

March to the Sea

Battle of Mobile Bay

Confederates Arm Slaves/Desertion

Appomattox

Lincoln & Assassination

End of War

Sherman's March to the Sea. Sherman left Atlanta in flames. He even cut telegraph lines running north.

The Army's swath was 50 miles wide—destroying nearly all in its path. Northern strategists would for years defend this march as “necessary for survival...and order forbade mis-use...” The North agreed years later that slack discipline had led to abuses.

Southern ladies who witnessed the march wrote ...”they even took my Sunday clothes...and...they forced my “boys” (slaves) to leave at the end of a bayonet.”

Officers admitted the “arson and robbery” had become too common, but no one was punished.

A British review called Sherman a terrorist. Sherman entered Savannah, Dec. 22, 1865

Ammo being removed from Atlanta munitions plants



To my smoke-house, my dairy, pantry, kitchen, and cellar, like famished wolves they come, breaking locks and whatever is in their way. The thousand pounds of meat in my smoke-house is gone in a twinkling, my flour, my meat, my lard, butter, eggs, pickles of various kinds - both in vinegar and brine - wine, jars, and jugs are all gone. My eighteen fat turkeys, my hens, chickens, and fowls, my young pigs, are shot down in my yard and hunted as if they were rebels themselves. Utterly powerless I ran out and appealed to the guard.

'I cannot help you, Madam; it is orders.'

Dolly Sumner Lunt, Covington GA, Sherman survivor

Sherman's HQ Savannah



Burning of Columbia, SC, Feb 17 1865.

Two versions.

Confederates torched bales of cotton to prevent them from falling into union hands. raging winds fanned the flames and Union soldiers put out the flames. Or, drunken Union soldiers torched several buildings purposefully. Still most likely that national Army soldiers put out the fire after over half the city burned.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 22, 1873. }

Major H. C. McArthur, Memphis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: You will remember that you were a member of the party which, on the morning of the 17th of February, 1865, by my orders crossed the Congaree River in an old flat-boat, and, with a detachment of men from the Thirteenth Iowa, proceeded to the City of Columbia, being the first troops of the army that entered that city, planting the flags of the Thirteenth Iowa, one on the old and the other on the new Capitol building. You will remember well the fire which occurred during that day and evening in the City of Columbia. Charges have been made that said fire was originated by the Federal troops. Unless my recollection fails me, cotton piled in the streets of Columbia by the rebels was burning when you entered the city.

I will be greatly obliged to you if you will, without delay, send to me a statement—in the shape of a report if you choose—giving your own recollection of

"This morning our boys left town in a hurry. We pleaded with them to stay and protect us from those horrid Yankees but to no avail. . .

Anna Hastings Botwell's diary claims a "Yankee" attempting to steal milk from a "good confederate cow" started the fire, but Yankees helped put it out?



Battle of Mobile Bay—August 5 1864


Union Adm. David Farragut commanded USA forces against the CSA fleet and three CSA forts protecting Mobile, AL.

Farragut bravely ran thru a mine field (called torpedoes) and managed to reduce the CSA fleet to only one ship—the *CSA Tennessee*.

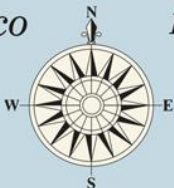
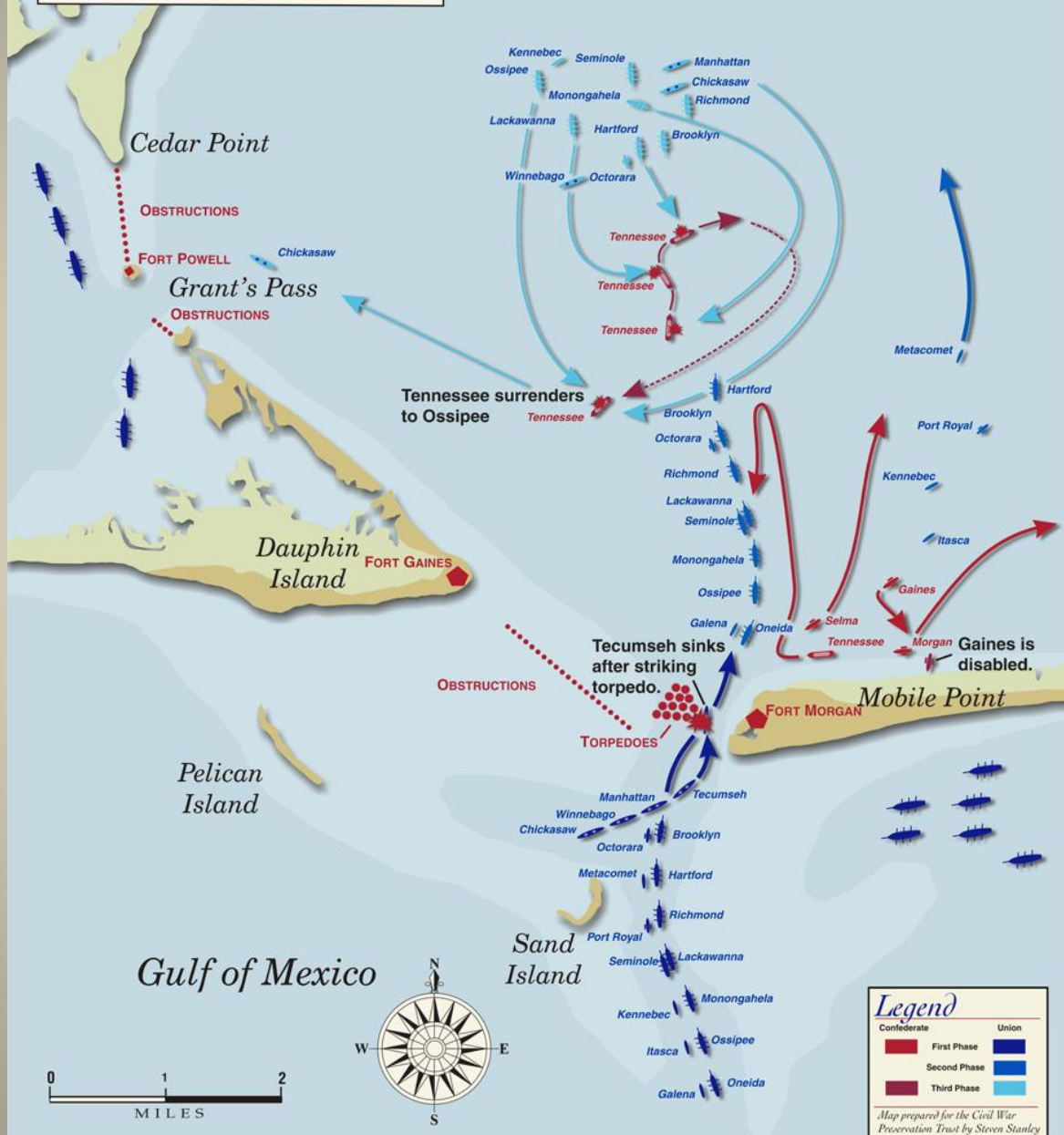
The *CSA Tennessee* took on the entire USA fleet—but was eventually reduced to a sand bar.

BATTLE OF MOBILE BAY, AL

AUGUST 5, 1864

Selma surrenders to Metacomet.  Selma

Mobile Bay



Legend

Confederate	Union
	
	
	

Map prepared for the Civil War Preservation Trust by Steven Stanley







BATTLE OF MOBILE BAY

THE WALKER FORT BY L. OWEN & CO.

Confederates arm slaves?????

“It is better for us to use the negroes for our own defense than that the Yankees should use them against us...” “We must save ourselves whatever the cost...”

January 1864--Gen. Patrick Cleburne, Army of Tennessee, wrote a proposal saying the “negroes” once a strength, are now a weakness.” Many commanders in his army endorsed the idea; but most Confederate commanders were against it.

September-October 1864—seven Confederate Governors endorsed the idea.

November 7, 1864, President Davis opposed the idea but suggested instead that the CSA purchase blacks for military labor, promising freedom afterward—a howl of protests was raised.

“The day that the Army of Virginia allows a negro regiment to enter their lines as soldiers they will be degraded, ruined, and disgraced.”

Charleston Mercury

“We should employ them without delay....”

Gen Robert E. Lee, February 1865

March 13, 1865—Negro Soldier Bill (General Order 14) becomes law, 9 to 8. with Lee's Virginia voting "no".

Events dictated action....

November 1864, Sherman departs Atlanta

December 20, 1865, CSA evacuates Savannah

January 1865, Sherman moves through the Carolinas

January, 1865—loss of Fort Fisher, last open Confederate port

January 31, 1865, USA sends 13th Amendment to states

February 3, 1865 Hampton Roads peace initiative results in Lincoln's declaration for unconditional surrender...but with favorable terms

February 17, 1865 Columbia burned

March 4, 1865, Lincoln's takes second oath of office

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,
That, in order to provide additional forces to repel invasion,
maintain the rightful possession of the Confederate States,
secure their independence, and preserve their institutions,
the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to ask for and
accept from the owners of slaves, the services of such
number of able-bodied negro men as he may deem
expedient, for and during the war, to perform military
service in whatever capacity he may direct.

U.S. War Department, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compendium of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, 128 vols. (Washington, 1880–1901), ser. 4, vol. 3, pp. 1161–62.

Battle of Fort Fisher—January 13-15, 1865, Wilmington, NC

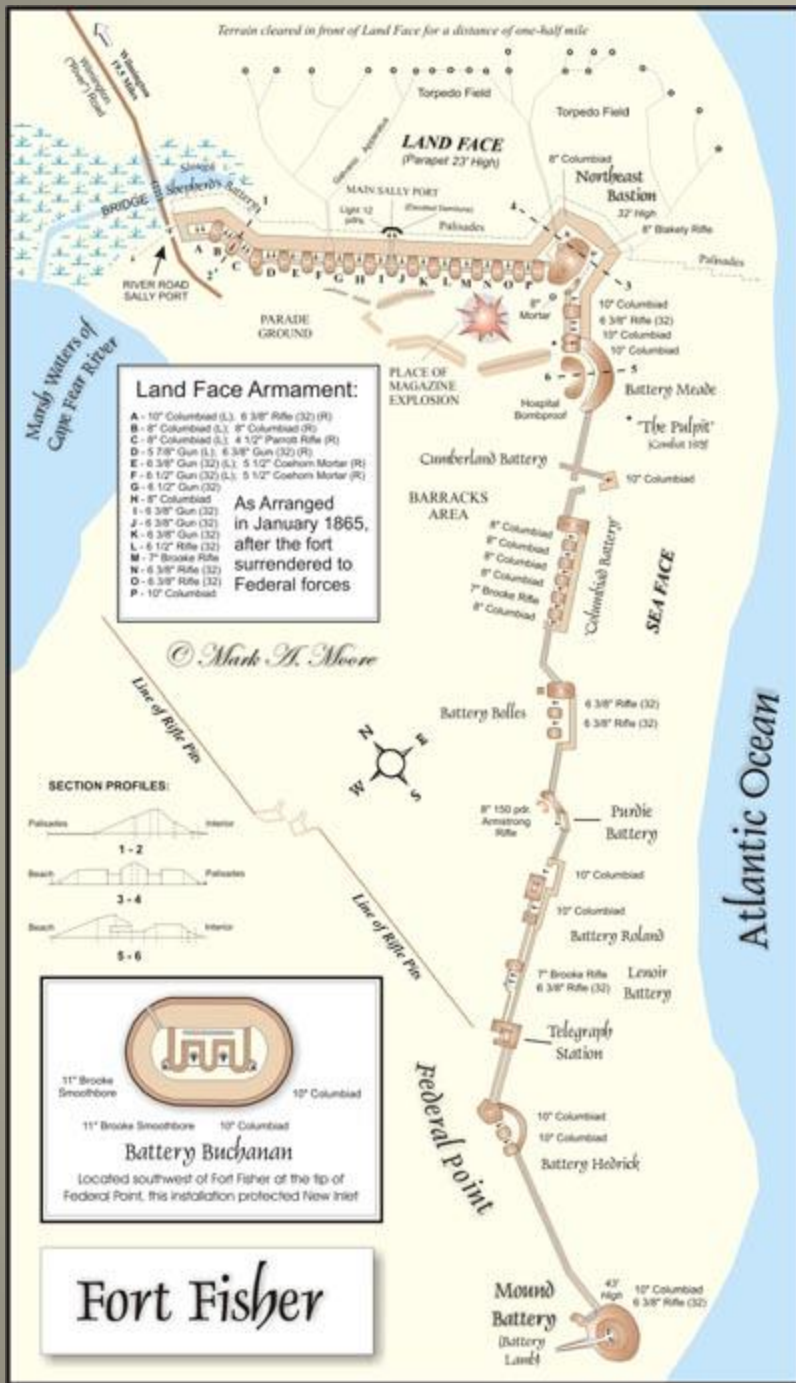
Fisher was the last open port for confederate blockade running.

Grant's use of Gen Butler had failed to capture Fisher; but Grant renewed the attack with Adm. David Porter and Maj. General Alfred Terry with 60 ships and 9,600 men against the fort and Gen. Braxton Bragg's 1900 men.

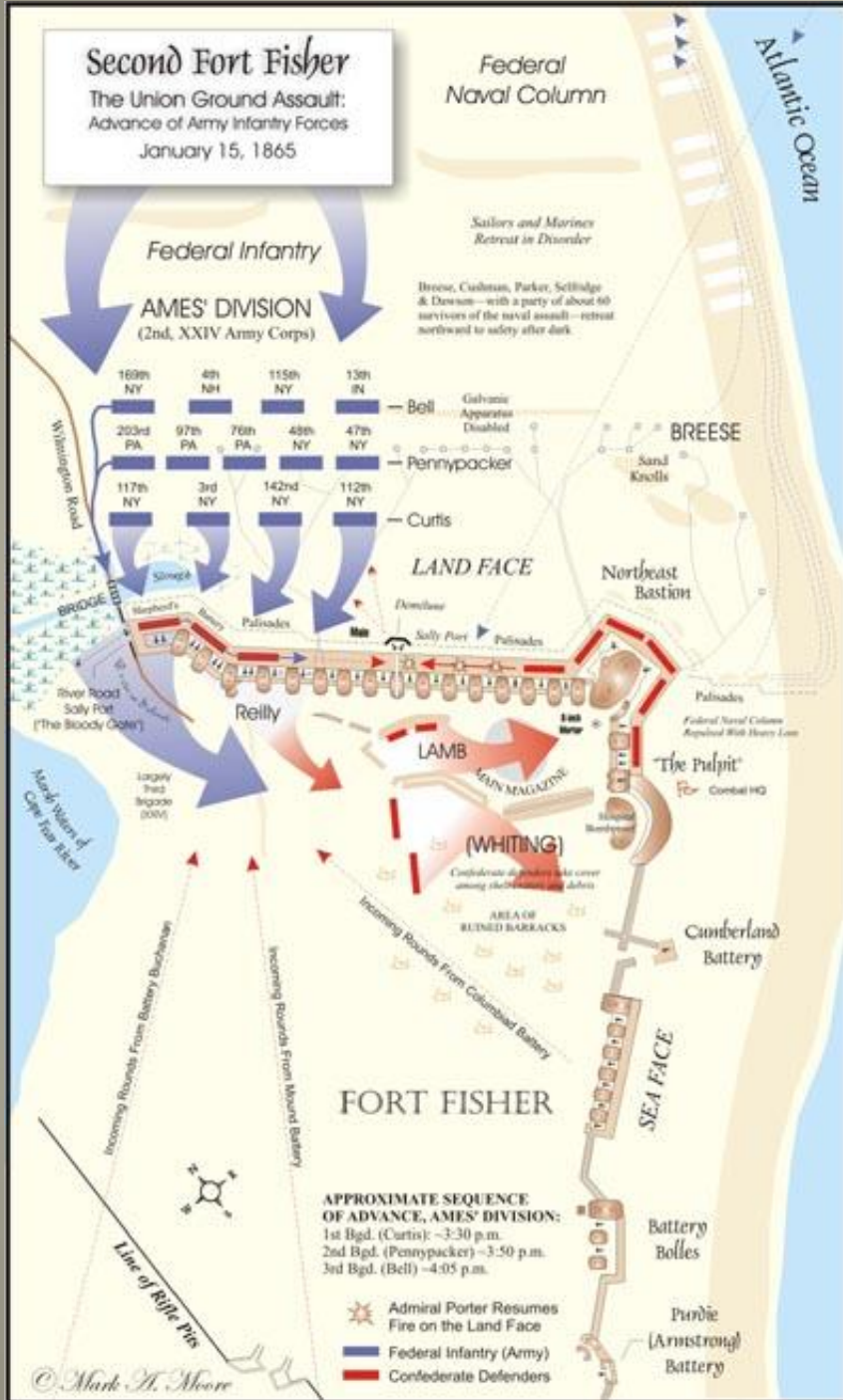
The fort commanded 46 large guns and was essential to CSA hopes for survival.

The massive naval fleet was the largest of the war, and Terry's storming of the palisades was heroic.

The loss of the fort cut the CSA off from the Atlantic.



Map of Fort Fisher shows extensive armaments.



Map of General Terry's assault of Fort Fisher .

Bombardment of Fort Fisher by Rear Admiral Porter's Fleet



MONITOR

MONITOR

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BOMBARDMENT OF FORT FISHER N. C.
by the Squadron of Rear Admiral D. D. Porter U.S.N.
January 1865

The Division of
Library of Congress
BOSTON



Porter & staff aboard flagship USS Malvern

Rear Admiral David Dixon Porter

Battle at Fort Fisher



CAPTURE OF FORT FISHER.

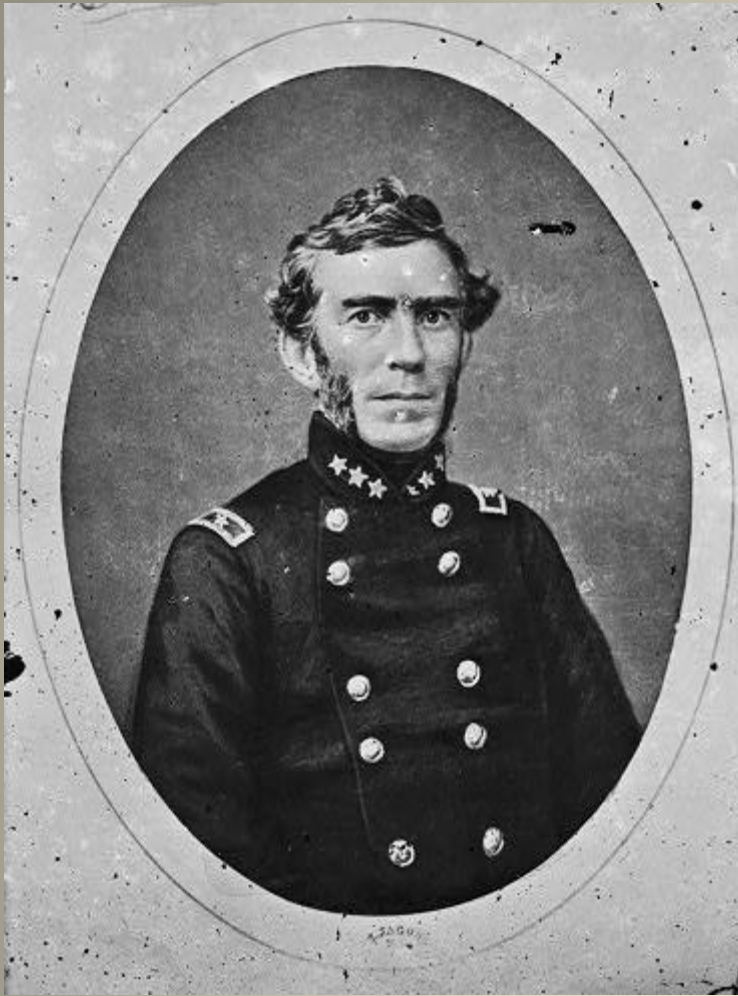
THE GREAT FRONT BY L. PEARCE & CO.

Interior of Fort Fisher after USA capture....



Captured gun carriage Fort Fisher





Bragg sent only a few men to defend the Fort, keeping most to defend Wilmington.

General Braxton Bragg, defender of Wilmington, NC

Desertions—long a problem for both armies..but in 1865 it was terrible.

“Hundreds of men are deserting nightly,...” Rob’t. E. Lee.

The numbers were highest in the Carolinas.

“The chief reason among them was that our cause was hopeless...”

Appomattox Campaign

...quick series of ten engagements as Lee retreats to Lynchburg

...CSA cut from supplies

...last two engagements prove fatal

...at Appomattox Station April 8, CSA supplies arrived but were captured by daring raids from Custer's cavalry.

...the next day Lee is surrounded & has only two options, surrender or attack. Lee tried an attack to open an escape route to the South—but is blocked.

Appomattox Station



APPOMATTOX STATION, VIRGINIA.

24-27

1862, 1863

CIVIL WAR PRESERVATION TRUST
BATTLE OF
APPOMATTOX STATION, VA
APRIL 8, 1865

Seventy-five of Walker's one-hundred cannon escaped north to Oakville or West toward Lynchburg, very few wagons or cannon made it back to the Army of North Virginia.

To Appomattox Court House

To Lynchburg

WALKER

Artillery crews acting as infantry skirmishers.

CAPEHART
Appomattox Station

PENNINGTON

WELLS

CLUSTER

Union cavalry captures 3 Confederate trains with over 300,000 rations onboard.

26

24

Dickerson

Ringgold

Otey

Martin

1 WV

2 WV

3 WV

1 NY

2 NY

3 NJ

2 OH

9 NY

15 NY

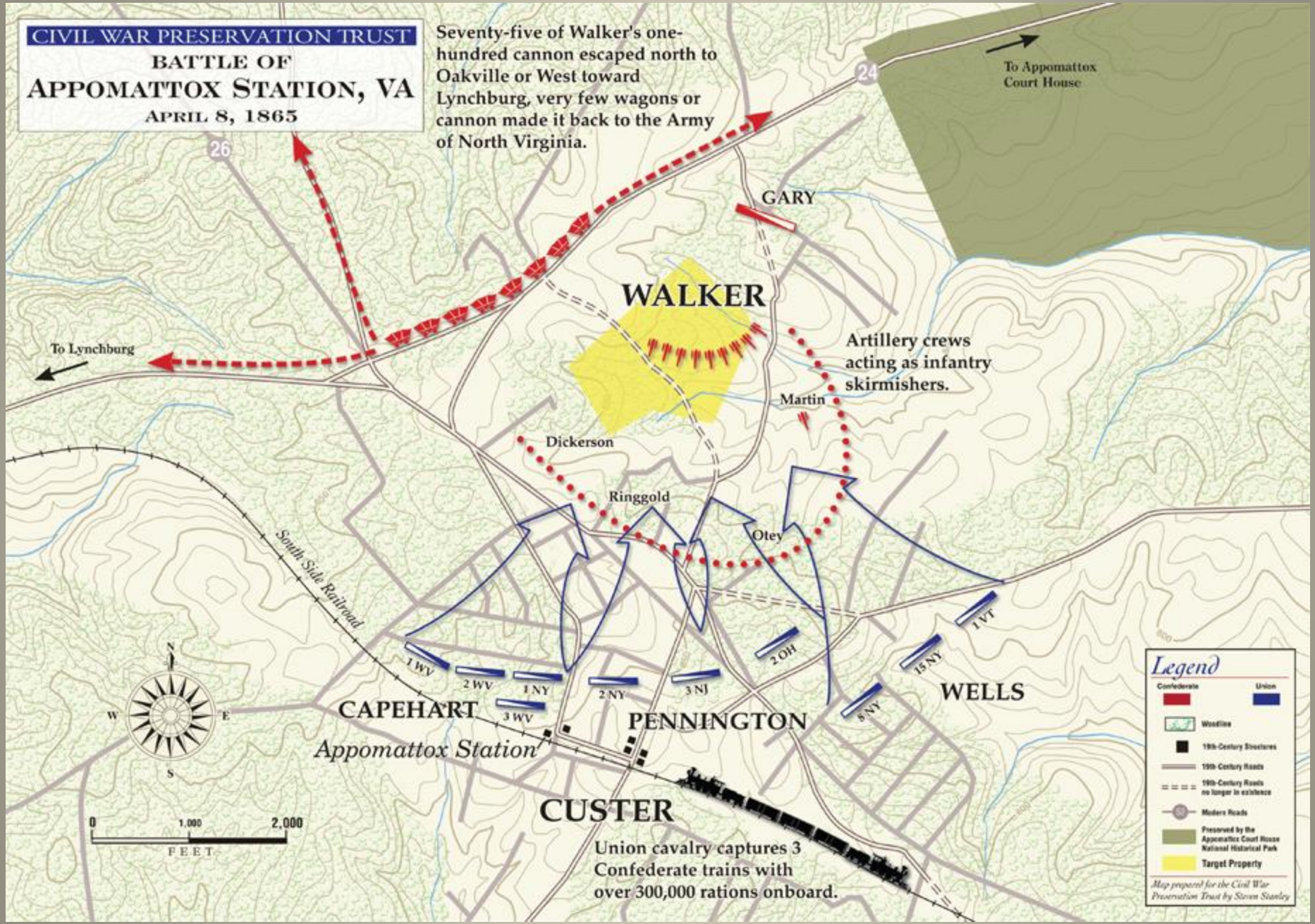
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South Side Railroad

Legend

	Confederate		Union
	Woodline		
	19th-Century Structures		
	19th-Century Roads		
	19th-Century Roads no longer in existence		
	Modern Roads		
	Preserved by the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park		
	Target Property		

Map prepared for the Civil War Preservation Trust by Steven Stanley



Appomattox Court House



"General R.E. Lee, Commanding C.S.A.:

5 P.M., April 7th, 1865.

The results of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

U.S. Grant, Lieutenant-General"

"April 7th, 1865.

General: I have received your note of this date. Though not entertaining the opinion you express of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.

R.E. Lee, General."

"April 8...but one condition I would insist upon,--namely, that the men and officers surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms against the Government of the United States ... U.S. Grant, Lieutenant-General"

Grant's Surrender Terms

General R.E. Lee, Commanding C.S.A. APPOMATTOX Ct H., Va.,
April 9, 1865, General; In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th inst., I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to wit: Rolls of all officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer to be designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly [exchanged], and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery, and public property to be parked, and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by the United States authorities so long as they observe their paroles, and the laws in force where they may reside.

Very respectfully,
U.S. Grant,
Lieutenant-General



CAPITULATION & SURRENDER OF FORT LEE & HIS ARMY AT APPOMATTOCH, VA. TO LT. GEN. U. S. GRANT.

APRIL 9TH 1865.

APR 11 1865

W. W. BROWN

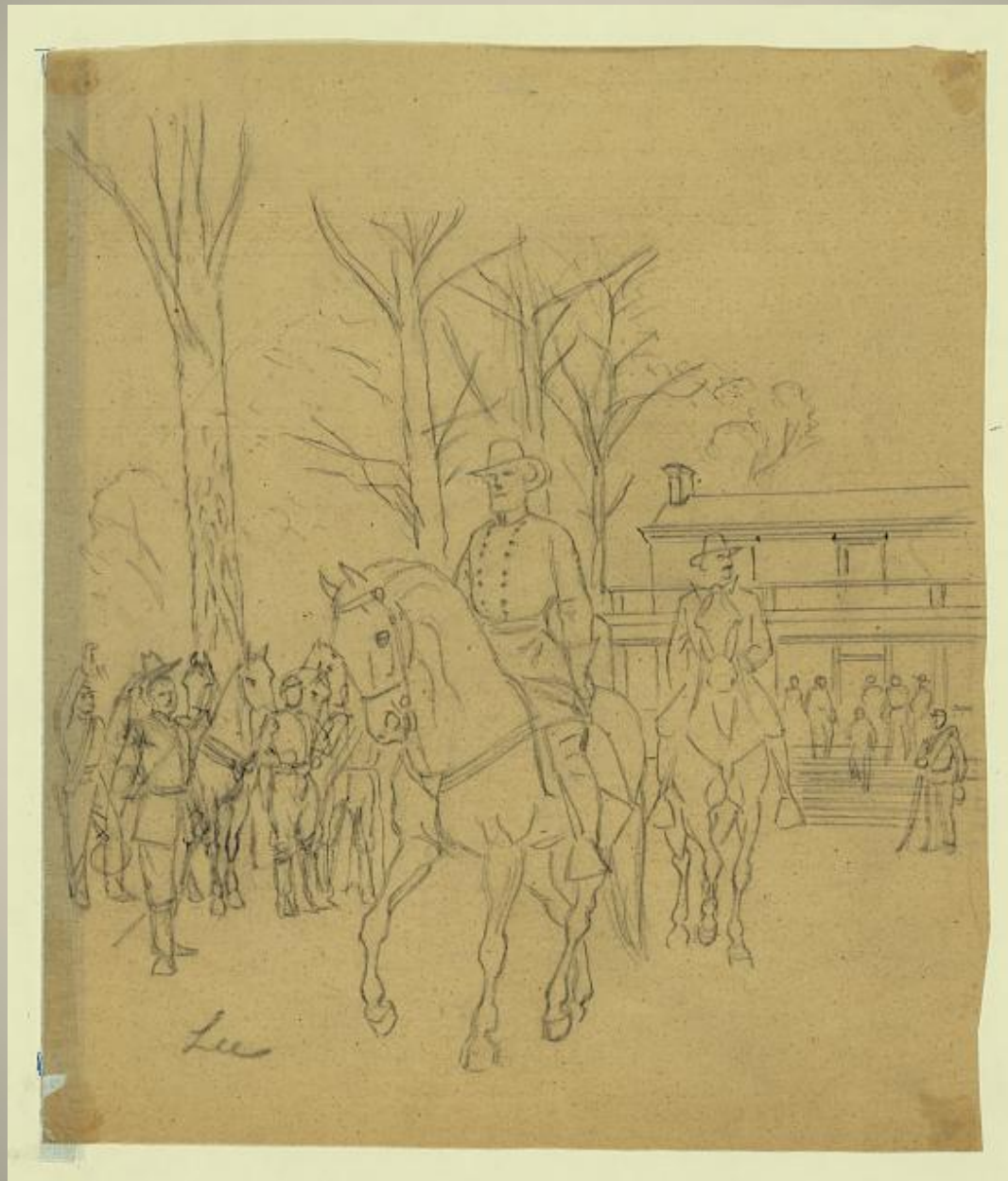


THE SURRENDER OF GENERAL LEE

AND HIS ENTIRE ARMY TO LIEUT. GENERAL GRANT APRIL 9TH 1865

This memorable event terminated the Great Rebellion.

Artist sketch of Gen Lee leaving site of surrender





Albee *W. Howard*
The Room in the Melean House, at Appomattox C.H., in which GEN. LEE surrendered to GEN. GRANT.

Surrenders

Lee requests surrender April 9, 1865, Grant accepts the same day.

Longstreet request surrender April 14, 1865 & surrenders to Sherman 26 April.

Richard Taylor surrendered May 4, 1865.

By the end of May CSA troops under formal command in both East & West had surrendered.

Lincoln suffered doubts and bouts with depression but danced in his office when Mary Todd agreed to marriage. As he danced Todd was writing a friend that he was “not handsome”.

Such were the anomalies of Lincoln.

Still regarded as one of America’s greatest presidents...

...he guided the country through its greatest crisis...

...he personally took the chance to end slavery...

...he guided arms procurement...and personally picked fighting generals...

...he overcame significant political opposition, even from his Generals...

...he personally wrote and delivered some of America’s best political speeches—
all, by the way, incredibly short!

Lincoln administered to the largest federal government ever.

He gave voice to modern Republican values attaching them to the Constitution and Declaration of Independence.

He appointed his “rivals” to his cabinet and won them over—something not done.

He pushed passage of...

...the Morrill Land Grant bill created rural colleges

...Homestead Act motivating western settlement

...the Pacific Railway Act creating the transcontinental railroad

...and declared Thanksgiving a national holiday

Assassination—five days after Lee surrenders to Grant, April 14, 1865, President Lincoln is shot at 10pm while attending a play in Ford's Theatre.



Ford's Theatre



John Wilkes Booth

Actor and Southern sympathizer, John Wilkes Booth and a group of buddies had boasted for ten months that they could kidnap Lincoln and win the war. When Booth went to the Ford Theatre the morning of April 14 to get his mail he learned Lincoln would attend the shows that evening. He called on his conspirators and they devised a rough plan to kill the president, vice-president, and secretary of state.

The plan the was crude and simple.....Booth would kill Lincoln with a derringer & stab General Grant with a knife...George Atzerodt would kill VP Johnson...Lewis Powell would kill Secretary of State Seward...and Mary Surratt would go to her son's tavern and deliver stashed arms to the conspirators.

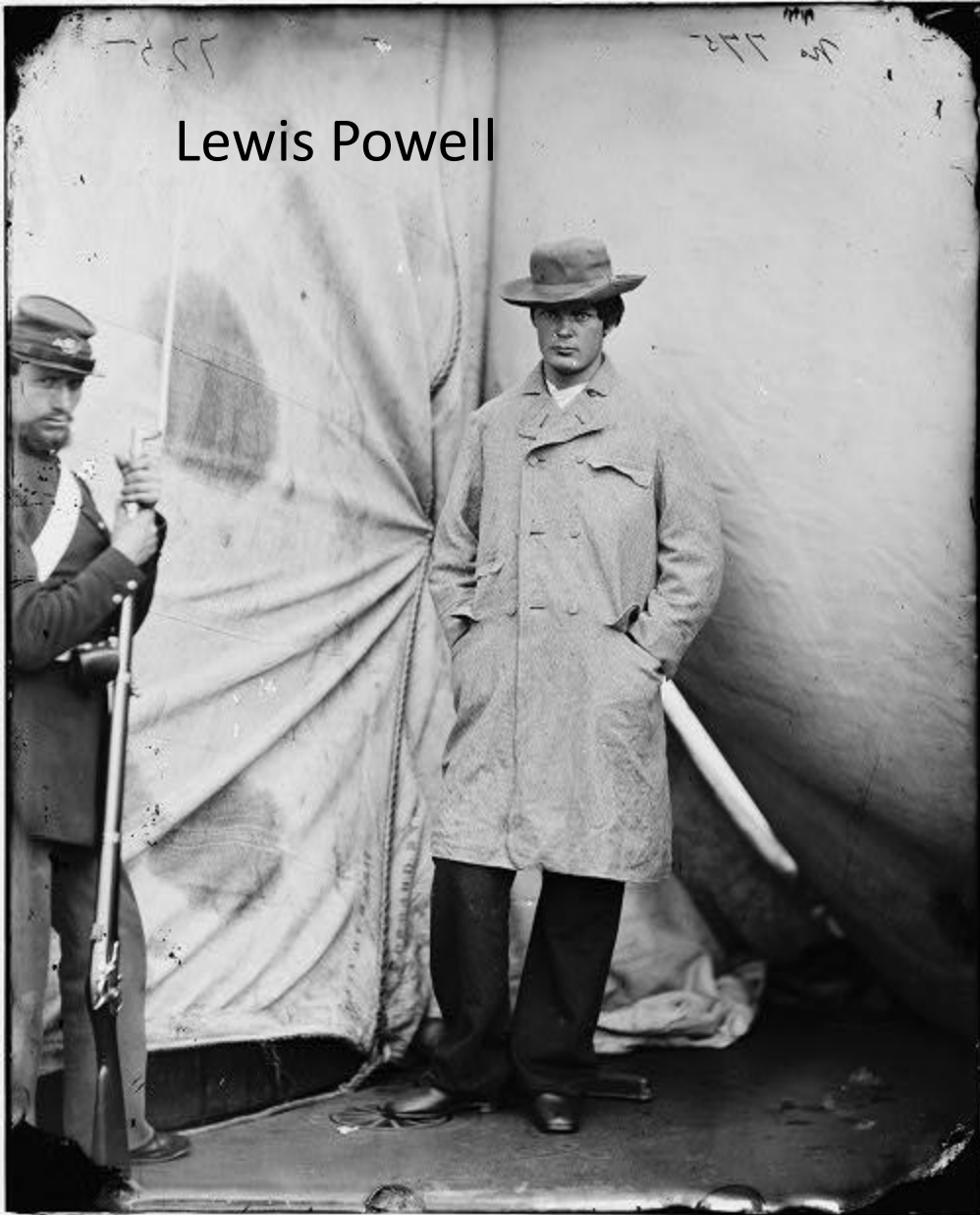
Booth entered the Theatre easily that night, and gained easy access to the President's box. The presidential guard, John Parker may have gone out for a drink. He timed his entry for a big laugh line in the comical farce, "Our American Cousin", during which he jumped in, placed the derringer behind Lincoln's left ear and pulled the trigger. Grant, scheduled to be in the box, had left.

...Booth jumped out of the box landing on the floor and injuring his leg. He ran shouting. Some observers claimed he shouted "Thus always to tyrants"; others heard him say "the South is avenged".

Booth's 45 caliber derringer



Lewis Powell



Confederate spy Lewis Powell (left in prison) and guide David E Herold talked their way into Seward's home and seriously stabbed him. To get to Secretary Powell attacked four other house members. Seward would carry facial scars the rest of his life.



David Herold



Hired gunman, George Atzerodt, rented a room above the room where Johnson was staying; but got roaring drunk that afternoon and made no attempt on Johnson's life.

A national manhunt was organized and rewards were posted. The culprits were instantly known, for many in the theatre recognized Booth. By association, many also knew of Booth's cronies.

Twelve days after the assassination Booth and Herold were surrounded in a barn in Port Royal, VA . Booth was shot & and the others were captured.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, APRIL 20, 1865.

100,000 REWARD!

THE MURDERER

Of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln,
IS STILL AT LARGE.

\$50,000 REWARD
Will be paid by this Department for his apprehension, in addition to any reward offered by Municipal Authorities or State Executives.

\$25,000 REWARD
Will be paid for the apprehension of JOHN H. SURRATT, one of Booth's Accomplices.

\$25,000 REWARD
Will be paid for the apprehension of David C. Herold, another of Booth's accomplices.

LIBERAL REWARDS will be paid for any information that shall result in the arrest of either of the above-named persons, or their apprehension.

All persons harboring or receiving the said persons, or aiding or assisting their concealment or escape, will be treated as accessories to the murder of the President, and the subsequent assassination of the Secretary of War, and shall be subject to his laws as Military Commissioners and the punishment of DEATH.

Let the name of assassin stand forever on the lips of the brave and just people of the world.

All good citizens are requested to aid public justice on this occasion. Every man should consider his own conscience charged with this solemn duty, and see whether right or duty will be accomplished.

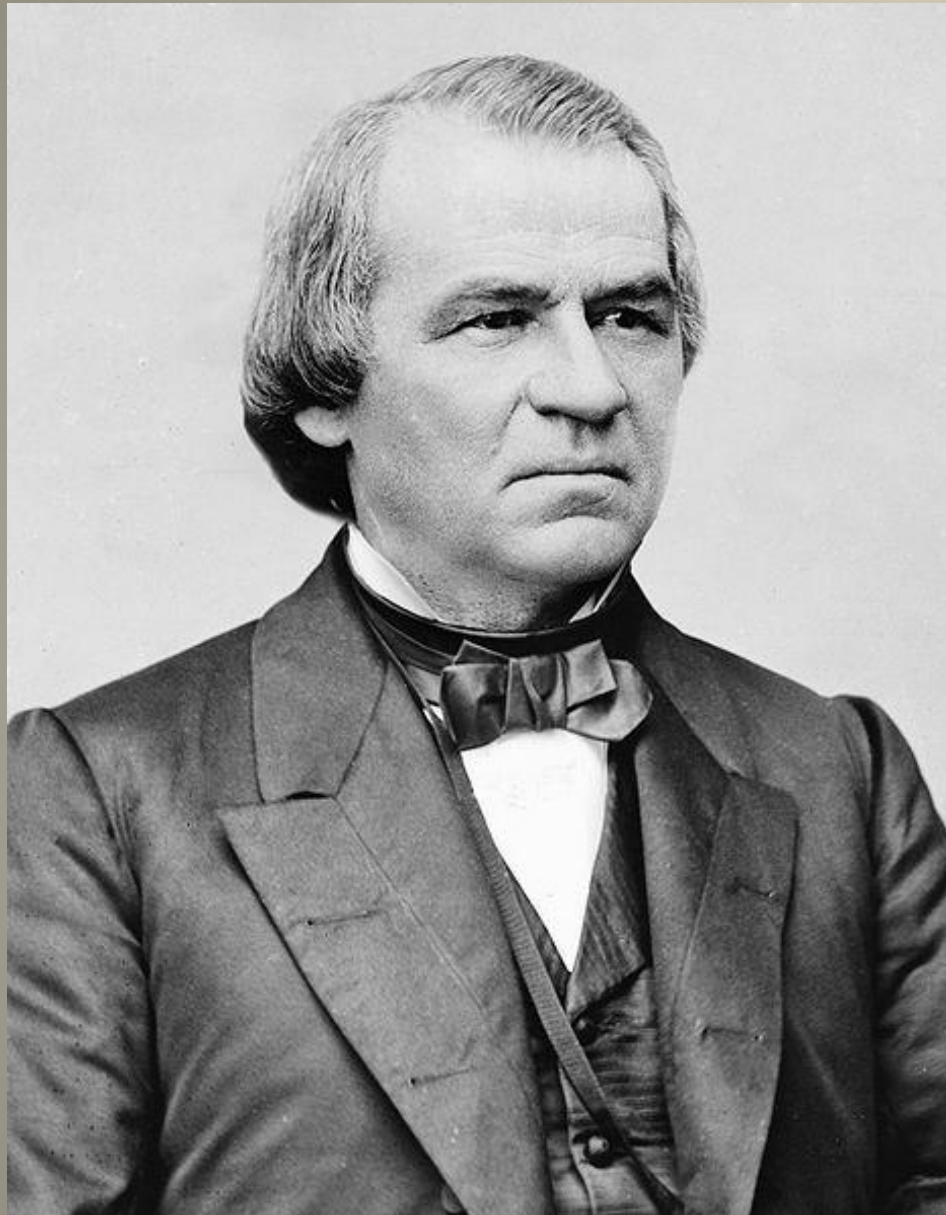
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

DESCRIPTIONS.—**BOOTH** is Five feet 7 or 8 inches high, slender build, high forehead, black hair, black eyes, and wears a heavy black mustache.

JOHN H. SURRATT is about 5 feet 8 inches. Hair curly and thin, eyes rather light, no beard. Weight 145 to 150 pounds. Complexion rather pale and clean with color in his cheeks. Wears light-colored frock coat, blue trousers, black shoes, black gloves, white necktie, and white shirt. He is light-colored of complexion. Shoulders square, chest broad, neck prominent, thin nose, ears projecting at the top, forehead rather low and square, hair black. Face broken on the right side, nose rather long. His features fairly nice. A fine man.

DAVID C. HEROLD is five feet six inches high, hair dark, eyes dark, complexion rather swarthy, full face, nose thin, hair short and curly, feet much larger than his, round build, naturally quick and active, slightly above his eyes when looking at a person.

NOTICE. In addition to the above, State and other authorities have offered several thousands of dollars for the arrest of the above-named persons, making an aggregate of about **TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.**



In the morning April 15, 1865, Chief Justice Salmon Chase swore in Andrew Johnson of Tennessee as the new President of the U. S. From pro-union east Tennessee, Johnson was the only Southern Senator to not leave the union for the Confederacy. He was middle of the road regarding slavery, but he became a “War Democrat” and a perfect fit for the 1864 campaign. He was temperamental, aggressive and far from scholastic. But, like Lincoln, he was good on the stump.

Co-conspirators

..dozens like John T. Ford, the theatre owner, were arrested, questioned and released.

..ultimately the co-conspirators included...

Dr. Samuel Mudd

Samuel Arnold

George Atzerold

David Herold

Lewis Powell

Edmund Spangler

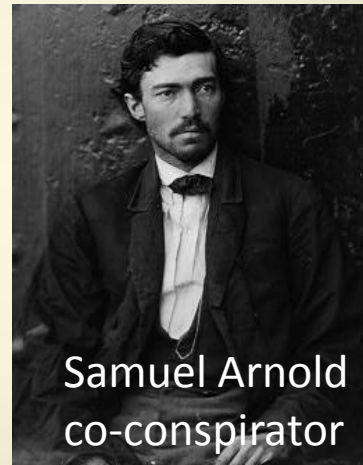
Michael O'Laughlen

Mary Surratt

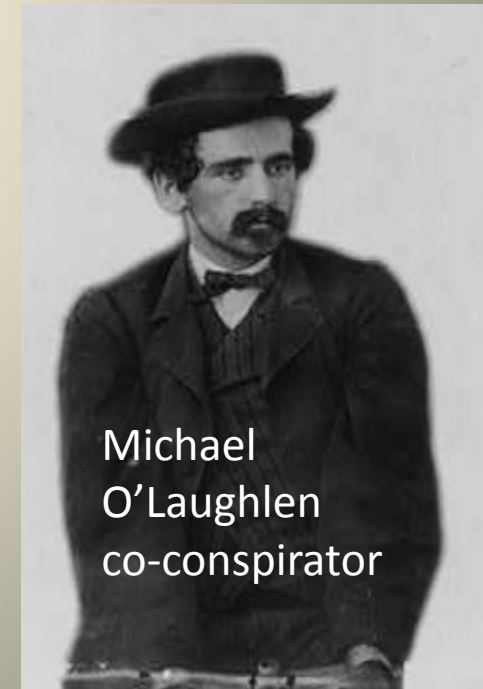
Surratt, Atzerold, Powell, and Herold were executed by hanging July 7, 1865



Edmund Spangler,
co-conspirator



Samuel Arnold
co-conspirator



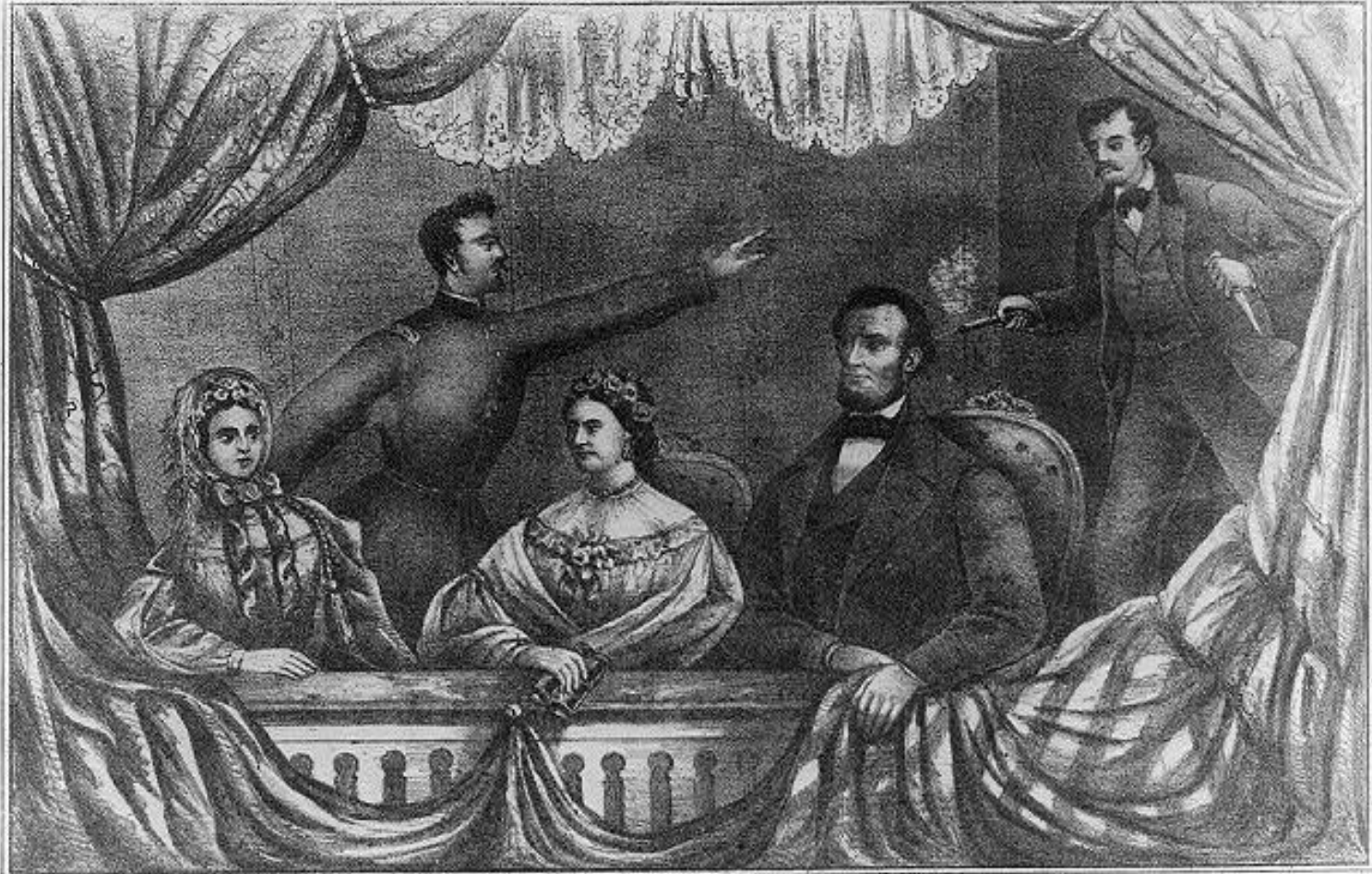
Michael
O'Laughlen
co-conspirator





John Surratt, Mary's brother, escaped to Canada hiding in a Roman Catholic Church. He then went to Europe and became part of the Papal Guard, shown here. U.S. authorities were alerted and he was arrested in 1866 and tried in 1867. He produced witnesses you saw him "elsewhere" and was released.

Lincoln's shooting became immortal through art, pictures, news, and a sensational trial.



ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN,

AT FORD'S THEATRE APR. 14TH 1865.

"TREASON AND MURDER WORK TOGETHER."

Published by H.R. Lloyd & Co. 21 John St. New York.

Another view of the Assassination



ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT A. LINCOLN.

April 14, 1865 at Ford's Theatre, Washington, D.C.



Mr. Grant

Mrs. Booth

Mr. Lincoln

President

Assassin

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

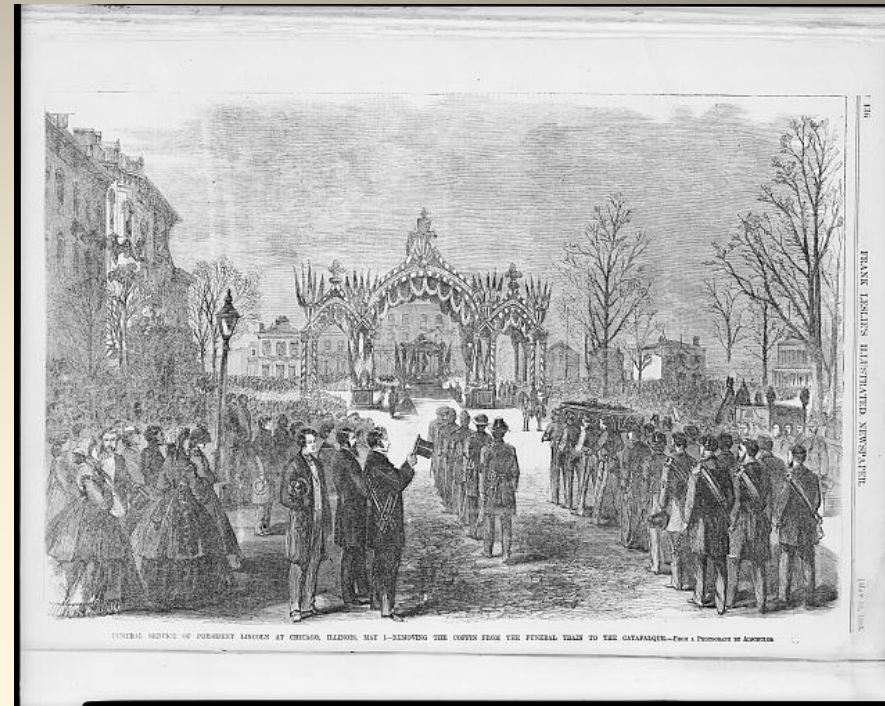
AT FORD'S THEATRE WASHINGTON, D.C. APRIL 14TH 1865.

John Ford tried to re-open his theatre, but the public was outraged. The building was an office building, then a warehouse, and then abandoned. It was not refurbished until 1968.





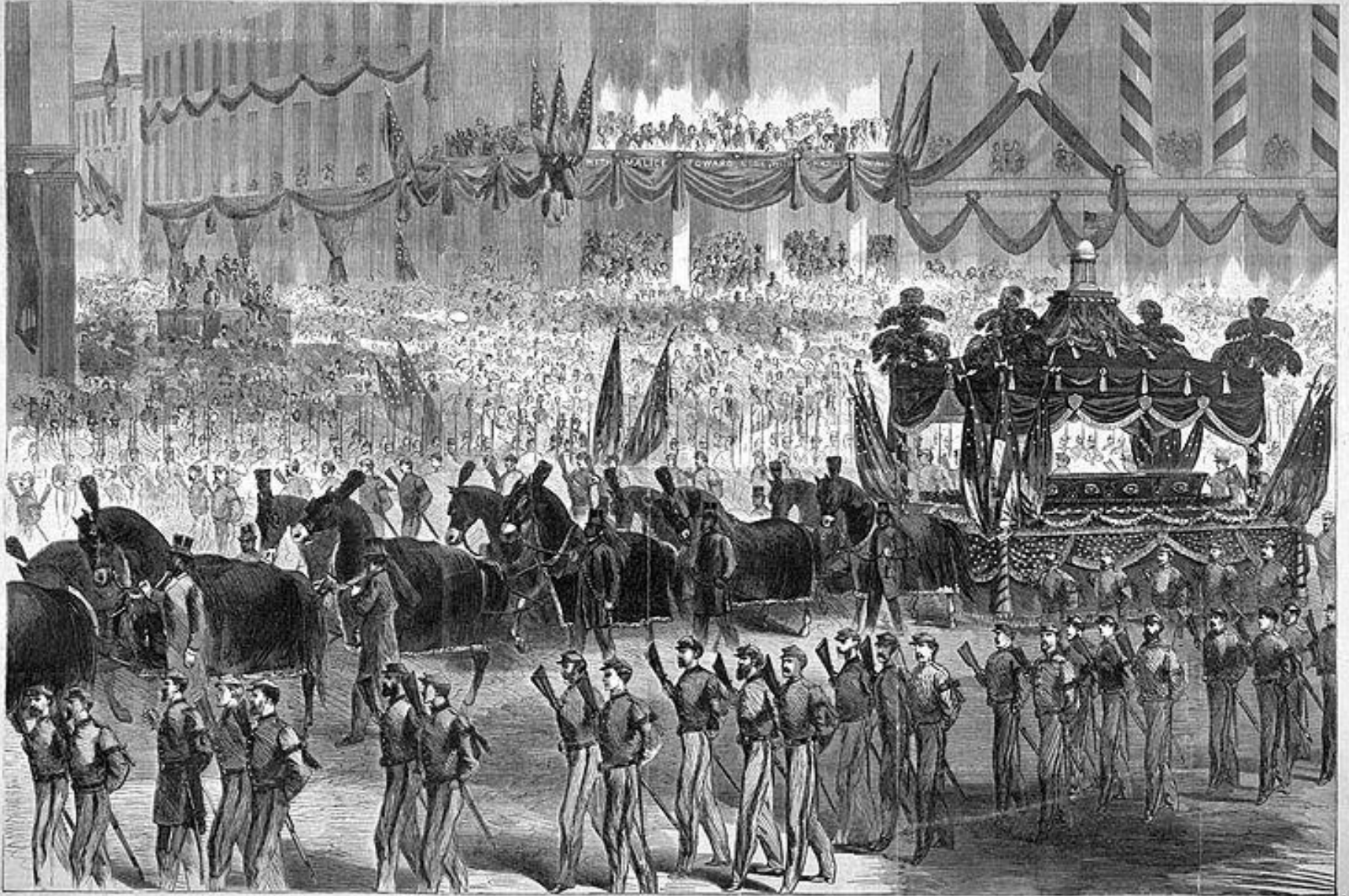
Washington DC



Chicago

Mary Lincoln was too upset to attend funeral service, so Edwin Stanton took charge of arrangements and organized a series of train rides to deliver the dead President back to Illinois. A “Pilot Train” would go ahead to warn people Lincoln’s funeral passing was approaching and crowds would gather.

Lincoln's procession in New York City



PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FUNERAL—PROCESSION IN NEW YORK CITY.—(Illustration by Davis.)

LINCOLN ABRAHAM FUNERAL

LC-516-ppmsca-23855

LC-USZ62-11964



Engine "Nashville" of the Lincoln Funeral train

I know not, but one thing I know,' Lee has surrendered! and all the people seem crazy in consequence. The bells are ringing, boys and girls, men and women are running through the streets wild with excitement; the flags are all flying, one from the top of our church, and such a 'hurrah boys' generally, I never dreamed of.

Caroline Richards, New York

The unseemly things which occurred in the great conflict between the States should be forgotten, or at least forgiven, and no longer permitted to disturb complete harmony between North and South.

Major General John B. Gordon, CSA

Conclusions: To the End

Sherman's March destroys much of Georgia

Savannah taken and Columbia SC burned

Naval battles at Mobile Bay and Fort Fisher seal off CSA

Navy

Desperate CSA government arms slaves, few actually engaged

Desertions run high—especially in the Confederates

Appomattox Campaign finally pins down Lee's army

Grant's generous terms begins healing process

Lincoln's greatness grows with assassination

Andrew Johnson, a Southerner, becomes President

The nation mourns and celebrates at once.