

Newport News Civil War Sites and Related Attractions

Please Note: It is recommended that you begin your tour at the Casemate Museum at Fort Monroe. For driving directions to a specific individual site, call the Newport News Visitor Center at (757) 886-7777.

Key

- Admission
- Time to tour
- Walking distance
- Handicapped accessible
- Motorcoach parking

For the most up-to-date days and hours of operation, please call each attraction.

1 Fort Monroe/The Casemate Museum
20 Bernard Road
Fort Monroe, VA 23651
757-788-3391

Casemate Museum:
fortmonroe.org/visit/casemate-museum
Fort Monroe: fmauthority.org

Call for operating days and hours. Museum gift shop.
Directions: I-64 E or W to Exit 268. Turn left at the light onto S. Mallory St., then right at second light onto E. Mellen St. Follow E. Mellen St. into Fort Monroe, and then follow the signs to the museum.
1.5 hrs. | ♿ | 🚐 | Exit 268 from I-64

2 Hampton University and Hampton University Museum

11 Frissell Avenue
Hampton, VA 23669
757-727-5308
home.hamptonu.edu/msm/

Call for operating days and hours. Museum gift shop.
Directions: I-64 E or W to Exit 267/Hampton University and follow the signs to the museum. The museum is located in the newly restored Huntington Building (the former library) on the grounds of the Hampton University campus.
2 hrs. | ♿ | 🚐 | Exit 267 from I-64

3 Monitor-Merrimack Overlook

1500 Block 16th Street
Newport News, VA 23607
Directions: From I-664 S, take Exit 4. Turn left onto Chestnut Ave. and then turn left onto 16th St. Overlook is on the right.
30 mins. | ♿ | 🚐 | some | Exit 4 from I-664

4 Newport News POW Camp Monument

2700 Parrish Avenue
Newport News, VA 23607
Directions: From Monitor-Merrimack Overlook, turn left onto 16th St./Chesapeake Ave., then right onto Oak Ave. then turn right onto 27th St. and then left onto Parrish Ave. Follow Parrish Ave. into Greenlawn Memorial Park, then follow Civil War Tour signs, staying to the left where the road divides.
15 mins. | ♿ | 🚐 | Exit 4 from I-664

5 James A. Fields House

617 27th Street
Newport News, VA 23607
757-813-6014
jamesfieldshouse.blogspot.com
Open by appointment only. Call for details.
Directions: Return to Greenlawn Memorial Park entrance and turn right onto 28th St. Follow 28th St. for approximately 1.3 miles to Jefferson Ave. Turn left onto Jefferson Ave. and left again onto 27th St. and James A. Fields House is on the left.
45 mins. | 🚐 | some | Exit 4 from I-664

6 Congress and Cumberland Overlook

2700 Block of West Avenue
Newport News, VA 23607
Directions: From the James A. Fields House, head northeast on 27th St. and turn right on Madison Ave. and right again on 26th St. Follow signs to stay on 26th St. Turn right onto West Ave. Overlook is in Christopher Newport Park on the left.
15 mins. | ♿ | 🚐 | some | Exit 6 from I-664

7 Virginia War Museum

9285 Warwick Boulevard
Newport News, VA 23607
757-247-8523
newportnewshistory.org

Call for operating days and hours.
Directions: From Congress and Cumberland Overlook, follow West Ave. to 32nd St. and turn right. Follow 32nd St. to Warwick Blvd. and turn left. Follow Warwick Blvd. for approximately 2.8 miles. Turn left at Hornet Circle into Huntington Park. Follow signs to museum.
1.5 hours | ♿ | 🚐 | Exit 263A or 258A from I-64

8 Cedar Lane Skirmishes - Two Markers

First block of Cedar Lane
Newport News, VA 23601
To reach the Civil War Trail sign in memory of Lt. Col. Charles D. Dreux:
Directions: From the Virginia War Museum, head northwest on Warwick Blvd. Travel about two miles. Just past Elm Ave., turn left onto Cedar Lane. A Civil War Trail sign that marks the July 5, 1861, demise of Lt. Col. Charles D. Dreux is located behind TowneBank.
15 mins | ♿ | 🚐 | Exit 258A from I-64

Lions Bridge on Museum Drive

Newport News, VA 23606
To reach the Civil War Trail sign that marks the July 12, 1861, Skirmish at Cedar Lane:
Directions: From the Dreux marker, head southwest on Cedar Lane toward Douglas Dr. Travel 0.3 mile until Cedar Lane turns slightly right and becomes Museum Dr. The marker is located at the Lions Bridge on Museum Dr. in Mariners' Museum Park.
15 mins | ♿ | 🚐 | Exit 258A from I-64

9 The Mariners' Museum and Park/USS Monitor Center

100 Museum Drive
Newport News, VA 23606
757-596-2222 or 800-581-7245
marinersmuseum.org
Call for operating days and hours. Museum gift shop and café.
Directions: From Lions Bridge, continue north on Museum Dr. for about 1 mile. Museum is on the right.
4 hrs. | ♿ | 🚐 | Exit 258A from I-64

10 Causey's Mill

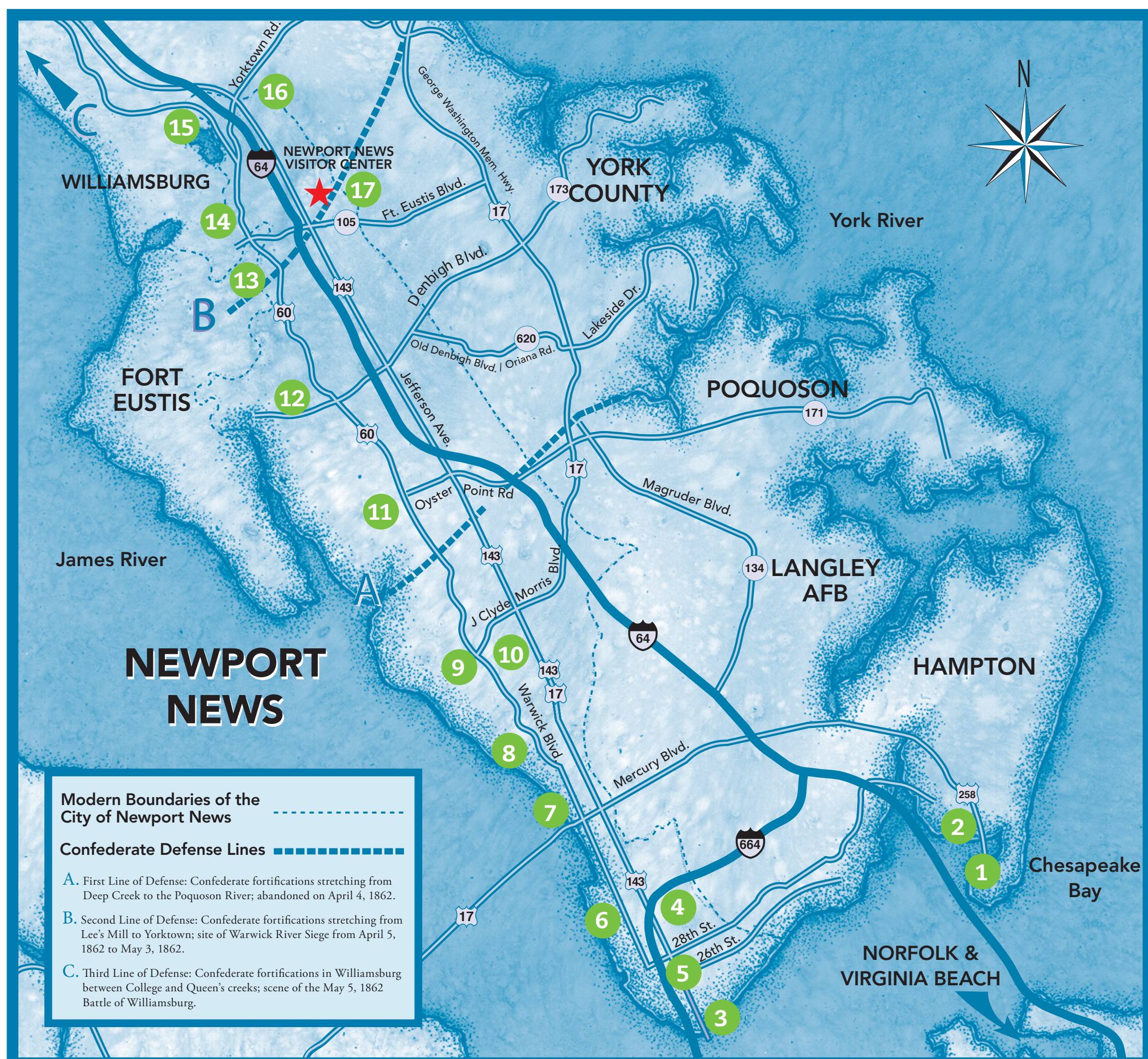
11700 Warwick Boulevard
Newport News, VA 23606
Directions: From The Mariners' Museum and Park, turn right onto Museum Dr. and take a right on Avenue of the Arts. Turn right onto Warwick Blvd. Causey's Mill is on the left after passing Riverside Regional Medical Center.
15 mins. | ♿ | 🚐 | (across street) | Exit 258A from I-64

11 Young's Mill

13055 Warwick Boulevard
Newport News, VA 23602
Directions: From Causey's Mill, turn right onto Warwick Blvd. Follow approximately 3.5 miles. You will pass the mill on the left. Make a U-turn to access the site.
15 mins. | ♿ | 🚐 | Exit 256A from I-64

12 Warwick Court House

14400 Block Old Courthouse Way
Newport News, VA 23608
Directions: From Young's Mill, turn right onto Warwick Blvd. Make a U-turn at Oyster Point Rd. and continue west for approximately 2 miles on Warwick Blvd. Turn left at Denbigh Blvd. and then right onto Old Courthouse Way. Turn left onto Grissom Way and left into parking area.
15 mins. | ♿ | 🚐 | Exit 255A from I-64



This brochure is published by Newport News Tourism and is based on information provided to us. Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this information, but all information is subject to change.

13 Battle of Lee's Mill

300 Block Rivers Ridge Circle
Newport News, VA 23608
Directions: From Warwick Court House, turn left onto Old Courthouse Way, then left onto Warwick Blvd. Follow Warwick Blvd. for approximately 2.8 miles, then turn left at Lee's Mill Dr. Turn left onto Rivers Ridge Circle. Site is approximately 0.3 miles on the left.
15 mins. | ♿ | 🚐 | some | Exit 250A from I-64

14 Skiffes Creek

200 Block Enterprise Drive
Newport News, VA 23603
Directions: From Lee's Mill, continue on Rivers Ridge Circle back to Lee's Mill Dr. and turn left onto Warwick Blvd. Follow for approximately 0.9 miles and turn left onto Enterprise Dr. Site is approximately 0.4 miles on the left.
15 mins. | ♿ | 🚐 | some | Exit 250A from I-64

15 Lee Hall Mansion

163 Yorktown Road
Newport News, VA 23603
757-888-3371
newportnewshistory.org
Call for operating days and hours.
Directions: From Skiffes Creek, follow Enterprise Dr. back to Warwick Blvd. and turn left. Follow for approximately 0.7 miles to intersection of Warwick Blvd. and Yorktown Rd; bear right fork onto Yorktown Rd. and follow for approximately 0.7 miles. Mansion on left.
1 hr. | ♿ | 🚐 | limited | 🚐 | Exit 247 from I-64

16 Endview Plantation

362 Yorktown Road
Newport News, VA 23603
757-887-1862
newportnewshistory.org
Call for operating days and hours.
Directions: From Endview, turn left onto Yorktown Rd., travel approximately 0.8 miles, through traffic light and turn right into plantation driveway.
1 hr. | ♿ | 🚐 | limited | 🚐 | Exit 247 from I-64

17 Battle of Dam No. 1

Newport News Park
13564 Jefferson Avenue
Newport News, VA 23603
Park open sunrise to sunset. Restrooms and gift shop at Newport News Visitor Center.
Directions: From Endview, turn left onto Yorktown Rd., then left onto Jefferson Ave. Travel approximately 2.3 miles and turn left onto Constitution Way. The Visitor Center will be on your left. Follow Constitution Way for approximately 1 mile to interpretive sign and parking area on the left, or Discovery Center on the right.
2 hrs. | ♿ | 🚐 | long | 🚐 | limited | 🚐 | Exit 250B from I-64

More than 150 years ago, the woods and waters of Newport News echoed with the sounds of the Civil War: the tramp of thousands of boots along the Great Warwick Road, the thunder of cannon and the crack of rifle fire, the shout of orders and the cries of the wounded and the dying. The Civil War in Newport News witnessed the world's first battle between ironclad warships and the awarding of two Medals of Honor. African Americans also experienced a growing role in the U.S. Armed Forces. Local women, such as Maria Whitaker Curtis of Endview Plantation and Martha Lee of Lee Hall Mansion, found new challenges as they worked on the home front.

Today, Newport News pays tribute to the heroes of the past with historic homes, battle sites, fortifications and extraordinary collections of personal artifacts. The story of the Civil War is the story of the people – men and women, Black and White, enslaved and free, rich and poor, decorated generals and common soldiers.

As you continue your tour of the Civil War in Newport News, the stories of the participants are told at each site along the way. Learn about figures from the past when you visit our historic sites and museums including the James A. Fields House, Endview Plantation, Lee Hall Mansion, The Mariners' Museum/USNS Monitor Center and Virginia War Museum.

1. FORT MONROE/ THE CASEMATE MUSEUM
Fort Monroe is the largest masonry-moated fort constructed in the U.S. from 1819-1834. The US Army garrisoned Fort Monroe from 1823 to 2011. In May 1861, three enslaved persons who had been laboring on Confederate fortifications escaped to Fort Monroe. Union Major General Benjamin F. Butler refused to return the men to their owners, declaring them "contraband of war." Butler's "Contraband of War" decision led to thousands of enslaved persons seeking shelter and freedom at Fort Monroe. In March 1862, Union Major General George McClellan's Army of the Potomac arrived here before beginning their advance up the Virginia Peninsula toward the Confederate capital in Richmond.

Located inside the walls of Fort Monroe, the Casemate Museum tells the history of the fort and Old Point Comfort. Exhibits include period living quarters, the story of the Contraband Decision, Jefferson Davis's prison cell and General

Butler's mess chest made by Tiffany & Co. A walking tour of Fort Monroe covers more than 20 sites including the Chapel of the Centurion, the original commanding general's quarters and the first 15-inch Rodman gun produced during the Civil War. Guests should begin their visit at the Fort Monroe Visitor and Educational Center, located at 30 Ingalls Road.

2. HAMPTON UNIVERSITY & HAMPTON UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
One of the nation's top-ranked private universities, Hampton University opened in 1868 as the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, from the beginning, Hampton University dedicated itself to educating the thousands of newly freed southern slaves. Several of the early campus buildings are now part of a National Historic Landmark district. Also on the campus is Hampton University Museum, the oldest African-American museum in the United States, and the Emancipation Oak, where, in 1863, members of the Virginia Peninsula Black community gathered to hear the reading of the Emancipation Proclamation.

3. MONITOR-MERRIMACK OVERLOOK
In the waters off Newport News, modern naval warfare was forever changed in March 1862. The Confederate ironclad CSS Virginia emerged from the Elizabeth River on March 8, 1862, and challenged the US North Atlantic Blockading Squadron's wooden warships. The USS Monitor and USS Cumberland, stationed near Newport News Point, were occupied Hampton. Fields attended a nearby American Missionary Association school for African Americans, worked at Fort Monroe for the Quartermaster Department, and served as a watchman for the Freedmen Bureau. In 1869, he was a member of the first class of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute (later Hampton University). He graduated from Hampton in 1871. In 1879, he served as a Justice of the Peace, becoming Virginia's first Black judicial officer. In 1882, Fields received a law degree from Howard University and established a successful law practice in Elizabeth City and Warwick County. He was later elected Commonwealth's Attorney and served one-term in the House of Delegates.

The house was used by Mr. Fields as his law office and primary residence from 1877 to 1903 and was just one of the 15 properties he owned in Newport News. This beautifully restored home gives visitors a glimpse into the world of Black soldiers during the Civil War, as well as the life of urban Blacks in Newport News during the early 1900s and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

This monument, located in Greenlaw Memorial Park, was erected in 1900. It honors more than 160 Confederate soldiers who died in the POW Camp next to Camp Butler on Newport News Point. Built in April 1865 to house prisoners awaiting parole, the POW Camp held a total of 3,499 prisoners before it was deactivated in August of that year. Soldiers from the 122nd United States Colored Troops served as guards at Camp Butler in 1865.

4. NEWPORT NEWS POW CAMP MONUMENT
Deep beneath the James River lie the remains of the Congress and Cumberland Overlook. Under the supervision of engineer officers, Confederate defensive lines were built by enslaved labor of fortifications that stretched across the Peninsula. The Confederates had converted the CSS Virginia from the former wooden steam frigate, USS Merrimack, by cutting the hull down to the waterline and then covering it with 4 inches of iron plate on top of 22 inches of oak and pine. Armed with 10 guns, she was also fitted with a 6-foot long, 1,500-pound cast iron ram. On March 8, 1862, the CSS Virginia rammed and sank the Cumberland with the loss of 121 men.

Following the March 8-9, 1862 Battle of Hampton Roads, the focus shifted to Union Major General George B. McClellan's planned advance to Richmond. General McClellan wanted to outflank the strong Confederate defenses in Northern Virginia and move his 121,500-man Army of the Potomac to Fort Monroe; his plan called for a rapid advance up the Peninsula to capture Richmond before the Confederates in Northern Virginia could save their capital. In this path stood Confederate Major General John B. Magruder's three lines of fortifications that stretched across the Peninsula. The Confederates had converted the CSS Virginia from the former wooden steam frigate, USS Merrimack, by cutting the hull down to the waterline and then covering it with 4 inches of iron plate on top of 22 inches of oak and pine. Armed with 10 guns, she was also fitted with a 6-foot long, 1,500-pound cast iron ram. On March 8, 1862, the CSS Virginia rammed and sank the Cumberland with the loss of 121 men.

5. JAMES A. FIELDS HOUSE
James A. Fields (1844 – 1903) was an enslaved man from Hanover County, Virginia. In 1863, Fields escaped to Union-occupied Hampton. Fields attended a nearby American Missionary Association school for African Americans, worked at Fort Monroe for the Quartermaster Department, and served as a watchman for the Freedmen Bureau. In 1869, he was a member of the first class of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute (later Hampton University). He graduated from Hampton in 1871. In 1879, he served as a Justice of the Peace, becoming Virginia's first Black judicial officer. In 1882, Fields received a law degree from Howard University and established a successful law practice in Elizabeth City and Warwick County. He was later elected Commonwealth's Attorney and served one-term in the House of Delegates.

6. CONGRESS AND CUMBERLAND OVERLOOK
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After encamping at Young's Mill, General Smith's division of the IV Corps, continued leading the IV Corps advance. On April 5, 1862, continued leading the IV Corps advance. The Federalists reached the Warwick Court House later that afternoon. During the subsequent siege of the Confederate Warwick-Yorktown Line, General Keyes used the building as his headquarters. From this area, the Union observation

7. VIRGINIA WAR MUSEUM
Visitors experience the personal side of American military history at the Virginia War Museum, which contains more than 60,000 artifacts. The Civil War and Black Soldiers galleries display many unique Civil War items including a Butler Medal, a rare Cotter revolver, a blockaded-uniform's uniform and a wooden fork carved by a Union prisoner of war. One of the only gristmills left on the Lower Peninsula with its original machinery, As a reminder of Newport News' agrarian past, the Virginia War Museum has an extensive collection, which includes uniforms, insignia, personal papers, weapons, period newspapers, drawings and photographs.

8. CEDAR LANE SKIRMISHES
On July 5, 1861, a skirmish near present-day Cedar Lane in Newport News resulted in the death of the first field-grade Confederate officer killed in combat, Lieutenant Colonel Charles D. Drenx. Drenx's body was transported back to his hometown of New Orleans, where he was given an enormous funeral. The governor of Louisiana, the mayor of New Orleans, and more than 30,000 mourners were in attendance. One week after Drenx's death, Major John Bell Hood led a Confederate reprisal on July 12, 1861, killing several Union soldiers and capturing 12 others. Hood lost only one horse in the skirmish.

9. THE MARINERS' MUSEUM AND PARK/ USS MONITOR CENTER
The USS Monitor Center tells the story of the famous battle between this revolutionary ironclad and the CSS Virginia. This 63,500 square-foot addition to The Mariners' Museum, designated by Congress as America's National Maritime Museum, is filled with recovered artifacts, original documents, paintings, personal accounts and interactive experiences. Visitors are able to walk the deck of a full-scale replica of the USS Monitor, try their hand at building their own virtual sea-worthy ironclad, visit re-created officers' living quarters and walk inside an accurate re-creation of the Monitor's gun turret. The Battle Theater transports visitors back in time to the famous Battle of Hampton Roads in 1862, and the Recovery Theater offers an equally compelling film about the historic turret's amazing recovery from "the graveyard of the Atlantic." One of the largest maritime history museums in the world, The Mariners' Museum currently houses more than 1,200 artifacts from the ironclad.

10. CAUSEY'S MILL
On April 4, 1862, General McClellan dispatched Brigadier General Erasmus Keyes' IV Corps up the Great Warwick Road (present-day Warwick Boulevard) from Newport News Point past this location on the way to Young's Mill. Keyes' mission was to outflank the Confederate garrison in Yorktown and block their retreat to Williamsburg. Lead elements of the IV Corps skirmished with Confederate pickets on the site of what is now Causey's Mill. Completed in 1866, Causey's Mill is the only gristmill left on the Lower Peninsula with its original machinery. As a reminder of Newport News' agrarian past, the Virginia War Museum has an extensive collection, which includes uniforms, insignia, personal papers, weapons, period newspapers, drawings and photographs.

11. YOUNG'S MILL
The earthworks located on the high ground above Young's Mill formed the Deep Creek anchor of Magruder's first defensive line across the Peninsula. For almost one year, the Confederates had camped near Young's Mill and fortified this strategic position overlooking the Great Warwick Road. On their march toward the Warwick Court House, Brigadier General William "Baldy" Smith's division of the IV Corps briefly engaged Confederate troops who abandoned this position on April 4, 1862. The Founders' Trail marker on this site details the history of what was probably the first mill in the area.

12. WARWICK COURT HOUSE
After encamping at Young's Mill, General Smith's division of the IV Corps, continued leading the IV Corps advance. On April 5, 1862, continued leading the IV Corps advance. The Federalists reached the Warwick Court House later that afternoon. During the subsequent siege of the Confederate Warwick-Yorktown Line, General Keyes used the building as his headquarters. From this area, the Union observation

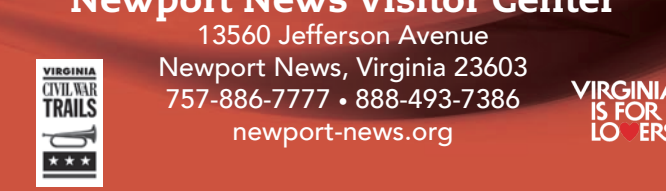
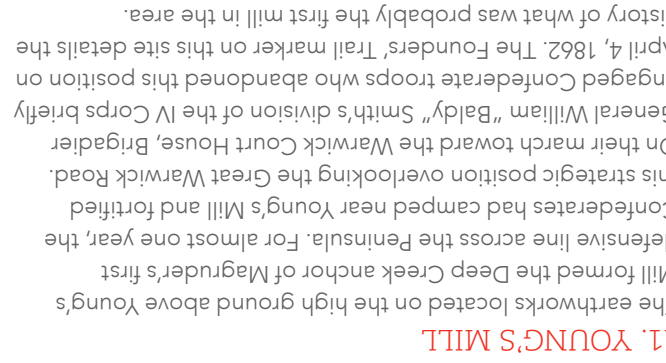
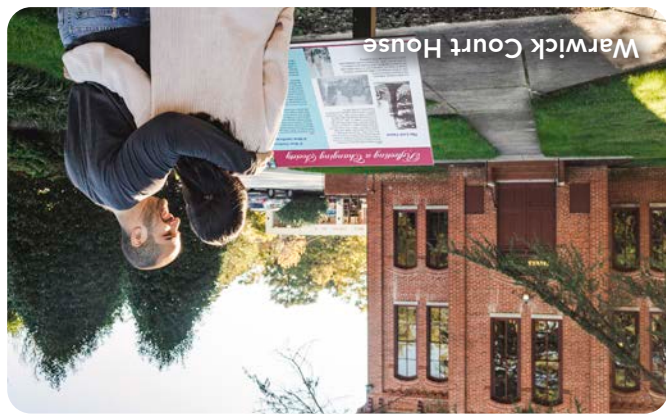
balloon Constitution was launched to map the Confederate fortifications along the Warwick River.

13. BATTLE OF LEE'S MILL
On the afternoon of April 5, 1862, Union forces marched from the Warwick Court House toward Lee's Mill, where the Great Warwick Road crossed the Warwick River. The Federals were unaware of the Warwick River's true course, as they had inaccurate maps. At Lee's Mill, there were 1,800 Confederate troops and massive earthen field fortifications. The flooded Warwick River and the Confederate Warwick-Yorktown defensive line halted McClellan's flanking maneuver to surround Magruder at Yorktown. Located on a 40-foot bluff overlooking the Warwick River, Lee's Mill Park preserves a strategic section of the Warwick-Yorktown Line and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The park includes walking trails and interpretative markers.

14. SKIFFES CREEK
On May 3, 1862, the Confederates also abandoned the extensive earthen fortifications built across Mulberry Island (Fort Eustis). Designed to guard Magruder's James River flank, five earthworks stretched from Lee's Mill on the Warwick River to Skiffes Creek. Skiffes Creek is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Founders' Trail markers on this site detail some of the early history of what was originally Warwick County.

15. LEE HALL MANSION
This elegant plantation house is the only large mid-19th century Italianate structure remaining on Virginia's Lower Peninsula. It was completed in 1859 by Richard D. Lee, one of Warwick County's leading landowners. The home was later used as the headquarters for Confederate generals John B. Magruder and Joseph E. Johnston during the 1862 Peninsula Campaign. Visitors learn about the use of aerial observation and telegraph during the Confederate occupation. There is also a Civil War-era earthwork on the front lawn.

Lee Hall, listed on the National Register of Historic Places,



Blues From Our Past



Discover Center at Newport News Park

Newport News Visitor Center
13560 Jefferson Avenue
Newport News, Virginia 23603
757-886-7777 • 888-493-7386
newport-news.org

VIRGINIA CIVIL WAR TRAILS

VIRGINIA IS FOR LOVERS

LOVE NNN Newport News in Coastal Virginia

offers visitors a step back to the mid-Victorian period with its authentically furnished rooms. An exhibit gallery features artifacts from the Peninsula Campaign, including a tablecloth from the USS Monitor and items recovered from the nearby Battle of Dam No. 1 battlefield.



16. ENDVIEW PLANTATION
Completed in 1769 by William Harwood, Endview was purchased in the 1850s by Dr. Humphrey Harwood Curtis, William Harwood's great-grandson. Dr. Curtis established his medical practice at Endview in 1856 and married Maria Whitaker in 1858. In 1861, Dr. Curtis organized a volunteer company, the Warwick Beauregards, which became Company H of the 32nd Virginia Infantry. During the spring of 1862, the Confederates used Endview briefly as a hospital and headquarters for Brigadier Generals Lafayette McLaws and Robert Toombs. After the Peninsula Campaign, Union forces at various times occupied Endview until the end of the war.

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Endview has been restored and furnished to reflect both civilian and military use during the Civil War.



17. BATTLE OF DAM NO. 1
Following the Battle of Lee's Mill, McClellan abandoned his plans for a rapid advance on Richmond and besieged the Confederate Warwick-Yorktown Line from April 5 through May 3, 1862. In a bold move, General Magruder

also maneuvered elements of his 13,000-man Army of the Peninsula along the Warwick River and tricked the Federals into over-estimating his troop strength. However, "Baldy" Smith was not convinced and wanted to test the Confederate defenses at Dam No. 1. The Confederates had constructed three earthen dams on the Warwick beyond the prewar tidal mill dams at Lee's Mill and Wynne's Mill, which created a formidable water barrier.

On April 16, 1862, Union artillery shelled the Confederates at Dam No. 1, and Smith sent four companies of the 3rd Vermont Infantry across the river. Despite the heroism of the Green Mountain Boys, they were repulsed by swift Confederate counterattacks. McClellan and Smith had not reinforced the 3rd Vermont when they had broken through Magruder's defenses. Captain Samuel Pingree and Private Julian Scott of the 3rd Vermont were later awarded the Medal of Honor for their gallantry on this day.

In mid-April, Confederate General Joseph Johnston arrived with his army and took command on the Peninsula. The Federals were also nearing the completion of 15 heavy artillery batteries near Yorktown. General Johnston believed that the Confederate defenses could not withstand the planned Union artillery barrage and decided to abandon the Warwick-Yorktown Line. On May 3, 1862, the Confederates unleashed a tremendous bombardment to cover their retreat to Richmond. As McClellan's army began to pursue the retreating Confederates, some of them crossed at this location.

Generations later, 10 miles of Magruder's original fortifications remain in Newport News Park, the vast majority in an excellent state of preservation. Wooded nature trails feature historical markers, and the original Dam No. 1 site is visible beneath the waters of Lee Hall Reservoir. Artifacts from the battle site are on view at the Park's Discovery Center. The Battle of Dam No. 1 site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Touring Civil War Sites in Newport News

CIVIL WAR PACKAGES AND GROUP TOURS
Complete vacation packages—including suggested itineraries, accommodations and admission tickets—are available year-round. Specialized group tours—including accommodations, admissions, step-on guides and costumed interpreters—can also be scheduled. For information on individual or group packages, call the Newport News Visitor Center at 888-493-7386 or visit www.newport-news.org.

PRE-SCHEDULED ESCORTED TOURS
Join local experts for walking tours of important sites from the 1862 Peninsula Campaign. These in-depth tours bring to life the stories of those who fought and those they left behind. Please call 757-888-3371 for tour information.

SPECIAL EVENTS AND PROGRAMS
Re-enactments, living history programs, children's day camps and other special events take place at Endview Plantation, the James A. Fields House, Lee Hall Mansion, The Mariners' Museum and Park/USNS Monitor Center and Newport News Park throughout the year. In addition, The Mariners' Museum also hosts the annual Battle of Hampton Roads. For registration and event information, please contact the individual attraction.

Endview Plantation	757-887-1862
James A. Fields House	757-813-6014
Lee Hall Mansion	757-888-3371
The Mariners' Museum and Park USS Monitor Center	757-596-2222
Newport News Park	757-886-7912

Please contact the Newport News Visitor Center for vacation planning assistance, including accommodations, directions, maps, attraction brochures and more!

Newport News Visitor Center
13560 Jefferson Avenue
Newport News, Virginia 23603

757-886-7777
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newport-news.org



CIVIL WAR GUIDE

HISTORICAL REFLECTIONS



Newport News
in Coastal Virginia

Cover Image by Oscar G Fotografia