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Civil war battles timeline 1865

February - Sherman Marches through North and South Carolina. Union General Sherman moved from Georgia through South Carolina, destroying almost everything in his path. February 3, 1865 Rivers' Bridge / Owens' Crossroads February 3 – Rivers' Bridge Confederate force under McLaws held the crossings of the Salkehatchie River against the advance of the right wing of Sherman's Army. Federal soldiers began building bridges across the swamp to bypass the road block. In the meantime, Union columns wanted to get on the Confederates' flanks and rear. On February 3, two Union brigades waded the swamp downstream and assaulted McLaws's right. McLaws retreated toward Branchville after stalling Sherman's advance for only one day. February – A Chance for Reconciliation Is Lost. Confederate President Jefferson Davis agreed to send delegates to a peace conference with President Lincoln and Secretary of State William Seward, but insisted on Lincoln's recognition of the South's independence as a prerequisite. Lincoln refused, and the conference never occurred. February 5-7 Hatcher's Run / Dabney's Mill / Rowanty Creek February 12-22, 1865 Wilmington / Forks Road / Sugar Loaf Hill March 2 Waynesboro March 4 Abraham Lincoln Second Inaugural Address March 5 –Skirmish at Gamble's Hotel 500 federal soldiers, under the command of Colonel Reuben Williams of the 12th Indiana Infantry, marched into the Florence area to destroy the railroad depot. These federal troops were met by a group of Confederate soldiers who drove them away with the help of 400 reinforcements from the area home guard. The Columns is a popular name for The Harwell House at Rankin Plantation, a beautiful antebellum home that dates back over 100 years. The name refers to the 22 Greek style, Doric columns that surround the home on three sides. March 6, 1865 Natural Bridge Florida March 6 -Natural Bridge Union Major General John Newton had undertaken a joint force expedition (including 2nd U.S. Colored Infantry and 99th U.S. Colored Infantry) to engage and destroy Confederate troops that had attacked at Cedar Keys and Fort Myers and were allegedly encamped somewhere around St. Marks. The Navy had trouble getting its ships up the St. Marks River. The Army force, however, had advanced and, after finding one bridge destroyed, started before dawn on March 6 to attempt to cross the river at Natural Bridge. The troops initially pushed Rebel forces back but not away from the bridge. Confederate forces, protected by breastworks, guarded all of the approaches and the bridge itself. The action at Natural Bridge lasted most of the day, but, unable to take the bridge, the Union troops retreated to the protection of the fleet. March 7-10, 1865 Wyse Fork / Wilcox's Bridge / Second Southwest Creek March 10, 1865 Monroe's Cross Roads / Fayetteville Road / Blue's Farm March 16, 1865 Aversborough / Smiths Ferry / Black River March 19-21, 1865 Bentonville / Bentonville March 25 Fort Steadman March 27-April 8 – Spanish Fort. Maj. Gen. E.R.S. Canby's forces, the XIII and XVI corps, moved along the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, forcing the Confederates back into their defenses. Union forces then concentrated on Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. On March 27, 1865, Canby's forces rendezvoused at Danley's Ferry and immediately undertook a siege of Spanish Fort. The Union had enveloped the fort by April 1, and on April 8 captured it. Most of the Confederate forces, under the command of Brig. Gen. Randall L. Gibson, escaped and fled to Mobile, but Spanish Fort was no longer a threat. April 2 – Selma. Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, commanding three divisions of Union cavalry, about 13,500 men, led his men south from Gravelly Springs, Alabama, on March 22, 1865. Opposed by Confederate Lt. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, Wilson skillfully continued his march and eventually defeated him in a running battle at Ebenezer Church, on April 1. Continuing towards Selma, Wilson split his command into three columns. Although Selma was well-defended, the Union columns broke through the defenses at separate points, forcing the Confederates to surrender the city, although many of the officers and men, including Forrest and Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor, escaped. Selma demonstrated that even Forrest, whom some had considered invincible, could not stop the unrelenting Union movements deep into the Southern Heartland. March 29 Lewis's Farm / Quaker Road / Military Road March 31 White Oak Road / Hatcher's Run / Gravelly Run March 31 Dinwiddie Court House April 2-9, 1865 Fort Blakely April 2-9 – Canby's forces, the XVI and XIII corps, moved along the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, forcing the Confederates back into their defenses. Union forces then concentrated on Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. By April 1, Union forces had enveloped Spanish Fort, thereby releasing more troops to focus on Fort Blakely. Brig. Gen. St. John R. Liddell, with about 4,000 men, held out against the much larger Union force until other Confederate forces disengaged and Spanish Fort fell on April 8, allowing Canby to concentrate 16,000 men for the attack on April 9. Sheer numbers breached the Confederate earthworks compelling the Confederates to capitulate. The siege and capture of Fort Blakely was basically the last combined-force battle of the war. African-American forces played a major role in the successful Union assault. April – Fallen Richmond. On March 25, General Lee attacked General Grant's forces near Petersburg, but was defeated – attacking and losing again on April 1. On April 2, Lee evacuated Richmond, the Confederate capital, and headed west to join with other forces. April 1 Five Forks April 2, 1865 Ebenezer Church / Selma / Alabama April 2, 1865 Hill's Plantation / Cache River / Cotton Plant April 2 Petersburg / The Breakthrough April 2 Sutherland's Station April 3 Namozine Church April 5 Amelia Springs April 6 Sailor's Creek / Hillsman Farm April 6 Rice's Station April 6-7 High Bridge April 7 Cumberland Church / Farmville April 8 Appomattox Station April 8 Spanish Fort April 9 Fort Blakely Alabama April 9 – Surrender at Appomattox Courthouse. General Lee's troops were soon surrounded, and on April 7, Grant called upon Lee to surrender. On April 9, the two commanders met at Appomattox Courthouse, and agreed on the terms of surrender. Lee's men were sent home on parole – soldiers with their horses, and officers with their side arms. All other equipment was surrendered. April – The Assassination of President Lincoln. On April 14, as President Lincoln was watching a performance of "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C., he was shot by John Wilkes Booth, an actor from Maryland obsessed with avenging the Confederate defeat. Lincoln died the next morning. Booth escaped to Virginia. Eleven days later, cornered in a burning barn, Booth was fatally shot by a Union soldier. Nine other people were involved in the assassination; four were hanged, four imprisoned, and one acquitted. April 1865 – Final Surrenders among Remaining Confederate Troops. Remaining Confederate troops were defeated between the end of April and the end of May. Jefferson Davis was captured in Georgia on May 10. May 1 – Battle of Anderson South Carolina The battle was one of the final conflicts of the war, taking place three weeks after Robert E. Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House. Confederate forces suffered no casualties and the Union forces had two casualties in the skirmish that took place. May 12-13 – Palmito Hill Texas Union Col. Theodore H. Barrett dispatched an expedition to attack reported Rebel outposts and camps. Nov. 1865 – The Execution of Captain Henry Wirz The notorious superintendent of the Confederate prison at Andersonville, Georgia, was tried by a military commission presided over by General Lee Wallace from August 23 to October 24, 1865, and was hanged in the yard of the Old Capitol Prison on November 10. December 18 Thirteenth Amendment to Constitution ratified, abolishing slavery. This article includes a list of general references, but it remains largely unverfified because it lacks sufficient corresponding inline citations. Please help to improve this article by introducing more precise citations. (September 2018) Learn how and when to remove this template messageList of events from 1864 1863 1862 1865 in the United States – 1866 1867 1868 Decades: 1840s 1850s 1860s 1870s 1880s See also: History of the United States (1865-1918) Timeline of United States history (1860-1999) List of years in the 12th centuryEvents from the year 1865 in the United States. The American Civil War ends with the surrender of the Confederate States, beginning the Reconstruction era of U.S. history. Incumbents Federal Government President: Abraham Lincoln (R-Illinois) (until April 15), Andrew Johnson (D-Tennessee) (starting April 15) Vice President: until March 4: Hannibal Hamlin (R-Maine) March 4-April 15: Andrew Johnson (D-Tennessee) starting April 15: vacant Chief Justice: Salmon P. Chase (Ohio) Speaker of the House of Representatives: Schuyler Colfax (R-Indiana) Congress: 38th (until March 4), 39th (starting March 4) Governors and Lieutenant Governors Governor of Alabama: until May 1: Thomas H. Watts (Democratic) May 1-June 21: vacant June 21-December 13: Robert M. Patton (Democratic) Governor of Arkansas: Harris Flanagin (Democratic) (until May 26), Isaac Murphy (Democratic) (starting May 26) Governor of California: Frederick Low (Republican) Governor of Connecticut: William A. Buckingham (Republican) Governor of Delaware: William Cannon (Republican) (until March 1), Gove Sausbury (Democratic) (starting March 1) Governor of Florida: until April 1: John Milton (Democratic) April 1-May 19: Abraham K. Allison (Democratic) May 19-July 13: vacant July 13-December 20: William Marvin (Provisional) starting December 20: David S. Walker (Democratic) Governor of Georgia: until June 17: Joseph E. Brown (Democratic) June 17-December 14: James Johnson (Democratic) starting December 14: Charles J. Jenkins (Democratic) Governor of Illinois: Richard Yates (Republican) (until January 16), Richard J. Oglesby (Republican) (starting January 16) Governor of Indiana: Oliver P. Morton (Republican) Governor of Iowa: William M. Stone (Republican) Governor of Kansas: Thomas Carney (Republican) (until January 9), Samuel J. Crawford (Republican) (starting January 9) Governor of Kentucky: Thomas E. Bramlette (Democratic) Governor of Louisiana: Henry Watkins Allen (Democratic) (until June 2), James Madison Wells (Republican) (starting March 4) Governor of Maine: Samuel Cony (Republican) Governor of Maryland: Augustus Bradford (Unionist) Governor of Massachusetts: John Albion Andrew (Republican) Governor of Michigan: Austin Blair (Republican) (until January 3), Henry H. Crapo (Republican) (starting January 3) Governor of Minnesota: Stephen Miller (Republican) Governor of Mississippi: until May 22: Charles Clark (Democratic) May 22-June 13: vacant June 13-October 16: William L. Sharkey (Provisional) starting October 16: Benjamin C. Humphreys (Democratic) Governor of Missouri: William Preble Hall (Republican) (until January 2), Thomas Clement Fletcher (Republican) (starting January 2) Governor of Nevada: Henry G. Blasdel (Republican) Governor of New Hampshire: Joseph A. Gilmore (Republican) (until June 3), Frederick Smyth (Republican) (starting June 3) Governor of New Jersey: Joel Parker (Democratic) Governor of New York: Reuben Fenton (Republican) (starting January 1) Governor of North Carolina: until May 29: Zebulon Baird Vance (Conservative) May 29-December 15: William Woods Holden (Republican) starting December 15: Jonathan Worth (Conservative) Governor of Ohio: John Brough (Republican) (until August 29), Charles Anderson (Republican) (starting August 29) Governor of Oregon: A. C. Gibbs (Republican) Governor of Pennsylvania: Andrew Gregg Curtin (Republican) Governor of Rhode Island: James Y. Smith (Republican) Governor of South Carolina: until May 25: Andrew Gordon Magrath (Democratic) May 25-June 30: vacant June 30-November 29: Benjamin Franklin Perry (Democratic) starting November 29: James Lawrence Orr (Democratic) Governor of Tennessee: until March 4: Andrew Johnson (Unionist) March 4-April 5: Edward H. East (Republican) starting April 5: William G. Brownlow (Republican) Governor of Texas: Pendleton Murrah (Democratic) (until June 17), Andrew J. Hamilton (Democratic) (starting June 17) Governor of Vermont: J. Gregory Smith (Republican) (until October 13), Paul Dillingham (Republican) (starting October 13) Governor of Virginia: William Smith (Democratic) (until May 9), Francis Harrison Pierpont (Republican) (starting May 9) Governor of West Virginia: Arthur I. Boreman (Republican) Governor of Wisconsin: James T. Lewis (Republican) Lieutenant Governor of Arkansas: Calvin C. Bliss (Republican) Lieutenant Governor of California: Tim N. Machin (Republican) Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut: Roger Averil (Republican) Lieutenant Governor of Florida: Francis Howell (Republican) Lieutenant Governor of Illinois: Francis Pickens (Republican) Lieutenant Governor of Indiana: John A. Campbell (Republican) Lieutenant Governor of Iowa: Enoch W. Eastman (Republican) Lieutenant Governor of Kansas: Thomas Andrew Osborn (Republican) (until January 9), James McGrew (Republican) (starting January 9) Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky: vacant Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana: Benjamin W. Pearce (Democratic) (until March 4), Albert Voorhies (Republican) (starting March 4) Lieutenant Governor of Maryland: Christopher C. Cox (Unionist) Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts: Joel Hayden (political party unknown) Lieutenant Governor of Michigan: Charles S. May (Republican) (until month and day unknown), Ebenezer O. Grosvenor (Republican) (starting month and day unknown) Lieutenant Governor of Minnesota: Charles D. Sherwood (Republican) Lieutenant Governor of Missouri: vacant (until January 2), George Smith (Republican) (starting January 2) Lieutenant Governor of Nevada: John S. Crosman (political party unknown) Lieutenant Governor of New York: Thomas K. Alvord (Republican) (starting January 1) Lieutenant Governor of Ohio: Charles Anderson (Republican) (until August 29), vacant (starting August 29) Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island: Seth Padefford (Republican) (until month and day unknown), Duncan Bell (political party unknown) (starting month and day unknown) Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina: until May 25: Robert McCaw (Democratic) May 25-November 30: vacant (starting November 30: W. D. Porter (no political party) Lieutenant Governor of Texas: Fletcher Stockdale (Democratic) (until June 17), vacant (starting June 17) Lieutenant Governor of Vermont: Paul Dillingham (Republican) (until October 13), Abraham B. Gardner (Republican) (starting October 13) Lieutenant Governor of Virginia: Samuel Price (Democratic) (until month and day unknown), Leopold Copeland Parker Cowper (Whig) (starting month and day unknown) Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin: Wyman Spooner (Republican) Events February 17: Columbia, South Carolina burns March 4: Andrew Johnson becomes the 16th U.S. Vice President January-March January 13 – American Civil War: The Second Battle of Fort Fisher when Union States forces launch a molo amphibious assault againt the Confedrate stronghold of Fort Fisher, North Carolina January 15 – American Civil War: United States forces capture Fort Fisher, January 31 – American Civil War: Confederate General Robert E. Lee becomes general-in-chief. February 17 – American Civil War: Columbia, South Carolina burns as Confederate forces flee from advancing Union forces. February 22 – Tennessee adopts a new constitution that abolishes slavery. March 3 – The U.S. Congress authorizes formation of the Freedmen's Bureau. March 4 – President Abraham Lincoln begins his second term. Andrew Johnson is sworn in as Vice President of the United States. March 13 – American Civil War: The Confederate States of America agrees to the use of African American troops. March 18 – American Civil War: The Congress of the Confederate States of America adjourns for the last time. March 19 – American Civil War: The Battle of Bentonville begins; by the end of the battle on March 21 the Confederate forces retreat from Four Oaks, North Carolina. March 21 – The University of Kansas was founded when the Board of Regents held its first meeting. March 25 American Civil War: In Virginia, Confederate forces capture Fort Steadman from the Union. Lee's army suffers heavy casualties during the Battle of Fort Steadman—about 2,900, including 1,000 captured in the Union counterattack. Confederate positions are weakened. After the battle, Lee's defeat is only a matter of time. The "Claywater Meteorite" explodes just before reaching ground level in Vernon County, Wisconsin; fragments having a combined mass of 1.5 kg are recovered. April-June Fires in Richmond, Virginia, burn out of control in the largely abandoned city after Evacuation Sunday (April 2) April 9: Robert E. Lee surrenders April 14: Lincoln assassinated April 15: Johnson succeeds Lincoln as the 17th U.S. President April 1 – American Civil War: Battle of Five Forks – In Petersburg, Virginia, Confederate General Robert E. Lee begins his final offensive. April 2 – American Civil War: "Evacuation Sunday" – Confederate President Jefferson Davis and most of his cabinet flee the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia, which is taken by Union troops the next day. April 3 – American Civil War: John Wilkes Booth shoots the first of three shots at the Lincoln assassination. April 4 – American Civil War: John Wilkes Booth shoots and mortally wounds U.S. President Abraham Lincoln while Lincoln is attending an evening performance of the farce Our American Cousin at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C. U.S. Secretary of State William H. Seward and his family are attacked in his home by Lewis Powell. April 15 – President Lincoln dies of his gunshot wound early this morning and Vice President Andrew Johnson becomes the 17th President of the United States. April 18 – Confederate President Jefferson Davis and his entire cabinet arrive in Charlotte with a contingent of 1,000 soldiers. April 26 American Civil War: Confederate States Army General Joseph E. Johnston surrenders to Union Army Major General William Tecumseh Sherman at Durham Station, North Carolina. Union cavalry corner John Wilkes Booth in a Virginia barn, and cavalryman Boston Corbett fatally shoots the assassin. April 27 The steamboat Sultana, carrying 2,300 passengers (and news of Lincoln's assassination), explodes and sinks in the Mississippi River, killing 1,800, mostly Union survivors of the Andersonville Prison. Governor of New York Reuben Fenton signs a bill formally creating Cornell University. April 28 – University City of New York incorporated. May 4 – American Civil War: Lieutenant General Richard Taylor, commanding all Confederate forces in Alabama, Mississippi, and eastern Louisiana, surrenders his forces to Union General Edward Canby at Citronelle, Alabama, effectively ending all Confederate resistance east of the Mississippi. May 4 Jefferson Davis meets with his Confederate Cabinet (14 officials) for the last time, in Washington, Georgia, and the Confederate Government is officially dissolved. In North Bend, Ohio (a suburb of Cincinnati), the first train robbery in the United States takes place. May 10 American Civil War: Jefferson Davis is captured by Union troops near Irwinville, Georgia. Worcester Polytechnic Institute is founded in Massachusetts. May 12-13 – American Civil War: Battle of Palmito Ranch - In far south Texas, more than a month after Confederate General Lee's surrender, the last battle of the Civil War with casualties ends with a Confederate victory. May 23 – Grand Review of the Armies: Union Army troops parade down Pennsylvania Avenue (Washington, D.C.) to celebrate the end of the Civil War. May 25 – Mob in magazine explosion: 300 are killed in Mobile, Alabama when an ordnance depot explodes. May 26 – Indigenous tribes who have supported the Confederate States of America hold the Camp Napoleon Council in Indian Territory (modern-day Oklahoma). June 2 – American Civil War: Confederate forces west of the Mississippi under General Edmund Kirby Smith surrender at Galveston, Texas under terms negotiated on May 26, becoming the last to do so. June 19 – American Civil War: Union Major General Gordon Granger lands at Galveston and informs the people of Texas of the Emancipation Proclamation (an event celebrated in modern times each year as Juneteenth). June 23 – American Civil War: At Fort Towson in Indian Territory, Confederate General Stand Watie, a Cherokee Indian, surrenders the last significant Confederate army. April 27: Sultana burns July-September July 5 – The U.S. Secret Service is founded. July 6 – The Nation political magazine begins publication. July 7 – Following the assassination of Abraham Lincoln on April 14, the 4 conspirators condemned to death during the trial are hanged: David Herold, George Atzerodt, Lewis Powell and Mary Surratt. Her son, John Surratt, escapes execution by fleeing to Canada, and ultimately to Egypt. She is the first woman executed by federal authorities, and the last until 1953. July 21 – Wild Bill Hickok - Davis Tutt shootout: In the market square of Springfield, Missouri, Wild Bill Hickok shoots Little Dave Tutt dead over a poker debt in what is regarded as the first true western "fast draw" showdown. July 30 – The paddle steamer Brother Jonathan sinks off the California coast, killing 225. September 26 – Champ Ferguson becomes the first of two combatants to be convicted of war crimes for actions taken during the American Civil War, found guilty by a U.S. Army tribunal on 23 charges arising from the murder of 53 people as a Confederate guerrilla. He is hanged on ober 20, two days after the conviction of Henry Wirz[1] October–December July 30: Brother Jonathan sinks September 21: Fort Smith Council between U. S. and Native American tribes that had supported the Confederate States of America regarding Reconstruction Treaties. October 8 – The 6.3 Mla Santa Cruz Mountains earthquake shakes the Central Coast and San Francisco Bay Area of California with a maximum Mercalli intensity of VIII (Severe), causing \$500,000 in damage. October 25 – The paddlewheel steamer SS Republic sinks off the Georgia coast, with a cargo of \$400,000 in coins. November 6 – American Civil War: Surrender to the British at Liverpool of the commerce raider CSS Shenandoah (Captain James Waddell), the last significant organized Confederate unit. November 10 – Captain Henry Wirz, Confederate superintendent of Andersonville Prison (Camp Sumner) is hanged, becoming the second of two combatants, and only serving regular soldier, to be executed for war crimes committed during the American Civil War. November 18 – Mark Twain's story "The Celebrated Jumping Fro of Calaveras County" is published in the New York weekly The Saturday Press in its original version as "Jim Smiley and His Jumping Frog". December 11 – The U.S. Congress creates the House Appropriations Committee and the Committee on Banking and Commerce, reducing the tasks of the Committee on Ways and Means. December 18 – The Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution (which abolished slavery and involuntary servitude, except as punishment for a crime) is declared ratified by three-quarters of the states of the United States. December 21 – The Kappa Alpha Order, a social fraternity, is founded at Washington and Lee University. December 24 – The Ku Klux Klan is formed by six Confederate Army veterans, with support of the Democratic Party, in Pulaski, Tennessee, to resist Reconstruction and intimidate "carpetbaggers" and "scalawags", as well as to repress the freed slaves. Undated A forest fire near Silverton, Oregon destroys about one million acres (4,000 km²) of timber. Ongoing American Civil War (1861-1865) Reconstruction era (1865-1877) Births January 5 – Johnson N. Camden Jr., U.S. Senator from Kentucky from 1914 to 1915 (died 1942) January 10 – Mary Ingalls, blind older sister of author Laura Ingalls Wilder (died 1928) January 11 – Willie Franklin Pruitt, poet and activist (died 1947) January 28 – Verina Morton Jones, African American physician, suffragist and clubwoman (died 1956) February 5 – Henry Luke Bolley, plant pathologist (died 1956) February 28 – Alexander Henderson, businessman (died 1925) March 19 – William Morton Wheeler, entomologist (died 1937) March 31 – Georgiana Simpson, African American philologist (died 1944) April 6 – Victory Bateman, stage and silent screen actress (died 1926) April 28 – Charles W. Woodworth, entomologist (died 1940) May 2 – Clyde Fitch, dramatist (died 1909) May 3 – Henry Francis Bryan, governor of American Samoa (died 1944) May 5 – Helen Maud Merrill, litterateur and poet (died 1943) May 25 – John Mott, YMCA leader, recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (died 1955) May 26 – Robert W. Chambers, artist (died 1933) June 5 – Charles Stanton Ogle, actor (died 1940) June 25 – Robert Henri, painter, leader of the Ash Can School (died 1929) June 28 – Alice May Douglas, author (died 1943) June 29 – William Borah, U.S. Senator from Idaho from 1907 to 1940 (died 1940) July 14 – Arthur Capper, U.S. Senator from Kansas from 1919 to 1949 (died 1951) August 2 – Irving Babbitt, literary critic (died 1933) August 27 –James Henry Breasted, Egyptologist (died 1935) Charles G. Dawes, 30th Vice President of the United States from 1925 to 1929, recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (died 1951) September 24 – Mollie McConnell, actress (died 1920) September 27 – Ezra Fitch, businessman, co-founder of Abercrombie & Fitch (died 1930) October 14 – Mary Margaret O'Reilly, Assistant Director of the United States Mint (died 1949) October 15 – Charles W. Clark, baritone (died 1925) October 17 – James Rudolph Garfield, politician (died 1950) October 22 – Raymond Hitchcock, actor (died 1929) October 26 – Benjamin Guggenheim, businessman (died 1912) November 2 – Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the United States from 1921 until 1923 (died 1923) December 6 – Victor Blue, admiral (died 1928) December 19 – Minnie Maddern Fiske, stage actress (died 1932) December 20 – Elsie de Wolfe, socialite and interior decorator (died 1950) December 25 – Fay Templeton, singer and actress (died 1939) Deaths March 10 – Amy Spain, slave, hanged (born c.1848) April 2 – A. P. Hill, Confederate general killed in the American Civil War (born 1825) April 15 – Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States from 1861 to 1865 (born 1809) April 26 – John Wilkes Booth, actor and assassin of Abraham Lincoln (born 1839) May 20 – William K. Sebastian, U.S. Senator from Arkansas from 1848 to 1861 (born 1812) May 21 – Jeremiah Clemens, U.S. Senator from Alabama from 1849 to 1853 (born 1814) July 6 – William Quantrill, Confederate leader during the American Civil War (born 1837) June 10 – Mrs Lydia Sigourney, the "Sweet Singer of Hartford", poet (born 1791) June 10 – Samuel Francis Du Pont, rear admiral (born 1803) July 7 George Azoroff, conspirator with John Wilkes Booth, assigned to assassinate Vice President Andrew Johnson (born 1835) David Herold, conspirator with John Wilkes Booth (born 1842) Lewis Powell, conspirator with John Wilkes Booth, attempted assassin of William H. Seward (born 1844) Mary Surratt, conspirator with John Wilkes Booth, first woman executed by American federal government (born either 1820 or 1823) August 25 – John Drew, Cherokee Confederate colonel of the First Mounted Cherokee Regiment (born 1796 in the Cherokee Nation East) November 29 – Isaac A. Van Amburgh, animal trainer (born 1811) December 16 – Philip Allen, U.S. Senator from Rhode Island from 1853 to 1859 (born 1785) See also Timeline of United States history (1860-1899) Further reading American Annual Cyclopaedia ... 1865, NY: D. Appleton & Co. - via Hathitrust References + Cartmell, Donald (2001). The Civil War Book of Lists. Career Press. p. 104. External links Media related to 1865 in the United States at Wikimedia Commons Booknotes interview with Jay Winik on April 1865: The Month That Saved America January 29, 2001. "1865". Timeline. Digital Public Library of America. Archived from the original on June 6, 2014. Retrieved from "238th United States Congress37th – 39thUnited States Capital (1861)March 4, 1863 – March 4, 1865Members52 senators184 representatives10 non-voting delegatesSenate MajorityRepublicanSenate PresidentHannibal Hamlin (R)House MajorityRepublicanHouse SpeakerSchuyler Colfax (R)SessionsSpecial: March 4, 1863 – March 14, 18631st: December 7, 1863 – July 4, 18642nd: December 5, 1864 – March 3, 1865 The 38th United States Congress was a meeting of the legislative branch of the United States federal government, consisting of the United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives. It met in Washington, D.C. from March 4, 1863, to March 4, 1865, during the last two years of the first administration of U.S. President Abraham Lincoln. The apportionment of seats in the House of Representatives was based on the Eighth Census of the United States in 1860. The Senate had a Republican majority, and the House of Representatives had a Republican plurality. Major events also alch 1863 in the United States, 1864 in the United States, and 1865 in the United States American Civil War, which had started in 1861, continued through this Congress and ended later in 1865 January 8, 1863: Ground broken in Sacramento, California, on the construction of the First Transcontinental Railroad in the United States November 19, 1863: Gettysburg Address November 8, 1864: President Abraham Lincoln is reelected, defeating George McClellan. Major legislation Main article: List of United States federal legislation § 38th United States Congress April 22, 1864: Coinage Act of 1864, Sess. 1, ch. 66, 13 Stat. 54 June 30, 1864: Yosemite Valley Grant Act, Sess. 1, 16 Stat. 48 March 3, 1865: Freedmen's Bureau, Sess. 2, ch. 90, 13 Stat. 507 Major bills not enacted Wade-Davis Bill passed both houses July 2, 1864 but Pocket vetoed Constitutional amendments January 31, 1865: Approved an amendment to the United States Constitution abolishing slavery in the United States and involuntary servitude, except as punishment for a crime, and submitted it to the state legislatures for ratification 13 Stat. 567 Amendment was later ratified on December 6, 1865, becoming the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution Treaties ratified February 9, 1865: Chippewa Indians, 13 Stat. 393 States admitted and territories organized States June 19, 1863: West Virginia admitted (formed from a portion of Virginia), 13 Stat. 731 (See also 12 Stat. 633) October 31, 1864: Nevada admitted, 13 Stat. 749 (See also 13 Stat. 30) Territories May 26, 1864: Montana Territory organized, Sess. 1, ch. 95, 13 Stat. 85 States in rebellion Main article: Confederate States of America See also: Secession in the United States The Confederacy fielded armies and sustained the rebellion into a second Congress, but the Union did not accept secession and secessionists were not eligible for Congress. Elections held in Missouri and Kentucky seated all members to the United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives. 1863: 1864: 1865: 1866: 1867: 1868: 1869: 1870: 1871: 1872: 1873: 1874: 1875: 1876: 1877: 1878: 1879: 1880: 1881: 1882: 1883: 1884: 1885: 1886: 1887: 1888: 1889: 1890: 1891: 1892: 1893: 1894: 1895: 1896: 1897: 1898: 1899: 1900: 1901: 1902: 1903: 1904: 1905: 1906: 1907: 1908: 1909: 1910: 1911: 1912: 1913: 1914: 1915: 1916: 1917: 1918: 1919: 1920: 1921: 1922: 1923: 1924: 1925: 1926: 1927: 1928: 1929: 1930: 1931: 1932: 1933: 1934: 1935: 1936: 1937: 1938: 1939: 1940: 1941: 1942: 1943: 1944: 1945: 1946: 1947: 1948: 1949: 1950: 1951: 1952: 1953: 1954: 1955: 1956: 1957: 1958: 1959: 1960: 1961: 1962: 1963: 1964: 1965: 1966: 1967: 1968: 1969: 1970: 1971: 1972: 1973: 1974: 1975: 1976: 1977: 1978: 1979: 1980: 1981: 1982: 1983: 1984: 1985: 1986: 1987: 1988: 1989: 1990: 1991: 1992: 1993: 1994: 1995: 1996: 1997: 1998: 1999: 2000: 2001: 2002: 2003: 2004: 2005: 2006: 2007: 2008: 2009: 2010: 2011: 2012: 2013: 2014: 2015: 2016: 2017: 2018: 2019: 2020: 2021: 2022: 2023: 2024: 2025: 2026: 2027: 2028: 2029: 2030: 2031: 2032: 2033: 2034: 2035: 2036: 2037: 2038: 2039: 2040: 2041: 2042: 2043: 2044: 2045: 2046: 2047: 2048: 2049: 2050: 2051: 2052: 2053: 2054: 2055: 2056: 2057: 2058: 2059: 2060: 2061: 2062: 2063: 2064: 2065: 2066: 2067: 2068: 2069: 2070: 2071: 2072: 2073: 2074: 2075: 2076: 2077: 2078: 2079: 2080: 2081: 2082: 2083: 2084: 2085: 2086: 2087: 2088: 2089: 2090: 2091: 2092: 2093: 2094: 2095: 2096: 2097: 2098: 2099: 2100: 2101: 2102: 2103: 2104: 2105: 2106: 2107: 2108: 2109: 2110: 2111: 2112: 2113: 2114: 2115: 2116: 2117: 2118: 2119: 2120: 2121: 2122: 2123: 2124: 2125: 2126: 2127: 2128: 2129: 2130: 2131: 2132: 2133: 2134: 2135: 2136: 2137: 2138: 2139: 2140: 2141: 2142: 2143: 2144: 2145: 2146: 2147: 2148: 2149: 2150: 2151: 2152: 2153: 2154: 2155: 2156: 2157: 2158: 2159: 2160: 2161: 2162: 2163: 2164: 2165: 2166: 2167: 2168: 2169: 2170: 2171: 2172: 2173: 2174: 2175: 2176: 2177: 2178: 2179: 2180: 2181: 2182: 2183: 2184: 2185: 2186: 2187: 2188: 2189: 2190: 2191: 2192: 2193: 2194: 2195: 2196: 2197: 2198: 2199: 2200: 2201: 2202: 2203: 2204: 2205: 2206: 2207: 2208: 2209: 2210: 2211: 2212: 2213: 2214: 2215: 2216: 2217: 2218: 2219: 2220: 2221: 2222: 2223: 2224: 2225: 2226: 2227: 2228: 2229: 2230: 2231: 2232: 2233: 2234: 2235: 2236: 2237: 2238: 2239: 2240: 2241: 2242: 2243: 2244: 2245: 2246: 2247: 2248: 2249: 2250: 2251: 2252: 2253: 2254: 2255: 2256: 2257: 2258: 2259: 2260: 2261: 2262: 2263: 2264: 2265: 2266: 2267: 2268: 2269: 2270: 2271: 2272: 2273: 2274: 2275: 2276: 2277: 2278: 2279: 2280: 2281: 2282: 2283: 2284: 2285: 2286: 2287: 2288: 2289: 2290: 2291: 2292: 2293: 2294: 2295: 2296: 2297: 2298: 2299: 2300: 2301: 2302: 2303: 2304: 2305: 2306: 2307: 2308: 2309: 2310: 2311: 2312: 2313: 2314: 2315: 2316: 2317: 2318: 2319: 2320: 2321: 2322: 2323: 2324: 2325: 2326: 2327: 2328: 2329: 2330: 2331: 2332: 2333: 2334: 2335: 2336: 2337: 2338: 2339: 2340: 2341: 2342: 2343: 2344: 2345: 2346: 2347: 2348: 2349: 2350: 2351: 2352: 2353: 2354: 2355: 2356: 2357: 2358: 2359: 2360: 2361: 2362: 2363: 2364: 2365: 2366: 2367: 2368: 2369: 2370: 2371: 2372: 2373: 2374: 2375: 2376: 2377: 2378: 2379: 2380: 2381: 2382: 2383: 2384: 2385: 2386: 2387: 2388: 2389: 2390: 2391: 2392: 2393: 2394: 2395: 2396: 2397: 2398: 2399: 2400: 2401: 2402: 2403: 2404: 2405: 2406: 2407: 2408: 2409: 2410: 2411: 2412: 2413: 2414: 2415: 2416: 2417: 2418: 2419: 2420: 2421: 2422: 2423: 2424: 2425: 2426: 2427: 2428: 2429: 2430: 2431: 2432: 2433: 2434: 2435: 2436: 2437: 2438: 2439: 2440: 2441: 2442: 2443: 2444: 2445: 2446: 2447: 2448: 2449: 2450: 2451: 2452: 2453: 2454: 2455: 2456: 2457: 2458: 2459: 2460: 2461: 2462: 2463: 2464: 2465: 2466: 2467: 2468: 2469: 2470: 2471: 2472: 2473: 2474: 2475: 2476: 2477: 2478: 2479: 2480: 2481: 2482: 2483: 2484: 2485: 2486: 2487: 2488: 2489: 2490: 2491: 2492: 2493: 2494: 2495: 2496: 2497: 2498: 2499: 2500: 2501: 2502: 2503: 2504: 2505: 2506: 2507: 2508: 2509: 2510: 2511: 2512: 2513: 2514: 2515: 2516: 2517: 2518: 2519: 2520: 2521: 2522: 2523: 2524: 2525: 2526: 2527: 2528: 2529: 2530: 2531: 2532: 2533: 2534: 2535: 2536: 2537: 2538: 2539: 2540: 2541: 2542: 2543: 2544: 2545: 2546: 2547: 2548: 2549: 2550: 2551: 2552: 2553: 2554: 2555: 2556: 2557: 2558: 2559: 2560: 2561: 2562: 2563: 2564: 2565: 2566: 2567: 2568: 2569: 2570: 2571: 2572: 2573: 2574: 2575: 2576: 2577: 2578: 2579: 2580: 2581: 2582: 2583: 2584: 2585: 25

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