

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

SENATE RESOLUTION

No. 268 Session of 2022

INTRODUCED BY HAYWOOD, HUGHES, STREET, BOSCOLA, KEARNEY,
SANTARSIERO, FONTANA, MARTIN, COSTA, ROBINSON AND KANE,
APRIL 11, 2022

REFERRED TO RULES AND EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS, APRIL 11, 2022

A RESOLUTION

1 Recognizing April 9, 2022, as "Appomattox Day" in Pennsylvania,
2 in honor of the historic Confederate surrender in Appomattox,
3 Virginia, which led to full emancipation in the United States
4 and signaled the end of the American Civil War, and urging
5 the designation of "Appomattox Day" as a legal holiday in
6 this Commonwealth.

7 WHEREAS, On the morning of April 9, 1865, the Battle of
8 Appomattox Court House came to an end after Confederate General
9 Robert E. Lee found that the last route of retreat was blocked
10 by several of seven regiments of the United States Colored
11 Troops (USCT) present at Appomattox that day; and

12 WHEREAS, Confederate General Robert E. Lee is noted as
13 saying, in defense of the Confederacy, that "There is nothing
14 left for me to do but to go and see General Grant, and I would
15 rather die a thousand deaths"; and

16 WHEREAS, On the afternoon of April 9, 1865, Confederate
17 General Robert E. Lee and Union General Ulysses S. Grant met at
18 Wilmer McLean's house in Appomattox, Virginia, and agreed on
19 terms of surrender, thus effectively marking the end of combat

1 in the American Civil War; and

2 WHEREAS, General Ulysses S. Grant created the terms of
3 surrender, which allowed 28,000 Confederate soldiers to go home
4 with pardons; and

5 WHEREAS, The defeat of the Confederacy led to the
6 reconstruction of those states that rebelled against the end of
7 enslavement of Africans and African Americans; and

8 WHEREAS, Countless memoirs and oral histories testify that
9 many slaves first learned of and experienced emancipation at the
10 moment of the Union's triumph at Appomattox; and

11 WHEREAS, Approximately 4,600 enslaved people were emancipated
12 in Appomattox County on April 9, 1865, by the surrender; and

13 WHEREAS, One of the accounts of a formerly enslaved person
14 living in Appomattox was from a woman named Fannie Berry, who
15 described the community's reaction to the surrender by stating
16 "[We] began to sing... 'You are free, you are free'... such
17 rejoicing and shouting, you never heard in your life"; and

18 WHEREAS, The USCT involvement at Appomattox served as a point
19 of pride and as vindication to other Black soldiers and
20 civilians, especially those in Southern states; and

21 WHEREAS, African-American abolitionist Frederick Douglass
22 reflected on the surrender during a Decoration Day address in
23 Arlington, Virginia, and is quoted as saying, "When the dark and
24 vengeful spirit of slavery, always ambitious, preferring to rule
25 in hell than to serve in heaven, fired the Southern heart and
26 stirred all the malign elements of discord, when our great
27 Republic, the hope of freedom and self-government throughout the
28 world, had reached the point of supreme peril, when the Union of
29 these states was torn and rent asunder at the center, and the
30 armies of a gigantic rebellion came forth with broad blades and

1 bloody hands to destroy the very foundations of American
2 society, the unknown braves who flung themselves into the
3 yawning chasm, where cannon roared and bullets whistled, fought
4 and fell. They died for their country"; and

5 WHEREAS, Mr. Douglass noted on that day, "We are sometimes
6 asked, in the name of patriotism, to forget the merits of this
7 fearful struggle, and to remember with equal admiration those
8 who struck at the nation's life and those who struck to save it,
9 those who fought for slavery and those who fought for liberty
10 and justice"; and

11 WHEREAS, Mr. Douglass continued, "I am no minister of malice.
12 I would not strike the fallen. I would not repel the repentant;
13 but may my right hand forget her cunning and my tongue cleave to
14 the roof of my mouth, if I forget the difference between the
15 parties to that terrible, protracted, and bloody conflict"; and

16 WHEREAS, Mr. Douglass concluded, "We are not here to applaud
17 manly courage, save as it has been displayed in a noble cause.
18 We must never forget that victory to the rebellion meant death
19 to the Republic"; and

20 WHEREAS, The anniversary of the surrender at Appomattox Court
21 House has been recognized since 1866 and continues today with
22 the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park hosting
23 annual anniversary historical and educational events; and

24 WHEREAS, April 9, 2022, will mark the 157th anniversary of
25 the surrender at Appomattox, Virginia; therefore be it

26 RESOLVED, That the Senate recognize April 9, 2022, as
27 "Appomattox Day" in Pennsylvania, in honor of the historic
28 Confederate surrender in Appomattox, Virginia, which led to full
29 emancipation in the United States and signaled the end of the
30 American Civil War, and urge the designation of "Appomattox Day"

1 as a legal holiday in this Commonwealth.