

## 1: ShieldSquare Block

*With a convenient mid-Atlantic location, Appomattox is within a days drive of over half the nation's population. We are four hours from Washington D.C., three hours from Virginia Beach, hours from the Historic Triangle of Jamestown/Williamsburg/Yorktown, and hours from Richmond, capital of Virginia and the Old Confederacy.*

Taken from a drawing made at the time by Alfred Waud. Under Lieutenant General U. The South Side Railroad remained the only means of rail transportation into Confederate lines, and once severed, the Army of Northern Virginia would have no other choice but to evacuate the capitol. Sherman and the other under Major General John M. Schofield, were moving through the Carolinas. Muddy roads and the poor condition of the horses forced the Confederates to remain in the trenches throughout March. Grant seized the initiative. On the 1st of April, 21, Federal troops smashed the 11, man Confederate force under Major General George Pickett at an important road junction known locally as Five Forks. Grant followed up this victory with an all out offensive against Confederate lines on April 2nd. With his supply lines cut, Lee had no choice but to order Richmond and Petersburg evacuated on the night of April Moving by previously determined routes, Confederate columns left the trenches that they had occupied for ten months. Their immediate objective was Amelia Court House where forces from Richmond and Petersburg would concentrate and receive rations sent from Richmond. Once his army was reassembled, Lee planned to march down the line of the Richmond and Danville Railroad with the hope of meeting General Joseph E. Together, the two Confederate armies could establish a defensive line near the Roanoke River, and assume the offensive against Sherman. The march from Richmond and Petersburg started well enough. When Lee reached Amelia Court House on April 4, he found, to his dismay, that the rations for his men had not arrived. Although a rapid march was crucial, the hungry men of the Army of Northern Virginia needed supplies. While awaiting the arrival of troops from Richmond, delayed by flood conditions, Lee decided to halt the march and send wagons into the countryside to gather provisions. Local farmers had little to give and the wagons returned practically empty. The major result of this delay at Amelia was a lost day of marching which allowed the pursuing Federals time to catch up. Amelia proved to be the turning point of the campaign. Rather than attack the entrenched federal position, Lee changed his plan. He would march his army west, around the Federals, and attempt to supply his troops at Farmville along the route of the South Side Railroad. The retreat of the Army of Northern Virginia was under constant Federal pressure and Lee hoped that he could put the rain swollen Appomattox River between his army and the Federals. On April 6th, Confederate Cavalry under Generals Fitzhugh Lee and Thomas Rosser intercepted the Federal raiding party and in a fierce fight destroyed or captured nearly the whole party. The short but severe fight for High Bridge resulted in the last two combat deaths of general officers during the war. Union cavalry attacked the Confederate wagon train at Paineville destroying a large number of wagons. Tired from lack of sleep Lee had ordered night marches to regain the day he lost and hungry, the men began falling out of the column, or broke ranks searching for food. Mules and horses, also starving, collapsed under their loads. March Toward Surrender As the retreating columns became more ragged, gaps developed in the line of march. Watching the debacle from a nearby hill, Lee exclaimed, "My God! Has the army been dissolved? The remnants of the Army of Northern Virginia arrived in Farmville on April 7 where rations awaited them, but the Union forces followed so quickly that the Confederate cavalry had to make a stand in the streets of the town to allow their fellow troops to escape and most Confederates never received the much needed rations. While in Farmville on April 7, Grant sent a letter to Lee asking for the surrender of his army. Lee, in the vicinity of Cumberland Church, received the letter and read it. He then handed it to one of his most trusted corps commanders Lt. Longstreet tersely replied, "Not yet. If not, he would have no choice but to surrender. That night, artillery fire could be heard from Appomattox Station, and the red glow to the west from Union campfires foretold that the end was near. Federal cavalry and the Army of the James, marching on shorter roads, had blocked the way south and west. Lee consulted with his generals and determined that one more attempt should be made to reach the railroad and escape. At dawn on April 9, General John B. McDonald, one of the many parole passes issued after the surrender. A parole pass was an important piece of paper. Any

confederate soldier who had this pass could use it as proof that they were not a deserter. The pass was also used by paroled soldiers to obtain food and transportation.

**2: Hotel Super 8 Appomattox VA, VA - www.enganchecubano.com**

*What was to become the final campaign for Richmond began when the Federal Army of the Potomac crossed the James River in June Under Lieutenant General U.S. Grant's command, Federal troops applied constant pressure to the Confederate lines around Richmond and Petersburg, and by autumn, three of.*

Lee sat at the marble-topped table on the left, Lieutenant General Ulysses S. The next line, held by Brig. Mackenzie and George Crook , slowed the Confederate advance. Edward Porter Alexander , who predicted that if Lee surrendered then "every other [Confederate] army will follow suit". General, Your note of this date is but this moment, Notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take place. Marshall scrutinized Appomattox Court House, a small village of roughly twenty buildings that served as a waystation for travelers on the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road. Surrender[ edit ] Union soldiers at the courthouse in April Well-dressed in his customary uniform, Lee waited for Grant to arrive. Lee brought the attention back to the issue at hand, and Grant offered the same terms he had before: In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th inst. Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate. One copy to be given to an officer 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 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 officer 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 their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their paroles and the laws in force where they may reside. Officers were allowed to keep their sidearms, horses, and personal baggage. Parker , a Native American of the Seneca tribe , and completed around 4 p. Chamberlain was the Union officer selected to lead the ceremony. In his memoirs entitled *The Passing of the Armies*, Chamberlain reflected on what he witnessed on April 12, , as the Army of Northern Virginia marched in to surrender their arms and their colors: The momentous meaning of this occasion impressed me deeply. I resolved to mark it by some token of recognition, which could be no other than a salute of arms. Well aware of the responsibility assumed, and of the criticisms that would follow, as the sequel proved, nothing of that kind could move me in the least. The act could be defended, if needful, by the suggestion that such a salute was not to the cause for which the flag of the Confederacy stood, but to its going down before the flag of the Union. My main reason, however, was one for which I sought no authority nor asked forgiveness. Before us in proud humiliation stood the embodiment of manhood: Gordon at the head of the column, riding with heavy spirit and downcast face, catches the sound of shifting arms, looks up, and, taking the meaning, wheels superbly, making with himself and his horse one uplifted figure, with profound salutation as he drops the point of his sword to the boot toe; then facing to his own command, gives word for his successive brigades to pass us with the same position of the manual,â€”honor answering honor. On our part not a sound of trumpet more, nor roll of drum; not a cheer, nor word nor whisper of vain-glorying, nor motion of man standing again at the order, but an awed stillness rather, and breath-holding, as if it were the passing of the dead! Chamberlain, *The Passing of the Armies*, pp. Panoramic image of the reconstructed parlor of the McLean House. Grant sat at the simple wooden table on the right, while Robert E. Lee sat at the more ornate marble-topped table on the left. Many of these were scattered throughout the South in garrisons or guerilla bands while the rest were concentrated in three major Confederate commands. The 98, Confederate troops that laid down their weapons the largest surrender of the war marked the virtual end of the conflict. The Battle of Palmito Ranch on May 12â€”13, , is commonly regarded as the final land battle of the war. Civil War commemorative stamps[ edit ] U. Postage Stamp, issue, commemorating the centennial anniversary of the Confederate surrender at Appomattox Court House During the Civil War Centennial , the United States Post Office issued five postage stamps commemorating the th anniversaries of famous battles, as they occurred over a four-year period, beginning with the Battle of Fort Sumter Centennial issue of The Battle of Shiloh commemorative stamp was issued in , the Battle of Gettysburg in , the Battle of the Wilderness in , and

the Appomattox Centennial commemorative stamp in Battlefield preservation[ edit ] The Civil War Trust a division of the American Battlefield Trust and its partners have acquired and preserved acres 2.

### 3: Best Auto Repair in Appomattox, VA RepairPal

*Richmond Highway, Appomattox, VA Cheap hotel near Appomattox National Courthouse, Rated Low - Not Recommended, \$.*

### 4: Richmond to Appomattox Court House National Historical Park - 2 ways to travel

*Halfway Point Between Richmond, VA and Appomattox, VA. If you want to meet halfway between Richmond, VA and Appomattox, VA or just make a stop in the middle of your trip, the exact coordinates of the halfway point of this route are and , or  $37^{\circ} 17' "$  N,  $78^{\circ} 5' "$  W.*

### 5: THE 5 BEST Things to Do in Appomattox - (with Photos) - TripAdvisor

*There are 2 ways to get from Richmond to Appomattox Court House National Historical Park by bus or car. Select an option below to see step-by-step directions and to compare ticket prices and travel times in Rome2rio's travel planner.*

### 6: Distance between Richmond, VA and Appomattox, VA

*Things to Do in Appomattox, Virginia: See TripAdvisor's 1, traveler reviews and photos of Appomattox tourist attractions. Find what to do today, this weekend, or in November. We have reviews of the best places to see in Appomattox.*

### 7: Battle of Appomattox Court House - Wikipedia

*On April 9, , near the town of Appomattox Court House, Virginia, Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered his Army of Northern Virginia to Union General Ulysses S. Grant. Days earlier.*

### 8: Appomattox Court House - HISTORY

*The Battle of Appomattox Court House (Virginia, U.S.), fought on the morning of April 9, , was one of the last battles of the American Civil War (). It was the final engagement of Confederate States Army General-in-Chief, Robert E. Lee, and his Army of Northern Virginia before it surrendered to the Union Army of the Potomac.*

### 9: Appomattox City - Virginia Is For Lovers

*The Appomattox Campaign was a series of American Civil War battles fought March 29 - April 9, in Virginia that concluded with the surrender of Confederate General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia to forces of the Union Army (Army of the Potomac, Army of the James and Army of the Shenandoah) under the overall command of.*

*Williams visits, or, Three hours before supper Richard Allen Morris Heartfield in context Maud Lavin Wanting what you have Septic diseases: the body defends itself Traditional land tenures and land use systems in the design of agricultural projects City of bones books Sheep husbandry in Minnesota The Business Guide to Pet Grooming Rivers of a Wounded Heart Relationship between selected physiological parameters and swimming performance in children Pt. C. Enzyme structure Treasury of Baseball Drills The Language Teacher XVI: Incidents Related by James McGough Vegan dinner parties Disrupted care and disruptive moods: pediatric bipolar disorder in foster-care children Toni Vaughn Heine Death, loss, and bereavement : the role of social work Estelle Hopmeyer The ultimatum karen robards Clock without hands The theory and practice of globalization The Power of Purrs Ezekiel 1,26 in Jewish mysticism and gnosis Health and safety in a changing world Unofficial Resident Evil 2: Ultimate Strategy Guide Our world and how we know it Angles on applied psychology Vanilla values on the D.C. mall EIDAI KAKO COMPANY LTD. Enzinger and Weiss Soft Tissue Tumors with CD-ROM Technical Communication 8e Oral Presentations in the Composition Course A pocket of renegades European Integration and Political Conflict (Themes in European Governance) Decoding liberation: the promise of free and open source software Samir Chopra and Scott Dexter. Study guide for experiencing the lifespan hager Chloes snowy day MacDonalds cocktail party Which way is home? If you can see me now book Deformations of Singularities*