tour as many of the Battlefield around Richmond as time allows

Afternoon Lunch in historic downtown

Visit the Museum of the Confederacy – the White House is beside the museum, however it is closed in January and February.

Evening Return to Fredericksburg
Dinner can be scheduled again in one of their restaurants

Day 6 - Home

Depart for home