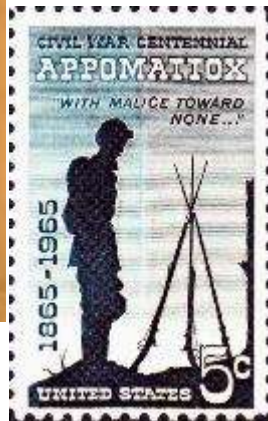


# FARMVILLE LODGE NO. 41



**DECEMBER 2, 2023**





# **LEBANON LODGE NO. 41**

# **FARMVILLE LODGE NO. 41**



- **The Grand Lodge of Virginia chartered Lebanon Lodge No. 41 on October 29, 1793. (Just west of Richmond – Goochland County) The charter was turned in on December 12, 1848.**
- **The Grand Lodge of Virginia issued a dispensation for Farmville Lodge on May 24, 1850. Farmville Lodge was granted a charter on December 10, 1850.**



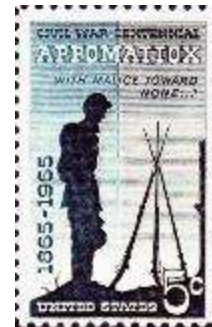






# “END OF THE TRAIL”

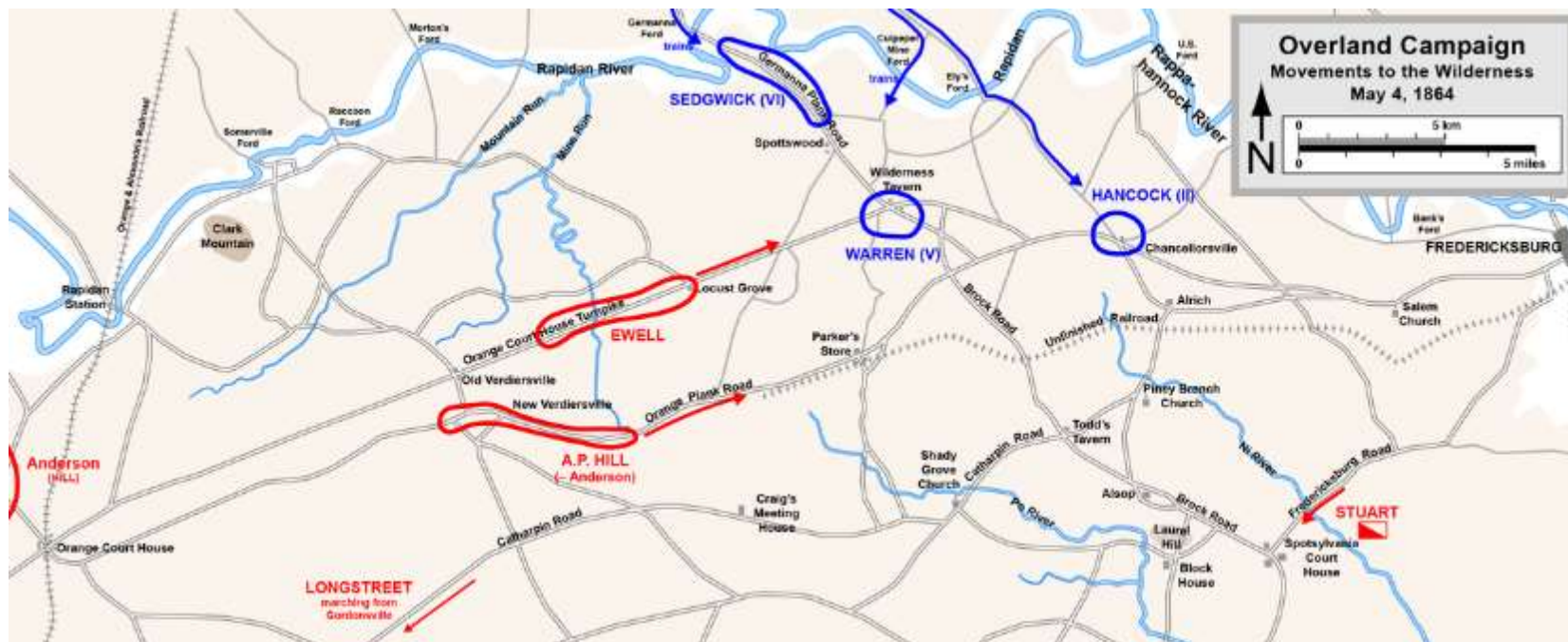
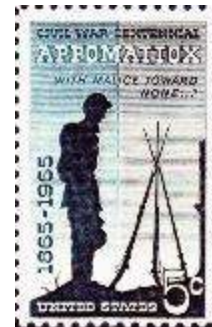






# MAY 4, 1864

## GRANT MOVES SOUTH





MAY 7, 1864

WILDNERNESS

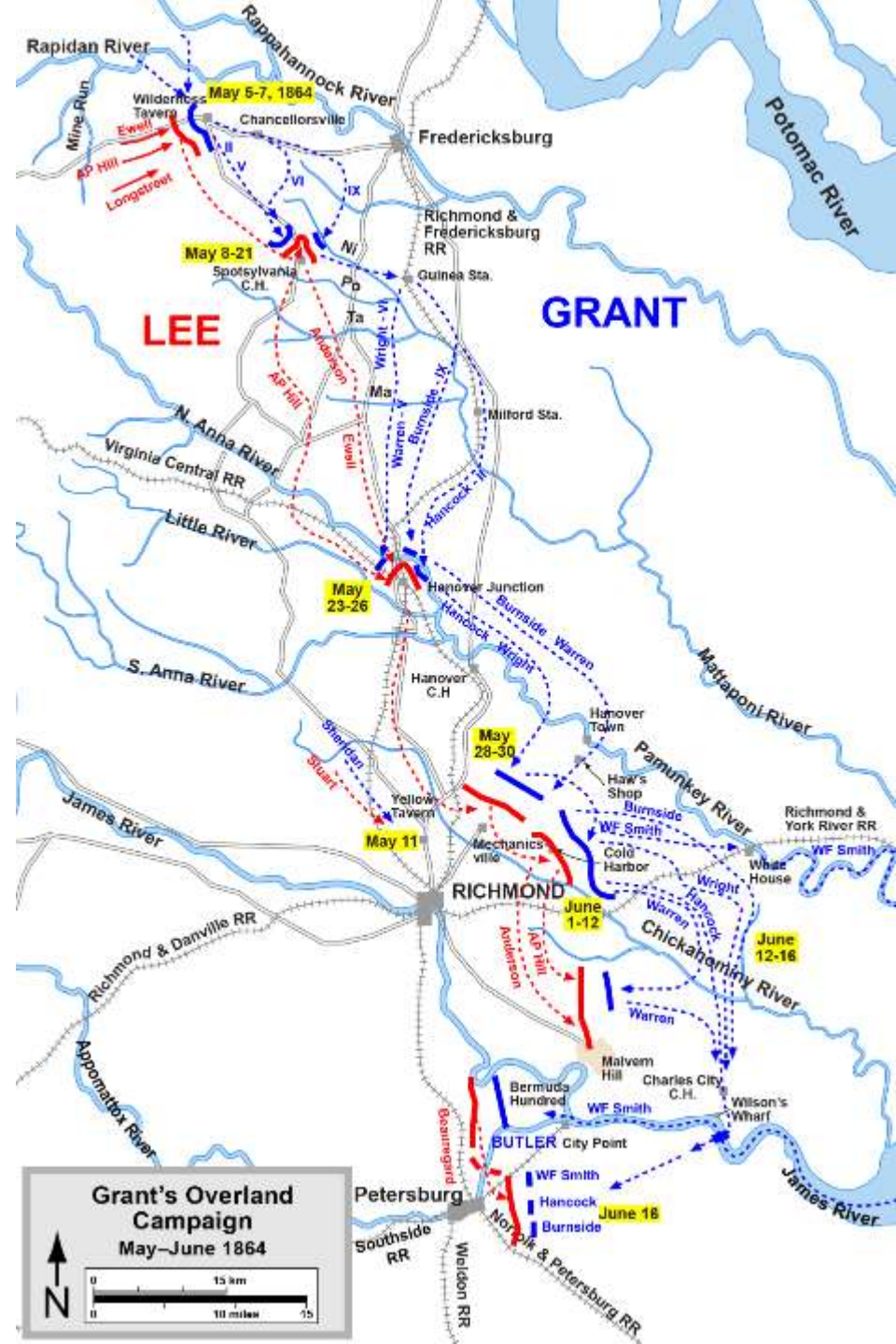
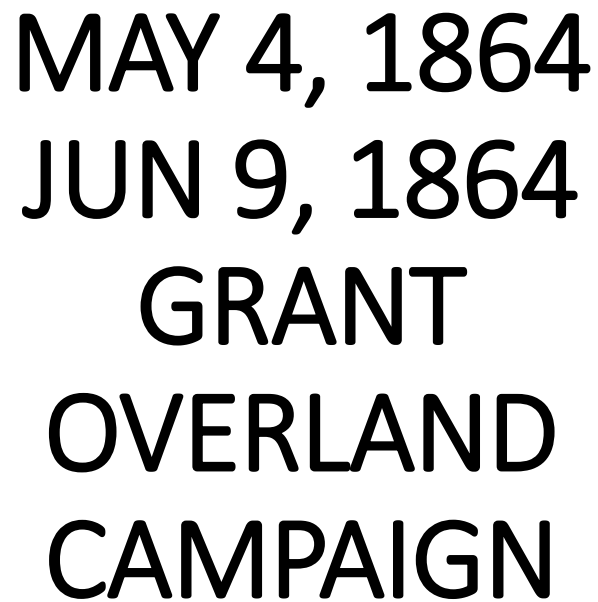
BEGINNING OF THE END



# MAY 12, 1864 BLOODY ANGLE SPOTSYLVANIA

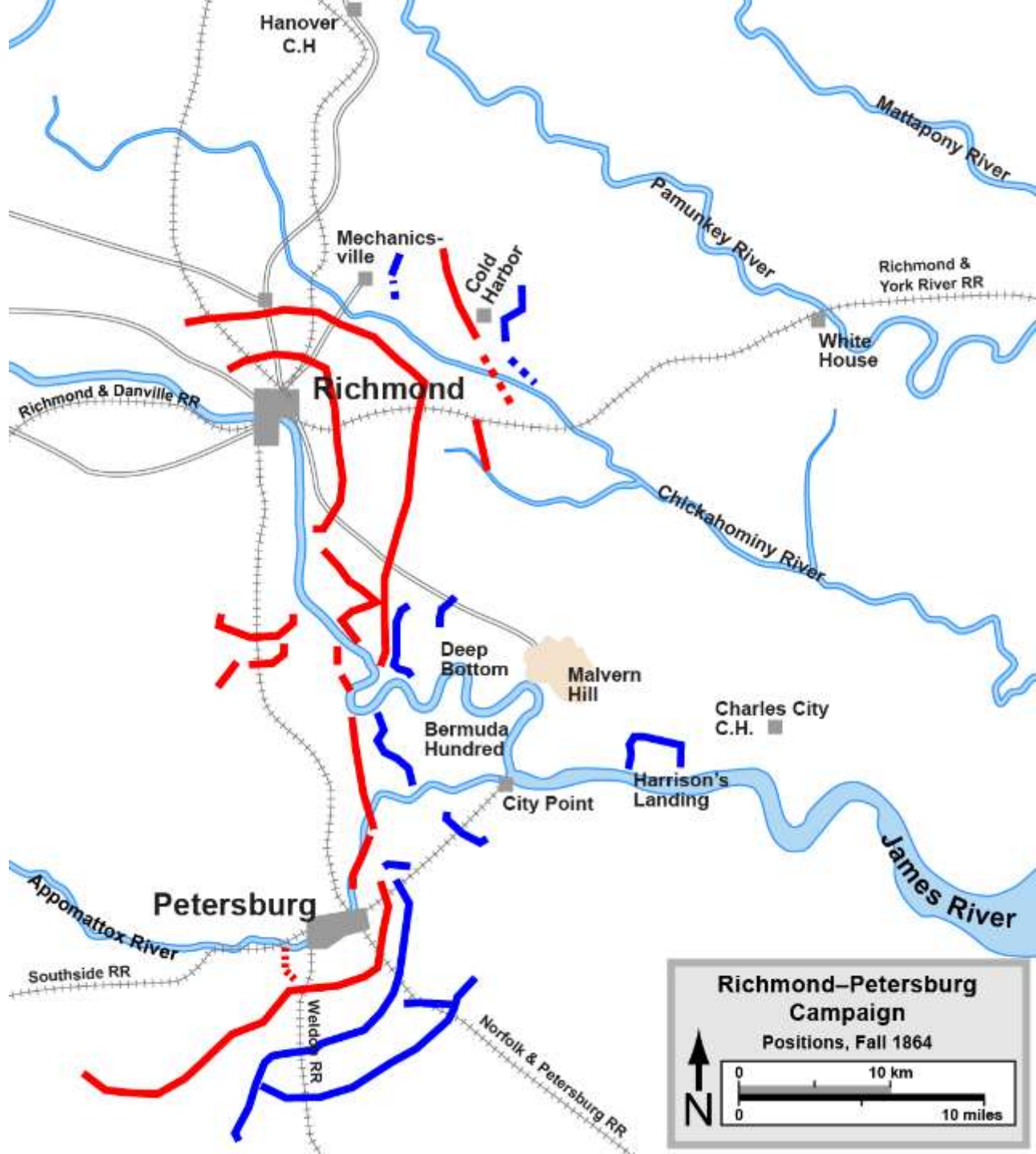






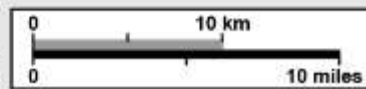


# JUN 9, 1864 APR 2, 1865 SEIGE OF PETERSBURG



## Richmond-Petersburg Campaign

Positions, Fall 1864







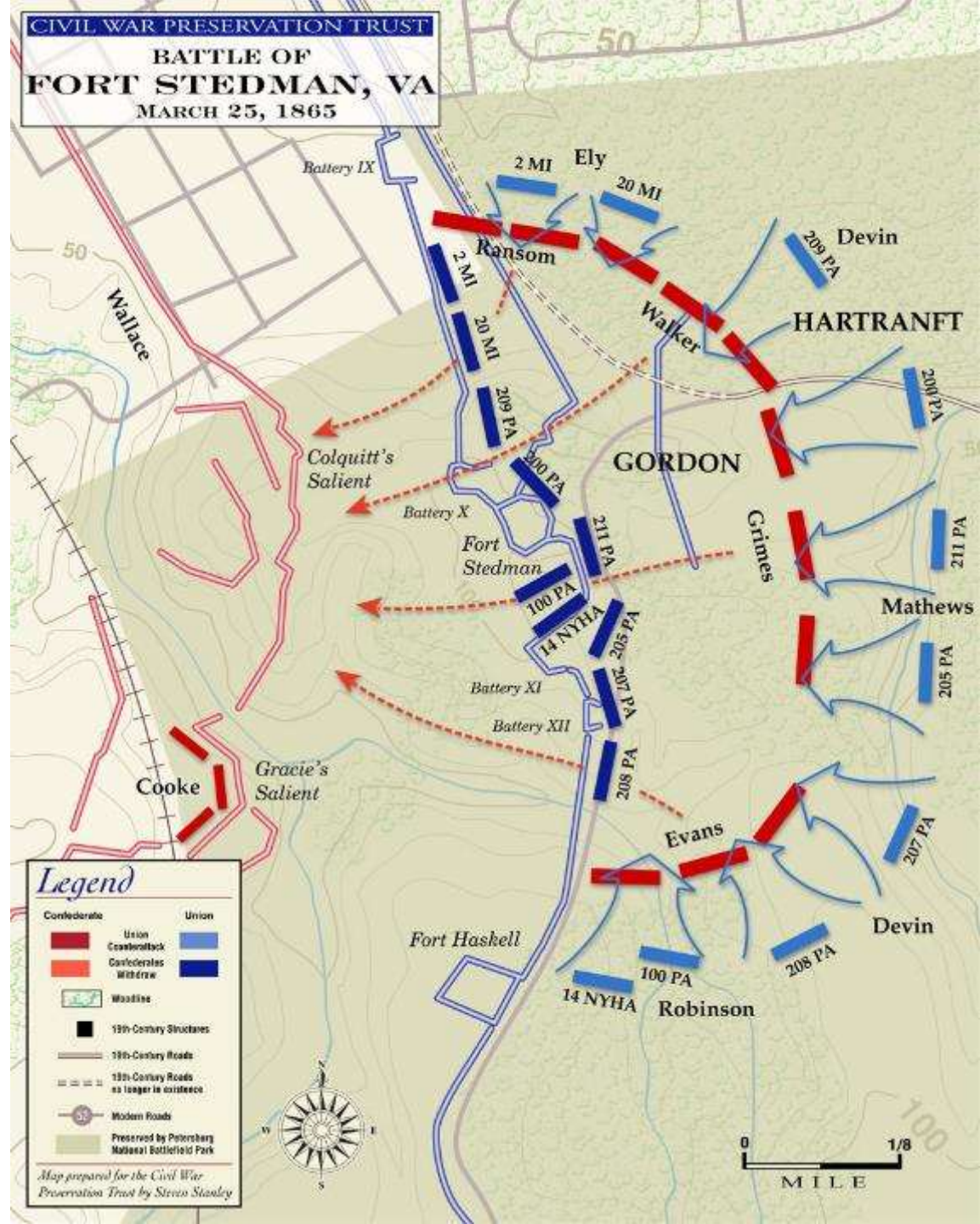
# JUL 30, 1864 BATTLE OF THE CRATER





# MAR 25, 1865 FT STEADMAN

Pickett arrives too late...

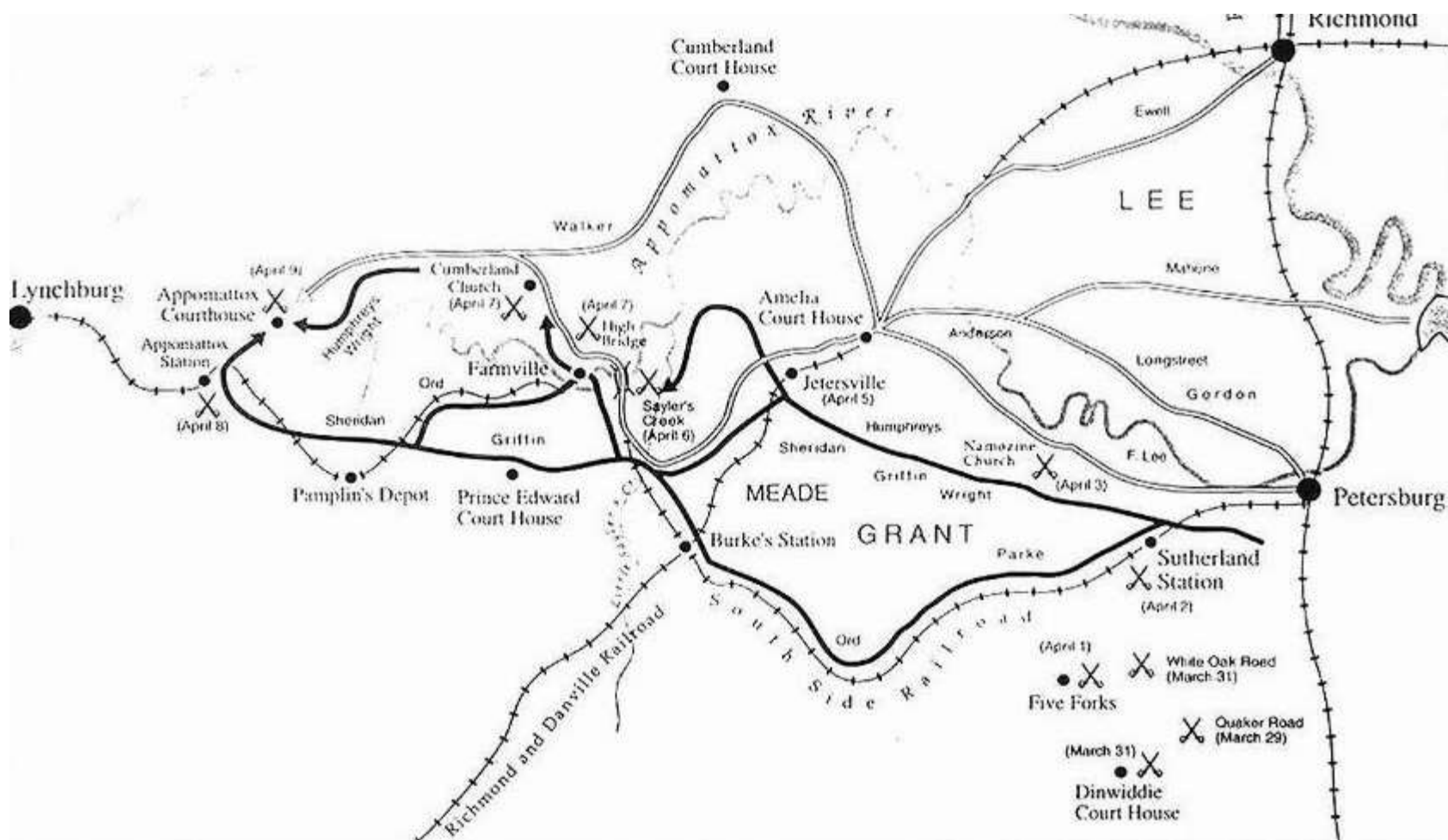
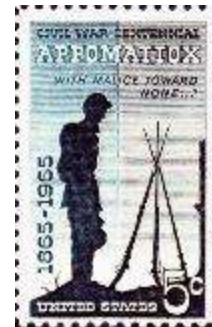






# APR 9, 1865      MAR 25, 1865

## ROAD TO APPOMATTOX





# MAR 26, 1865 GEN SHERIDAN ARRIVE FROM SHENANDOAH VALLEY



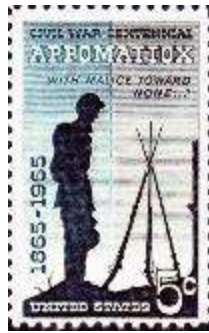
**General Phillip Sheridan**





# NOV 28, 1864

# HIRAM-WINCHESTER NO 24

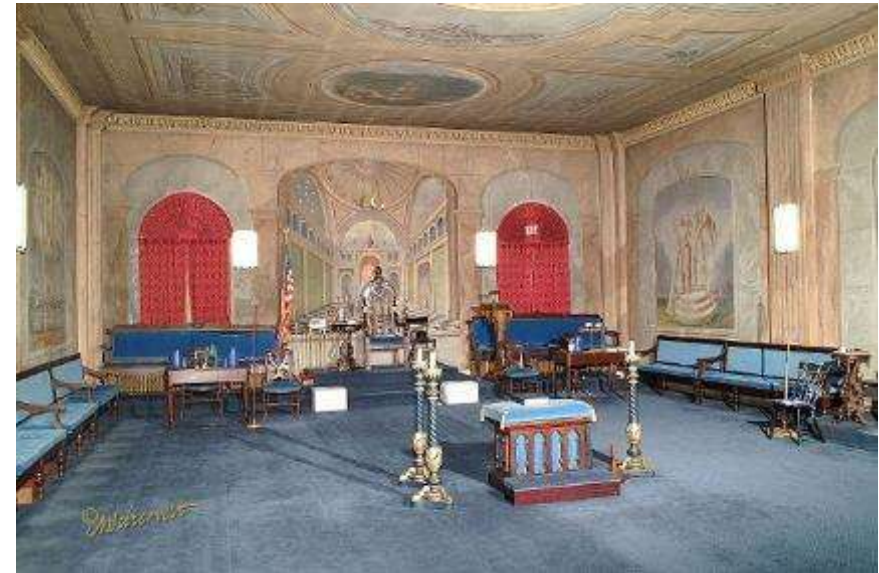


**General Sheridan**



**Captain William McKinley (1843-1901),  
President of the United States in 1897**

**April 1863 Lodge opens  
23 MM and 2 FC  
Between this date and  
June 24, 1865, the Lodge  
raised 231 Candidates, 207  
of them from the North**



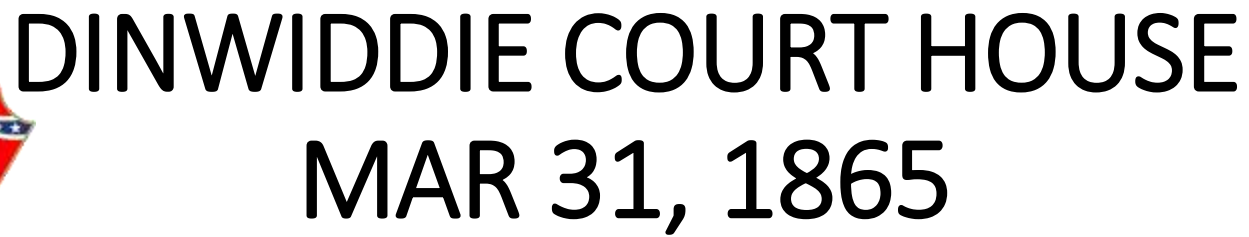


# MAR 28, 1865

## THE PEACEMAKERS

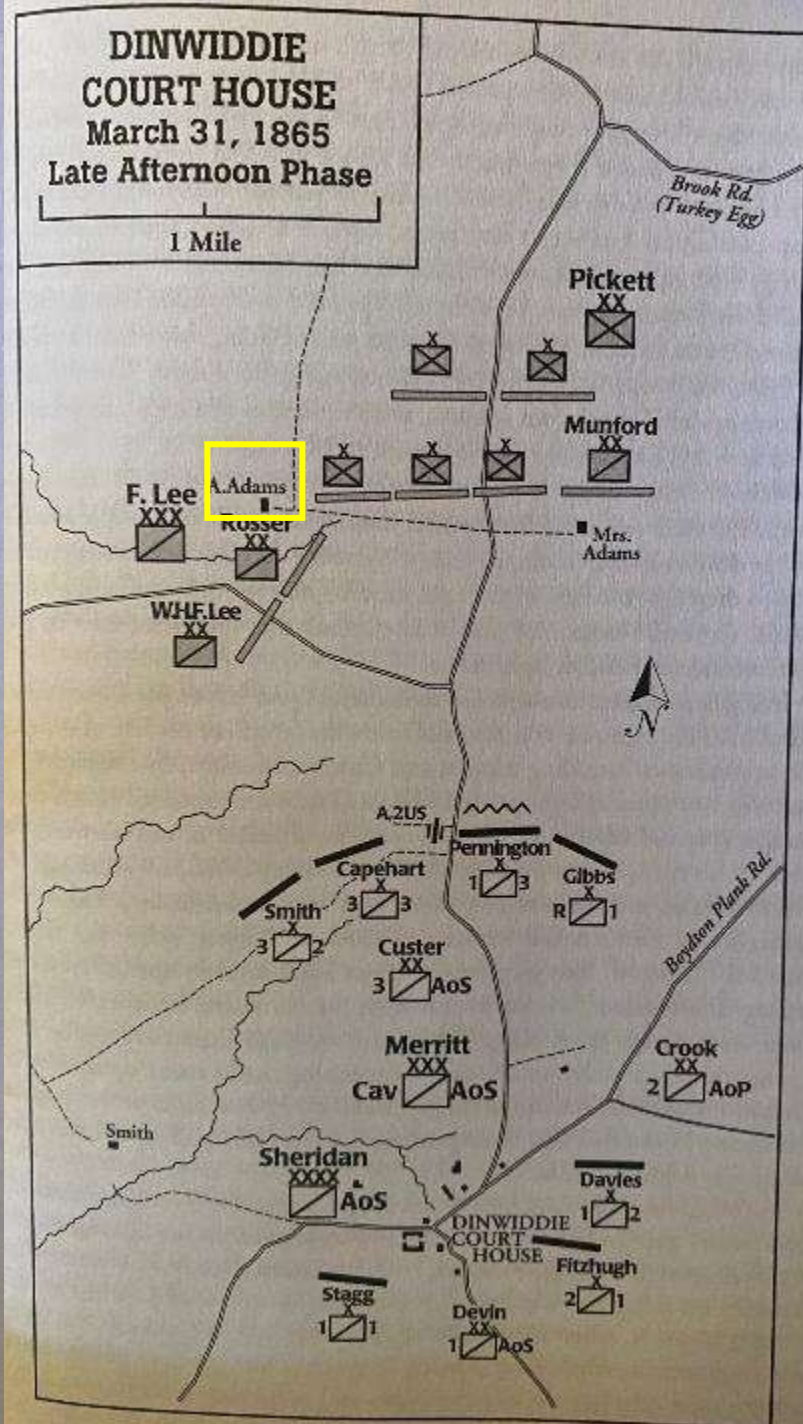
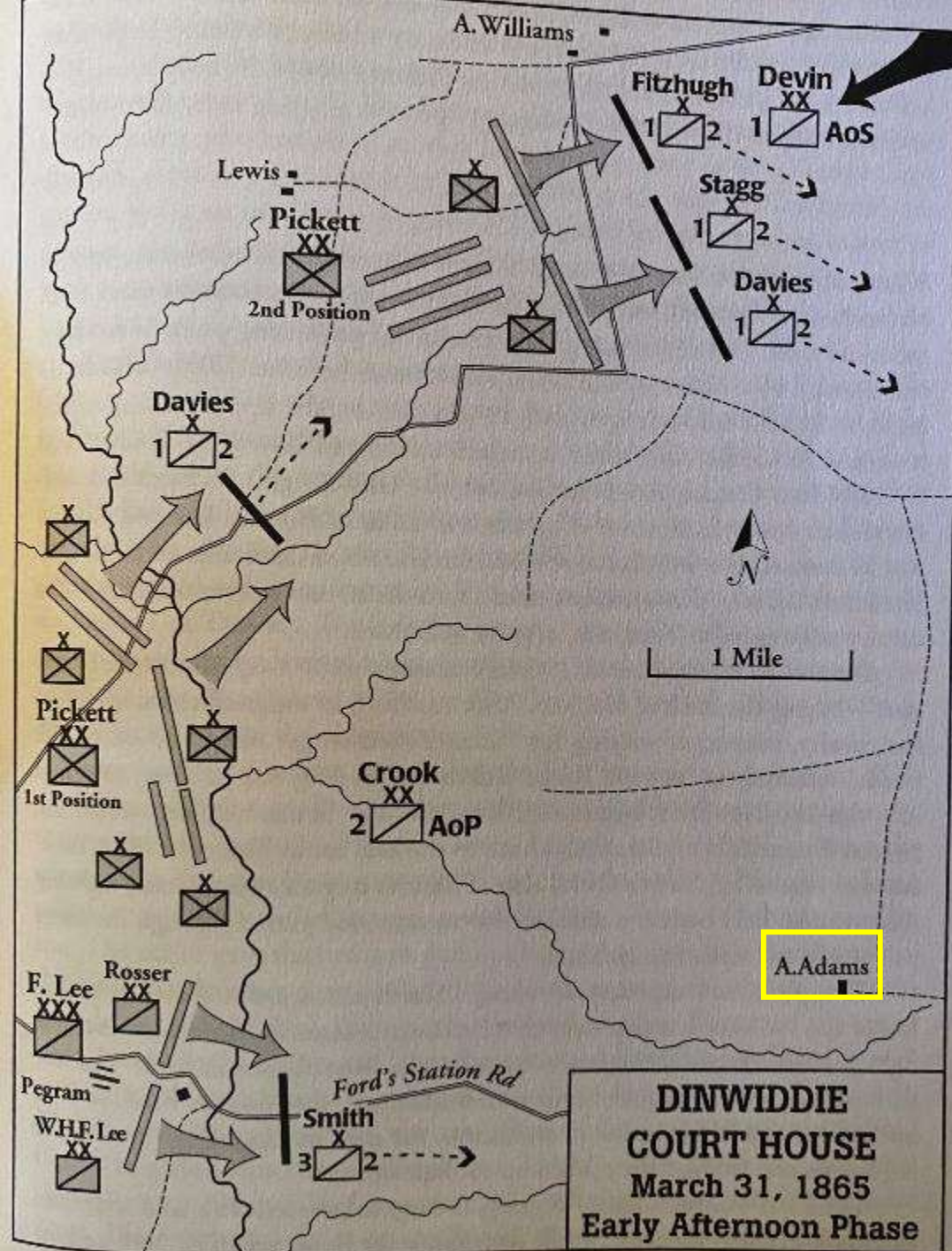






Gen. Winfield Scott, Dinwiddie Union # 23, Dinwiddie, Virginia

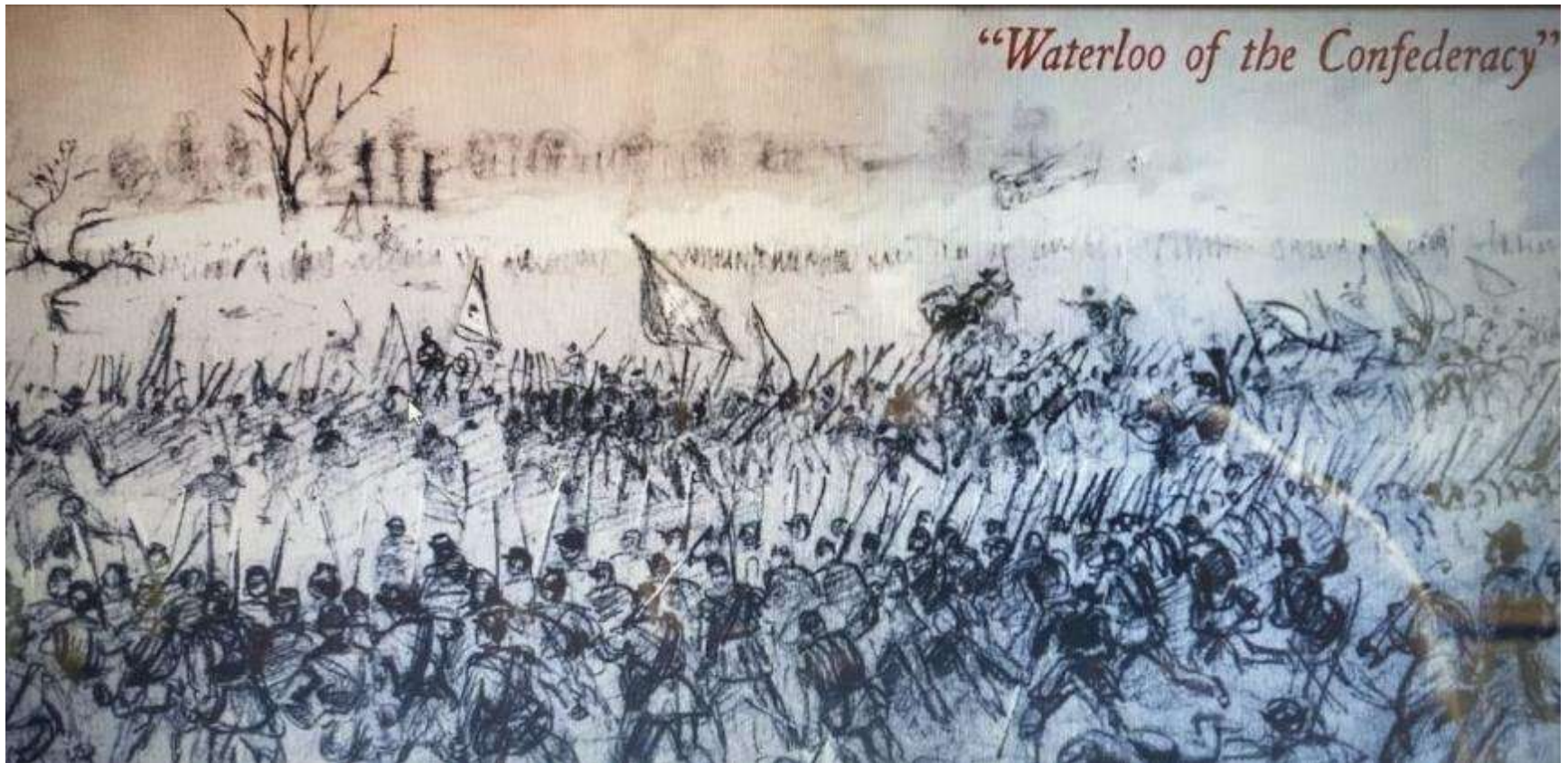
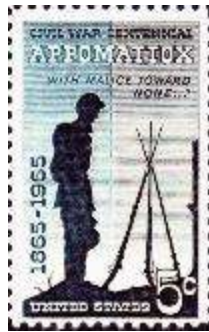








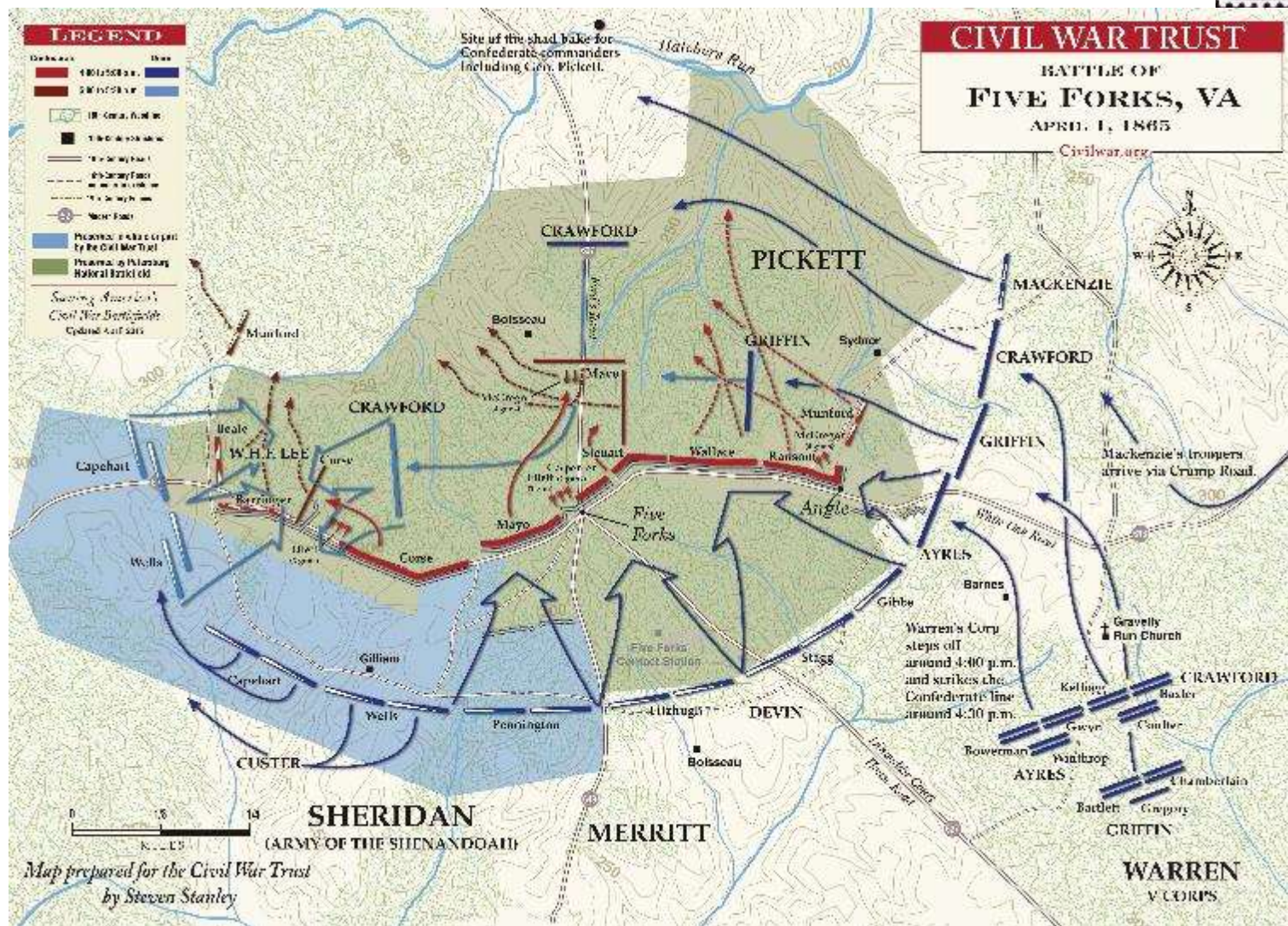
# APR 1, 1865 FIVE FORKS



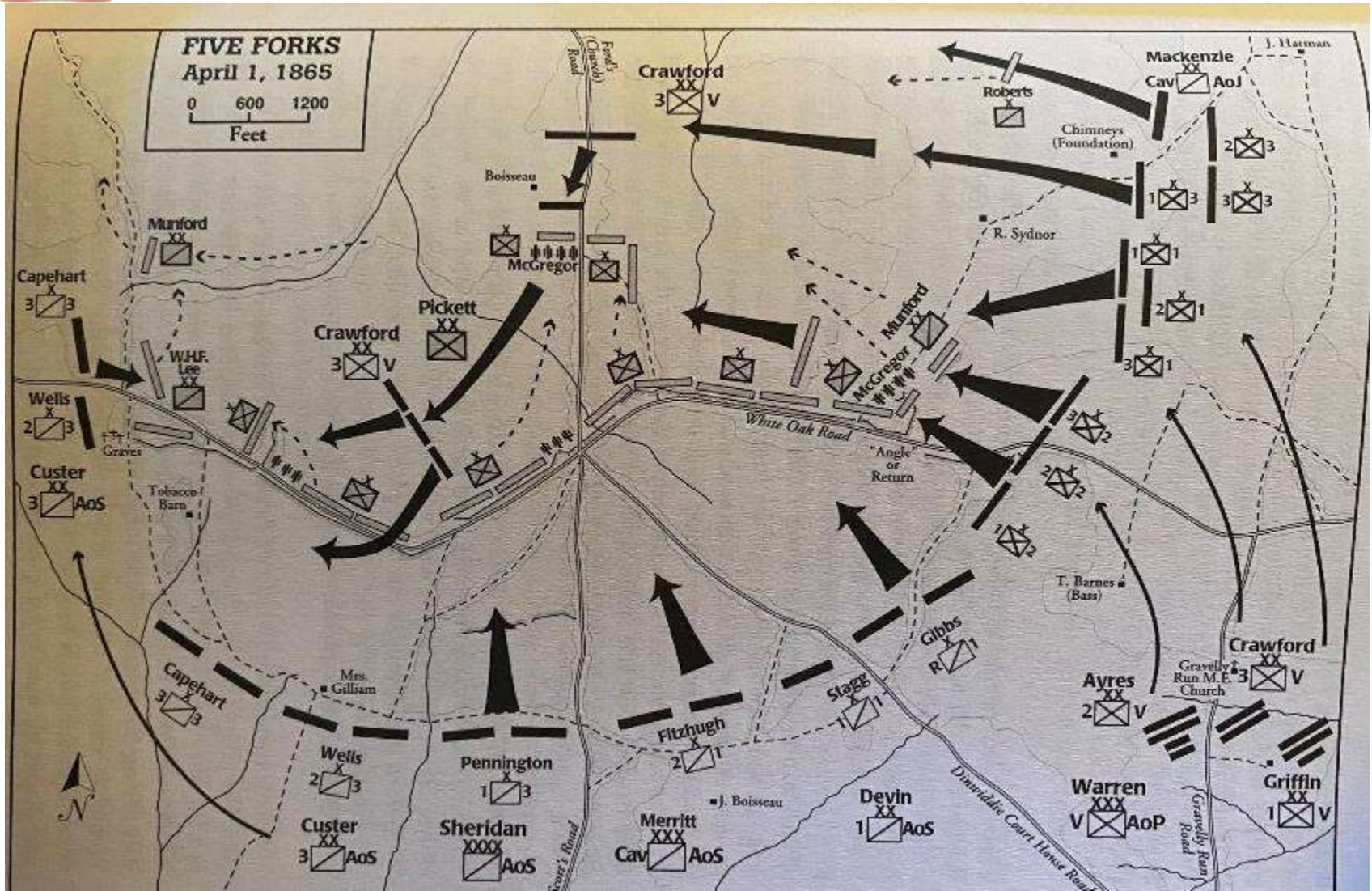
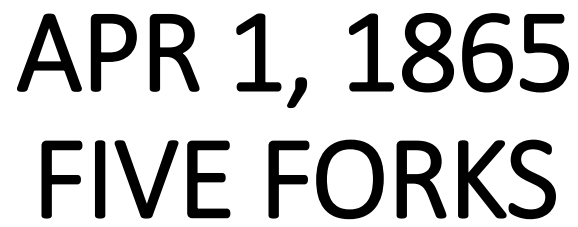




Pickett  
Dove 51

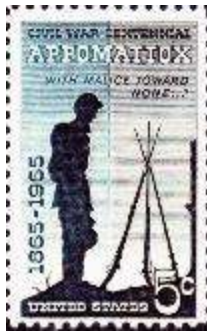








# APR 2, 1865 RICHMOND FALLS

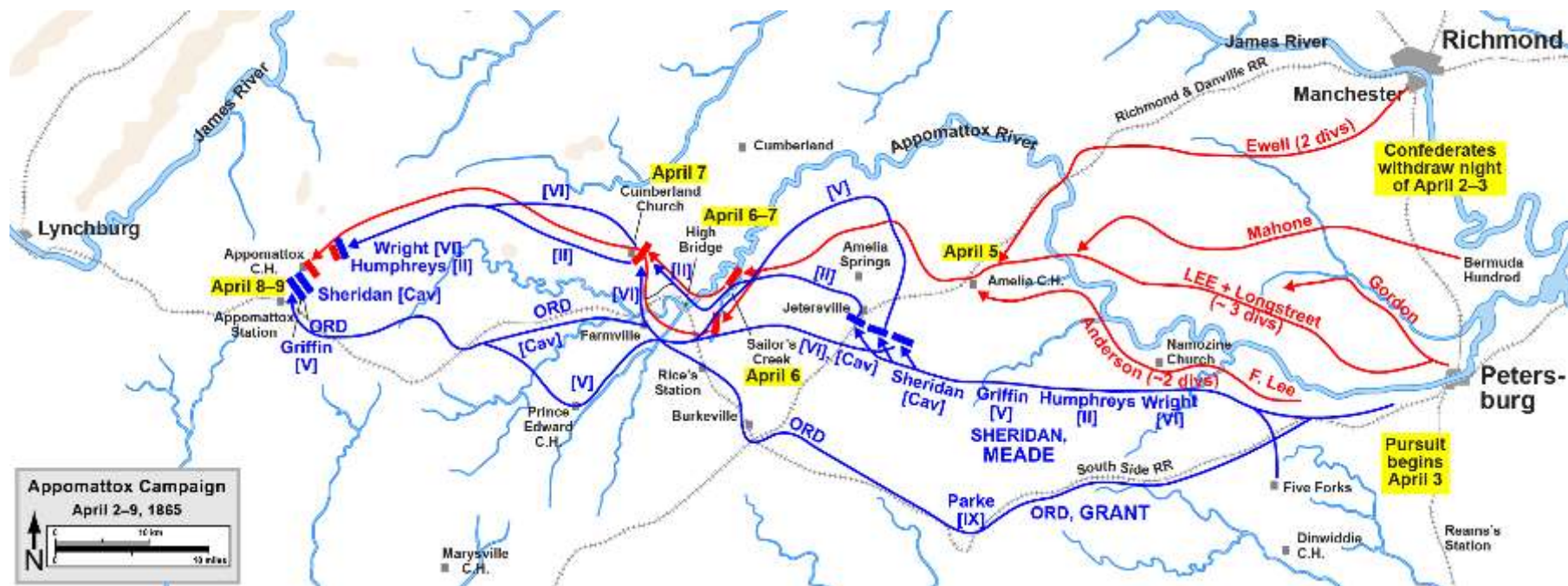
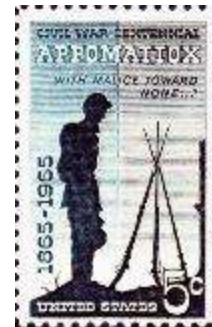






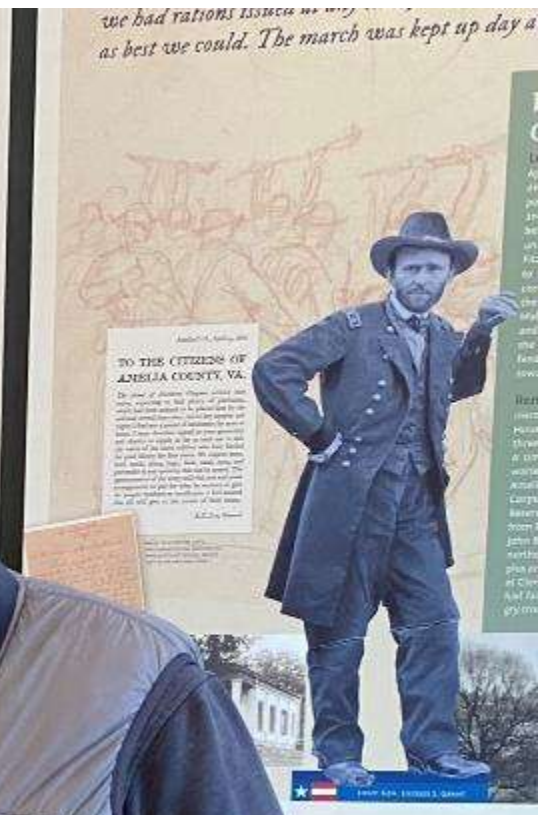
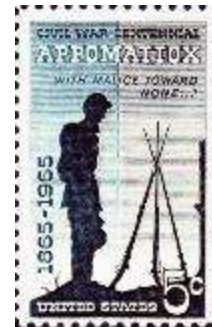
# APR 9, 1865      APR 2, 1865

## ROAD TO APPOMATTOX





# PETERSBURG TO FARMVILLE

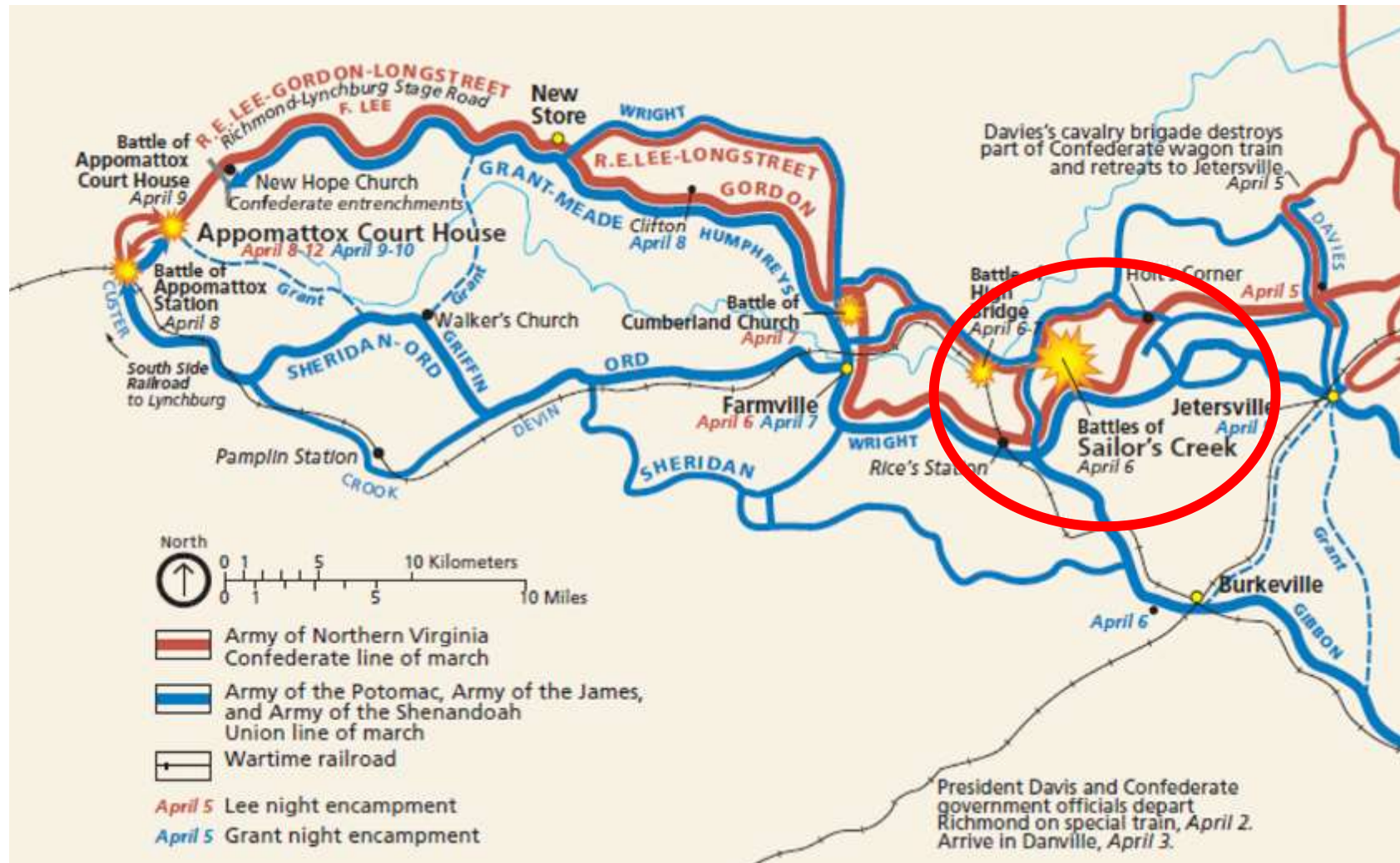
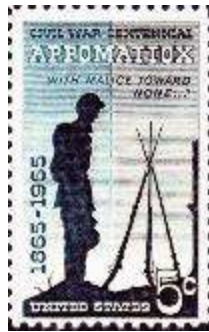




APR 9, 1865

APR 5, 1865

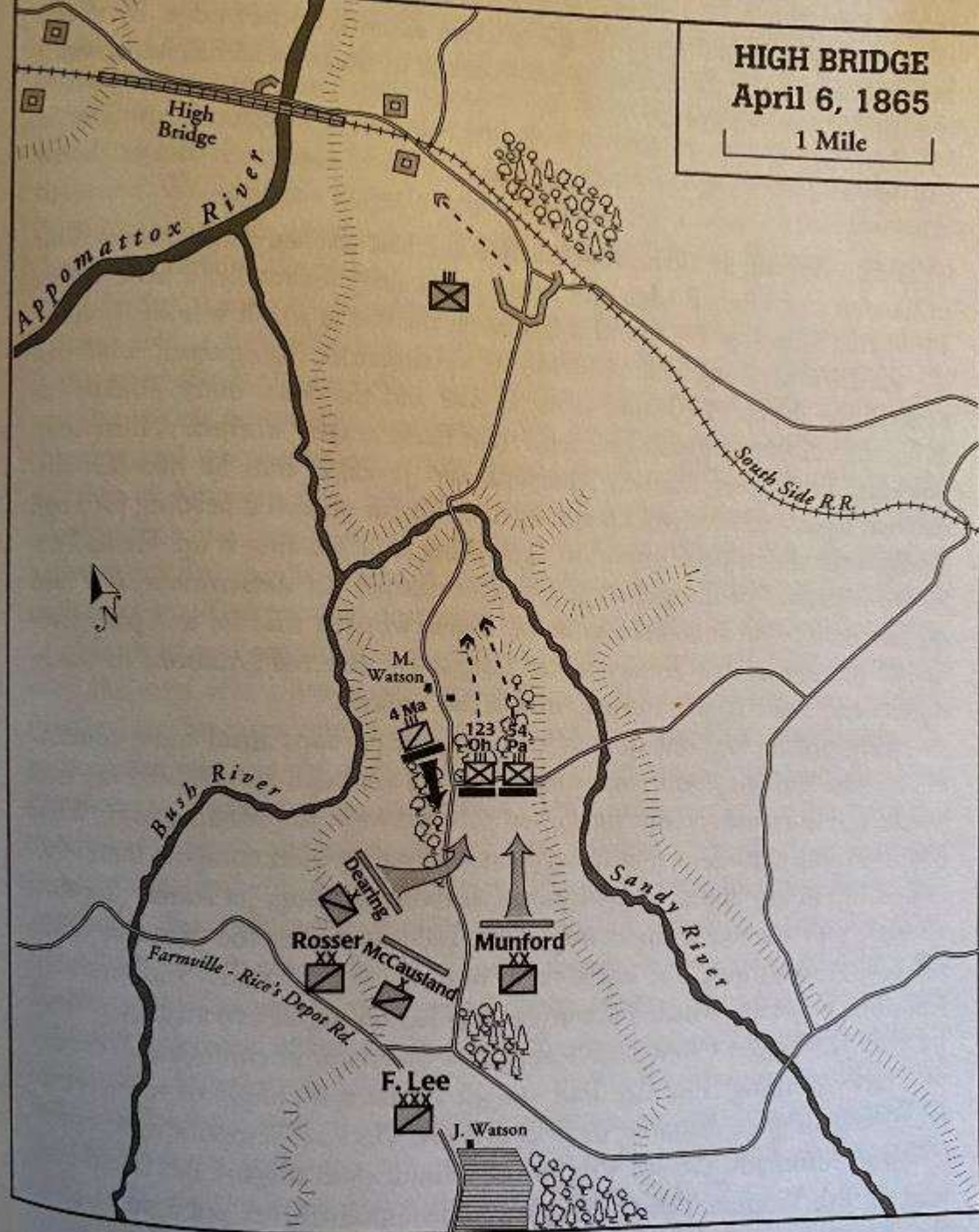
# THE FINAL CHAPTER



Amelia Court House



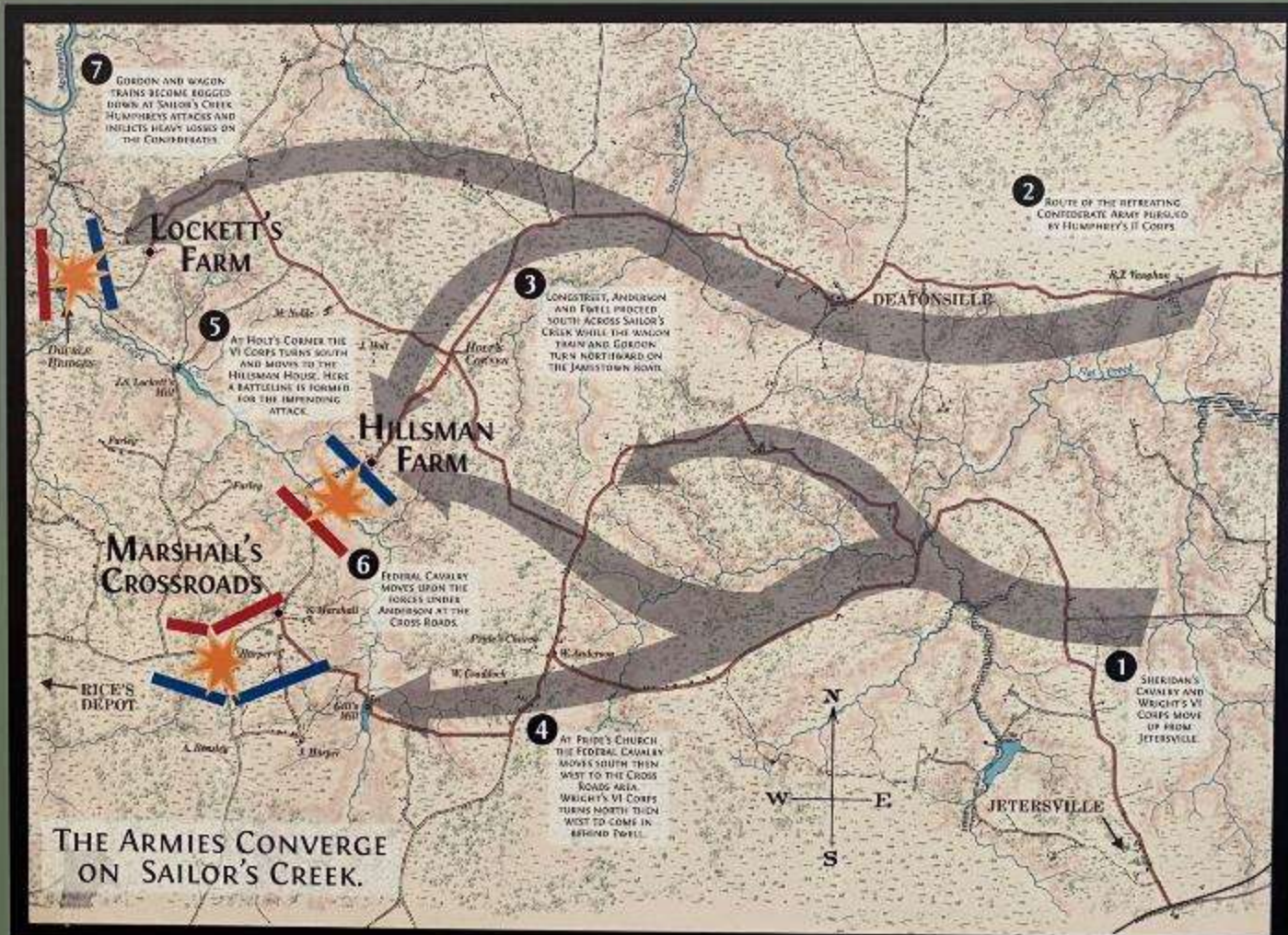
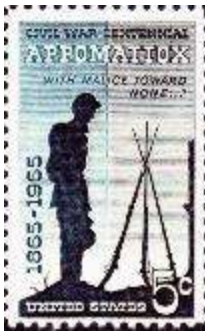
# APR 6, 1865 HIGH BRIDGE - FARMVILLE





# APR 6, 1865

## SAILOR'S CREEK THREE ENGAGEMENTS

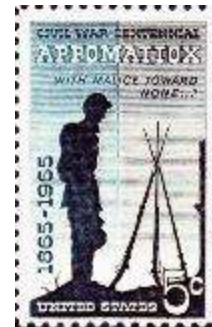






# MARSHALL'S CROSSROADS AND HILLSMAN FARM

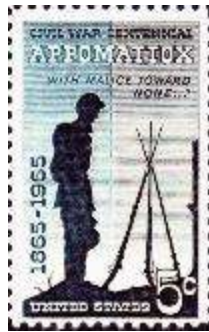
## ANDERSON VS MERRITT



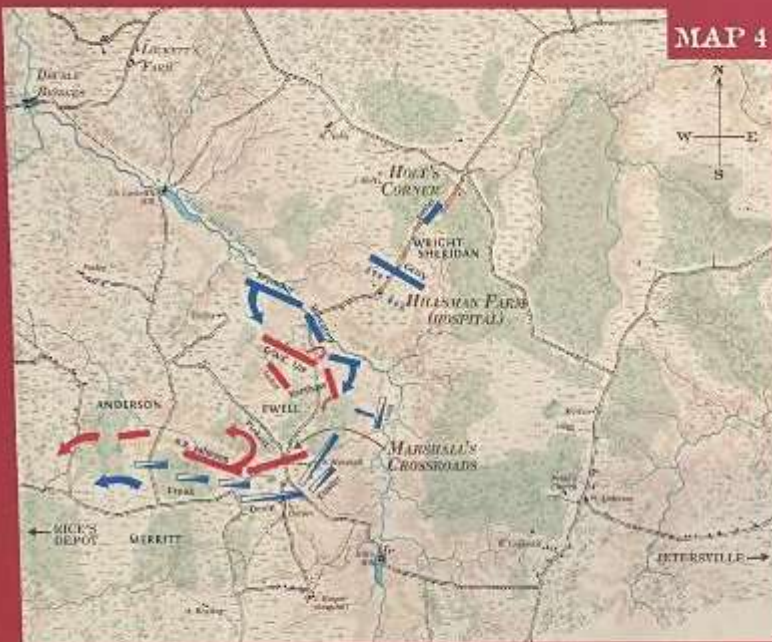




# MARSHALL'S CROSSROADS AND HILLSMAN FARM



## WRIGHT VS EWELL



### MARSHALL'S CROSSROADS & HILLSMAN FARM

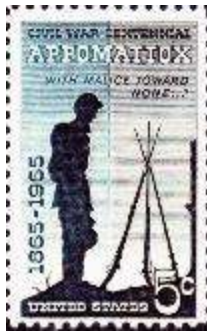
#### MAP LEGEND

- CONFEDERATE TROOPS
- CONFEDERATE CANNON
- UNION TROOPS
- UNION CANNON
- CONFEDERATE TROOP MOVEMENT
- UNION TROOP MOVEMENT
- ~ CONFEDERATE FORT
- ~ UNION FORT
- + CONFEDERATE ARTILLERY
- + UNION ARTILLERY
- LINE OF MARCH
- SERRATED LINE
- CONFEDERATE MORTARS
- UNION MORTARS
- FUND OF TRUCE

MERRITT  
Kerrigan  
Merritt  
Merritt

# VIEW FROM HILLSMAN HOUSE

RW JB BUTLER



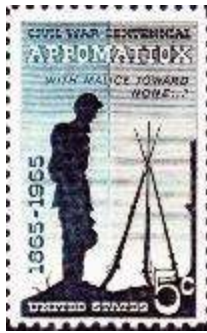


# VIEW FROM HILLSMAN HOUSE





# VIEW FROM HILLSMAN HOUSE







# CWLR AT HILLSMAN HOUSE







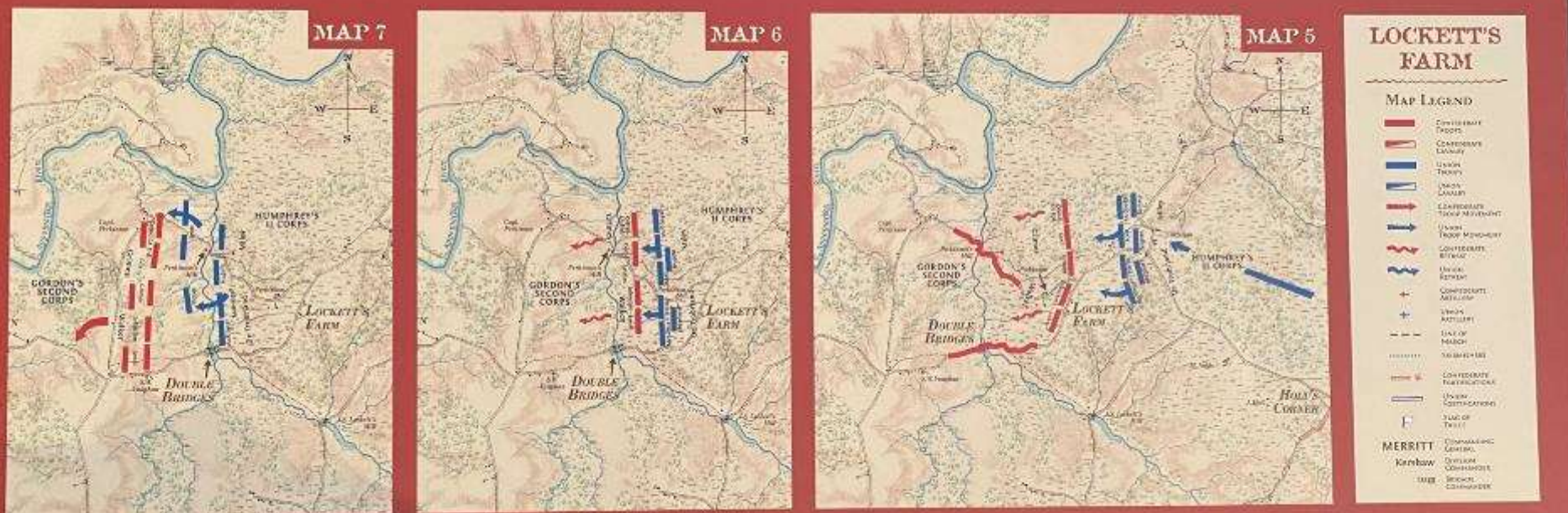
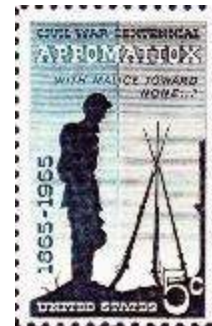
# VIEW OF HILLSMAN HOUSE FROM CONFEDERATE POSITION







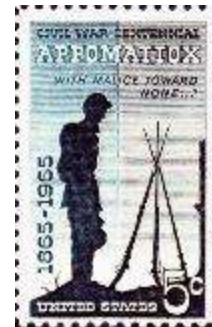
# DISASTER AT LOCKETT'S FARM







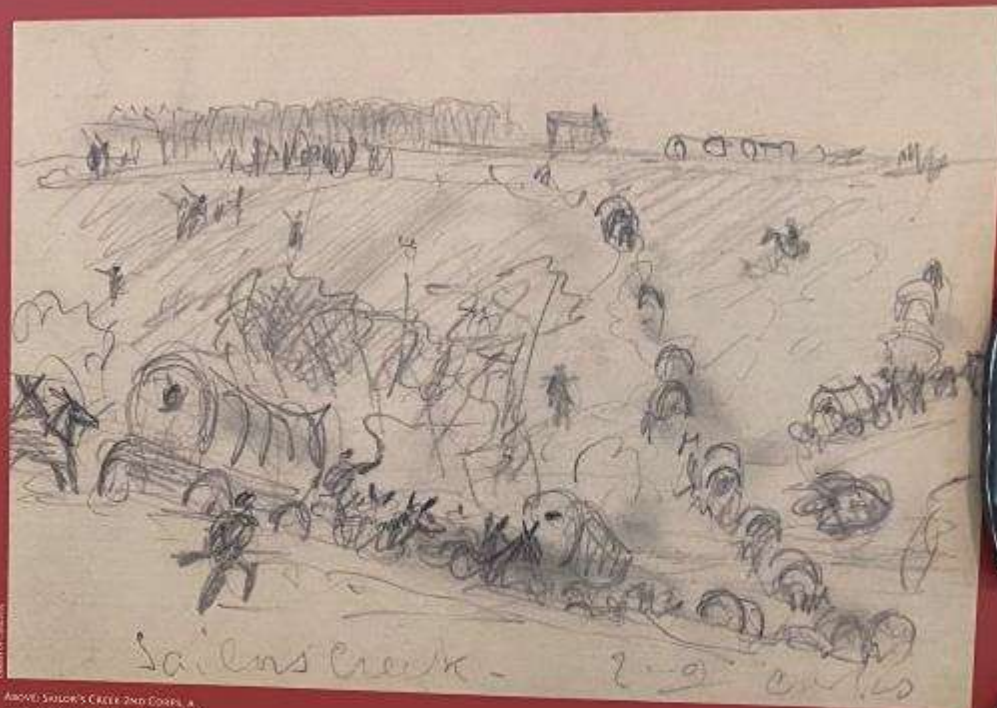
# THE LAST STAND - GORDON



## THE LAST STAND

**Map 5** The Union General Regis De Trobriand's 3rd Division of 2nd Corps had pressed Gordon's Confederates since soon after they left Amelia Springs. Gordon's men had made stands at Truly Vaughan's Farm, Deatonville, and Holt's Corner and were constantly attacked as they moved.

**Map 6 & 7** Near sunset, the Confederate wagon train, having turned north at Holt's Corner, became bogged down at the Double Bridges over Sailor's Creek, two miles northwest of the Hillsman Farm. It was accompanied by Gordon's Division, which opposed Regis De Trobriand's 3rd Division from the hill east of the creek near the Lockett Farmhouse but were slowly pressed back to the bridges by more of Humphrey's 2nd Corps, including Gen. Nelson A. Miles' 1st Division. They set up lines around the Lockett House, instructing the occupants to move to the cellar. Confederate artillery across the creek held the Union forces back for a short period. The Union infantry suddenly charged the helpless wagons and their defenders near the double bridges. The battle took place amid the baggage train with the troops striking through the wagons. As the Union forces flanked the wagons, the Confederates either surrendered or fled in a wild race up the road to outrun the converging Federal soldiers. Those who reached the top of the hill were protected by the fall of night and by Confederate artillery and cavalry. 200 wagons were lost and 1,700 men were captured including a brass band.

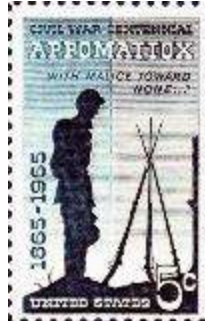


ABOVE: SAILOR'S CREEK AND CORREL, A DRAWING OF THE BATTLE OF LOCKETT'S FARM BY ALFRED R. WALSH.





# HUMPHREYS VS GORDON



## LOCKETT HOUSE



### Battle of Sailor's Creek



#### LEE'S RETREAT

Here, around the home of James S. Lockett, desperate fighting occurred near sundown on April 6, 1865, when the Union corps commanded by Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys almost overwhelmed Gen. John B. Gordon's Confederate corps. The house, just across the road, still bears the scars of battle.

Gordon's corps, which served as the rear guard for the Army of Northern Virginia, also protected the Confederate wagon train. To avoid the fighting near the Hillsman House, the train was rerouted first to the northwest and then south on this road. At the bottom of this hill, where double bridges crossed Little Sailor's Creek and Big Sailor's Creek, the wagon train bogged down. Humphreys first drove Gordon from his position here then pressed him across the creek. By the end of the battle, as the sun was setting, the Confederates had lost some 1,700 men – most of them as prisoners – to the Federals' 536. The remnant of Gordon's corps continued



Gen. Andrew Humphreys

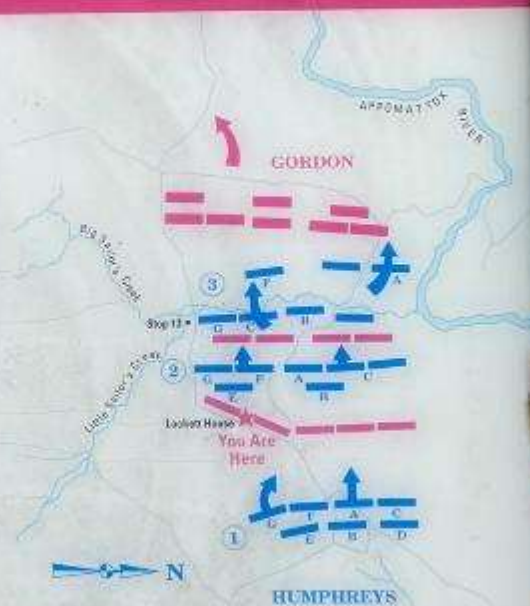


Gen. John Gordon

its march to Farmville, but about 300 wagons and seventy ambulances fell into Union hands.

After the fighting ended for the night, the Lockett House became a field hospital.

Gen. Robert E. Lee, after witnessing the rout of his army here at the Hillsman House and at the Marshall Farm with eight generals and about 7,700 men captured, exclaimed, "My God! Has the army been dissolved?"

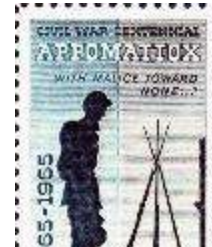


The Numbers 1, 2, 3 on map designate the beginning and final movements of the Federal and Confederate troops during the fighting at Sailor's Creek.

A. Scott	H. Shephard
B. Nugent	I. Pierce
C. McJannet	G. McAllister
D. Ramsey	



# Gordon at the Double Bridges



## DOUBLE BRIDGES



### Wagon Train Bugged Down



#### LEE'S RETREAT

Late in the afternoon of April 6, 1865, the Confederate wagon train that had passed Holt's Corner and then turned south at James S. Lockett's farm toward Rice's Station began crossing the two bridges here, across Little Sailor's Creek and Big Sailor's Creek in this low ground.

The wagons, which jammed the narrow road and small bridges, soon bogged down. Behind this roadblock, to the north, Confederate Gen. John B. Gordon's corps took up positions near the Lockett House as Union Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys closed in with his 2nd Corps.

Near sunset, the fighting at the Lockett House intensified, and the Confederates began to withdraw. Darkness ended the fighting but not before the Federals had captured 1,300 prisoners, 3 guns, 70 ambulances, and more than 300 supply wagons. The remainder of the Confederate soldiers and wagons retreated in the darkness toward High Bridge.



Confederate wagon train captured crossing creek.  
Courtesy Battle Collection



"Little Sailor's Creek"  
2nd Corps  
Courtesy Battle Collection



Lee's Retreat, April 3-9, 1865



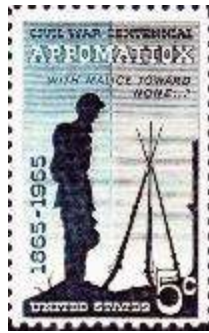


Gordon at the  
Double  
Bridges





# NON-REPLACEABLE LOSSES



**300 SUPPLY WAGONS**

**1700 MEN VS 536**

**20 AMBULANCES**

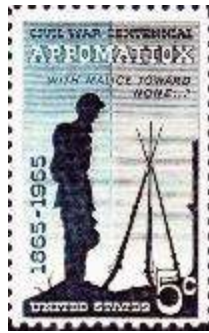
**4 GUNS**

**13 STANDARDS**

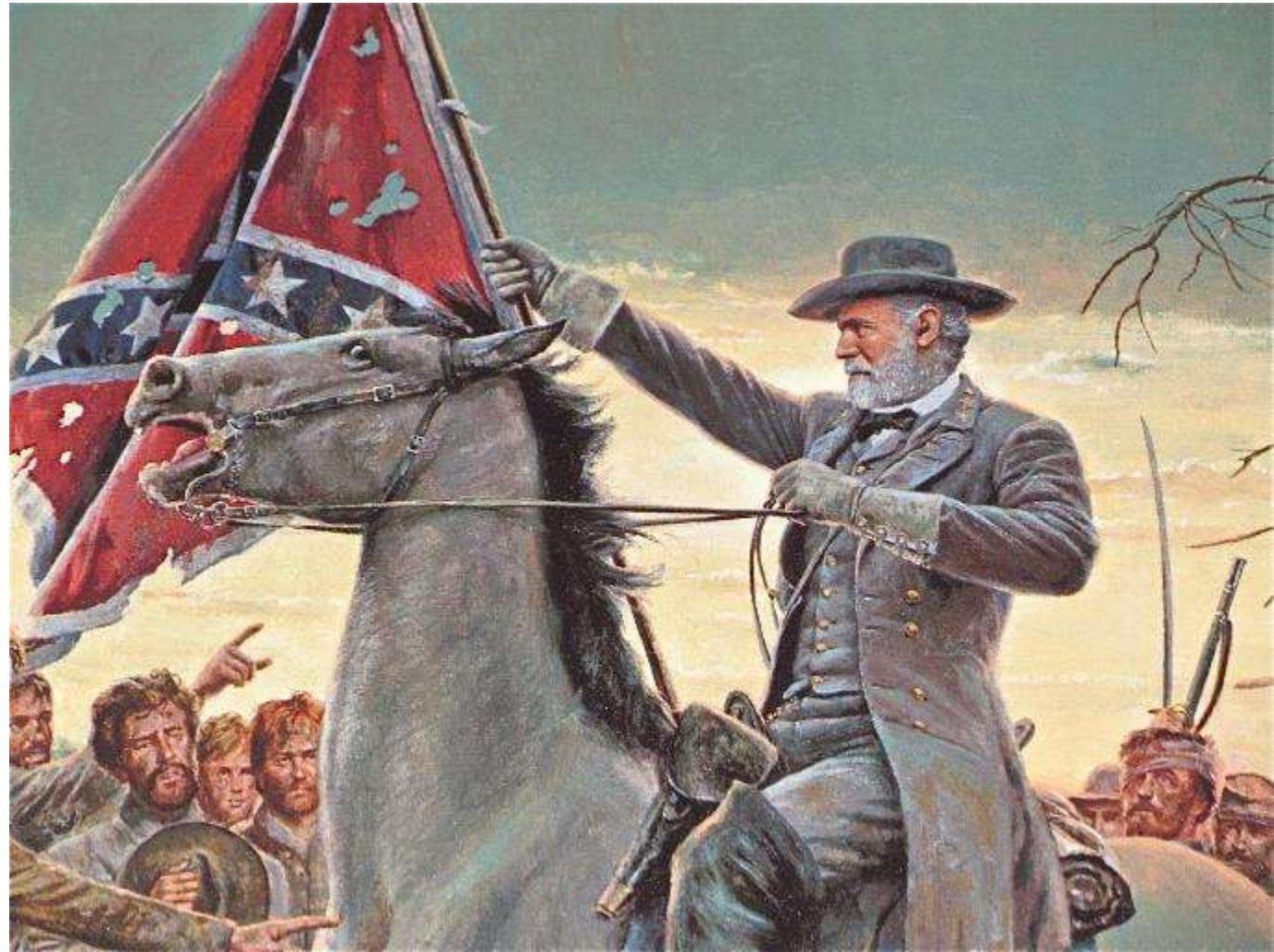




# APR 6, 1865 SAILOR'S CREEK



"My God! Has the army been dissolved?"



**Richard S. Ewell**

**Joseph B. Kershaw**

(Kershaw 25, SC)

Montgomery Corse

Eppa Hunton

Dudley M. DuBose

James P. Simms

Meriwether L. Clark, Sr.

Seth Barton

Theodore W. Brevard, Jr.

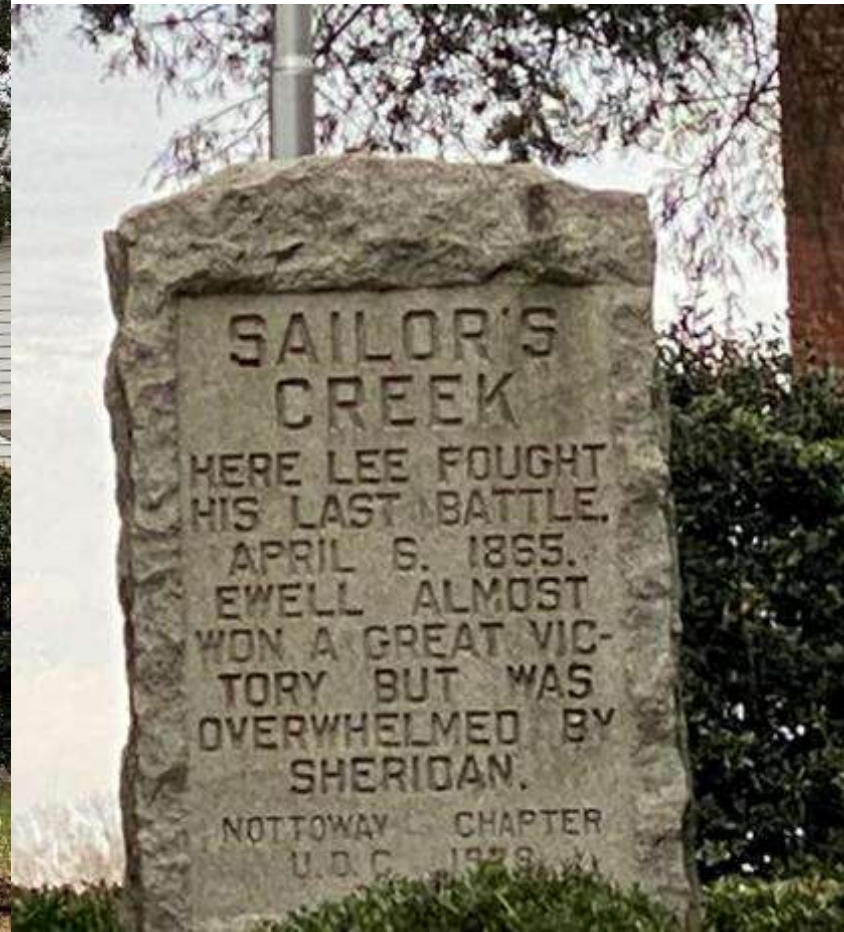
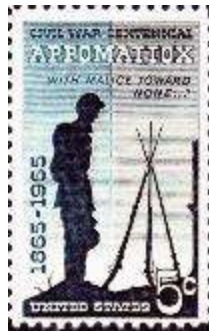
**George Washington**

**Custis Lee**

Union	Strength	Confederate
16,000		11,500
Casualties		
1,150 total		8,830 total



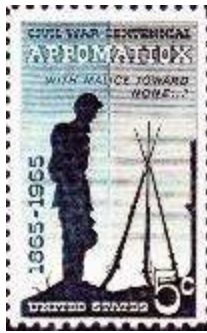
# Rebels Come in Second Place







# FOOTNOTE



Captain Tom Custer,  
brother of and Aide to General George  
Armstrong Custer,  
received a second Medal of Honor in four days  
for his actions in this battle.  
This followed his first medal for actions at the  
Battle of Namozine Church on April 3, 1865.



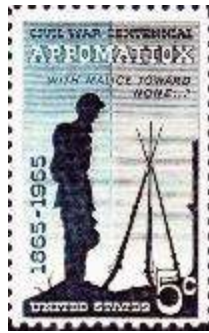




# LET THE THING BE PRESSED

## APR 6, 1865

A. Lincoln



- Sheridan to Grant – “If the thing is pressed, I think Lee will surrender.”
- Grant forwards to Lincoln
- Lincoln responds – “LET THE THING BE PRESSED”



APR 7, 1865

# HIGH BRIDGE - FARMVILLE

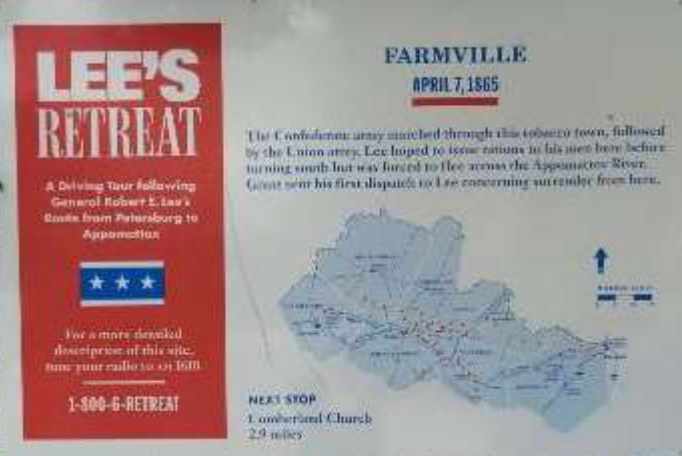
More than 2,400 feet long, rising 125 feet  
above the Appomattox River







# APR 7, 1865 HIGH BRIDGE - FARMVILLE



Half-starved and exhausted, the vanguard of the Army of Northern Virginia stumbled into Farmville early on the morning of April 7, 1865. Here, at last, the men found long-promised rations - everything from bread to soup and ham. While the head of the army feasted, the rear guard, a few miles east, tried and failed to burn both bridges at High Bridge and keep the Union army south of the Appomattox River. With the Federals approaching, the Confederate supply trains rolled west toward Appomattox Station on the South Side Railroad, frustrating most of the soldiers who went unfed. By 1:30, the Confederates had entrenched north of the river at Cumberland Church, and the Union army occupied the town.

Here in Farmville that evening, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant wrote a letter to Gen. Robert E. Lee suggesting surrender: *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 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 C.S. Army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.*

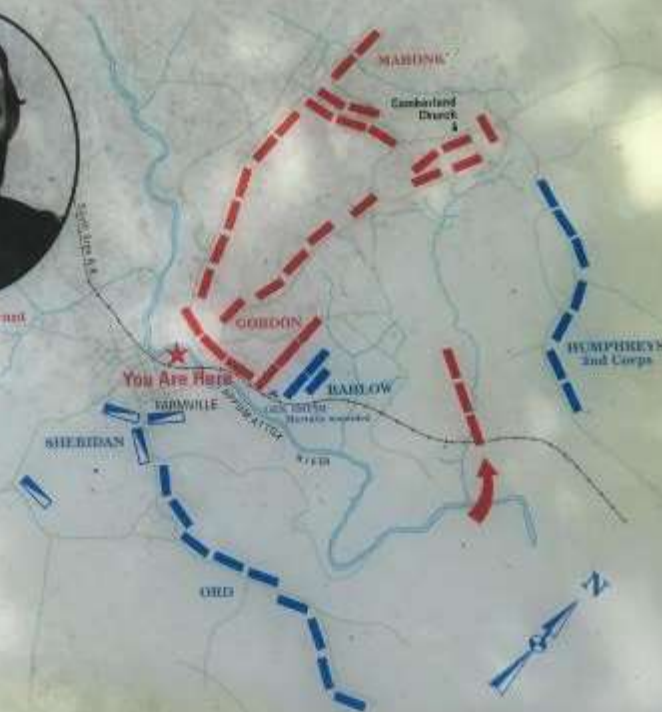
Lee, who received the letter at Cumberland Church, showed it to Maj. James Longstreet. He handed it back to Lee and said, "Not yet."



Gen. Robert E. Lee



Gen. Ulysses Grant



Union troops entered Farmville as Lee's army crossed to the north side of the river. The Federal 2nd Corps threatened the Confederate movement after successfully crossing at High Bridge.



# BATTLE OF APPOMATTOX STATION

**APRIL 8, 1865**

**2 PM ?**

Union cavalry arrived early in the evening and captured three of Lee's four supply trains. Advancing toward Appomattox Court House, they encountered the surplus Confederate wagon and artillery train. After a brief conflict, numerous wagons and cannons were captured.

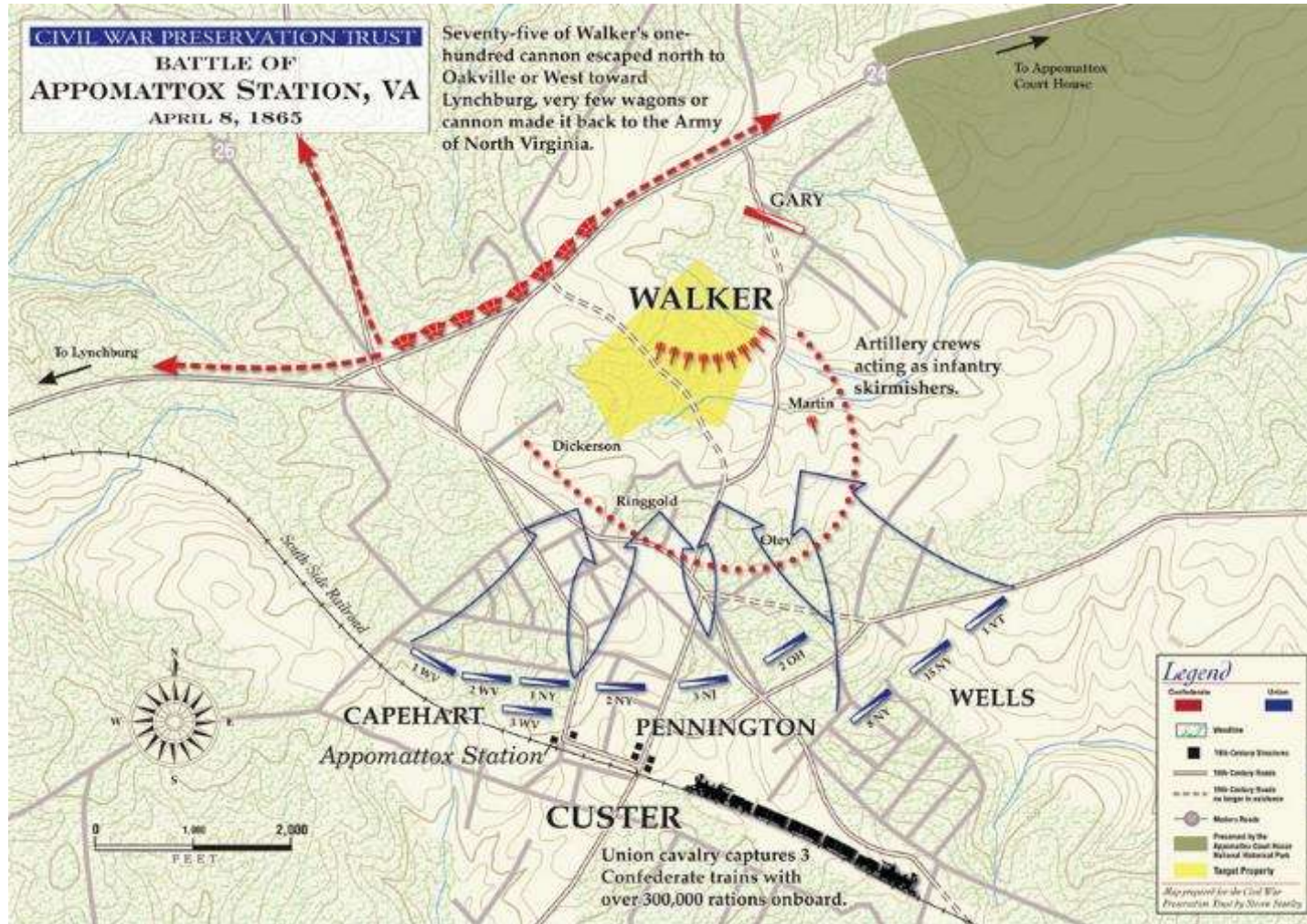
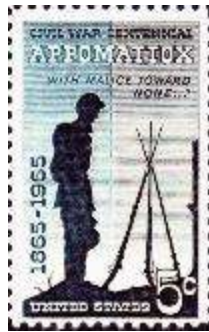






# APR 8, 1865

## APPOMATOX STATION



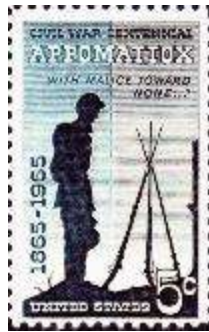








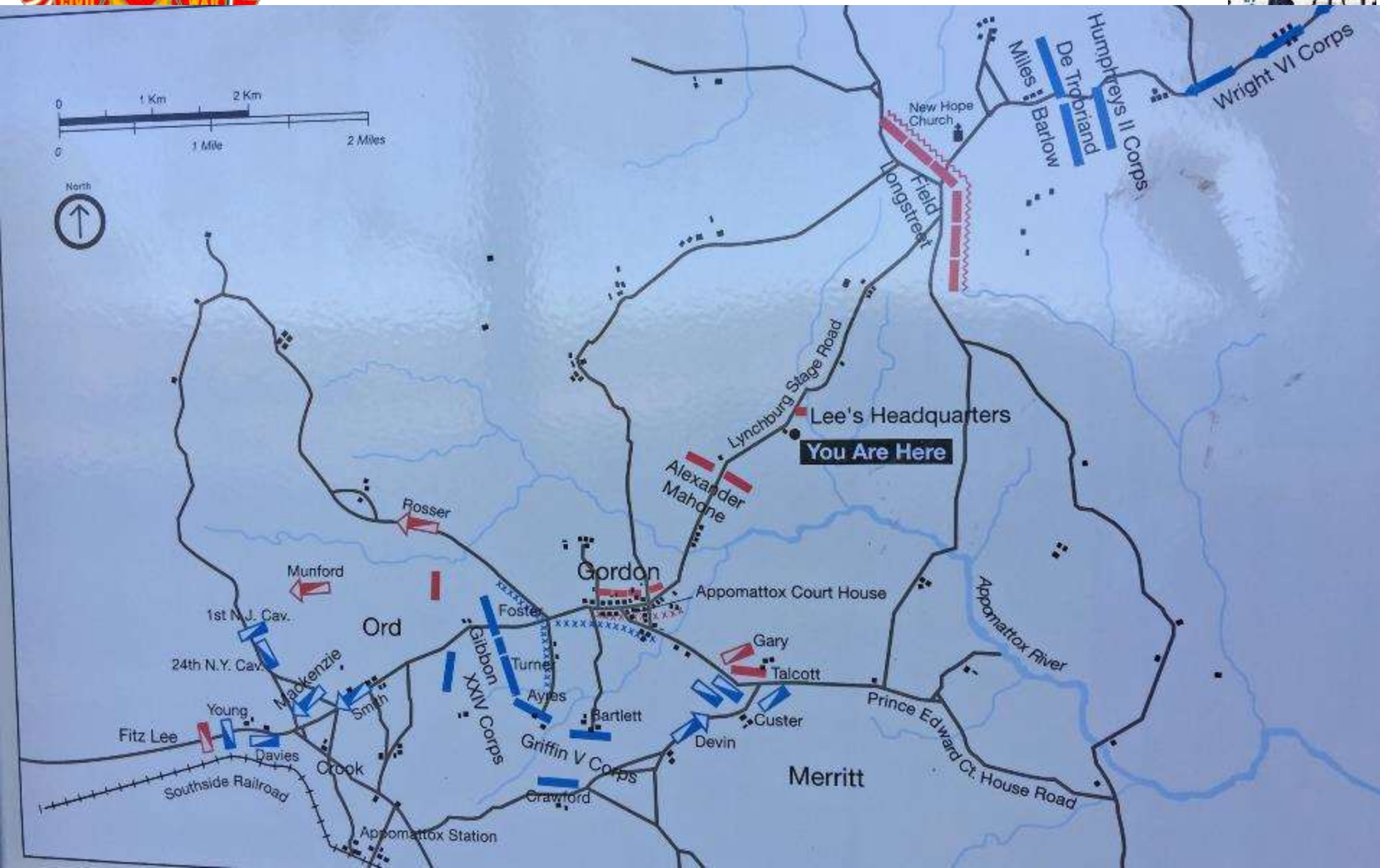
# LEE'S HEADQUARTERS APR 8-9, 1863







# APR 9, 1865 APPOMATTOX

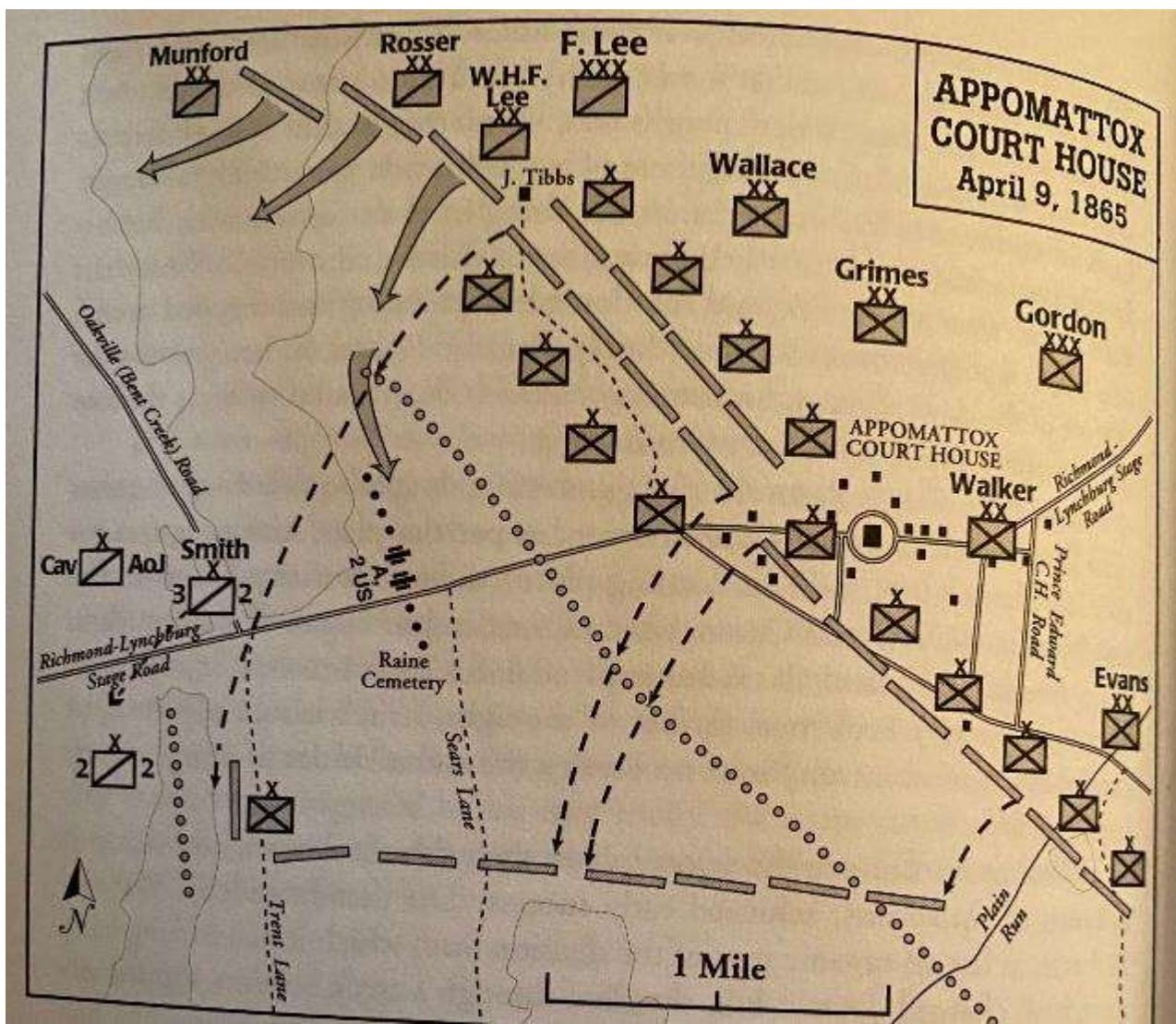
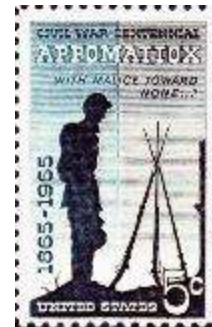






# APR 9, 1865 APPOMATTOX

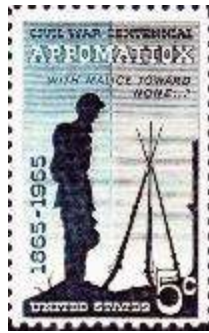
8:00 am 10 00: am







# APR 9, 1865 THE MCLEAN HOUSE



Ely S. Parker Miners No 273, Ill and PM Valley No 109 NY  
John A. Rawlins, Miners No 273, Ill  
Rufus Ingalls, Wilmette No 2, Ore





# APR 12, 1865

## HONOR ANSWERING HONOR



Cav on 10th

Gordon, Gale City #2  
Atlanta, GA

Chamberlain, United #8  
Brunswick, ME





# JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN

## The Passing of the Armies, pp. 260–61



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: men whom neither toils and sufferings, nor the fact of death, nor disaster, nor hopelessness could bend from their resolve; **standing before us now, thin, worn, and famished, but erect, and with eyes looking level into ours, waking memories that bound us together as no other bond;**—was not such manhood to be welcomed back into a Union so tested and assured? Instructions had been given; and when the head of each division column comes opposite our group, our bugle sounds the signal and instantly **our whole line from right to left, regiment by regiment in succession, gives the soldier's salutation, from the "order arms" to the old "carry"—the marching salute.** 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,—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!





APR 7, 8, 9, 2017  
APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA  
APR 9, 1865  
CIVIL WAR ENDS





# ROBERT E LEE







# ROBERT E LEE



## Office of Notary Public

Rockbridge County, Va., *October 2nd* 1865.

### AMNESTY OATH.

I *Robert E. Lee* of *Lexington Virginia*  
do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect  
and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I  
will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made  
during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God.

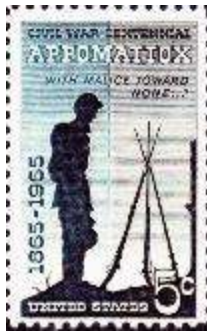
Sworn to and subscribed before me,  
this *2nd* day of *October* 1865.



*Chas. A. Davidson* NOTARY PUBLIC.



**28,231 PAROLE PASSES SUCH AS THE ONE  
ABOVE WERE PRINTED AND ISSUED TO  
CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.**



Appomattox Court House, Va.,  
April 10th, 1865.

THE BEARER, *R. H. Woodford* Sgt of Co. 8<sup>th</sup>, 82<sup>nd</sup> Regt.  
of *17<sup>th</sup> Augt*, a Paroled Prisoner of the Army of Northern Virginia, has per-  
mission to go to his home, and there remain undisturbed.

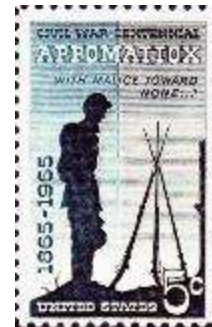
*A. W. Harman*  
Col Comd<sup>g</sup> Pearson's Brigade

PAROLED PRISONER'S PASS.





# 10TH VA INF REGIMENT

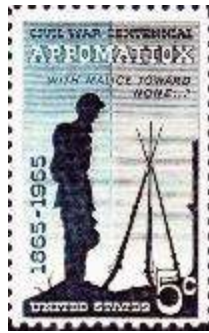


	1861	
July 21	First Manassas / First Bull Run	18
	1862	
May 8	McDowell	19/700
May 23	Front Royal	
May 25	First Winchester	18
June 9	Port Republic	
June 27	Cold Harbor / Seven Days	6
July 1	Malvern Hill	
August 9	Cedar Run / Cedar Mountain / Slaughter's Creek	51
August 22-25	Rappahannock River / Rappahannock Station / Waterloo Bridge	
August 28	Groveton	
August 29-30	Second Manassas / Second Bull Run	50
September 1	Chantilly	
December 13	Fredericksburg	3
	1863	
May 2-3	Chancellorsville	136/430
June 15	Stephenson's Depot, Second Winchester	5
July 2-3	Gettysburg	77
October 9-27	Bristoe Campaign / Bristow Station	4
November 25-7	Mine Run Campaign	17
	1864	
May 5-7	Wilderness	27/250
May 10-12	Spotsylvania Court House	150/220
July 9	Monocacy Junction	6
July 12	Fort Stevens	
September 19	Third Winchester	13
September 22	Fisher's Hill *	12
October 19	Cedar Creek / Belle Grove	1
	1865	
March 2	Waynesboro	
March 25	Fort Stedman / Hare's Hill / Petersburg	
April 6	Lockett's Farm, Saylor's Creek *	17
April 9	Appomattox Court House	
April 12	Surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia	50 Paroled / 11 Present





# 10TH VA INF REGIMENT



1863 May 2-3	Chancellorsville	136/430
<b>1863 July 2-3</b>	<b>Gettysburg</b>	<b>77</b>
1864 May 5-7	Wilderness	27/250
1964 May 10-12	Spotsylvania Court House	150/220

A total of about 1,475 men in all served in the Tenth during the time when the regiment was under arms.

As part of the Army of Northern Virginia, the regiment saw action in almost every major engagement that was fought in Virginia, Maryland (except Sharpsburg) and Pennsylvania.

From 1,475 men under arms, the 10th Virginia was decimated by battle injuries and disease.

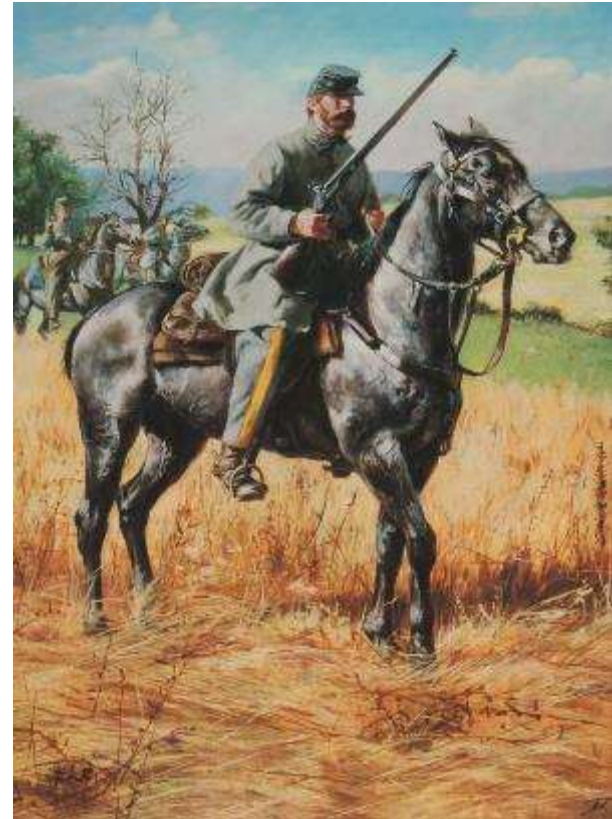
**When the war ended with the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865, only about 45 men from the Tenth under the command of Lieutenant Colonel D H L Martz were left. Of those 45, only 11 were still able to carry arms and fulfill their duties and were present at the surrender.**





# 4<sup>th</sup> VA CAV REGIMENT

Mumford's Division



1900 men who rode with the 4th. Some 381 were wounded in battle and 83 killed in action. In all, the regiment suffered 208 deaths during the four years of the war. In the end, the regiment did not surrender. It rode out to Lynchburg where the men disbanded and went home, never stacking their arms nor surrendering their colors.





# APR 14, 1865

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN



O Captain! my Captain! our fearful trip is done,  
The ship has weather'd every rack, the prize we sought is won,  
The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,  
While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring;  
    But O heart! heart! heart!  
    O the bleeding drops of red,  
    Where on the deck my Captain lies,  
    Fallen cold and dead.

O Captain! my Captain! rise up and hear the bells;  
Rise up—for you the flag is flung—for you the bugle trills,  
For you bouquets and ribbon'd wreaths—for you the shores a-crowding,  
For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning;  
    Here Captain! dear father!  
    This arm beneath your head!  
    It is some dream that on the deck,  
    You've fallen cold and dead.

My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still,  
My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will,  
The ship is anchor'd safe and sound, its voyage closed and done,  
From fearful trip the victor ship comes in with object won;  
    Exult O shores, and ring O bells!  
    But I with mournful tread,  
    Walk the deck my Captain lies,  
    Fallen cold and dead.

# AULD LANG SYNE

## 1788

Robert Burns  
25 Jan 1759  
21 July 1796

St David, Tarbolton Lodge  
4 July 1781

