

DOWNLOAD PDF GETTYSBURG (THE CIVIL WAR BATTLE SERIES, VOLUME 6)

Chapter 1 : Civil War Battles (HÃ¶rbuch-Reihe) | www.nxgvision.com

Gettysburg is the sixth in a book series spanning the Civil War and describing its effects on one Southern family.. Stonewall Jackson was dead, but Confederate morale was never higher.

Overview map of the first day of the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1, Herr Ridge, McPherson Ridge and Seminary Ridge Anticipating that the Confederates would march on Gettysburg from the west on the morning of July 1, Buford laid out his defenses on three ridges west of the town: Archer and Joseph R. They proceeded easterly in columns along the Chambersburg Pike. According to lore, the Union soldier to fire the first shot of the battle was Lt. Jones returned to Gettysburg to mark the spot where he fired the first shot with a monument. Iron Brigade under Brig. Solomon Meredith enjoyed initial success against Archer, capturing several hundred men, including Archer himself. Shelby Foote wrote that the Union cause lost a man considered by many to be "the best general in the army. Abner Doubleday assumed command. Fighting in the Chambersburg Pike area lasted until about 2: By the end of the three-day battle, they had about men standing, the highest casualty percentage for one battle of any regiment, North or South. Howard raced north on the Baltimore Pike and Taneytown Road. By early afternoon, the U. The leftmost division of the XI Corps was unable to deploy in time to strengthen the line, so Doubleday was forced to throw in reserve brigades to salvage his line. The Confederate brigades of Col. Alfred Iverson suffered severe losses assaulting the I Corps division of Brig. Robinson south of Oak Hill. Barlow was wounded and captured in the attack. Howard ordered a retreat to the high ground south of town at Cemetery Hill, where he had left the division of Brig. Adolph von Steinwehr in reserve. Hancock assumed command of the battlefield, sent by Meade when he heard that Reynolds had been killed. He sent orders to Ewell that Cemetery Hill be taken "if practicable. Law had begun the march from Guilford. Both arrived late in the morning. The shape of the Union line is popularly described as a "fishhook" formation. The attack sequence was to begin with Maj. Lafayette McLaws , advanced, they unexpectedly found Maj. Sickles had been dissatisfied with the position assigned him on the southern end of Cemetery Ridge. This created an untenable salient at the Peach Orchard; Brig. His brigade of four relatively small regiments was able to resist repeated assaults by Brig. Chamberlain but possibly led by Lt. Melcher , was one of the most fabled episodes in the Civil War and propelled Col. Chamberlain into prominence after the war. It now had a full mile 1, m to advance and Rock Creek had to be crossed. This could only be done at few places and involved much delay. Greene behind strong, newly constructed defensive works. Once started, fighting was fierce: Harris of the Union 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, came under a withering attack, losing half his men. Avery was wounded early on, but the Confederates reached the crest of the hill and entered the Union breastworks, capturing one or two batteries. Seeing he was not supported on his right, Hays withdrew. His right was to be supported by Robert E. Longstreet would attack the U. Harry Pfanz judged that, after some seven hours of bitter combat, "the Union line was intact and held more strongly than before. Prior to the attack, all the artillery the Confederacy could bring to bear on the U. In his memoirs, Longstreet described their discussion as follows:

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Chapter 2 : Battle of Gettysburg - Wikipedia

"Gettysburg," Book 6 in The Civil War Battle Series was always destined to be the most troublesome novel for James Reasoner because its climax would cover the same time and place as Michael Shaara's Pulitzer-Prize winner "The Killer Angels."

Thirty cannons from the Third Corps and the Artillery Reserve held this sector. The attacking South Carolinians braved infantry volleys from the Peach Orchard and canister from all along the line. A South Carolina sergeant saw comrades fall at his side and felt his face "fanned time and time again by the deadly missiles. Kershaw lamented, "Hundreds of the bravest and best men of Carolina fell, victims of this fatal blunder. The Third Corps troops in the orchard had little chance to make a good fight. As the 2nd New Hampshire Regiment swung back to meet the 21st Mississippi, the trees in the orchard broke its line. The 2nd gave the Mississippians a ragged volley, then backed over the crest and dressed its line with care. Fearing to be cut off, he ordered the 2nd back. Twenty-one of its twenty-four officers and nearly half of its men had been shot, and its dead marked the lines it had held. When they reached the lane by the Trostle house, they prepared to limber up and leave but were told to stay where they were until a line of guns could be set up behind them on Cemetery Ridge. The battery put up a stout fight until the Mississippians overran it and captured three of its guns. After overwhelming the Union defenders, Barksdale advanced in a northeast direction as far as the Trostle farm. General Barksdale, his white hair appearing above the battle smoke "like the white plume of Navarre," urged his left regiments against the Union line by the Sherfy house, rolled it up, and shouting, "Crowd them," drove toward the left of Brig. Humphreys, who loved battle, commanded his troops from horseback on the battle line. Through personality and profanity, he held his men to their work so that a good portion of them fell back slowly and firing. He wrote his wife, "Twenty times did I [bring] my men to a halt and face about He wrote this letter to his wife from near Hagerstown, Maryland. Well, to begin anew at our first crossing of the Potomac. This was done in the rain on the 26" June. And by the way, this is the only dry day we have had since, or the only day we have not had either heavy dews or rains. We moved up though quietly not able to shoot a gun for some time. Presently we came upon the Infantry, the artillery retiring, and then we went at it in earnest. We fought for half hour or more, and drove the enemy for half a mile perhaps, and during my experience I have never seen so much damage done both parties in so short a space of time. I had 18 men killed, several mortally wounded, and about more or less wounded, some twenty only stunned by shells who have already reported for duty. My Regt suffered about as all the other Regts in the Brigd. Sixteen of my men have lost arms or legs. During the fight of the two days we captured about 11, prisoners. Here we lay down when the cannonading began. That night we were withdrawn to our original line of battle, after Lee found he could not dislodge the enemy. Pickett made several brilliant charges, but failed in driving the enemy from their walls. About 3 PM it closed, and then the gentle rain which had been falling just poured down, all the evening. The enemy at the same time fell back but where to I have no idea. We invariably whipt them off, or captured some of their men. What we are to do next, no one but Genl Lee can tell. I learn he says he intends to fight them again north of the Potomac. I am sick of Maryland, and never want to come this side of the river again. A Confederate shot, probably fired at a battery along the Emmitsburg Road, whistled in and flicked his right knee. Staff members helped him from his horse, put a tourniquet on his leg, and stretcher bearers bore him to an ambulance that carried him from the field. As he passed back among his retreating men, he puffed on a cigar, raised himself on the stretcher so that they could see him, and urged them to stand firm. That night surgeons amputated his leg.

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Chapter 3 : Gettysburg National Military Park (U.S. National Park Service)

Details about Gettysburg [The Civil War Battle Series, Volume 6] [v. 6] Be the first to write a review. Gettysburg [The Civil War Battle Series, Volume 6] [v. 6].

Since then, the flood of new literature on the Civil War has shown no sign of abating, and the list has required some serious updating. General Histories of the Civil War: Masur, *The Civil War: A Concise History* 3. McPherson, *Ordeal by Fire: The Civil War and Reconstruction* 5. Woodworth, *This Great Struggle: Sutherland, This Terrible War: The Civil War and Its Aftermath* 7. *A Military History of the Civil War* 8. McPherson, *Battle Cry of Freedom: The Era of the American Civil War* 9. Allan Nevins, *The War for the Union* 4 vols. Parish, *The American Civil War* Weigley, *A Great Civil War: Baker, Affairs of Party: The Case of Massachusetts*, Frederick J Blue, *Salmon P. A Life in Politics* Bogue, *The Earnest Men: Republicans of the Civil War Senate* Harris, *Lincoln and the War Governors* Carwardine, *Lincoln* Gallagher, *The Union War* Donald, *Charles Sumner and the Rights of Man* Donald, *Lincoln* Michael Burlingame, *Abraham Lincoln: A Life* Steiner, *An Honest Calling: The Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln* *Lincoln and the Restoration of the Union* Neely, *Lincoln and the Triumph of the Nation: Constitutional Conflict in the American Civil War* *A Chronology* Neely, *The Union Divided: Party Conflict in the Civil War North* Neely, *The Fate of Liberty: Abraham Lincoln and Civil Liberties* Paludan, *The Presidency of Abraham Lincoln* Martha Hodes, *Mourning Lincoln* Silbey, *A Respectable Minority: The Committee on the Conduct of the War* Taylor, *William Henry Seward: Trefousse, The Radical Republicans: Van Deusen, William Henry Seward* Michael Vorenberg, *Final Freedom: Brian McGinty, Lincoln and the Court* Neff, *Justice in Blue and Gray: A Legal History of the Civil War* Wilson, *The Business of Civil War: Jaffa, Crisis of the House Divided: Jacksonian Politics and the Onset of the Civil War* Hess, *The Union Soldier in Battle: Enduring the Ordeal of Combat* James Moorhead, *American Apocalypse: Ash, When the Yankees Came: Conflict and Chaos in the Occupied South*, Ball, *Financial Failure and Confederate Defeat* Ballard, *A Long Shadow: Jefferson Davis and the Final Days of the Confederacy* Glatthaar, *Soldiering in the Army of Northern Virginia: James Brewer, The Confederate Negro: Lee and His Image in American Society* Jefferson Davis and the Failure of Confederate Nationalism Drew Gilpin Faust, *Mothers of Invention: Gallagher, The Confederate War* Vann Woodward Raimondo Luraghi, *The Southern Navy: A New History of Reconstruction* Rable, *The Confederate Republic: A Revolt Against Politics* *Women and the Crisis of Southern Nationalism* Sutherland, *Seasons of War: The Ordeal of a Confederate Community*, Thomas, *The Confederacy as a Revolutionary Experience* Thomas, *The Confederate Nation, Intellectual Life and the American South*, 2 vols Wise, *Lifeline of the Confederacy: Blockade Running During the Civil War* Woodworth, *Jefferson Davis and His Generals: The Failure of Confederate Command in the West* *The Rise and Fall of the Confederacy*, John Majewski, *Modernizing a Slave Economy: The Old Army in War and Peace* *Reality and Myth* *Factions and Ideas in Confederate Strategy* *Johnston and the Defence of Richmond* Michael Fellman, *Inside War: Fishel, The Secret War for the Union: The Failure of Moderation in the Struggle for the Union* Harsh, *Confederate Tide Rising: Lee and the Making of Southern Strategy*, *An Essay in Confederate Military History* Jamieson, *Attack and Die: Charles Royster, The Destructive War: Turner, Victory Rode the Rails: Harry Williams, Lincoln and His Generals* Hess, *Civil War Infantry Tactics: Training, Combat, and Small-Unit Effectiveness*

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Chapter 4 : Civil War Battles | HistoryNet

Synopsis. Gettysburg is the sixth in a tenbook series spanning the Civil War and describing its effects on one Southern family. Stonewall Jackson was dead, but Confederate morale was never higher.

He graduated from the United States Military Academy in and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 1st U. He served later in the 2nd Artillery, and then the 1st Dragoons heavy cavalry , where he demonstrated personal bravery in Washington Territory , fighting in the Indian Wars. Army and was appointed a captain of artillery in the Confederate States Army. Tried in combat successfully in the Battle of Seven Pines in June , he was promoted to brigadier general and command of a brigade of North Carolinians in Maj. During the Seven Days Battles , Pender was an aggressive brigade commander. He was wounded in the arm at the Battle of Glendale , but recovered quickly enough to rejoin his brigade and fight at Cedar Mountain , Second Manassas where he received a minor head wound from an exploding shell , Harpers Ferry , and Battle of Sharpsburg. At Sharpsburg, Pender arrived in the nick of time with A. Hill after a mile march to save the Army of Northern Virginia from serious defeat on its right flank. At Fredericksburg , he was wounded again, in his left arm, but the bone was unbroken, so he continued in command, despite the spectacle of him riding around bleeding. At Chancellorsville , on May 2, , A. On the following day, Pender was wounded in the arm yet again, this time a minor injury from a spent bullet that had killed an officer who stood in front of him. Following the death of Jackson, Gen. Lee reorganized his army and promoted A. Hill to command the newly formed Third Corps. Pender, at the young age of 29, was promoted to major general and division command. He was well regarded by his superiors. Lee wrote to Jefferson Davis, "Pender is an excellent officer, attentive, industrious and brave; has been conspicuous in every battle, and, I believe, wounded in almost all of them. On July 1, , his division moved in support of Maj. Heth encountered stronger resistance from the Union I Corps than he expected and was repulsed in his first assault. Uncharacteristically for the normally aggressive Pender, he did not immediately charge in to assist Heth, but took up positions on Herr Ridge and awaited developments. He was wounded in action and could not request the assistance from Pender he had earlier refused. Hill ordered Pender to attack the new Union position on Seminary Ridge at about 4 p. The minute assault by three of his brigades was very bloody and the brigade of Brig. Scales was almost completely destroyed by Union artillery canister fire. On July 2, Pender was posted near the Lutheran Seminary. Pender was wounded in the thigh by a shell fragment fired from Cemetery Hill, and turned command over to Brig. Pender was evacuated to Staunton, Virginia , where an artery in his leg ruptured on July Surgeons amputated his leg in an attempt to save him, but he died a few hours later. The loss of Major-General Pender is severely felt by the army and the country. He served with this army from the beginning of the war, and took a distinguished part in all its engagements. Wounded on several occasions, he never left his command in action until he received the injury that resulted in his death. His promise and usefulness as an officer were only equaled by the purity and excellence of his private life. Pender, wounded by a shell, and since dead. No man fell during this bloody battle of Gettysburg more regretted than he, nor around whose youthful brow were clustered brighter rays of glory.

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Chapter 5 : Battle Of Gettysburg | HistoryNet

Thus begins GETTYSBURG, the sixth volume in the Brannon family saga that has b The victory at Chancellorsville had come against overwhelming odds, and the Union army was in retreat. In less than a year, the Federals had been pushed back from the outskirts of Richmond and now virtually out of Virginia.

Casualties at Gettysburg totaled 23, for the Union 3, dead, 14, wounded, 5, missing. Volunteers; their ranks in the U. Army were usually lower. The campaign began under a dark shadow: The Army of Northern Virginia reorganized from two corps to three, with Lt. Hill commanding the newly formed Third Corps. The Army of Northern Virginia was about to invade enemy territory with two of its three corps commanders newly appointed to their positions, and the secretive, self-reliant Jackson had done little to prepare them for this level of command. Total casualties from that one-day battle exceeded 23, Cut off by the advancing Army of the Potomac, from June 25 until the night of July 2, Stuart lost all communication with the rest of the Confederate army, leaving Lee to operate blindly deep in enemy territory. On June 28, a military engineer, Maj. He immediately ordered his scattered corps to concentrate in a manner that would allow each to be quickly reinforced by another. He hoped to draw Lee into attacking him on high ground along Pipe Steam Creek. He issued orders to his subordinates to not bring on a general engagement until the army could concentrate its forces. Fate had other plans. His men fought tenaciously, and Reynolds was shot dead during the fighting. Howard was already on the fieldâ€”and assess whether or not the battle should be fought there. Hancock, seeing the strong defensive position offered by the hills near Gettysburg, chose to stand, and Meade ordered the other corps to the little crossroads town. Lee expressed a desire for General Ewell to assault the hills without waiting for further reinforcement, but he failed to make it an express order. Ewell did not press his tired men forward, giving Meade time to reinforce the troops on the hills. But the Federals had failed to place troops upon those hills, as Lee learned from an early morning reconnaissance report. This cost valuable time but, as events turned out, a Union general was about to present them an unexpected opportunity. The left was held by Major General Daniel Sickles , who owed his military rank to his political importance in the essential state of New York. Dissatisfied with his position at the lower end of Cemetery Ridge, he took it upon himself to advance his III Corps nearly a half-mile west toward the Emmitsburg Pike and open high ground in a wheat field near a peach orchard. The move dangerously stretched his 10,man corps. Above the blood-soaked fields, a similar drama was playing out on Little Round Top. Warren, had discovered the potentially disastrous situation and sent messages to Sickles, who could not send even a single regiment by that time. The fate of the Union Army, at that moment, rested on the shoulders of 1, men of the 83rd Pennsylvania, 44th New York, 16th Michigan and 20th Maine regiments. He ordered a countercharge. Convinced they were outnumbered, the men of the 15th and 47th Alabama retreated onto Big Round Top. By the time the sun went down on the second day at Gettysburg, the Union left still held, but III Corps would no longer be a significant factor in the battle, and V Corps had been badly mauled. Meanwhile, a desperate contest was taking place on the slope of Cemetery Hill. For an hour they struggled across rough ground while Union batteries threw shot and shell among them, but when they got far enough up the slopes, the Federals could not depress their barrels enough to fire into them, and the Rebels routed infantry of the XI Corps. Union regiments pulled from one area of Cemetery Hill to plug a gap created by the retreat created their own gap, and Confederate infantry poured through. Arriving after dark, they formed up and charged into the Rebels who were fighting with artillerymen around the Union guns. The Confederates fell back. In one of the ironic events of the war, the 7th West Virginia, which had been the 7th Virginia Union until June 20 when West Virginia was admitted as a state, fought hand to hand with the 7th Virginia of the Confederacy, capturing a nephew of their own regimental commander. The long day of bloodshed finally ended. Meade called together his commanders for a council of war. James Johnston Pettigrew, Maj. Isaac Ridgeway Trimble, and the recently arrived division of Maj. In all, approximately 15, men were to advance three-quarters of a mile across open ground, climb fences along the

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roads, and charge up the gradual but steep slope of Cemetery Ridge to assail a force of about 60,000, but the Federals had reinforcements close by. One nearly struck Meade, standing outside his headquarters. For a time, Federal guns replied, until the order came down to conserve ammunition for the attack that was obviously coming. Edward Porter Alexander, sent word for Longstreet to bring up his men. Through shot, shell, canister and rifle fire, the long Confederate line surged forward. Near the Union center, it broke through temporarily until reinforcements drove it back. As the survivors straggled back to Confederate lines at Seminary Ridge, many of them passed Robert E. Lee. Aftermath On July 4, Lee started a mile-long train of hospital wagons down the road to Virginia. The Army of the Potomac did not pursue, for which Meade would be soundly criticized. He remained in command of that army for the rest of the war, even after Ulysses S. Grant was promoted to lieutenant general, placed over all Northern armies and attached himself to the Army of the Potomac. Lee offered his resignation to Confederate president Jefferson Davis, but it was refused and he, too, remained in command for the rest of the war. An estimated tons of ammunition was fired during the three days of fighting. The speech was extremely short by the standards of the day and received scant notice at the time, but its concise, powerful wording has made it one of the best-known public addresses in all of history. Contrary to popular myth, Lincoln did not scribble the speech on the back of an envelope on his way to Gettysburg but wrote several drafts. The last bodies would not be retrieved from battlefield graves and reinterred in the cemetery until months after the dedication ceremonies. John Buford, whose cavalry fired the first shots of the battle, died December 16, His death is thought to have resulted from typhoid fever and a body weakened by exhaustion. He received a deathbed promotion to major general, post-dated to July 1, Civilians at Gettysburg were left to deal with the thousands of wounded. Homes and public buildings became hospitals, and diseases born of infection and unsanitary conditions made living in the town risky. Volunteers came from the North and the South, however, to aid in caring for the wounded, burying the dead, and piling and burning carcasses of horses and mules killed in the fighting. During the battle, a random bullet went through the door of a house, striking and killing year-old Mary Virginia Jenny Wade. She was the only civilian killed during the battle. Banner image by Brian King. Form your ranks again when you get back to cover. We want all good men to hold together now. With these words, General Robert E. Lee had hurled his army against the Federal positions, storming their right, left and center in turn. Although badly mauled, the Army of the Potomac under Maj. George Gordon Meade held firm and ultimately drove back the Rebel fury. Maintaining a prolonged defense in central Pennsylvania was now impossible, and the commander of the Army of Northern Virginia had only one choice left open to him – retreat. Nevertheless, Lee would not move hastily and determined to remain in the field for 24 hours to prepare his retreat, especially the transportation of his wounded. Read the full article here. Battle; James Longstreet; J. On January 20, 1862, the members of the A. The occasion was Robert E. Lee's address to the members of the A. The guest speaker that evening was General Cullen A. Battle of Greensboro, N. C. His audience that evening consisted of true believers in the Lost Cause who had come to relive the glory days of the war. As one of a dwindling group of senior officers of the Army of Northern Virginia who could speak of those bygone days from personal experience, he held his elderly audience in the palm of his hand. Mostly his address was a routine recitation of Confederate valor in the face of overwhelming odds, producing a glorious victory for Southern arms. More Battle of Gettysburg Articles Weaponry:

Chapter 6 : Battle Crater, Jun 23 | Video | www.nxgvision.com

(The sixth book in the Civil War Battle series) A novel by James Reasoner As the two eldest Bannon sons, Will and Mac, see action during the Battle of Gettysburg, their family awaits word of the fate of their two sons as rumors spread about the large number of casualties.

Chapter 7 : Gettysburg College - Top Civil War Books & Articles

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Dr. Mark DePue discusses the most famous and iconic battle of the American Civil War.

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The Battle of Gettysburg, Volume 2 by Franklin Aretas Haskell out of 5 stars - The Civil War: Gettysburg The Civil War Series Vol. 1 by Champ Clark (, Hard.

Chapter 9 : William Dorsey Pender - Wikipedia

When Union forces clashed with a much smaller Confederate army in the Battle of Chancellorsville, Robert E. Lee seized victory with what many consider to be his strategic masterpiece.