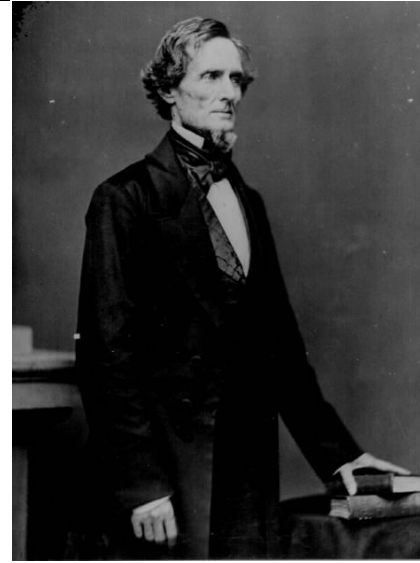
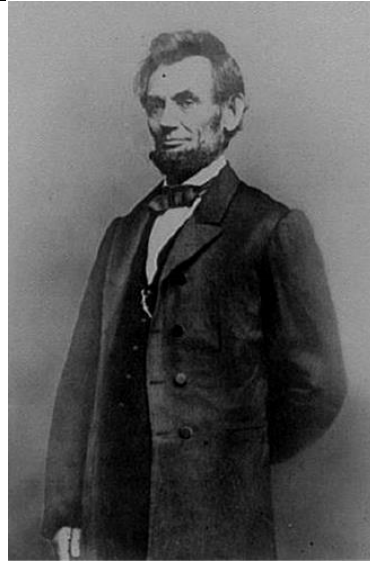


# Chapter 11

## Civil War

# Section 1: The Civil War Begins



# Fort Sumter

- Confederacy had seized all but two federal arsenals within their borders by March 1861.
- Fort Sumter (Union) off coast of:
- Lincoln's decision to send non-military supplies triggers a:

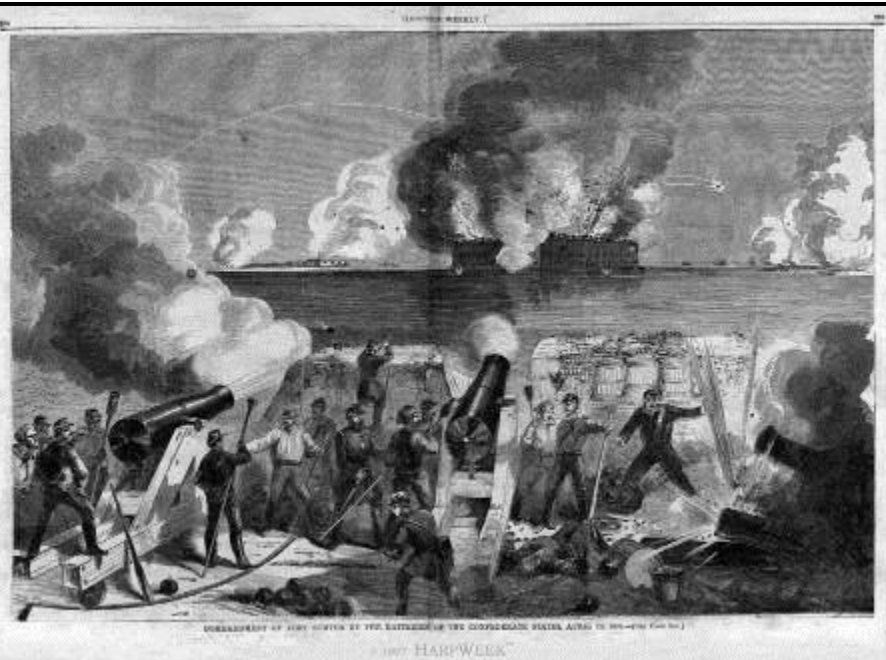


# Fort Sumter

- On April 12, 1861  
Southerners fire on  
Fort Sumter
- Union command  
under :
- Battle marks the  
beginning of the Civil  
War



# Fort Sumter today and scenes from the attack and Confederate occupation





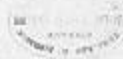
**THE UNION VOLUNTEER.**

“The Union, with OUR FLAG upon well slain,  
And gone to tattered and a bloody grave.”

OUR UNION and OUR LAWS remain to stand,  
And treason's banner trampled on the dust.

NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. H. MASON & CO. 152 NASSAU ST.

1862



**By The President of the United States.**

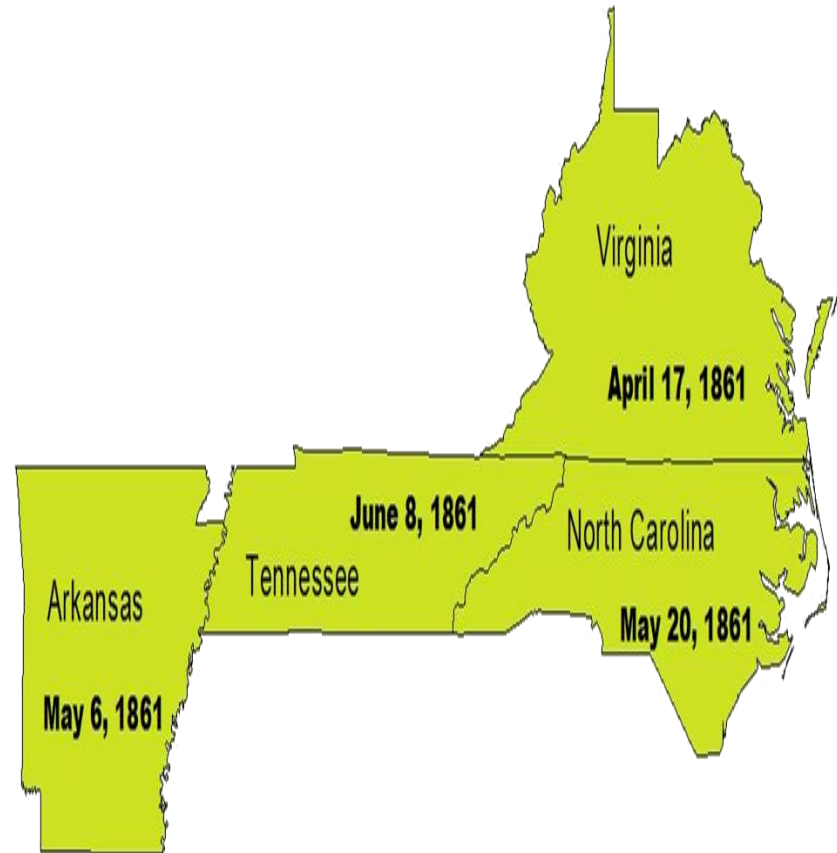
**A PROCLAMATION.**

“Whereas the laws of the United States have been for some time past and now are opposed and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the marshals by law:

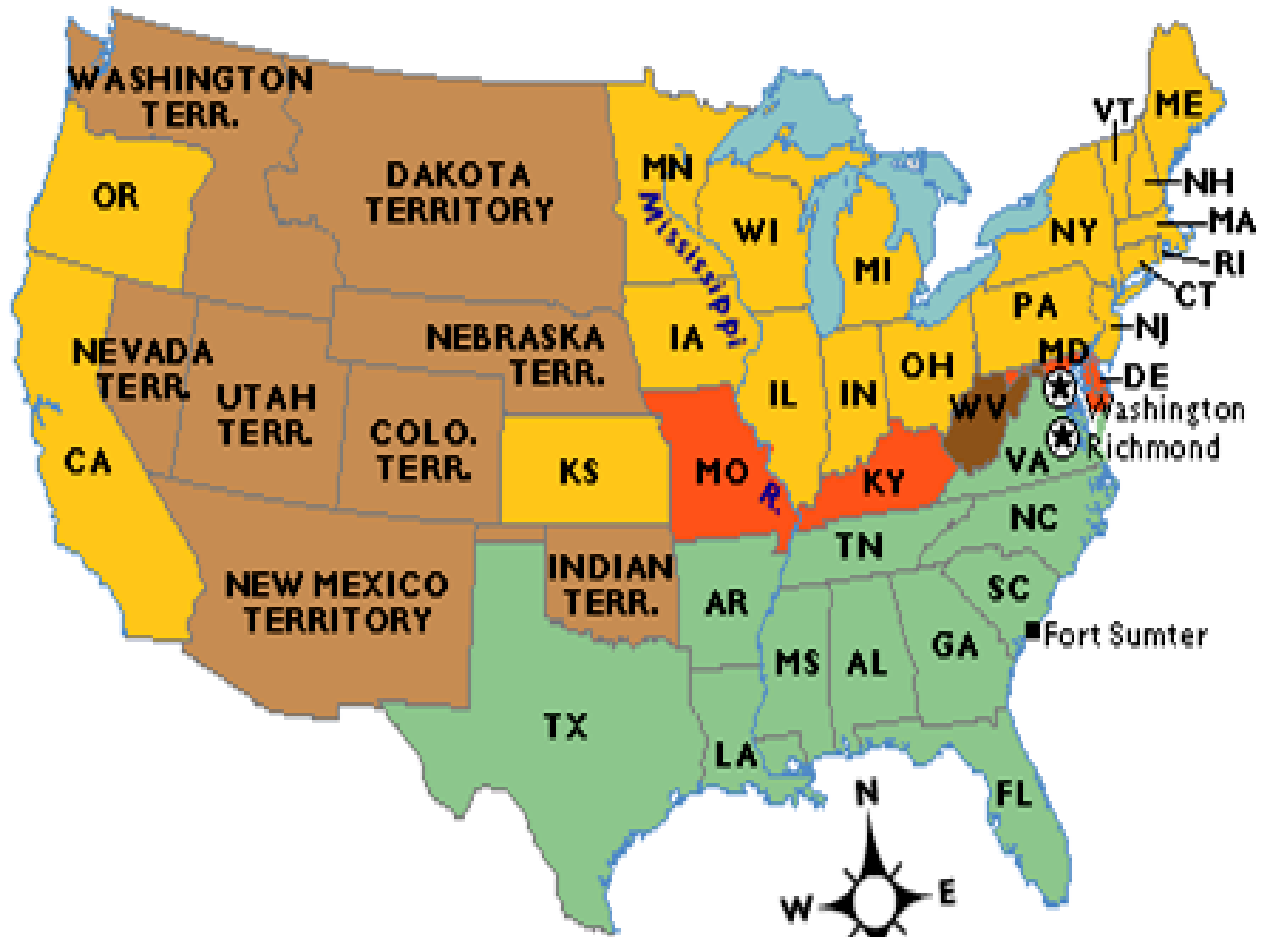
Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed.”

# Second Round of Secession

- Starting with Virginia, 4 more Southern states seceded after Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteer soldiers to put down the rebellion of the breakaway states.
- Anti-slavery counties of Virginia seceded from the state to form West Virginia
- Border states of :



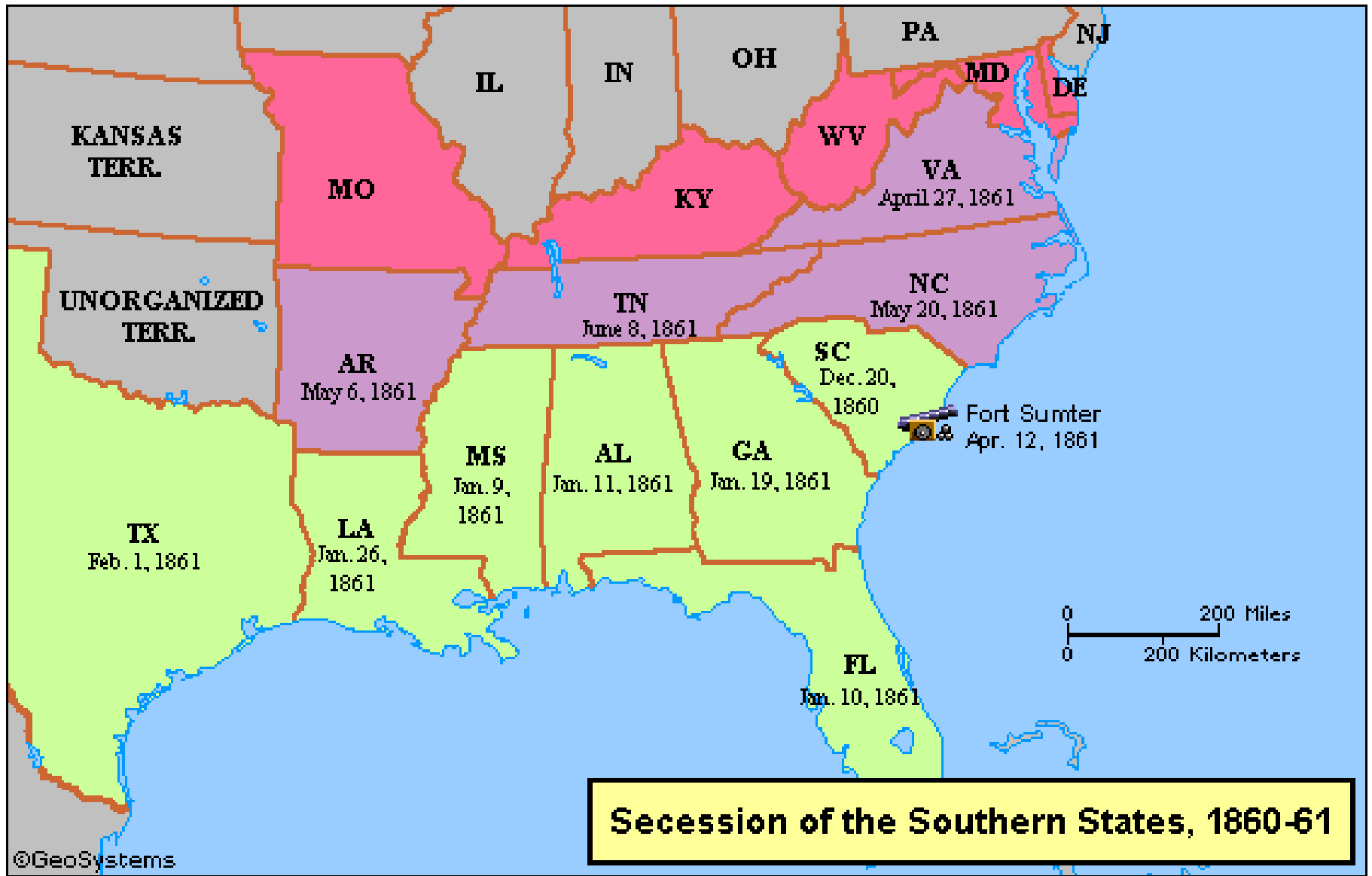
SECESSION	
SC	Dec. 20, 1860
MS	Jan. 9, 1861
FL	Jan. 10, 1861
AL	Jan. 11, 1861
GA	Jan. 19, 1861
LA	Jan. 26, 1861
TX	Feb. 1, 1861
VA	April 17, 1861
AR	May 6, 1861
TN	May 6, 1861
NC	May 20, 1861



**MAP KEY**

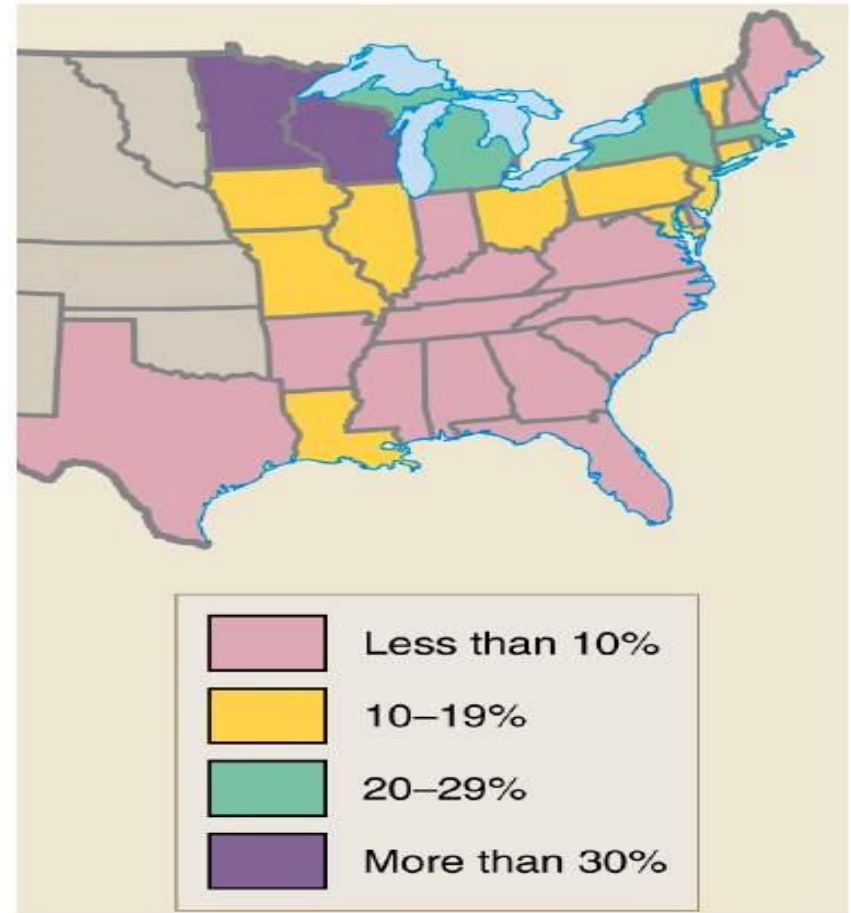
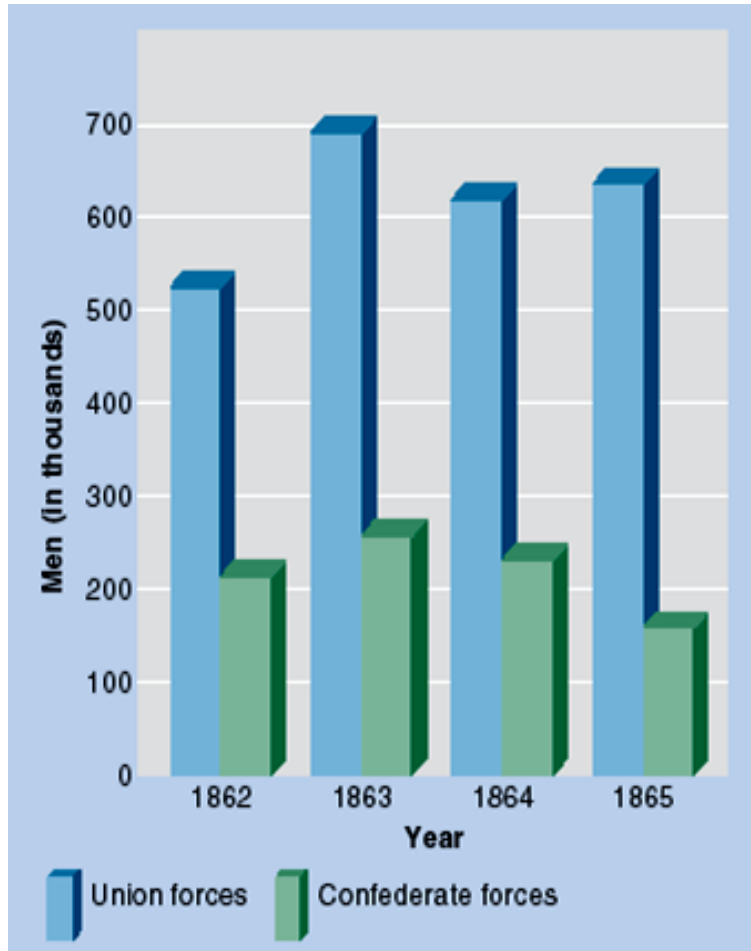
- Union free state
- Union slave state
- Confederate state
- Territory
- Separated from Virginia, 1861; admitted to Union, 1863
- Capital city
- Fort

0 300 600 Miles  
 0 300 600 Kilometers  
 Albers Equal-Area Projection

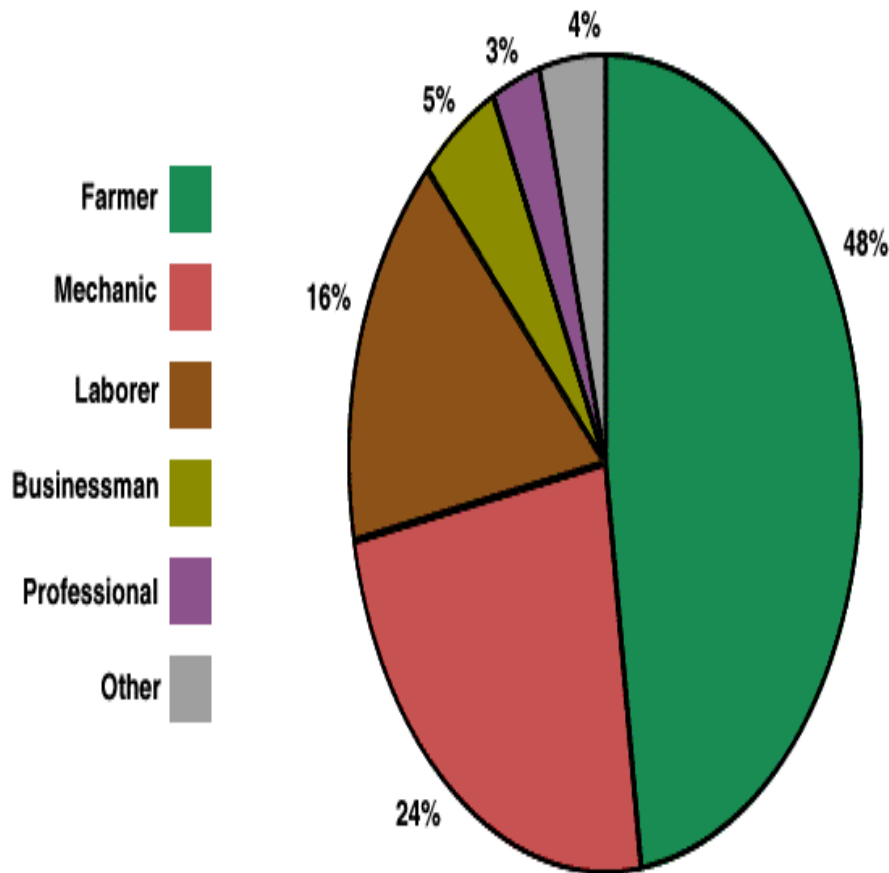


**Secession of the Southern States, 1860-61**

# North vs. South: Forming the Armies



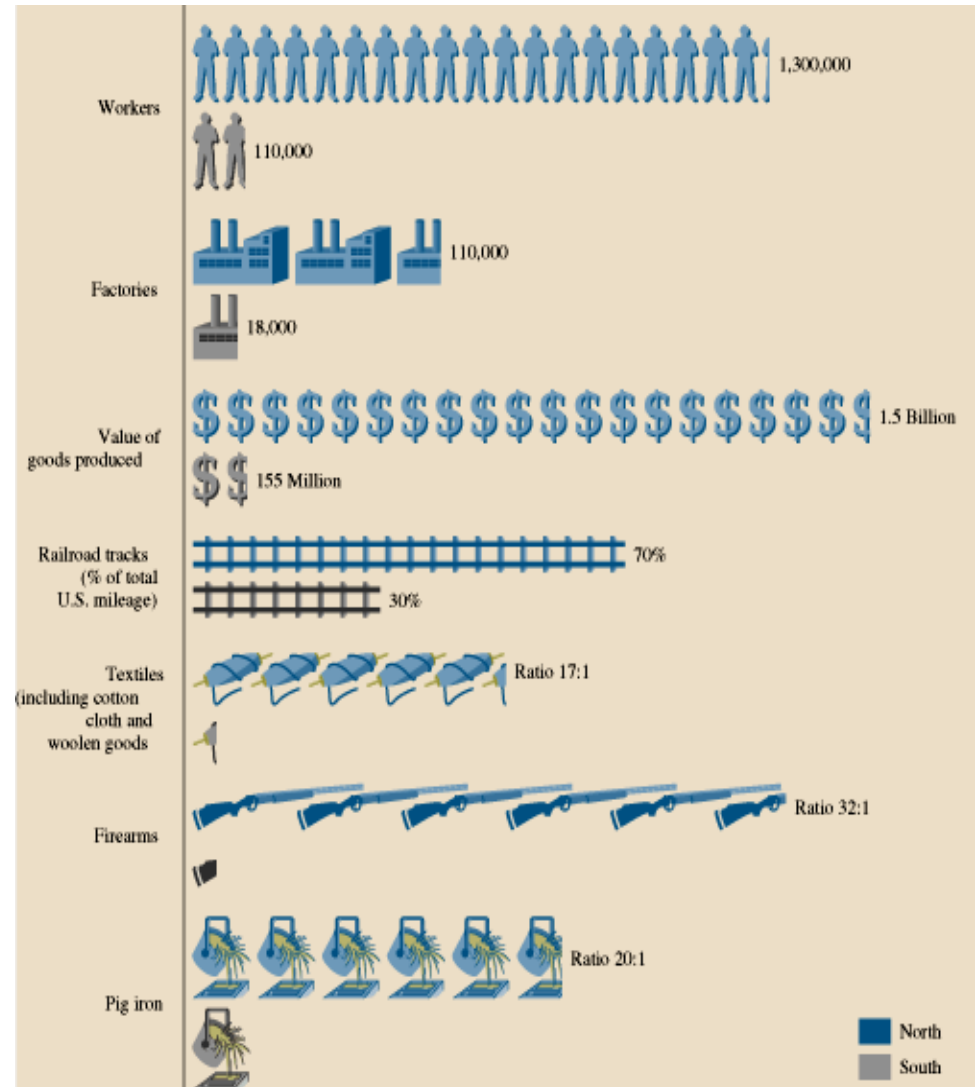
# North vs. South: Forming the Armies



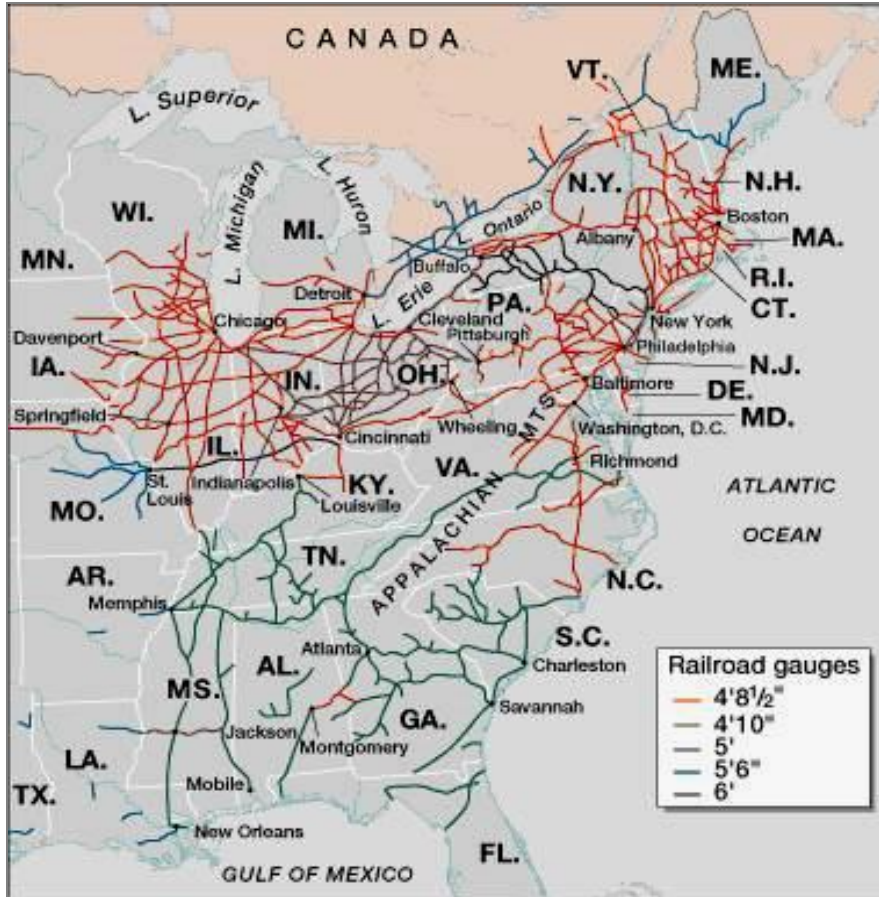
Occupation	Failed to Report	Exempted for Cause	Commuted or Hired Substitute	Held to Service
Unskilled Laborer	25%	45%	24%	6%
Skilled Laborer	25%	44%	22%	9%
Farmer and Farm Laborer	16%	34%	31%	19%
Merchant, Manufacturer, Banker, Broker	23%	46%	29%	2%
Clerk	26%	48%	24%	2%
Professional	16%	49%	29%	6%

# North vs. South Northern Advantages

- Population
- Strong political leadership
- Food Production
- Industry
- Transportation



# North vs. South Northern Advantages



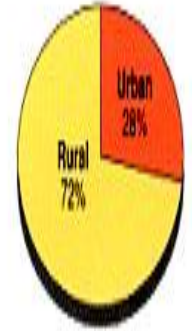
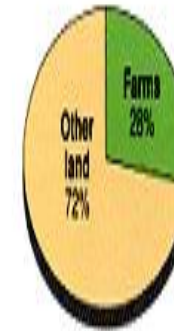
Free and Slave States in 1861

Population by Race

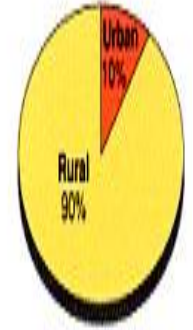
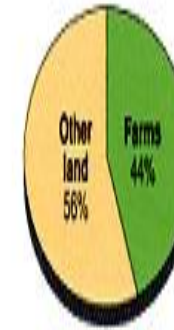
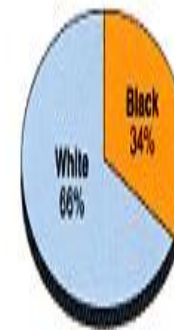
Land in Farms

Urban Population

Free States

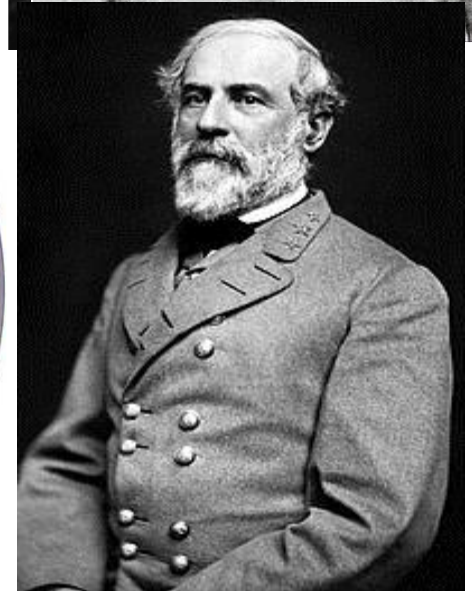
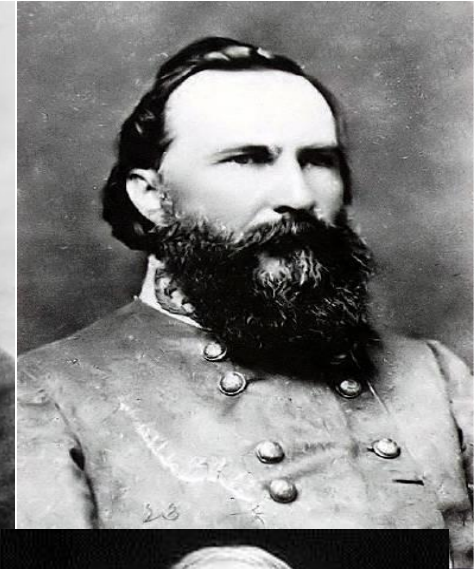


Slave States

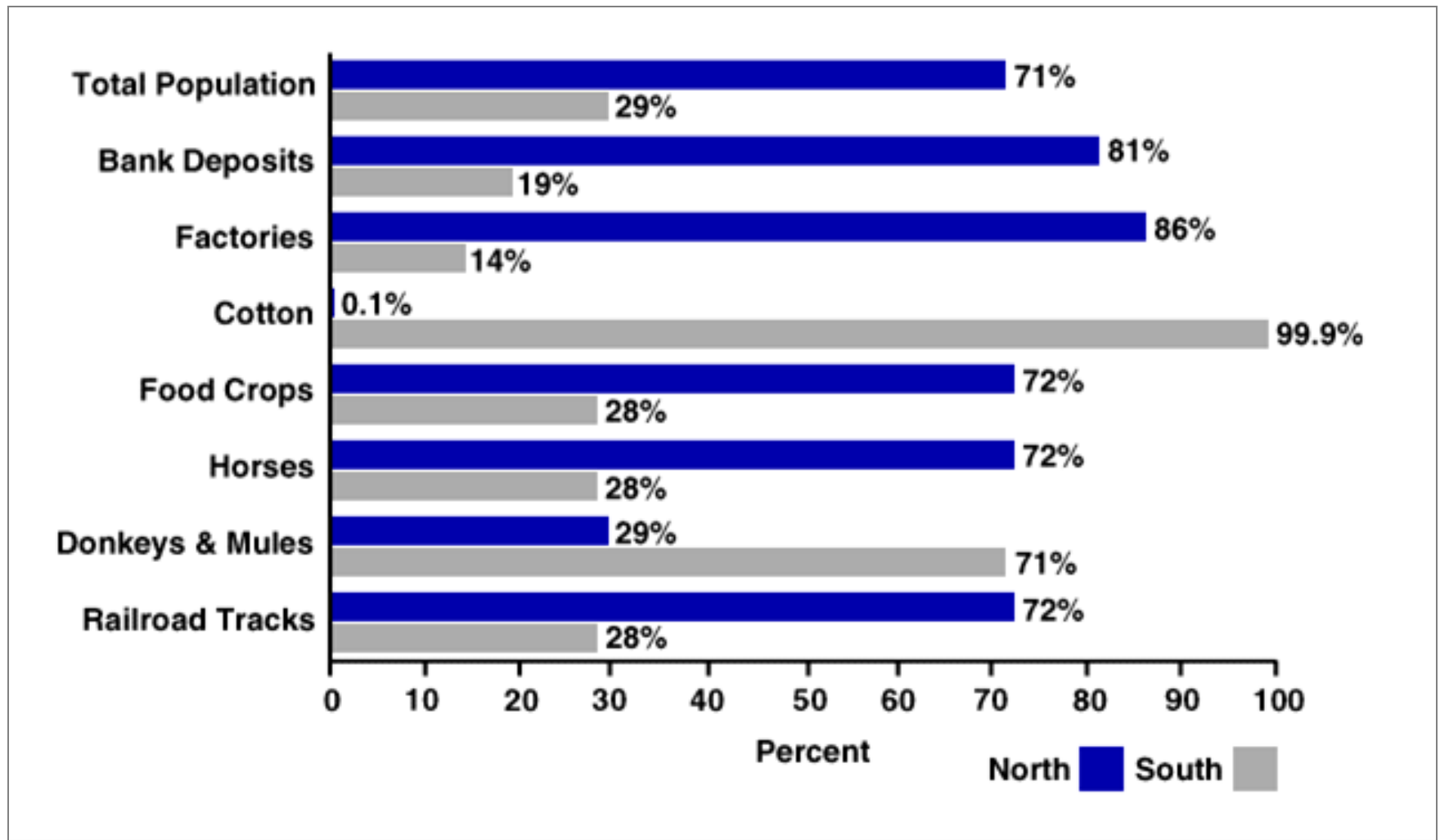


# North vs. South: Southern Advantages

- “King Cotton”
- Superior :
- Fighting a:
- Focus on states’ rights proves to be a political obstacle



# North vs. South: Total Resources



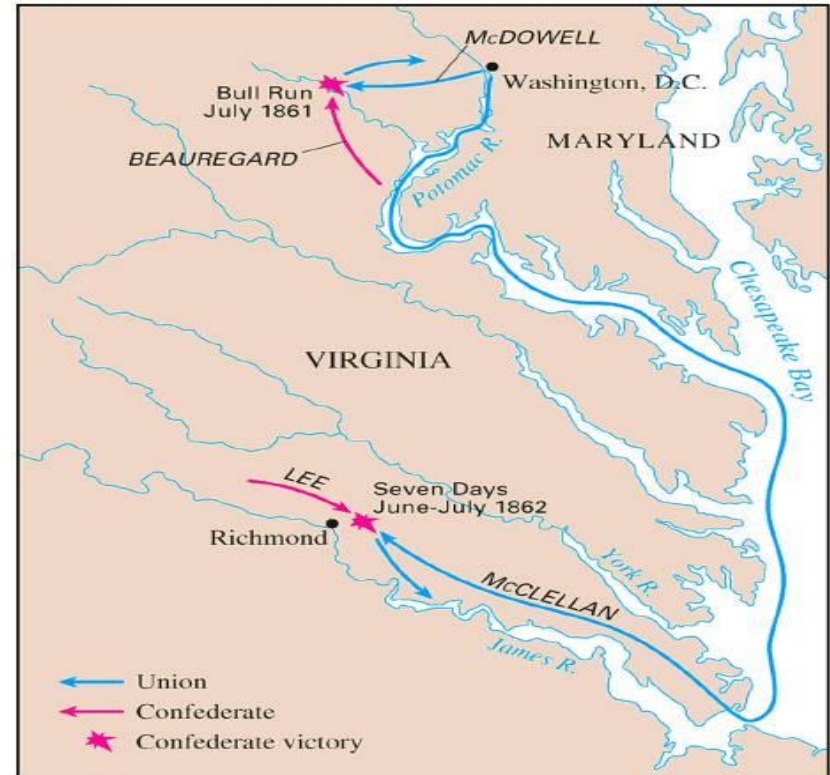
# North vs. South: War Strategies

- North – The Anaconda:
  - Fight an aggressive defensive war



# First Battle of Bull Run

- July 1861
- Union army under Irvin McDowell
- Confederate army under Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson
  - Route Union forces
  - Confederates :
  - Confederate:
- Lincoln’s Response
  - Calls for:



	Union Army	Confederate Army
Commanders	Irvin McDowell	P. G. T. Beauregard
Troop strength	17,676	18,053
Losses		
Killed	460	387
Wounded	1,124	1,582
Captured	1,312	13
Total Losses	2,896	1,982

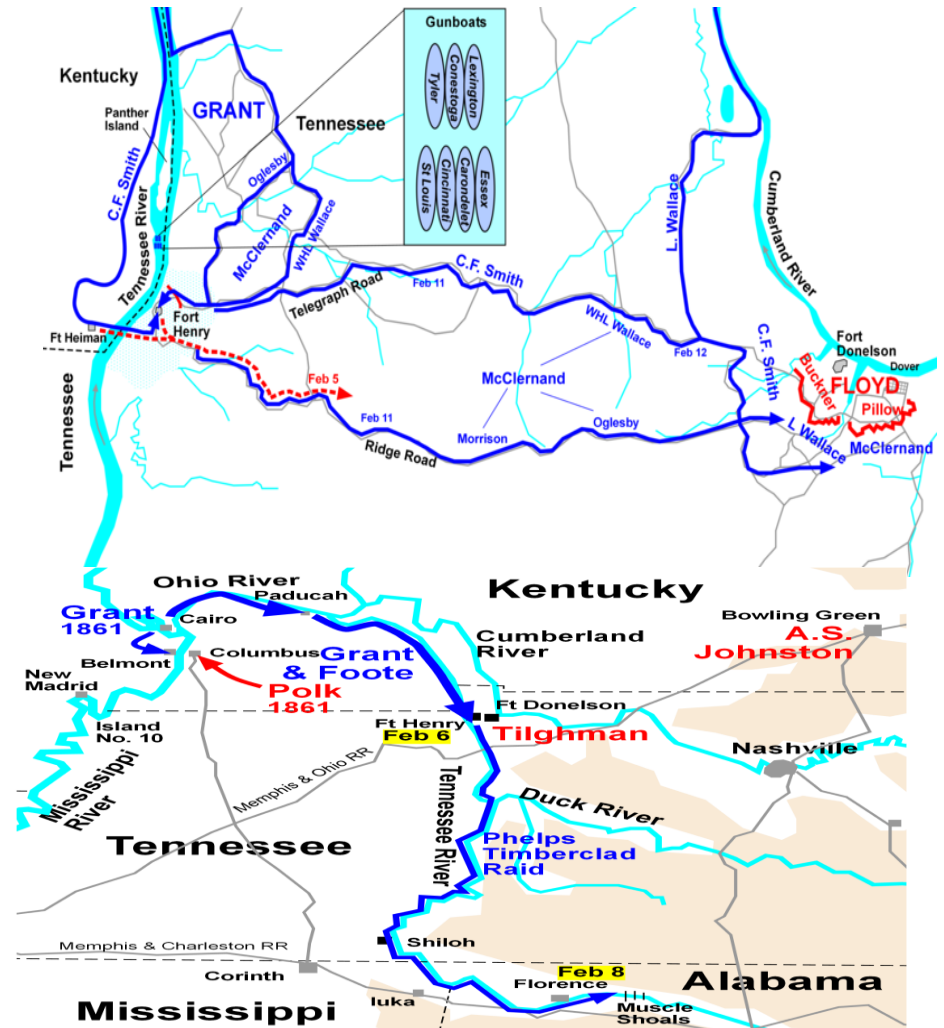
# George McClellan & Ulysses S. Grant

- Lincoln put George McClellan in charge of:
- Ulysses S. Grant was put in charge of :
  - Grant's initials U.S. became synonymous with the phrase "unconditional surrender"



# The War in the West

- Forts Henry and Donelson
  - February 1862
  - Grant
  - Tennessee
  - Captures strategic forts on :



# The War in the West

- Shiloh
  - April 1862
  - Grant
  - Tennessee
  - Confederates launch a:
    - Grant calls for re-supply and counterattacks following day
    - Confederates :
    - 25,000 :



# The War in the West

- New Orleans
  - April 1862
  - Farragut
  - Louisiana
  - Wins control over Confederacy's largest city
  - Follows up with victories at Baton Rouge and Natchez
  - Union closes in on:



# Innovations in Technology

- New instruments of war revolutionize fighting
  - Rifle
  - Minié ball
  - Hand grenades & land mines
  - Trench warfare



- An 1863 Model Springfield rifle musket



- A British 1853 Enfield rifle musket



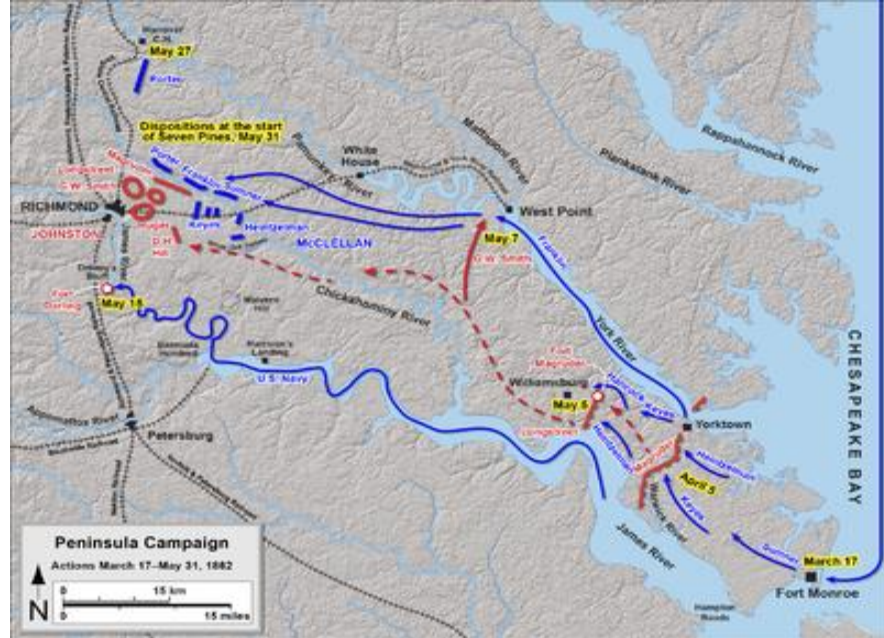
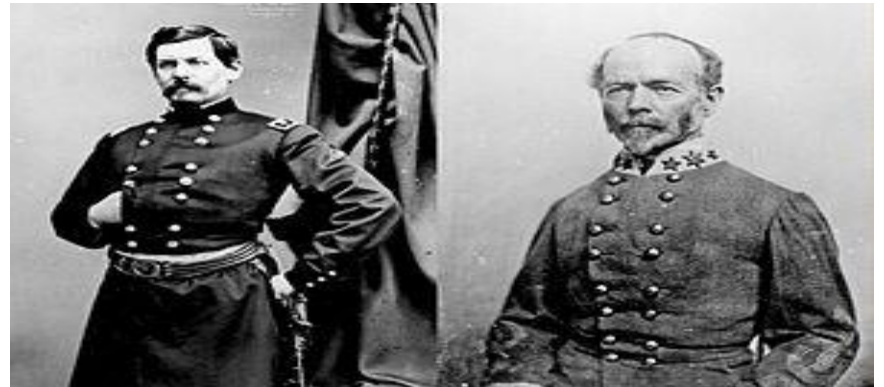
# Innovations in Technology

- *Monitor v. Merrimack*
  - March 1862
  - Ironclads battle off coast of Virginia
  - Marked end of :



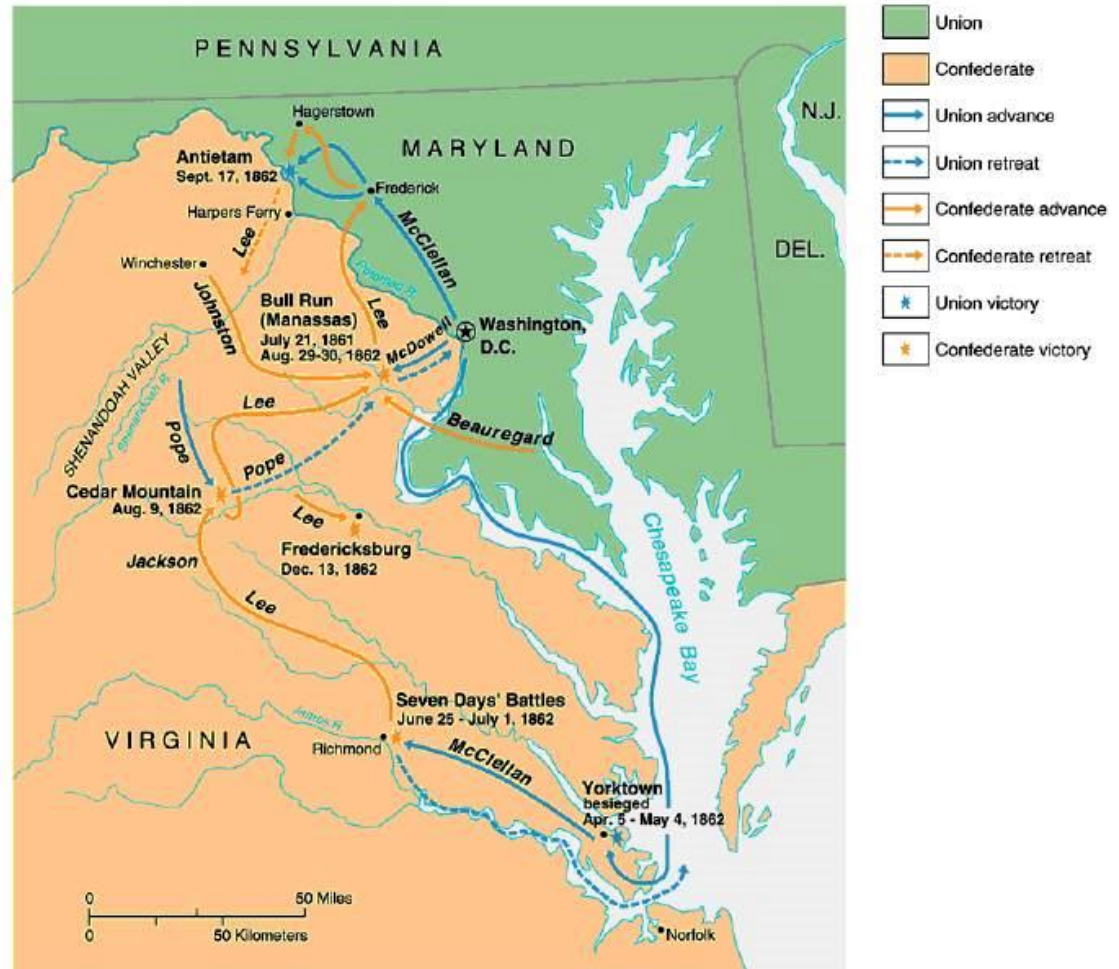
# The War in The East

- War grinds to a halt
  - “All quiet on the Potomac”
  - McClellan :
- “On to Richmond”
- Lee takes command
  - Replaces wounded Gen. Joseph Johnston:



# The War in The East

- Seven Days' Battles
  - June-July 1862
  - McClellan vs. Lee
  - Virginia
  - Confederates suffer:



# The War in The East

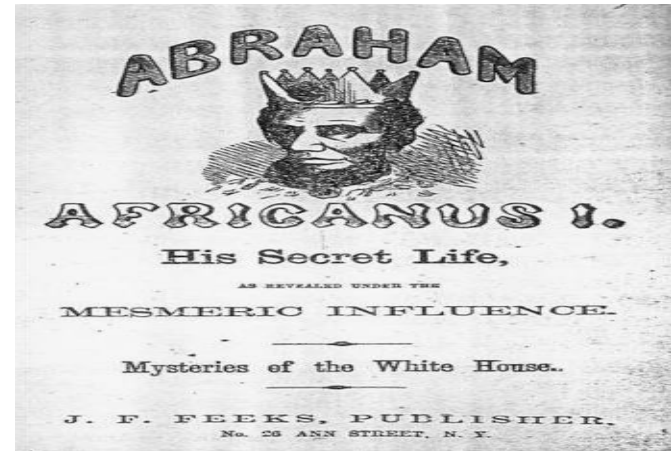
- Antietam
  - September 1862
  - Lee vs. McClellan
  - Maryland
  - Bloodiest :
    - Confederate army retreats
      - Lost :
      - McClellan lost:



# Battles in the East 1862



# Section 2: The Politics of War



422

## DRAFT! DRAFT!!

At a Meeting of the Board of Town Auditors, of the Town of German Flats, held at the Mohawk House, in the village of Mohawk, in said town, on the 5th day of January, 1865,  
 --Present, JAMES M. DYGERT, Supervisor, L. E. ROOT, J. A. RASBACH and C. SHOENAKER, Justices, and D. C. PAINE, Town Clerk,--the following Preamble and Resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, It is necessary that immediate and effective measures be taken to fill the quota of said town, under the late call of the President for 300,000 men to reinforce the Army of the United States; and, to meet the said call, will require a large amount of personal and financial sacrifice, the burden of which, should fall on all as near as may be, according to the position and circumstances of each,--there being many who are personally liable to service but exempt from taxation, and many liable to taxation but exempt from service,--and therefore, all who are liable to personal service should bear a fair share; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board request each person liable to personal service, who desires to be exempt therefrom, to contribute, immediately, such sum as shall be considered equitable and proper, to equalize the burden between the two classes, and by so doing enable the Town Board to act promptly in the premises; and unless the same be done, the Board cannot act, for want of means.

**By Authority of the Town Board.**  
 D. C. PAINE, Town Clerk.

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## FREEDOM TO SLAVS!

Whereas, the President of the United States did, on the first day of the present month issue his Proclamation declaring "that, all persons held in Slavery in certain designated States, and parts of States, are, and hereafter shall be free," and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and naval authorities thereof, would recognize and assist the freedom of said persons: And whereas, the City of Worcester is included in the territory designated by the Proclamation of the President, in which the Slaves should become free, I therefore hereby notify the citizens of the city of Worcester, and of said County, of said Proclamation, and of my intention to assist and enforce the same.

I expect all citizens to yield a ready compliance with the Proclamation of the Chief Executive, and I admonish all persons disposed to resist its peaceful enforcement, that upon manifesting such disposition by acts, they will be regarded as rebels in arms against the lawful authority of the Federal Government and dealt with accordingly.

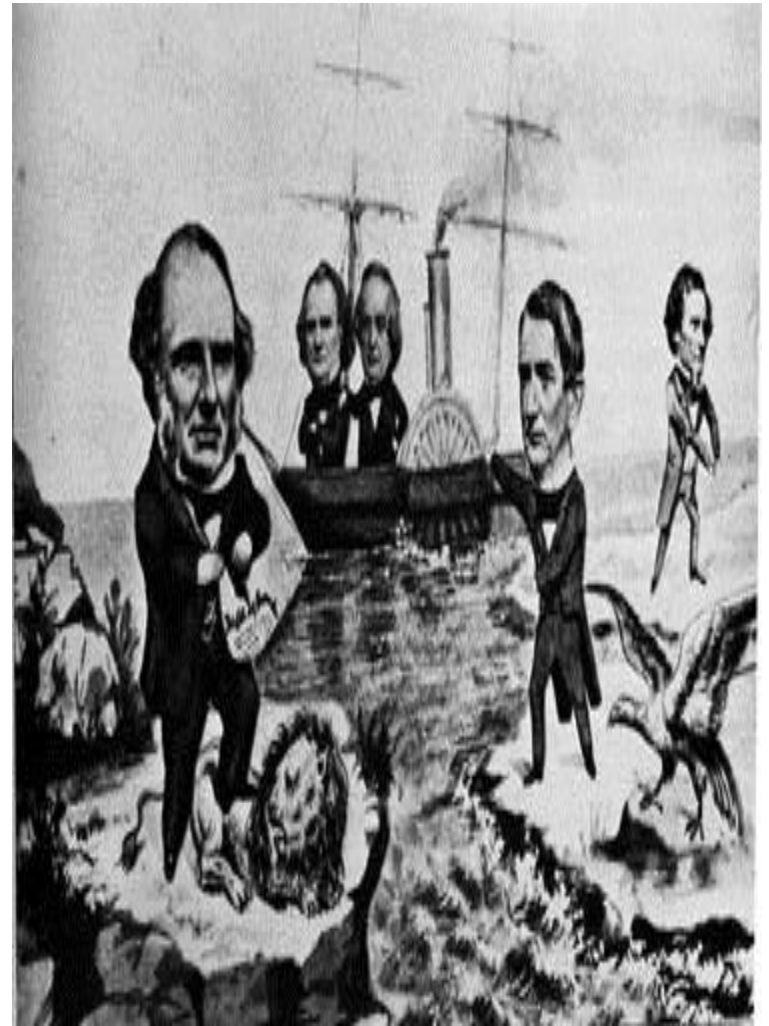
All persons believed by said Proclamation are admonished to abstain from all violence, and immediately betake themselves to useful occupations. The officers of this command are admonished and ordered to act in accordance with said proclamation and to yield their ready cooperation to its enforcement.

R. H. Milroy,  
 Brig. Gen'l Commanding.

Jan. 5th, 1863.

# Southern Appeals for Foreign Aid

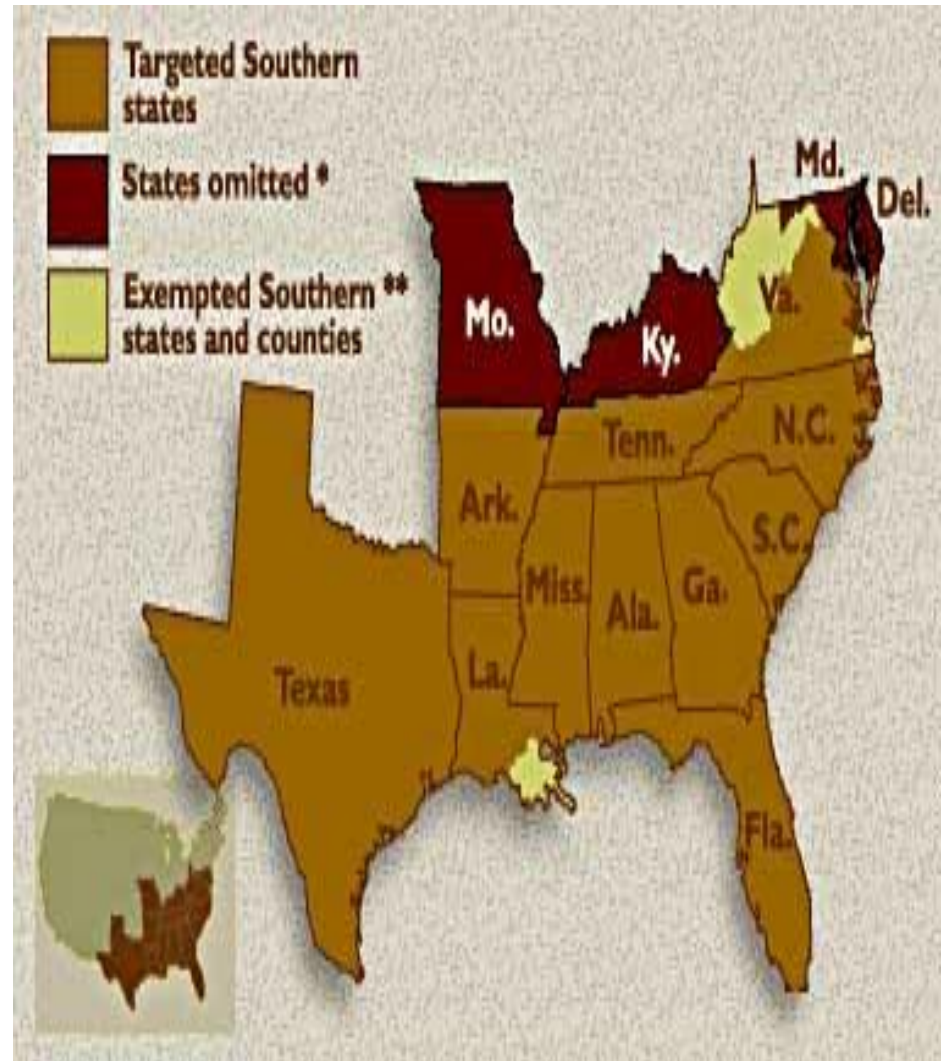
- Fall of “King Cotton”
  - Pre-Civil War stockpiles
  - New sources
  - Growing importance of Northern wheat and corn imports
- Trent Affair
  - Confederate diplomats arrested by U.S. ship Captain Wilkes in fall 1861
  - Lincoln releases:



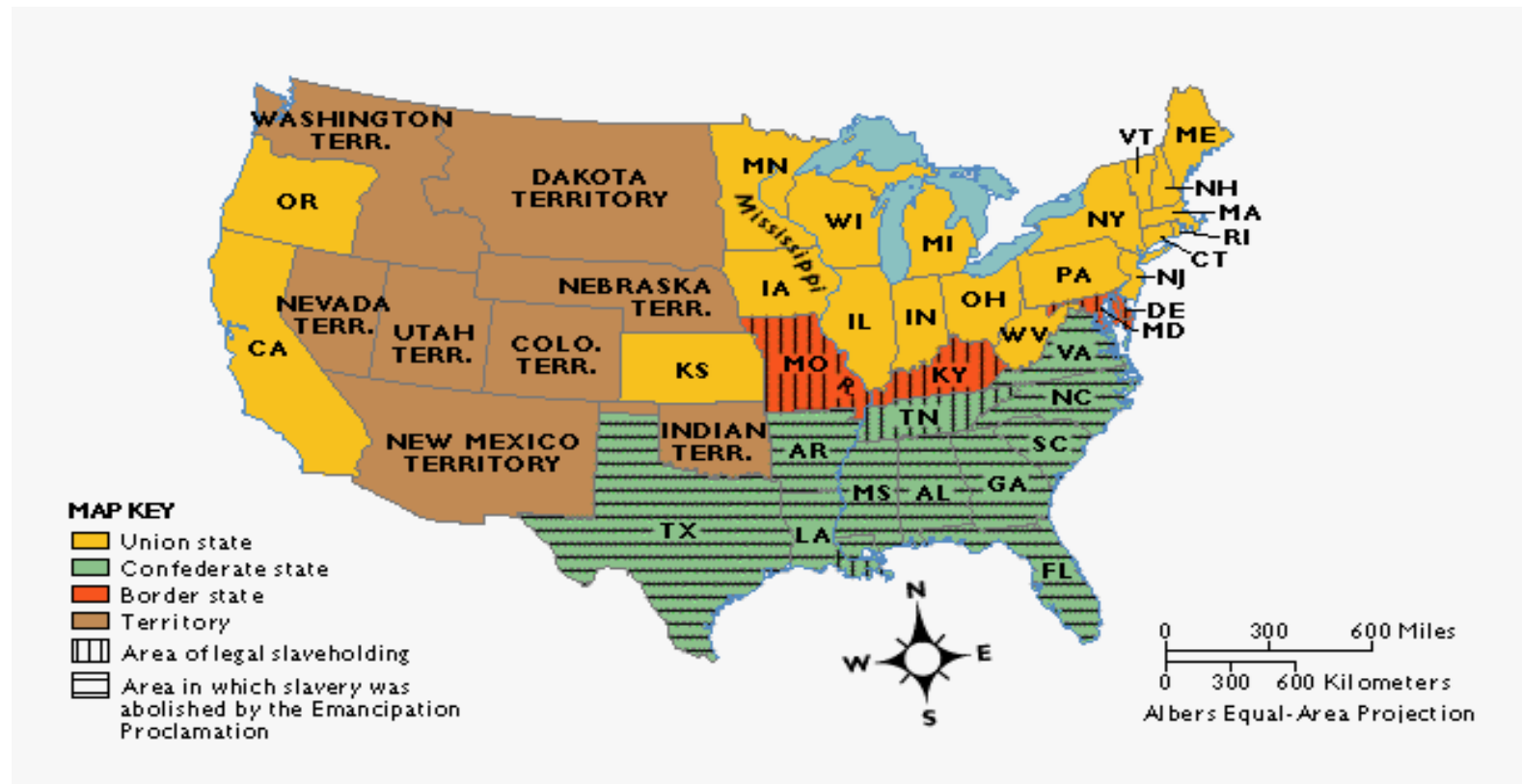


# Emancipation

- Lincoln issues Emancipation Proclamation
- January 1, 1863
- Military action:

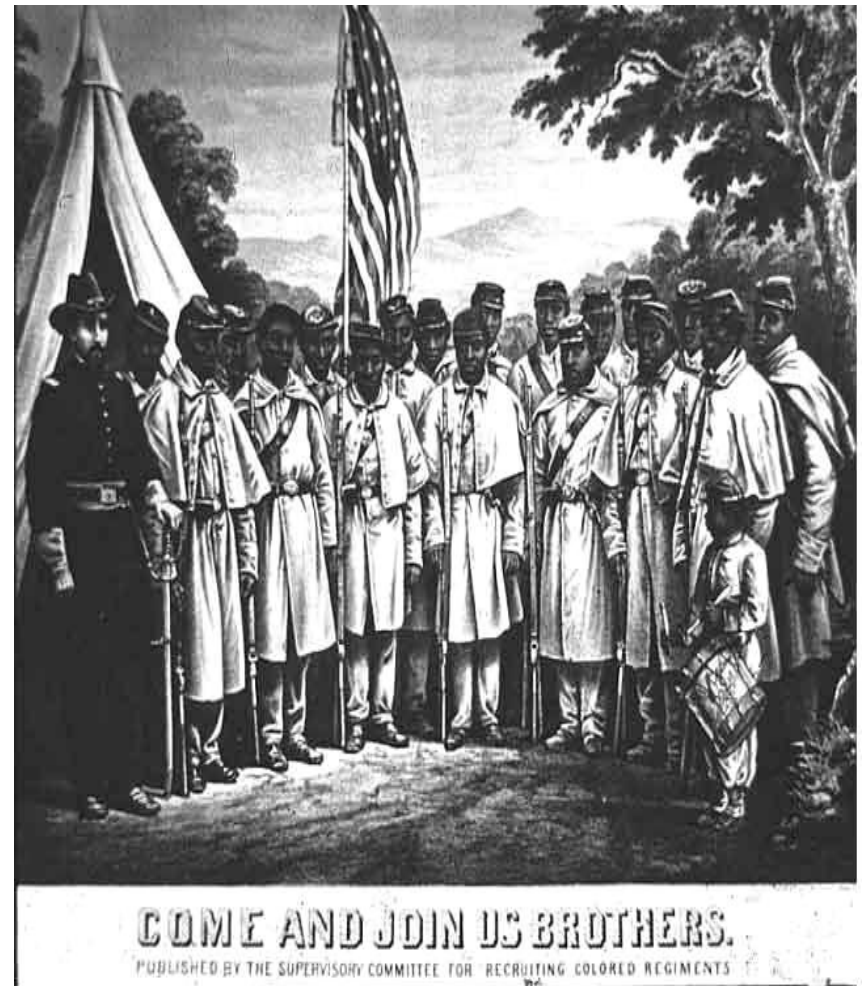


# Impact of Emancipation



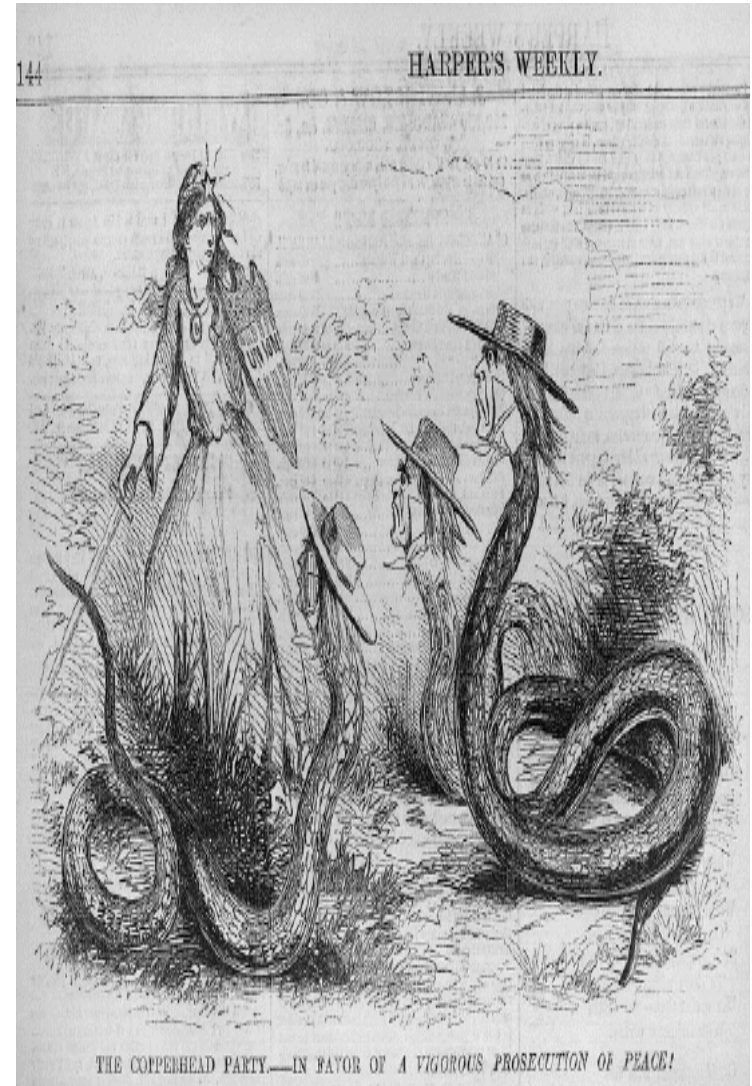
# Emancipation

- Changed purpose of war
  - Political → moral
  - Made war a:
- Free blacks began to enlist in Union army in large numbers
  - 180,000 volunteered
- Democrats :



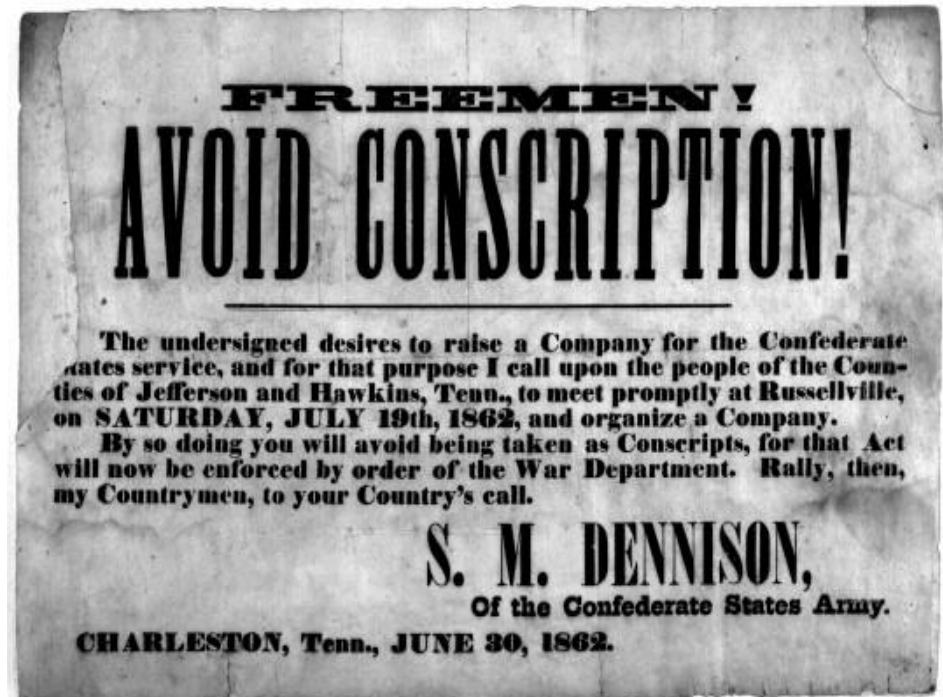
# Dealing with Dissent

- Lincoln takes a hard line
  - Suspends writ of habeas corpus in Maryland, and later in other states
  - Arrested :
  - Seized telegraph offices
  - Ignored Supreme Court ruling that he had gone beyond his powers
  - Sets precedent for:



# The Draft

- Confederate Conscription
  - Caused by:
  - Passed in 1862
    - White men 18-35
    - 1864 – White men 17-50
    - 90% :
  - Substitution and exemption
    - Rich hire replacements
    - Planters w/20 + slaves = exempt



# The Draft

- Union Conscription
  - Caused by high casualty and desertion rates
  - Passed in 1863
    - White men 20-45
    - 46,000:
  - Substitution and exemption
    - Could hire substitute
    - \$300 commutation fee

## THE DRAFT.

The draft will commence in the 14th Congressional District, on  
**Thursday, Sept. 17th, 1863,**  
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court House in  
Wooster, Ohio.

The whole number required from this district is **SIX HUNDRED AND NINETEEN**, to which fifty per cent. will be added to cover exemptions. The following table exhibits the number to be drafted from each sub-district:

**HOLMES COUNTY**--To the first sub-district, **21**; Second, **21**; Third, **18**; Fourth, **27**; Fifth, **12**; Sixth, **18**; Seventh, **19**.

**ASHLAND COUNTY**--Eighth sub-dist., **24**; Ninth, **20**; Tenth, **24**; Eleventh, **27**; Twelfth, **21**; Thirteenth, **18**; Fourteenth, **24**.

**WAYNE COUNTY**--Fifteenth sub-district, **30**; Sixteenth, **25**; Seventeenth, **24**; Eighteenth, **29**; Nineteenth, **30**; Twentieth, **23**; Twenty-first, **41**; Twenty-second, **24**.

**MEDINA COUNTY**--Twenty-third sub-district, **39**; twenty-fourth, **19**; twenty-fifth, **27**; twenty-sixth, **17**; twenty-seventh, **19**; twenty-eighth, **14**; twenty-ninth, **12**; thirtieth, **15**; thirty-first, **15**.

**LORAIN COUNTY**--32d sub-district 16: 33d, 24; 34th, 13; 35th, 15; 36th, 29; 37th, 24; 38th, 26; 39th, 10; 40th, 22; 41st, 20; 42d, 13.

The draft will commence with the forty-second sub-district in Lorain county, and end with the first sub-district in Holmes county.

**JAMES L. DRAKE,**  
Wooster, Sept. 11, 1863.      Capt. & Provost Marshal.



# The Draft

- Draft Riots
  - July 13-16 1863
  - Poor:
    - Rampaging mobs attacked draft offices, Republican news offices, abolitionist homes, well-dressed men, and African Americans
    - Over 100 dead
    - Federal troops end riots



# Section 3: Life During Wartime



# African American Soldiers

- 1862 – Congress passed law allowing African Americans in the military
- 1% :
- Discrimination
  - \$, recognition, assignment
- Fort Pillow massacre



JEREMIAH ROLLS, 1st Sergt., Co. I.      ABRAM C. SIMMS, Corp., Co. I.  
GEORGE LIPSCOMB, Corp., Co. I.      THOMAS BOWMAN, Sergt., Co. I.  
ISON AMPREY, Pvt., Co. K.      JOHN H. WILSON, Sergt. Major.

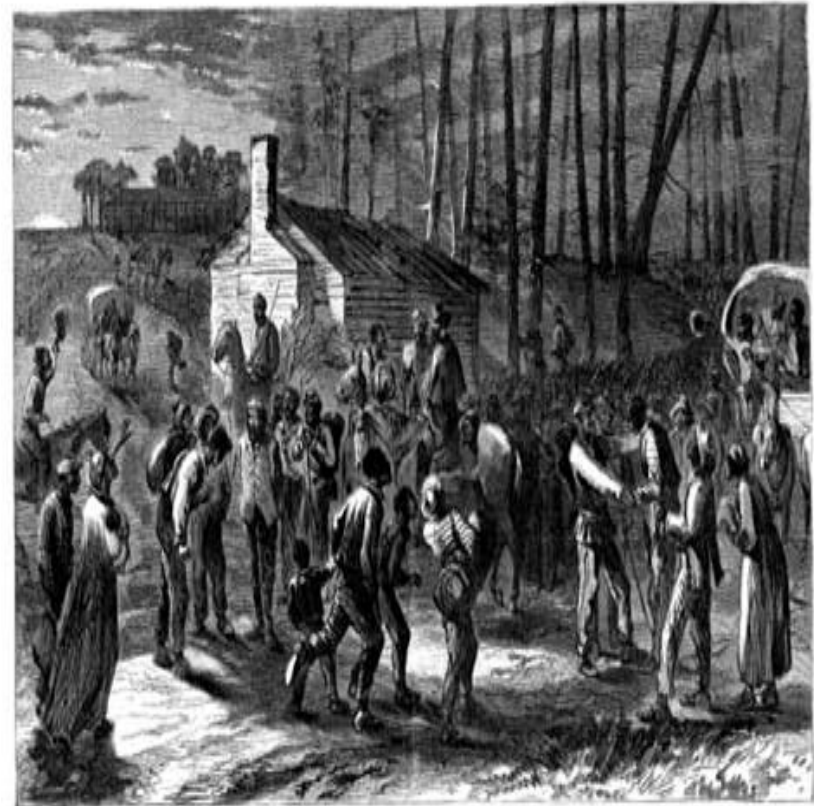


# African Americans in Civil War Battles



# African Americans behind Confederate lines

- Thousands seek freedom behind Union army lines
- Sabotage on plantations
- Marked :



THOUSANDS SEEK FREEDOM BEHIND UNION ARMY LINES

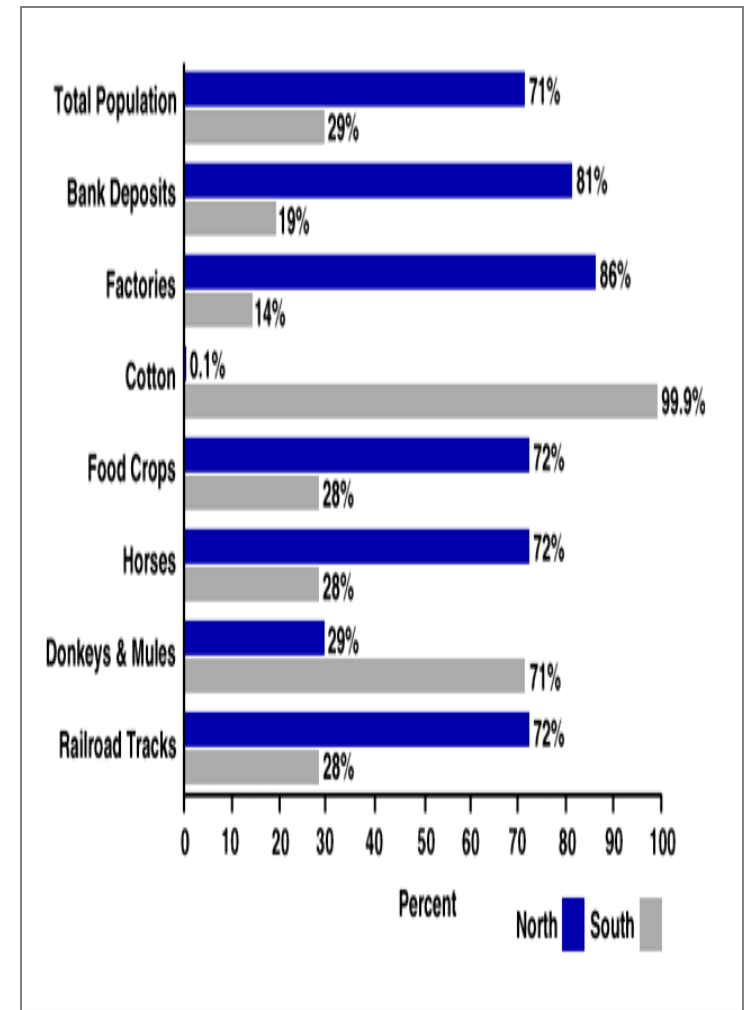
# Economic Impact of War - Confederacy

- Shortages of food and goods:
- Inflation
- Rioting
- Rise in smuggling
  - Cotton

	1860	1863
Bacon, 10 lbs.	\$1.25	\$10.00
Flour, 30 lbs.	1.50	3.75
Sugar, 5 lbs.	.40	5.75
Coffee, 4 lbs.	.50	20.00
Tea (green), ½ lb.	.50	8.00
Lard, 4 lbs.	.50	4.00
Butter, 3 lbs.	.75	5.25
Meal, 1 pkg.	.25	1.00
Candles, 2 lbs.	.30	2.50
Soap, 5 lbs.	.50	5.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6.45</b>	<b>\$65.75</b>

# Economic Impact of War - Union

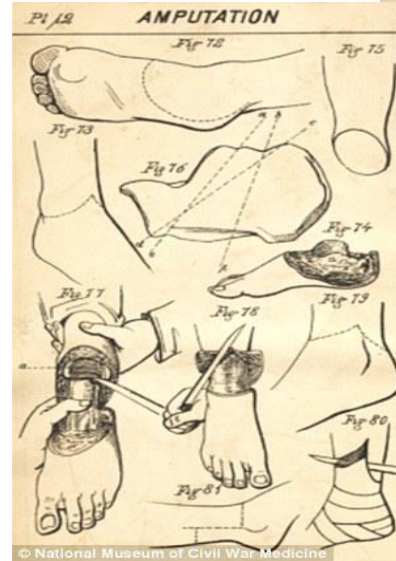
- Overall industrial boom
  - Army's demand for many goods fuels rise
  - Rising business profits and corporate greed
- Farms profit
  - Shortage of labor = ↑ in demand for labor-saving machines
- Strikes:
- Inflation
- Women:
- Income tax:



# Disease and Medicine

- Inadequate nutrition
- Inadequate hygiene
- Illness

– <http://www.cbsnews.com/pictures/civil-war-medicine-37-pieces-of-history/>



© National Museum of Civil War Medicine



© National Museum of Civil War Medicine



© National Museum of Civil War Medicine

# Disease and Medicine

- U.S. Sanitary Commission
  - Overall decline in mortality rates
- Nurses
  - Dorothea Dix and Clara Barton



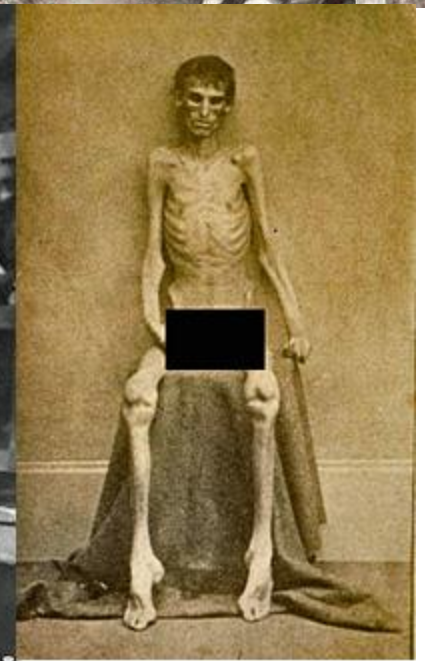
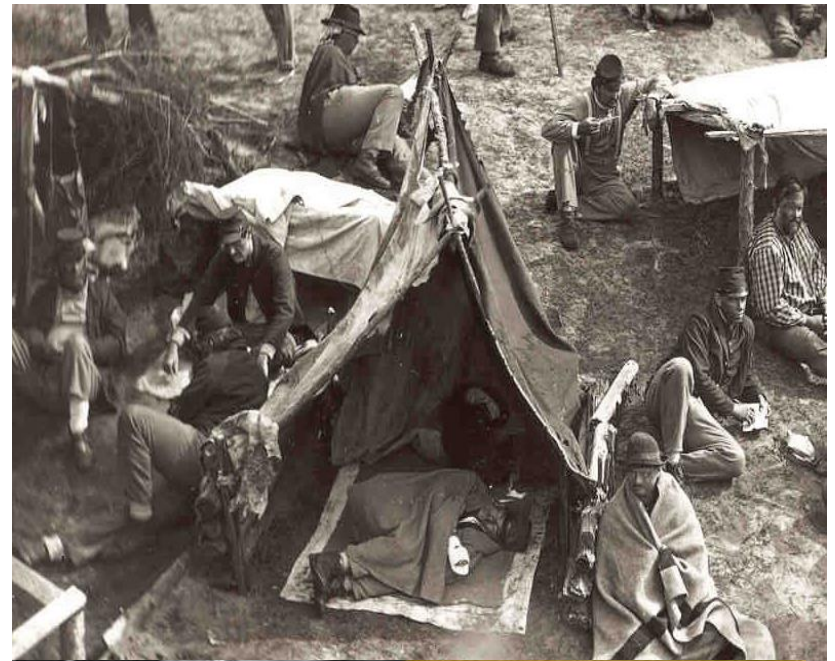
# The “Angel of the Battlefield”

- Started as a teacher and then went to work in the U.S. Patent office
- Gained permission to work on the battlefield on the frontlines in 1862
- She worked to distribute stores, clean field hospitals, apply dressings, and serve food to wounded soldiers
- Became known as the “Angel of the Battlefield” for her work during the Civil War
- After the Civil War she founded the American Red Cross



# Prisons

- Overcrowding
  - Worsens with end of prisoner exchanges
- Poor sanitation:
- Exposure
- Disease
- Andersonville
- Union camps
  - Provide more space



# Prisons

<b>Number of Yankees in CSA prisons</b>	<b>270,000</b>
<b>Number of Confederates in USA prisons</b>	<b>220,000</b>
<b>Excess number of Union prisoners</b>	<b>50,000</b>
<b>Yankee deaths in Confederate prisons</b>	<b>22,570</b>
<b>Confederate deaths in Union prisons</b>	<b>26,436</b>
<b>Excess of Confederate deaths in Union prisons</b>	<b>3,866</b>

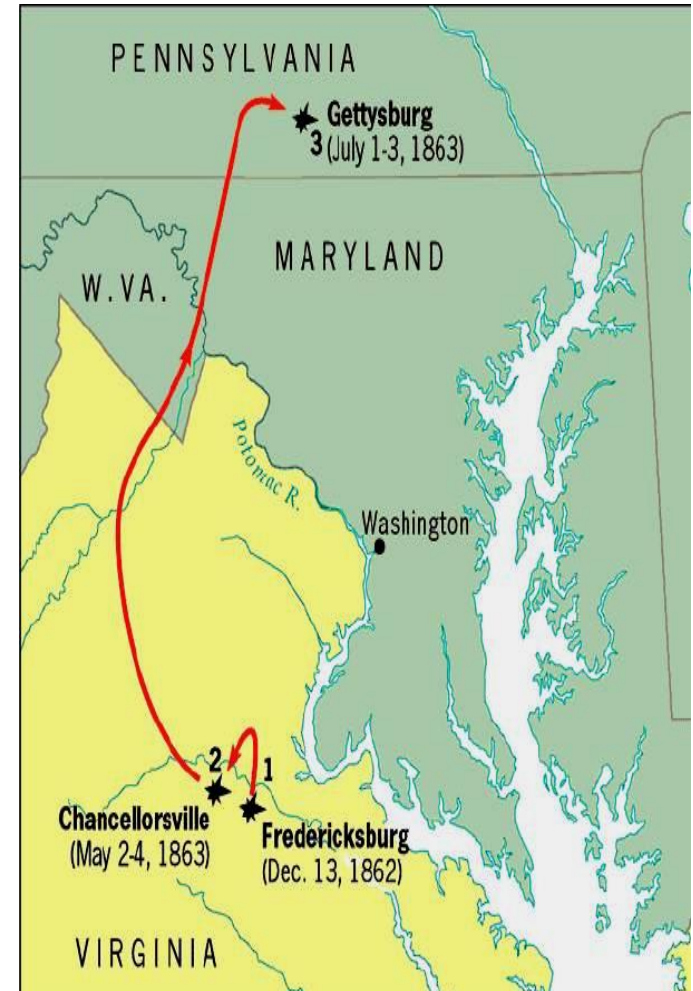


# Section 4: The North Takes Charge



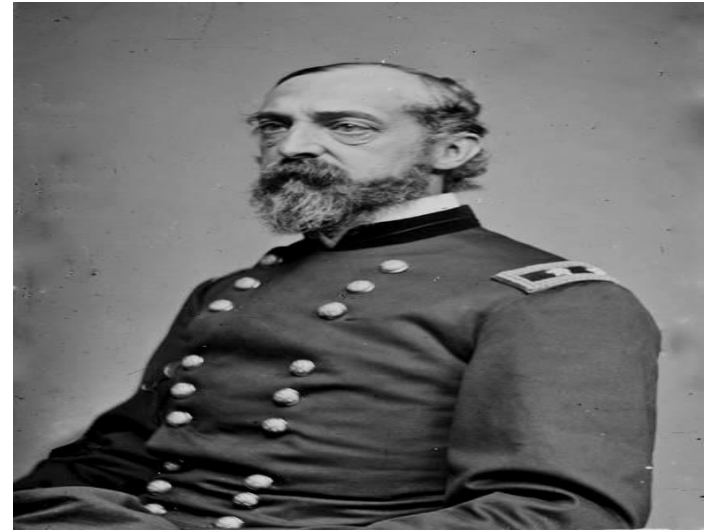
# Gettysburg - Prelude

- Chancellorsville
  - Confederates defeat Union forces under Hooker in Tennessee in 1863
  - Key commander “Stonewall Jackson” hit by friendly fire and later dies
- Lee makes fateful decision to invade North
  - Momentum from Chancellorsville
  - Divert Union troops from Vicksburg
  - Tip political balance to Democrats
  - Concern over time



# Gettysburg – Day 1

- Gettysburg
  - July 1-3 1863
  - Meade vs. Lee
  - Pennsylvania
  - Confederate troops in search of food met by Union cavalry
  - Union commander John Buford :
  - Reinforcements arrive and :



# Gettysburg – Day 2

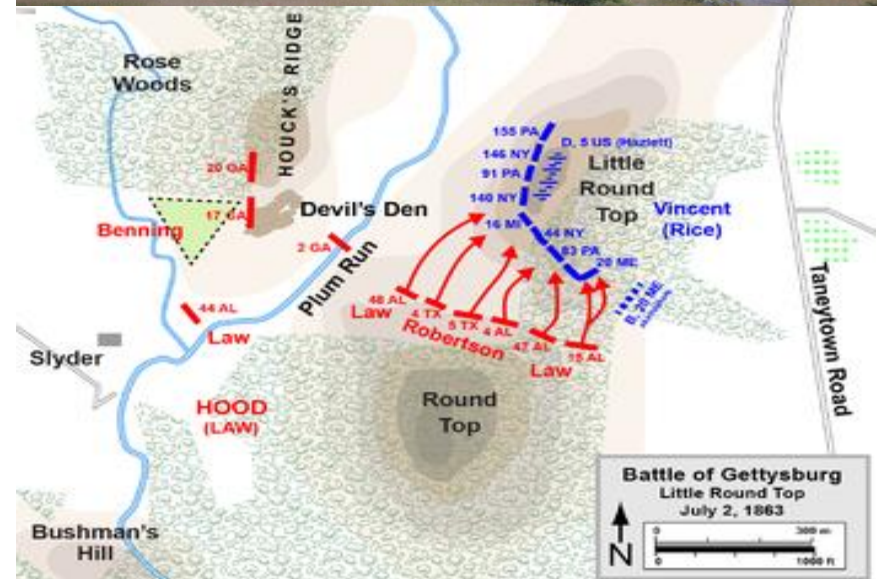
- Confederates Attack

- 75,000 vs. 90,000

- Lee :

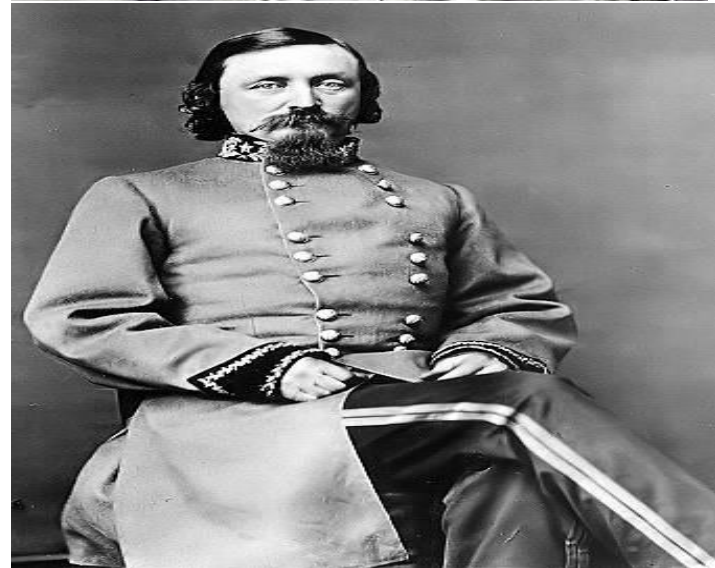
- Union General Chamberlain uses bayonet attack to:

- Many Confederates surrender

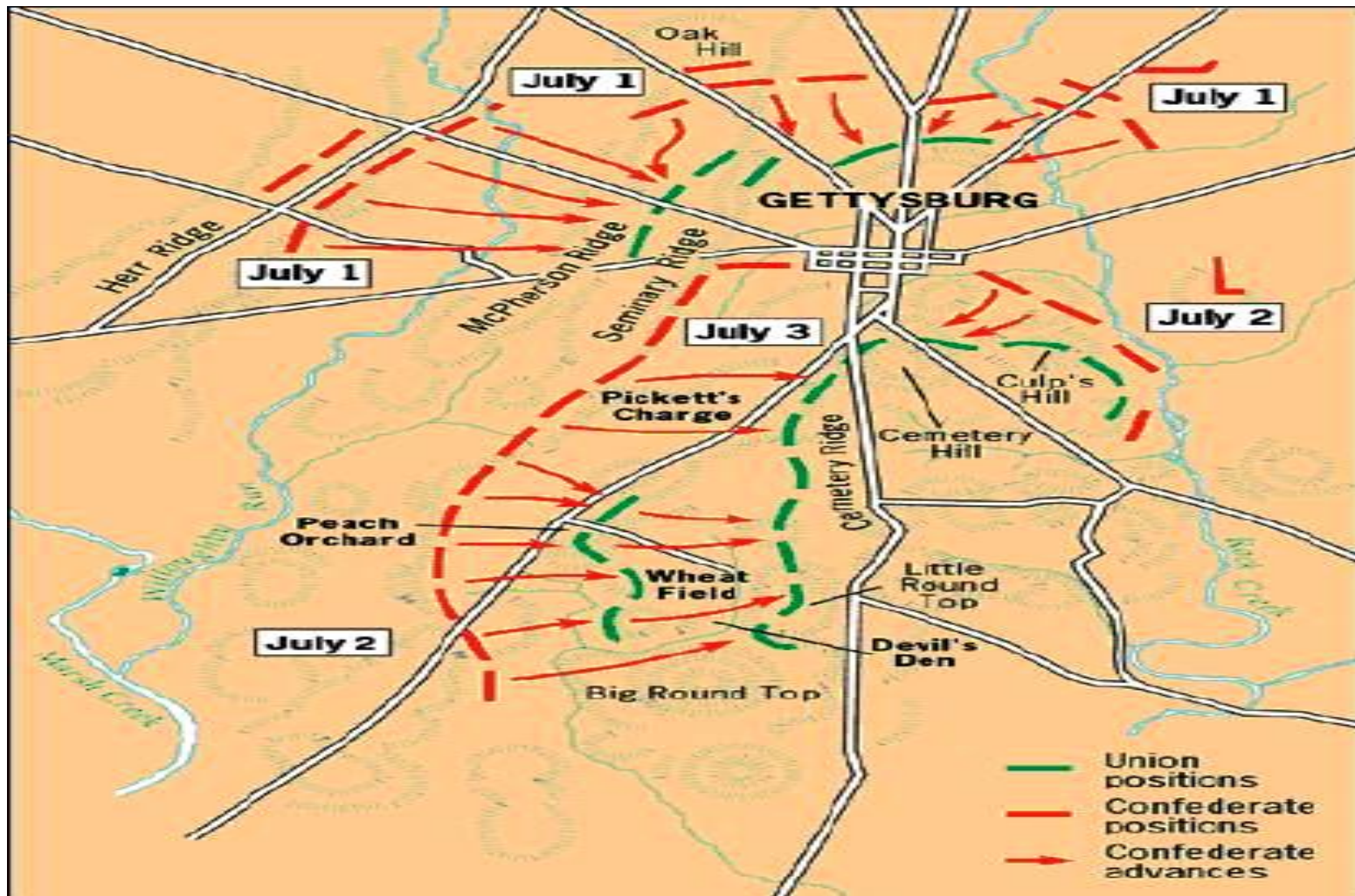


# Gettysburg – Day 3

- Lee orders final attack
  - Calls for :
    - Pushes Longstreet to continue push
    - Pickett's charge:



# Gettysburg – The Battlefield



# Gettysburg - Impact

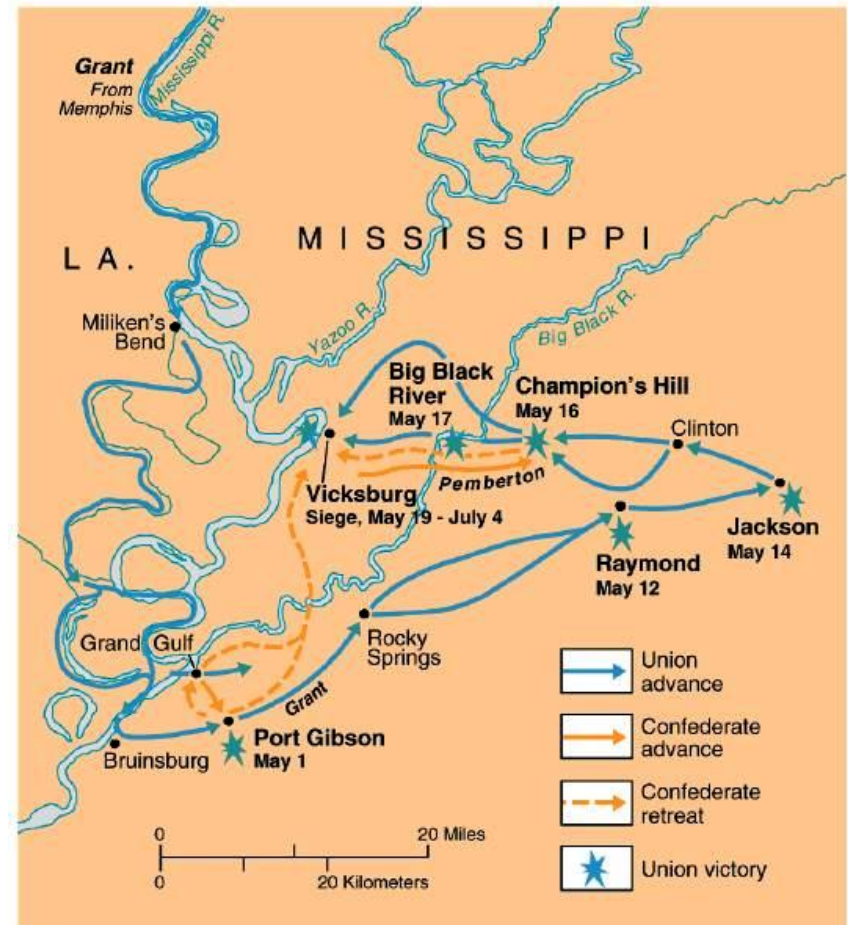
- **Casualties**
  - 23,000 – Union
  - 28,000 – Confederacy
  - ~30%
- **Strategy**
  - Furthest :
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - Lee's greatest:

	Union Army	Confederate Army
Commanders	George E. Meade	Robert E. Lee
Troop strength	75,000	50,000
Losses		
Killed	3,155	3,903
Wounded	14,529	18,735
Captured, missing	5,365	5,425
Total Losses	23,049	28,063

*Source: Data from Battles and Leaders of the Civil War (1884-1888; reprinted ed., 1956).*

# Vicksburg

- Vicksburg
  - May-July 1863
  - Grant
  - Mississippi
  - Siege begins end of May
  - July 4 – starving and beaten :
  - Port Hudson, LA falls July 9 = :




# Gettysburg Address

- November 1863
- Dedication ceremony for cemetery in Gettysburg
- Lincoln's speech emphasizes that:

THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

DELIVERED  
BY  
ABRAHAM  
LINCOLN  
NOV. 19 1863



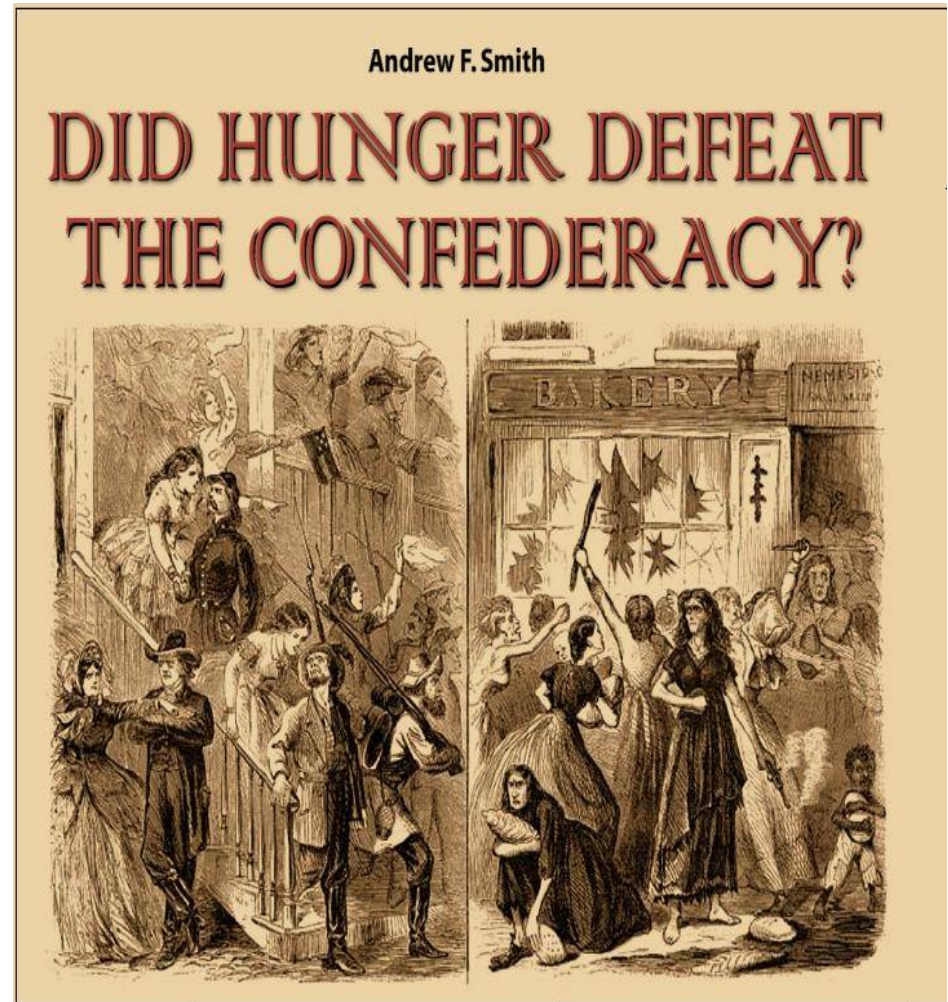
AT THE  
DEDICATION  
SERVICES  
ON THE  
BATTLE FIELD

**F**ourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. \*\*\* Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. \* \* We are met on a great battle-field of that war. \* We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. \* \* It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. \* \* But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. \* The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. \* \* It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; \* that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

PUBLISHED AND COPYRIGHT, 1945 BY ST. C. CHEAKS, BOSTON, MASS.

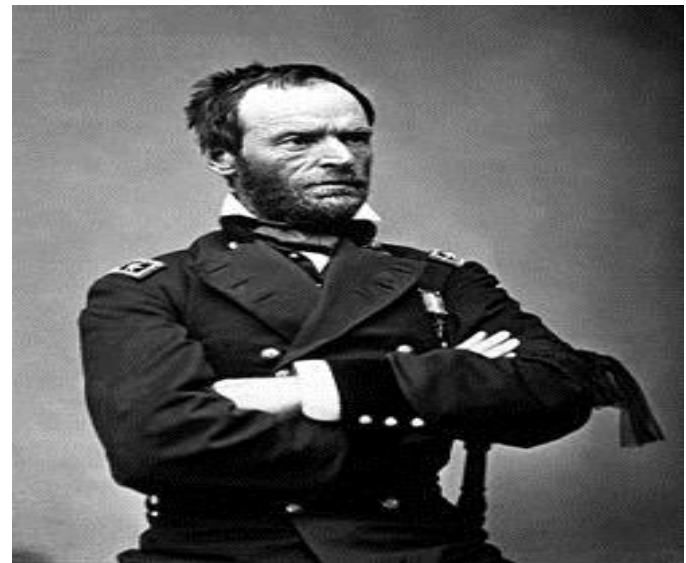
# Decline in Confederate Morale

- Food shortages continue
  - Farmers resist orders to cut back on growing cash crops
- Desertions rise
  - Some even join Union armies
- Political discord
  - Calls for peace and resistance
- Aim for Cease-fire:



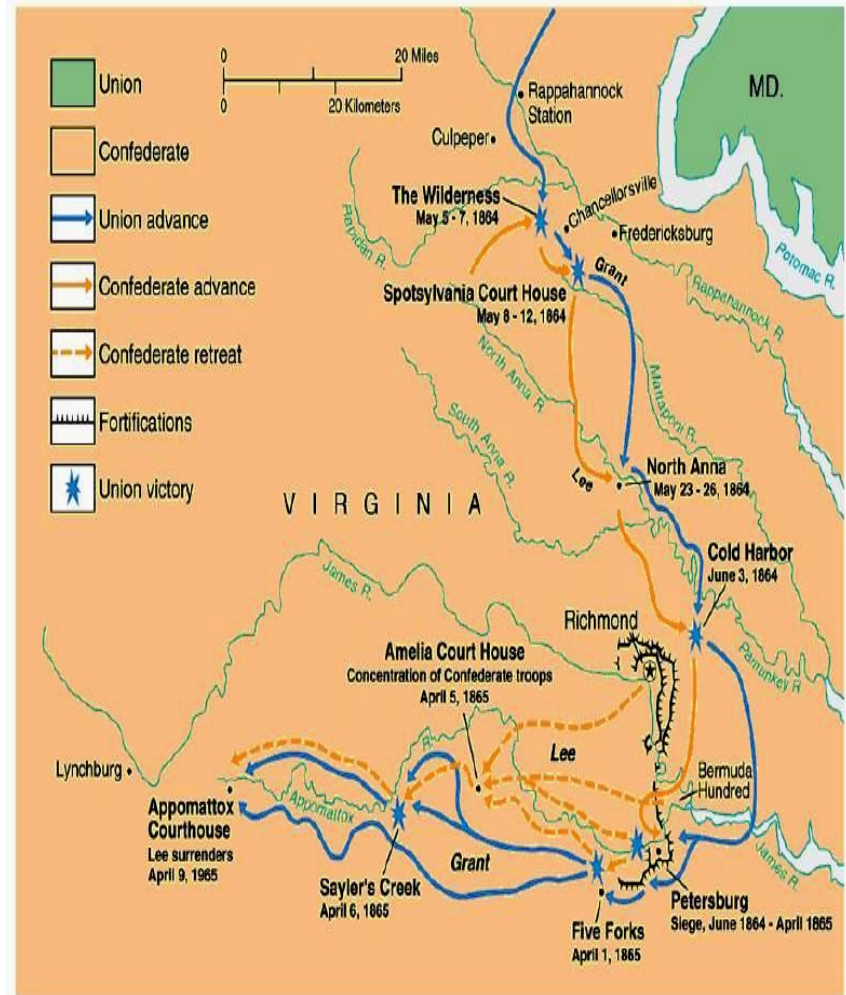
# Grant Wages Total War

- March 1864 – Lincoln appoints Grant commander of all Union armies
- Sherman put in charge of Mississippi division
- Commanders agree:



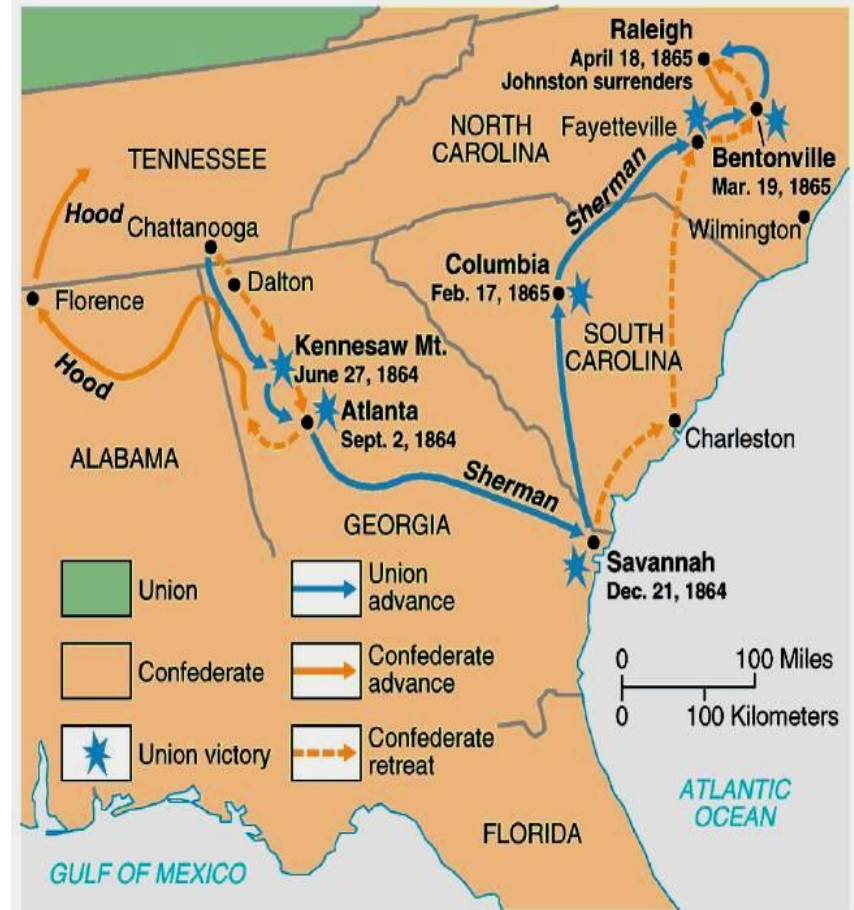
# Virginia Campaign

- Virginia
  - May-July 1863
  - Grant vs. Lee
  - Virginia
  - Battle of the Wilderness – May 5-7
  - Cold Harbor
    - Single bloodiest hour of battle in the war
  - Petersburg
  - Casualties:



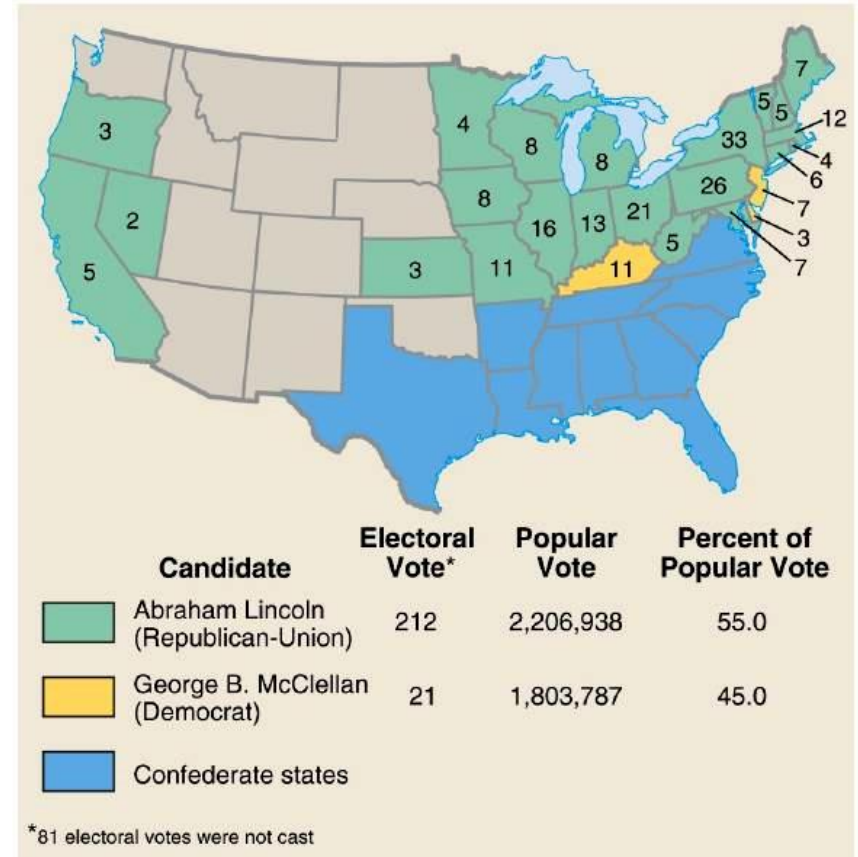
# Sherman's March to the Sea

- Georgia
  - September-December 1864
  - William Tecumseh Sherman
  - Captures Atlanta and:
    - Scorched earth tactics
    - Reach :
    - Followed by :



# Election of 1864

- Lincoln faces opposition
  - Copperheads
  - George McClellan wins nomination
  - Radical Republicans
  - National Union Party
  - Union :



# Appomattox

- Virginia
  - April 1865
  - Grant & Lee
  - Petersburg overrun by Union forces
  - Confederate abandon and set fire to Richmond
  - April 9 :

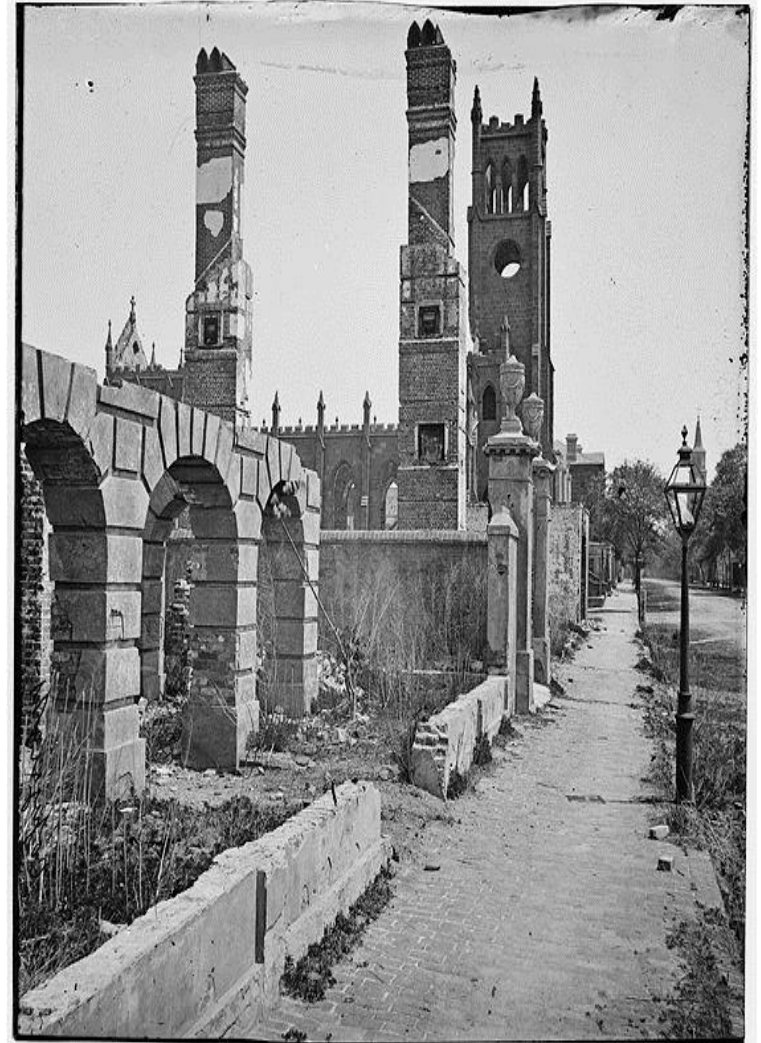


# Section 5: The Legacy of War



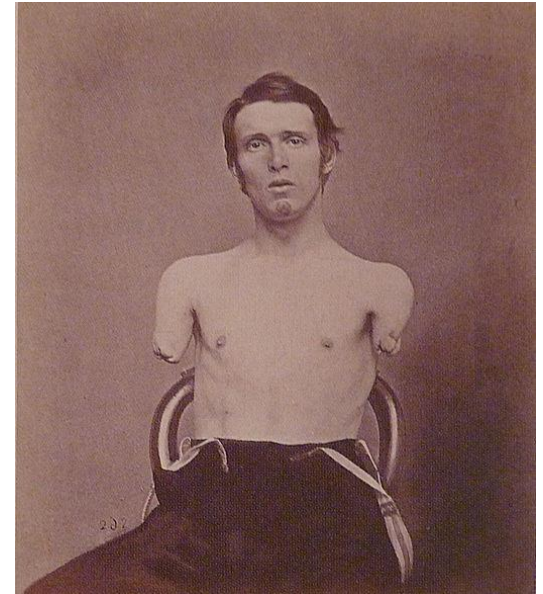
# Political & Economic Changes

- Ended threats of secession
- Increased:
- National Bank Act 1863
  - Federally chartered banks
  - Requirements for loans
  - Inspection for banks
- Rise of mechanized, large-scale commercial agriculture in North
- Widened :

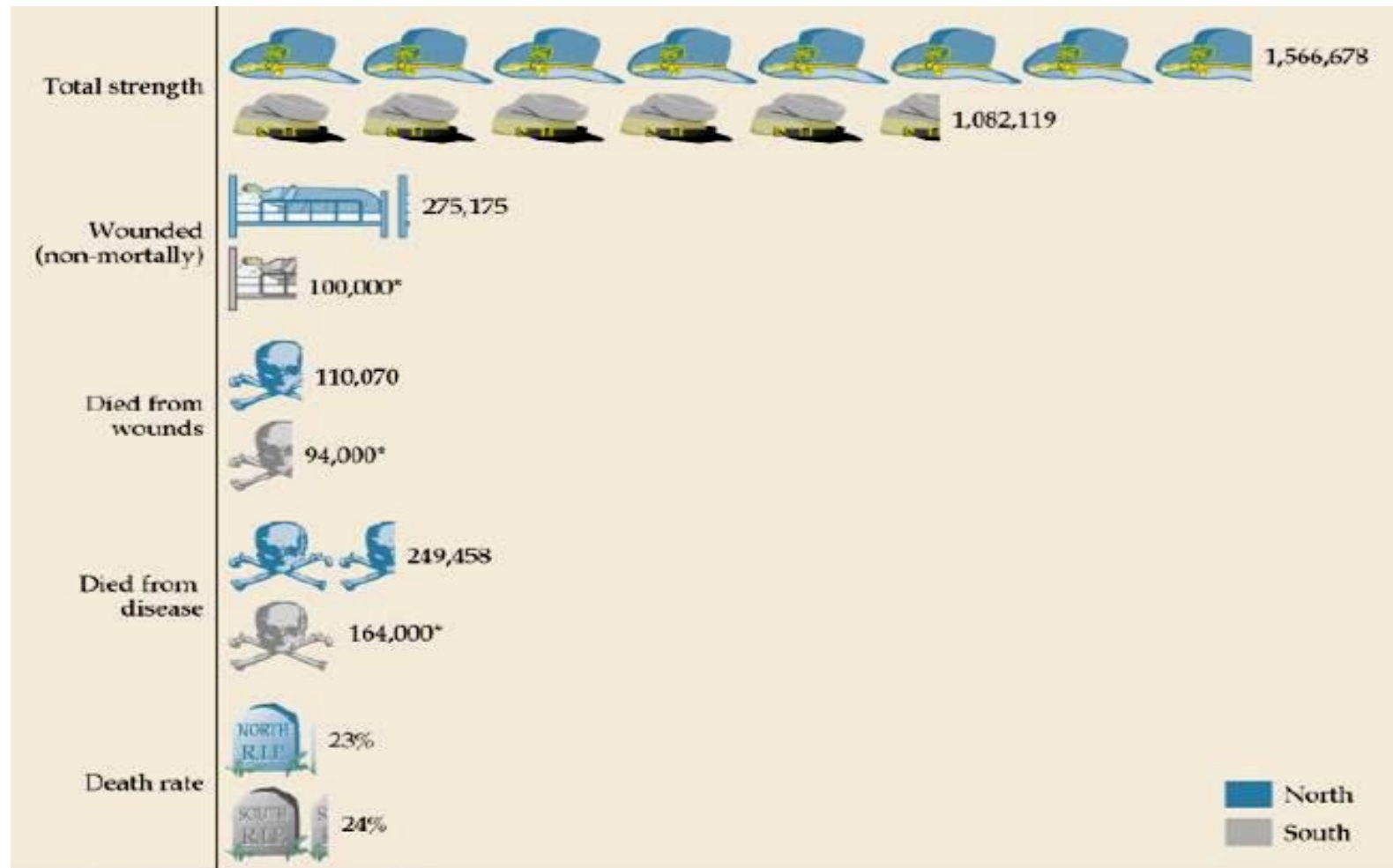


# Costs of War

- Human
  - ~360,000 Union and 260,000 Confederate soldier died
  - Combine ~500,000 wounded including many amputees
  - Disrupted:
- Economic
  - ~\$3.3 billion spent total
  - Huge :

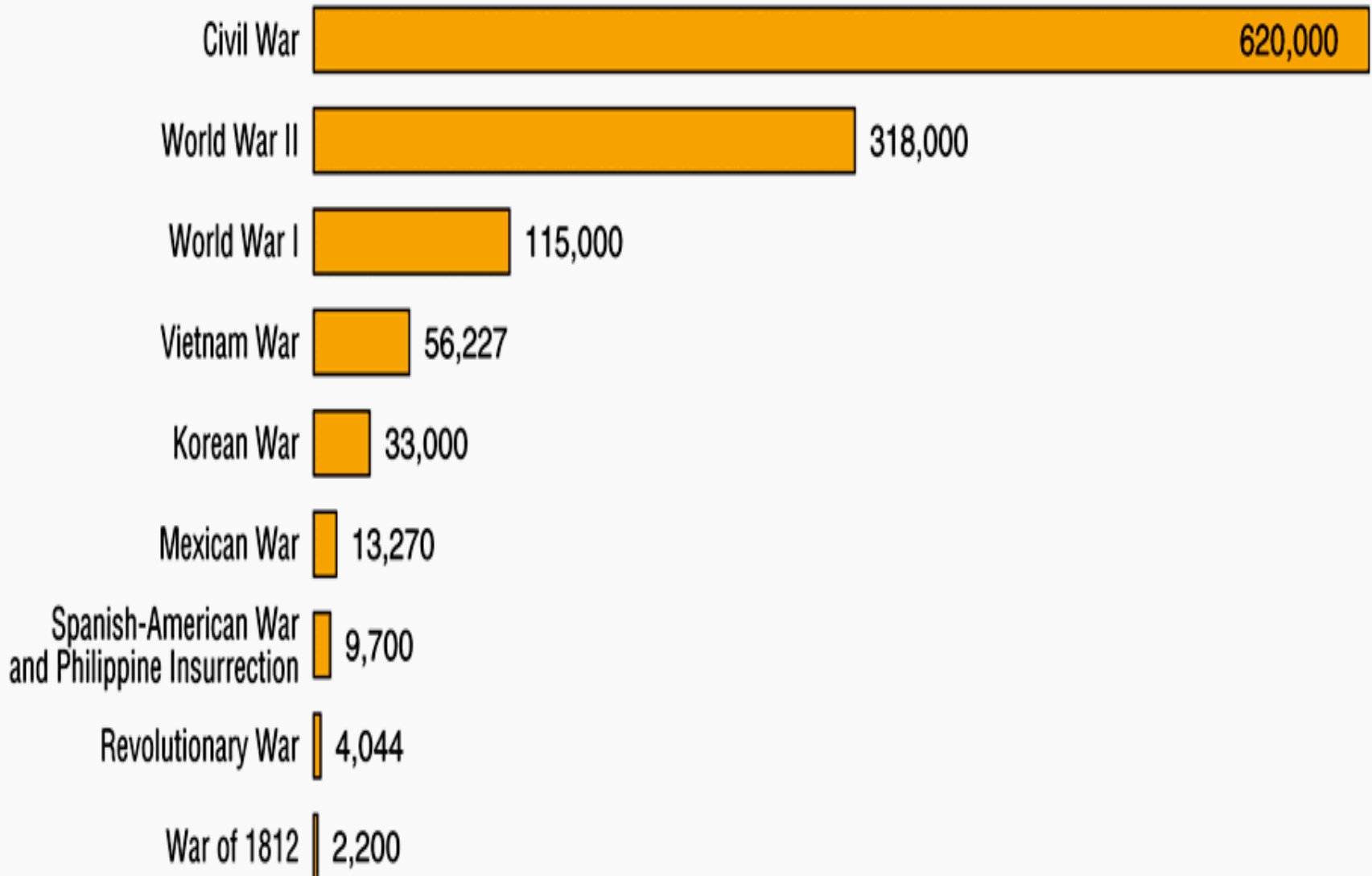


# Casualties



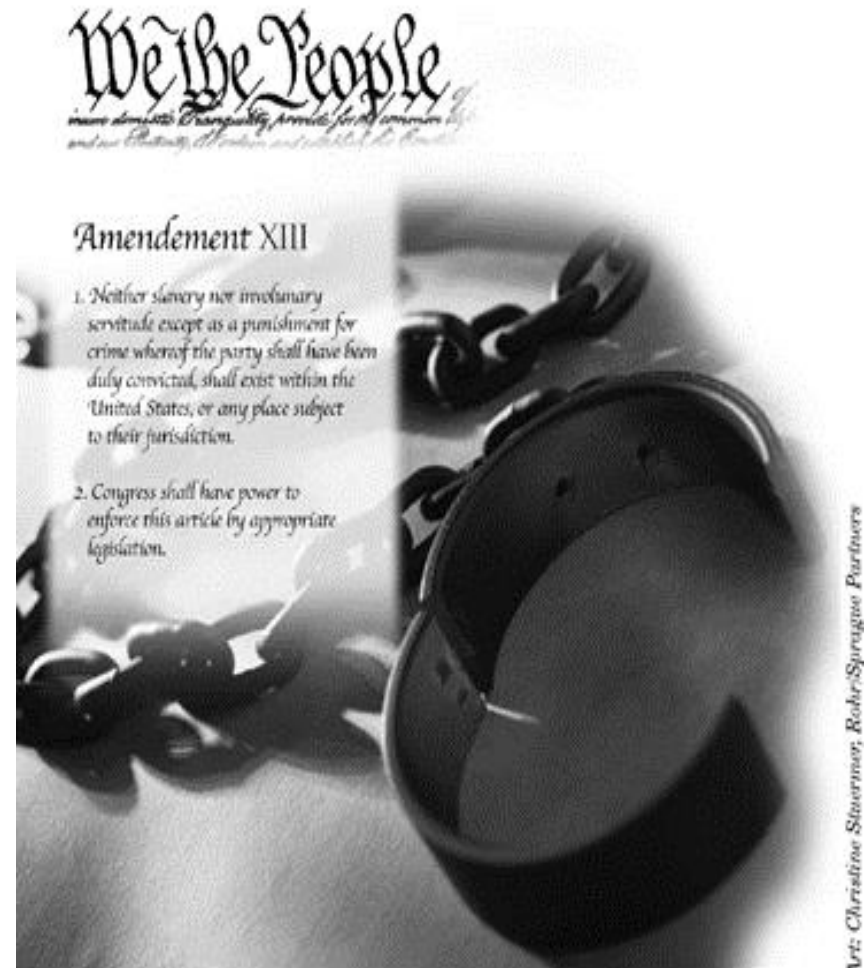
\*Confederate figures represent accepted estimates.

## Total Civil War Deaths Compared to U.S. Deaths in Other Wars



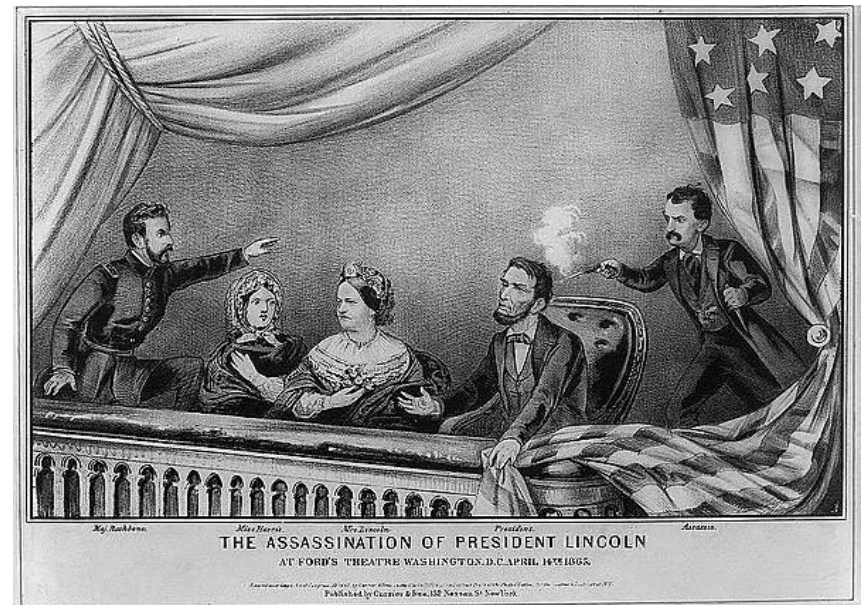
# Ending Slavery

- The 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - Passed House by narrow margin and then Senate in 1865.
  - “Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for a crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States.”



# Lincoln's Assassination

- Washington D.C.
  - April 14, 1865
  - John :
  - Ford's Theater
  - Entered President's box and shot him the back of the head
  - Died the next morning
  - 1<sup>st</sup> :



# Ford's Theater

**FORD'S THEATRE**  
THIRD FLOOR SEAT 2  
WEEK TICKET  
RIGHT IN  
FRONT OF THE THEATRE

Friday Evening, April 14th, 1865  
**THIS EVENING,**  
The Performance of the Drama in support of  
**PRESIDENT LINCOLN  
BENEFIT!**  
AND  
**LAST NIGHT  
OF MISS  
LAURA KEENE**  
AND  
**MR. JOHN DYOTT  
AND  
MR. HARRY HAWK**  
TOM TAYLOR'S CELEBRATED ECCENTRIC COMEDY  
"ONE THOUSAND NIGHTS,  
OUR AMERICAN  
**COUSIN**"  
FLORENCE TRENDLAIN  
MISS LAURA KEENE  
Miss Jennie Gourlay  
**THE OCTOBER**  
**EDWIN ADAMS**  
THE PRICES OF ADMISSION:  
Box Seats, 50 Cts. and 75 Cts.  
Orchestra, 25 Cts. and 50 Cts.  
Balcony, 10 Cts. and 25 Cts.  
J. B. FORD, Manager.



# The Execution

SURREAT. BOOTH. HAROLD.

War Department, Washington, April 20, 1865,

**\$100,000 REWARD!**

**THE MURDERER**

Of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln,  
**IS STILL AT LARGE.**

**\$50,000 REWARD**

Will be paid by this Department for his apprehension, in addition to any reward offered by Municipal Authorities or State Executives.

**\$25,000 REWARD**

Will be paid for the apprehension of JOHN B. SURREAT, one of Booth's Accomplices.

**\$25,000 REWARD**

Will be paid for the apprehension of David C. Harold, another of Booth's accomplices.

LIEUTENANT EDWARDS will be paid for any information that shall enable him to arrest or identify the above-named criminals, or their accomplices.

All persons harboring or assisting the said prisoners, or either of them, or aiding or assisting their escape, or escape, will be treated as accessories in the murder of the President and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of War, and shall be subject to trial before a Military Commission and the punishment of DEATH.

Let the stars of honor be reserved for the brave and successful of the war.

All good citizens are requested to aid public justice in this occasion. Every man should consider his own conscience charged with this solemn duty, and not suffer sleep over the execution.

**EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.**

DESCRIPTION.—BOOTH is Five Feet 1 or 2 inches high, double build, high forehead, black hair, black eyes, and wears a heavy black mustache.

JOHN B. SURREAT is about 5 feet 9 inches. Hair rather thin and dark, eyes rather light, no beard. Would weigh 145 or 150 pounds. Complexion rather pale and sallow, with white in his cheeks. Wears light-colored clothing. Shoulders square, chest broad, without protrusion, skin smooth, ears projecting at the top. Slighter build than average, but broad. Parts lighter on the right side; neck rather long. His legs are fairly set. A fine man.

DAVID C. HAROLD is five feet six inches high, hair dark, eyes blue, complexion rather brown. Tall nose, nose thick, nostrils and rocky, set small, large high, round hollow, naturally open and active, slightly above the eyes when looking at a person.

NOTES.—In addition to the above, State and other authorities have offered rewards amounting to almost one hundred thousand dollars, making an aggregate of about TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

