

# Grand Review

- Over a Two-day period in Washington, D.C., May 23-24, 1865, the immense, exultant victory parade of the Union's main fighting forces in many ways brought the Civil War to its conclusion.
- With the nation's new president, Andrew Johnson, declaring on May 10 that all armed resistance was "virtually at an end," plans commenced for the review.
- It would far eclipse the two victory celebrations held before the assassination of Abraham Lincoln and bring Washington out of its formal mourning period for the slain president.

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- Washington out of its formal mourning period for the slain president.

William Tecumseh Sherman's Army of Georgia, just finishing its 2,000-mile march through the heart of the Confederacy, arrived from North Carolina and bivouacked around the capital near George Gordon Meade's Army of the Potomac.

- Though the two armies camped on opposite sides of the river, the troops met up with one another in the taverns and brothels of Washington, D.C., where the customary rivalries led to numerous fistfights.

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- Sherman, concerned that Meade's army would outshine his own in the upcoming parade, was not immune from the rivalry either, Ordering some last-minute drilling and spit and polish sessions to whip his ragged troops into marching shape, Sherman knew they could not match the close-order discipline that the Army of the Potomac perfected.

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- For the thousands of soldiers participating in both days of the parade, it was one of their final military duties.
- Within a week of the Grand Review, the Union's two main armies were both disbanded.

# USCT Grand Review

November 14, 1865

- A great day for the United States Colored Troops (USCT) who served with the Union during the Civil War.
- After having been excluded from the "Grand Review of the Armies" in Washington D.C., held for the Union troops on May 23-24, 1865, they were invited to attend a Grand Review held in their honor on November 14, 1865 in Harrisburg, PA.

# USCT Grand Review

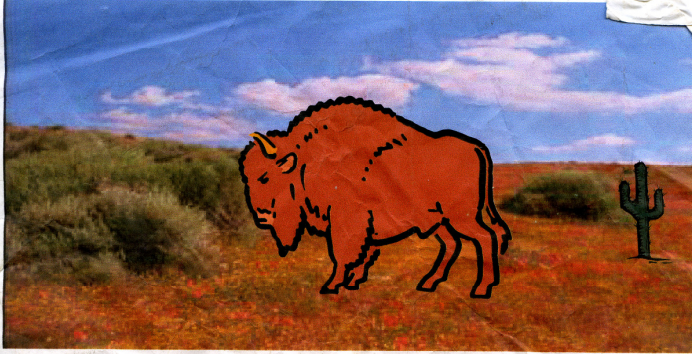
- The "Pennsylvania Grand Review" in Harrisburg, was organized by the women living in Harrisburg at the time. When the day of the review arrived, the USCT were led through town by Grand Marshal Thomas Morris Chester, who briefly served as a Captain in a Harrisburg company raised by the African American community in 1863.
- Grand Marshal Chester led the troops to Senator Simon Cameron's house to be recognized.

# Buffalo Soldiers



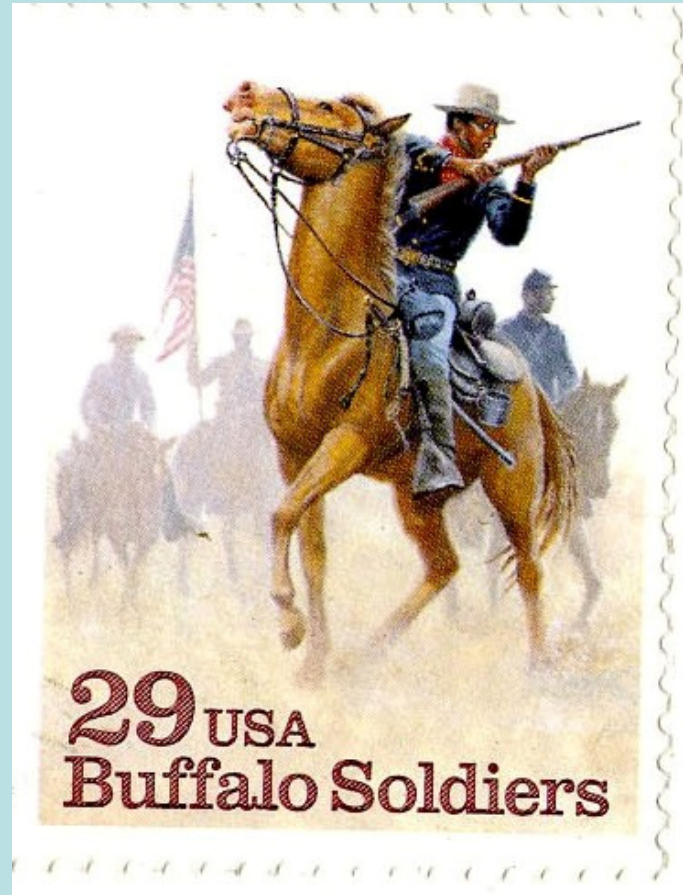
# Buffalo Soldiers

**THE BUFFALO SOLDIERS**



The 9th and 10th Cavalry formed after the Civil War , by an act of Congress which was approved on the 28 of July, 1866 , adding four regiments to the six 'Regular Army' cavalry already in service. The 9th had it's humble beginning in New Orleans , while the 10th would start it's ride into histroy and glory at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. "Buffalo Soldiers" was the name given to the black troopers by the Native American ( Plains Tribes ). Some say because they appeared to be sacred " Buffalo Men" wearing their winter coats, hats and mounted on horses. WPJr.

# Buffalo Soldiers





The End  
USCT Soldiers during the Civil War

**These Men Shall Not Be Judged By  
The Color Of Their Skin  
... But, By The Color Of Their  
Uniform, Their Strong Presence,  
And, Most Of All  
... By The Color Of The Blood That  
They Shed On The Field Of  
Honor!!!"**

