



VIEW OF FREDERICKSBURG, VA., FROM THE NORTH BANK OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, AFTER ITS EVACUATION BY THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS.—FROM A SKETCH BY EDWIN FORBES.

The town and country represented in this illustration will convey a memory to coming ages. Here, on December 13, 1862, some months after the collapse of the Peninsular campaign, was fought one of the great battles of the Civil War—a battle in which the army of General Lee, about 80,000 strong, having choice of an impregnable position, hurled back the Union army, numbering about 110,000, entailing a total loss of more than 12,000, at an expense of less than half that amount of losses on the Confederate side.



GENERAL KEYES' DIVISION CROSSING THE CHICKAHOMINY RIVER, MAY 23, 1862, OVER BOTTOM BRIDGE, BUILT BY THE ENGINEERS OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.—FROM A SKETCH BY E. S. HALL.

After the battle of Williamsburg, the Confederates fell back to the confluence of the Mattaponi and Pamunkey Rivers. There at a place called West Point they made their third stand, and there on the 9th of May they were overpowered and driven back. From this event the way to Richmond seemed to be open as far as the Chickahominy. The Union army encountered no further opposition until it reached that stream. The point at which McClellan touched the Chickahominy was about ten miles north of Richmond. The Federal army crossed to the south side at Bottom's Bridge.