

DOWNLOAD PDF MEMORIAL OF SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Chapter 1 : United States Army of the Potomac Corps, 6th () [WorldCat Identities]

The Society of the Army of the Potomac was a military society founded in which was composed of officers and enlisted men who served with the Army of the Potomac.

Background[edit] George Meade " was a career military officer from Pennsylvania who is best known for his role as a Union general during the Civil War. He began working as a civil engineer for railroad companies and the Department of War until reenlisting in the army in Meade fought in the Mexican"American War and was promoted to first lieutenant for his heroic actions at the Battle of Monterrey. From the s until the onset of the Civil War in , Meade was involved in coastal surveying and designing lighthouses, mainly for the Corps of Topographical Engineers. He was promoted to brigadier general at the beginning of war, but was badly wounded at the Battle of Glendale in He recovered and led forces during major battles, including Antietam and Fredericksburg. In June , Meade replaced General Joseph Hooker as commanding officer of the Army of the Potomac , and fought his greatest battle only days later at Gettysburg , the bloodiest battle of the war. He succeeding in defeating General Robert E. Lee and the Confederate forces, but was criticized by President Abraham Lincoln for allowing Confederate forces to retreat to Virginia. Unlike many Civil War generals, there were no calls for a memorial to Meade after his death in because he was not popular with Lincoln, Grant, or his fellow officers, though he was considered a hero in his native Pennsylvania. Members of the Pennsylvania congressional delegation lobbied Congress to approve the sculpture and an act of Congress authorized its erection on January 21, Because the memorial was a gift from the state of Pennsylvania, a Meade Memorial Commission was appointed by the state governor. The commission, led by John W. Frazier, a veteran who fought with Meade at Gettysburg, was composed of architects, artists, and planners who agreed on very little. Frazier was considered abusive and tactless, sending rude letters to the CFA and demanding certain requirements for the memorial. Following his death, the memorial commission finally chose a sculptor, a Pennsylvania native named Charles Grafly " Although Grafly was at the peak of his career, the CGA was hesitant in approving him to design the sculpture because his symbolic works had been criticized for being incomprehensible. The CFA finally agreed to consider Grafly and following several months of negotiations and changes, a preliminary sculpture design was approved in August Before the memorial was installed, the last of the old Botanic Garden greenhouses were demolished and the Bartholdi Fountain was moved to make way. Piccirilli Brothers carved the memorial and the project contractor was the George A. By the time of the dedication, many of the GAR and Society of the Army of the Potomac members who championed the memorial had died and only a few Civil War veterans were able to attend the ceremony. Wilbur , Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon , Secretary of Labor James J. Davis , and Senator Simeon D. Fess , the acting chairman of the memorial commission. White, temporary pavilions adorned with greenery, national shields, and the coat of arms of Pennsylvania were built around the memorial for invited guests and members of the public. On either side of the memorial was the national flag ; the left flag from the Civil War era had 35 stars and the right flag was the current starred flag. Fulton gave the invocation and Reverend J. Pershing led the dedicatory prayer. Fisher presented the memorial on behalf of the state of Pennsylvania to Coolidge on behalf of the American people. The conflict in which he took such an important part has long since passed away. The peace which he loved has come. The reconciliation which he sought is complete. The loyalty to the flag which he followed is universal. Through all of this shines his own immortal flame. He was able to finish his speech and the crowds cheered him. The ceremony concluded with the band playing " Taps ". Pennsylvania Representative William F. It stands in front of the E. The memorial is sited in the center of a public plaza and small park. Meade is depicted in his military uniform and standing at the front of the sculpture. A male, winged figure representing War is on the rear side of the sculpture and is flanked by two memorial tablets. Six allegorical figures representing qualities the artist believed necessary in a great military leader are on the sides of the sculpture: The figure representing Loyalty holds a wreath and garlands behind Meade representing his

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accomplishments. The female figure representing Fame is behind Loyalty and is supported by the male figure of Energy. Behind Chivalry is the male figure of Progress and male figure of Military Courage. The latter is locking arms with War. A gold finial of the state seal of Pennsylvania is at the top of the memorial. The Milford pink granite base is 7.

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Chapter 2 : The Society of the Army of the Potomac

Re-union ~ Society of the Army of the Potomac May 6 & 7, PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIGNAL CORPS. The thirteenth annual re-union of this Association was held in Colonel Buchler's Hall.

It is not intended to be--and should not be used as--a source of modern, up-to-date information regarding atheistic issues. Next, I wish to congratulate you that you are all alive. I congratulate you all that you are members of the Army of the Potomac. I believe that no better army ever marched under the flag of any nation. There was no difficulty that discouraged you; no defeat that disheartened you. For years you bore the heat and burden of battle; for years you saw your comrades torn by shot and shell, but wiping the tears from your cheeks you marched on with greater determination than ever to fight to the end. To the Army of the Potomac belong: I congratulate you because you fought for the Republic, and I thank you for your courage. For by you the United States was kept on the map of the world, and our flag was kept floating. If not for your work, neither would have been there. You removed from it the only stain that was ever on it. You fought not only the battle of the Union, but of the whole world. I congratulate you that you live in a period when the North has attained a higher moral altitude than was ever attained by any nation. You now live in a country which believes in absolute freedom for all. In this country any man may reap what he sows and may give his honest thought to his fellow-men. It is wonderful to think what this Nation was before the Army of the Potomac came into existence. It believed in liberty as the convict believer in liberty. It was a country where men that had honest thoughts were ostracized. I thank you and your courage for what we are. Nothing ennobles a man so much as fighting for the right. Whoever fights for the wrong wounds himself. I believe that every man who fought in the Union army came out a stronger and a better and a nobler man. I believe in this country. I am so young and so full of enthusiasm that I am a believer in National growth. I want this country to be territorial and to become larger than it is. I want a country worthy of Chicago. They are our islands. They belong to this continent and it is a piece of impudence for any other nation to think of owning them. We want to grow. Such is the extravagance of my ambition that I even want the Sandwich Islands. They say that these islands are too far away from us; that they are two thousand miles from our shores. But they are nearer to our shores than to any other. I want a naval station there. I want America to be mistress of the Pacific. Then there is another thing in my mind. I want to grow North and South. I want Canada -- good people -- good land. I want that country. I do not want to steal it, but I want it. I want to go South with this Nation. My idea is this: There is only air enough between the Isthmus of Panama and the North Pole for one flag. A country that guarantees liberty to all cannot be too large. If any of these people are ignorant, we will educate them; give them the benefit of our free schools. Another thing -- I might as well sow a few seeds for next fall. I have heard many reasons why the South failed in the Rebellion, and why with the help of Northern dissensions and a European hatred the South did not succeed. I will tell you. In my judgment, the South failed, not on account of its army, but from other conditions. Luckily for us, the South had always been in favor of free trade. Secondly -- The South raised and sold raw material, and when, the war came it had no foundries, no factories, and no looms to weave the cloth for uniforms; no shops to make munitions; of war, and it had to get what supplies it could by running the blockade. We of the North had the cloth to clothe our soldiers, shops to make our bayonets; we had all the curious wheels that invention had produced, and had labor and genius, the power of steam, and the water to make what we needed, and we did not require anything from any other country. Suppose this whole country raised raw material and shipped it out, we would be in the condition that the South was. We want this Nation to be independent of the whole world. A nation to be ready to settle questions of dispute by war should be in a condition of absolute independence. For that reason I want all the wheels turning in this country, all the chimneys full of fire, all the looms running, the iron red hot everywhere. I want to see all mechanics having plenty of work with good wages and good homes for their families, good food, schools for their children, plenty of clothes, and enough to take care of a child if it happens to take sick. I am for the independence of

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America, the growth of America physically, mentally, and every other way. The time will come when all nations combined cannot take that flag out of the sky. I want to see this country so that if a deluge sweeps every other nation from the face of the globe we would have all we want made right here by our factories, by American brain and hand. I thank you that the republic still lives. I thank you that we are all lovers of freedom, I thank you for having helped establish a Government where every child has an opportunity, and where every avenue of advancement is open to all. He painstakingly scanned in these works and put them on disks for others to have available. Fields makes these disks available for only the cost of the media. Files made available from the Bank of Wisdom may be freely reproduced and given away, but may not be sold. Reproducible Electronic Publishing can defeat censorship. The Bank of Wisdom is a collection of the most thoughtful, scholarly and factual books. These computer books are reprints of suppressed books and will cover American and world history; the Biographies and writings of famous persons, and especially of our nations Founding Fathers. They will include philosophy and religion. The Bank of Wisdom is always looking for more of these old, hidden, suppressed and forgotten books that contain needed facts and information for today. If you have such books please contact us, we need to give them back to America.

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Chapter 3 : Army of the Potomac - Ohio History Central

Society of the Army of the Potomac topic. The Society of the Army of the Potomac was a military society founded in which was composed of officers and enlisted men who served with the Army of the Potomac during the American Civil War.

History[edit] The Army of the Potomac was created in but was then only the size of a corps relative to the size of Union armies later in the war. Its nucleus was called the Army of Northeastern Virginia, under Brig. The arrival in Washington, D. McClellan dramatically changed the makeup of that army. On July 26, , the Department of the Shenandoah , commanded by Maj. During the time that the Army of Virginia existed, the Army of the Potomac was headquartered on the Virginia Peninsula , and then outside Washington, D. The army was divided by Ambrose Burnside into three grand divisions of two corps each with a Reserve composed of two more. Hooker abolished the grand divisions. Thereafter the individual corps, seven of which remained in Virginia, reported directly to army headquarters. Hooker also created a Cavalry Corps by combining units that previously had served as smaller formations. In late , two corps were sent West, andâ€” in â€” the remaining five corps were recombined into three. For more detail, see the section Corps below. After the end of the war, it was disbanded on June 28, , shortly following its participation in the Grand Review of the Armies. The Army of the Potomac was also the name given to General P. However, the name was eventually changed to the Army of Northern Virginia , which became famous under General Robert E. In the Society of the Army of the Potomac was formed as a veterans association. It had its last reunion in Smith , Charles P. Because this arrangement would be too hard to control in battle, President Lincoln issued an order on March 13, , dividing the army into six corps headed by Sumner, Banks despite being in the Shenandoah Valley and not part of the main army , McDowell, Heintzelman, and Keyes, the highest-ranking officers. McClellan was not happy with this, as he had intended to wait until the army had been tested in battle before judging which generals were suitable for corps command. After the Battle of Williamsburg on May 5, McClellan requested and obtained permission to create two additions corps; these became the V Corps, headed by Brig. Franklin, both personal favorites of his. The Pennsylvania Reserves, in particular, suffered heavy losses including its division commander, who was captured by the Confederates, and two of its three brigadiers John F. Reynolds , also captured, and George Meade , who was wounded. Keyes and one of the two IV Corps divisions were left behind permanently as part of the newly-created Department of the James, while the other division, commanded by Brig. Pope blamed the loss at Second Bull Run on Porter, who was court-martialed and spent much of his life attempting to get himself exonerated. In the Maryland Campaign, the Army of the Potomac had six corps. Mansfield just two days prior to Antietam, where he was killed in action. At Antietam, the I and XII Corps were the first Union outfits to fight and both corps suffered enormous casualties plus the loss of their commanders so that they were down to near-division strength and their brigades at regimental strength after the battle was over. When Burnside took over command of the army from McClellan in the fall, he formed the army into four Grand Divisions. Following Fredericksburg, Burnside was removed from command of the army and replaced by Joe Hooker. Hooker immediately abolished the Grand Divisions and also for the first time organized the cavalry into a proper corps led by George Stoneman instead of having them ineffectually scattered among infantry divisions. The I, II, and XII Corps retained the same commanders they had had during the Fredericksburg campaign, but the other corps got new commanders once again. William Franklin also left the army for the same reason. Edwin Sumner, who was in his 60s and exhausted from campaigning, departed as well and died a few months later. The I and V Corps were not significantly engaged during the Chancellorsville campaign. George Stoneman had been removed from command of the cavalry corps by Hooker after a poor performance during the Chancellorsville campaign and replaced by Alfred Pleasanton. George Meade was suddenly appointed the commander of the army on June 28, a mere three days before the battle of Gettysburg. One corps commander Reynolds was killed, another

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Sickles lost a leg and was permanently out of the war, and a third Hancock was badly wounded and never completely recovered from his injuries. The VI Corps had not been significantly engaged and was mostly used to plug up holes in the line during the battle. For the remainder of the war, corps were added and subtracted from the army. Those parts of the IV Corps that remained on the Peninsula were reassigned to the Department of Virginia and disbanded on October 1, 1862. Eight of these corps seven infantry, one cavalry served in the army during 1862, but due to attrition and transfers, the army was reorganized in March 1863 with only four corps: Of the original eight, I and III Corps were disbanded due to heavy casualties and their units combined into other corps. The IX Corps returned to the army in 1863, after being assigned to the West in 1862 and then served alongside, but not as part of, the Army of the Potomac from March to May 24, 1863. On March 26, 1863, that division was also assigned to Sheridan for the closing campaigns of the war. Grant, general-in-chief of all Union armies, located his headquarters with the Army of the Potomac and provided operational direction to Meade from May to April 1863, but Meade retained command of the Army of the Potomac. McDowell as "Army of Northeastern Virginia".

Chapter 4 : Society of the Army of the Potomac

Footnote: The Society of the Army of the Potomac held its first reunion on July 5, in New York. It was created as a fraternal organization with the aim of commemorating Civil War veterans and preserving a record of their actions during the war.

Chapter 5 : Army Of Potomac

The Society of the Army of the Potomac Report of the Sixteenth Annual Re-Union, at Baltimore, MD, May 6 and 7, by Unknown Author The Constitution of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and by-Laws and Register of the New York Society, by Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

Chapter 6 : SOCIETY OF THE Army Of The Potomac Medal Pendant - \$ | PicClick

SOCIETY OF THE Army Of The Potomac Medal Pendant - \$ this item is the pendant or "drop" from a Society of the Army of the Potomac medal It consists of a brass starburst background with alternating arms of red and white enamel arranged in a cross-like fashion superimposed over it.

Chapter 7 : Ulysses Grant Union Army General Chief, Aug 4 | Video | www.nxgvision.com

During the American Civil War, the Army of the Potomac was the Union's primary army operating in the East. Organized in July 1862, this force confronted the Confederacy's Army of Northern Virginia throughout the conflict.

Chapter 8 : George Gordon Meade () - Find A Grave Memorial

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Chapter 9 : Army of the Potomac Organization at Gettysburg

The Army of the Potomac was the principal Union Army in the Eastern Theater of the American Civil War. It was created in July shortly after the First Battle of Bull Run and was disbanded in May following the surrender of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia in April.