
From The Rapidan To Richmond And The Spottsylvania Campaign

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"From Orange Court House, Virginia, the road running northeast into Culpeper crosses Morton's Ford of the Rapidan River, which, in December, 1863, lay between the "Federal Army of the Potomac" and the "Confederate Army of Northern Virginia." The Ford is nineteen miles from Orange Court House."

This work fills a tremendous gap in our available knowledge in a

fundamental area of Civil War studies, that of basic quotidian information on the weather in the theater of operations in the vicinity of Washington, D.C., and Richmond, Virginia. Krick adds to the daily records kept by amateur meteorologists in these two locations. Anecdotal descriptions of weather found in contemporary soldiers' dairies and correspondence combines these scattered records into a chronology of weather information that also includes daybreak and sunset times for each day. The information in *Civil War Weather in Virginia* is indispensable for students of the Civil War in the vital northern Virginia/Maryland theater of operations.

This historic book may have numerous typos and missing text. Purchasers can usually download a free scanned copy of the original book (without typos) from the publisher. Not indexed. Not

illustrated. 1883 edition. Excerpt: ... CHAPTER II. The movement to Centreville--Meade advances against Lee, who is forced to withdraw beyond the Rapidan. By the 9th of October some of the troops sent away in the summer were returned to the army, and a good many recruits had been sent to it, so that the subject of a movement by the right flank was resumed. On the afternoon of the 7th a signal despatch from General Stuart to General Fitzhugh Lee was read by our signal officer on Pony Mountain, directing him to draw three days' hard bread and bacon, which indicated a movement of some kind, supposed to be a cavalry operation on our right; and Prince's division of the Third Corps was ordered to James City to support Kilpatrick's cavalry division. On the 8th General Sedgwick reported indications of a movement of the enemy on our right. On the 9th General Meade and myself rode to Cedar Mountain to have a better look at the country in the direction of a certain pass through Southwest Mountain, having in view the movement by the right flank. Soon after we reached the mountain information was received from the Sixth Corps pickets that there was infantry among the troops moving on our right, and before we left the mountain columns of infantry, as well as cavalry, were seen by us across the upper Rapidan, moving in the direction of Madison Court House. General Pleasanton, commanding the Cavalry Corps, was strongly impressed with the idea that the Confederate Government intended to abandon Virginia, and that this movement on our right was a feint, under cover of which the Army of Northern Virginia was to be withdrawn from the Rapidan to Richmond, so that the Confederate authorities could abandon that city under its protection. General

Lee, in his report of this operation, states that...

Before the Virginia Division, of the Army of Northern Virginia, at Their Annual Meeting, Held in the Capitol in Richmond, Va., Oct. 29th, 1879

In the Footsteps of Grant and Lee

The Wilderness Through Cold Harbor

The War Between the States, 1862-1865

Lee's Last Campaign

The Campaign in the Wilderness of Virginia

This graphic account of soldier life in the Army of Northern Virginia was written by a private in the First Company of the Richmond Howitzers, Virginia Artillery.

Example in this ebook The First Days of the War The flash and the dull roar of a 10-inch mortar, April 12, 1861, announced to a startled countryside the firing of the opening gun of the Civil War. Two days later Fort Sumter surrendered. The reverberations of this shot were to shake the very foundations of the Nation. Gone was the period of apathy and indecision. Events now moved with lightning-like rapidity. On April 15, Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 volunteers, and soon troops were pouring into Washington. On May 23, Virginia voted to ratify the Ordinance of Secession, and the next day columns of Federal troops crossed the Potomac and seized Alexandria and Arlington Heights. Eight days later Richmond became the capital of the Confederacy and the chief objective of the Federal armies in the East. Stretching from the Ohio to Chesapeake Bay, Virginia constituted the wealthiest and most populous state of the Confederacy. Here were to be found rich natural resources and a heavy network of railroads and highways for military transport. These military advantages, however, were somewhat offset by the deep waters which flanked much of the state, increasing its vulnerability to Federal attack. Straight across the path of one of the main high roads to Richmond from the north lay Manassas, a small railroad settlement, only a few miles east of the Bull Run Mountains. Here

the Orange and Alexandria Railroad formed a junction with the Manassas Gap line which extended westward through the Blue Ridge to Strasburg, near Winchester. By seizure of this significant junction, located approximately 25 miles southwest of Washington, the Federal army could follow the Orange and Alexandria southwest to Gordonsville and thence proceed by the Virginia Central eastward to Richmond. This, with good supporting highways, would assure an overland approach that would avoid many of the natural barriers found in the shortest route by Aquia Creek and Fredericksburg. The significance of Manassas was likewise apparent to the Confederates. As early as May 6, Col. St. George Cocke, commanding the Potomac Department, had received a dispatch from Gen. Robert E. Lee: "You are desired to post at Manassas Gap Junction a force sufficient to defend that point against an attack likely to be made against it by troops from Washington." The first troops to arrive were two raw, undrilled, and ununiformed Irish regiments from Alexandria, armed with altered muskets. By May 14, Cocke was able to write Lee that he had succeeded in assembling a force of 918 men at Manassas. That he had a clear grasp of the military significance of the area is seen in his dispatch to Lee the next day: "It is obvious, sir, with a strong corps d'armee at Manassas, and at least a division at Winchester, these two bodies being connected by a continuous railway through Manassas Gap, there should be kept at all times upon that road ample means of transportation. These two columns—one at Manassas and one at Winchester—could readily co-operate and concentrate upon the one point or the other." Here then was a significant germ of Confederate strategy. As a phase of this strategy, Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston had been sent to take command of the Confederate force of about 12,000 men stationed in the northern end of the Shenandoah Valley at Harper's Ferry. Here was the gateway to the North through the Cumberland Valley of Maryland and here passed the great Baltimore and Ohio Railroad which connected Washington with the West. But Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, then in command of the Army of the United States, had dispatched Maj. Gen. Robert Patterson with a force of about 18,000 men to seize this strategic position and to prevent, at all odds, the junction of Johnston's forces with the Confederate army at Manassas.

To be continue in this ebook

A unique blend of narrative and photographic journalism, this visual chronicle provides a stunning account of a deadly game of wits and will between the Civil Wars foremost military commanders.

The Wilderness Campaign, May-June, 1864

The Story of Lee and His Men Against Grant, 1864

National Park Service Historical Handbook No.15

From the Rapidan to Richmond and the Spottsylvania campaign

Commander's Intent Of Major General Joseph Hooker During The Chancellorsville Campaign

Richmond's Wartime Hospitals

From The Rapidan To Richmond and The Spottsylvania Campaign:

A Sketch in Personal Narrative of the Scenes a Soldier Saw by

William Meade Dame, D.D.

"The land where I was born" was, in my childhood, a great battleground. War--as we then thought the vastest of all wars, not only that had been, but that could ever be--swept over it. I never knew in those days a man who had not been in the war. So, "The War" was the main subject in every discussion and it was discussed with wonderful acumen.

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Civil War Classic Library

If it Takes All Summer

The Wilderness Campaign

Rapidan River Area of Clark Mountain, Orange County, Virginia

A Sketch in Personal Narration of the Scenes a Soldier Saw

The Army of the Potomac, July, 1863, to April, 1864

Analyzes the Battle of Spotsylvania, in which Grant attempted to prevent Lee from reaching the Confederate capital of Richmond

Excerpt from From the Rapidan to Richmond and the Spottsylvania Campaign: A Sketch in

Personal Narrative of the Scenes a Soldier Saw

Thus, it came about that I promised that when he should be ready to publish his reminiscences I would write the introduction for them. My introduction is for a story told from journals and reminiscent of a time in the fierce Sixties when, if passion had free rein, the virtues were strengthened by that strife to contribute so greatly a half century later to rescue the world and make it safe for Democracy. It was the war - our Civil War - that over a half century later brought ten million of the American youth to enroll themselves in one day to fight for America. It was the work in the Wilderness and in those long campaigns, on both sides, which gave fibre to clear the Belleau Wood. It was the Spirit of the armies of Lee and Grant which enabled Pershing's army to sweep through the Argonne. About the Publisher

Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works. Participants' words recreate General Grant's first confrontation with Robert E. Lee Pictorial History of American Battle Scenes From the Rapidan to Richmond and the Spottsylvania Campaign The Campaign in Virginia From the Rapidan to Richmond - Scholar's Choice Edition From the Rapidan to Petersburg On Fields of Fury Did "Fighting Joe" Hooker of the Army of the Potomac lose his nerve during the Chancellorsville Campaign of 1863? Perhaps history has failed to recognize Major General Joseph Hooker's true commander's intent for this campaign. Hooker's intent was simple: maneuver forces to Lee's flank and rear in order to force a withdrawal of Confederate troops from Fredericksburg. Hooker had no intention of engaging in a "risky confrontation" with General Robert E. Lee and

the Army of Northern Virginia. Hooker's approach for planning his spring offensive would focus the Army of Potomac's efforts toward outmaneuvering Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. Hooker had put forth the idea of moving on Richmond and Lincoln advised him that his objective was Lee's army and not Richmond. Hooker does pursue Lee's army, as the main objective and not Richmond as the President had directed but the means that Hooker pursued to that end are misleading. Hooker entered what he considered the initial stage of his spring offensive at Chancellorsville thinking that he would first defeat Lee's army by maneuver. Prior to Chancellorsville, however, Hooker was already making preparations for driving to Richmond. Hooker had intended to confront Lee with the dilemma of being threatened from all sides. Unfortunately, Hooker had failed to communicate his intentions for his army's movements of May 1, 1863 and confusion ran rampant among his subordinate commanders. Almost exclusively, Hooker developed the actual details of the plan himself. This flaw would result in numerous disconnects in Hooker's plan. Hooker's plan would fail due to his own steadfast belief in the ability of his plan to force Lee to withdraw. To say that Lee defeated the Army of the Potomac is misleading because Lee did not defeat the army, he defeated Hooker as he fought a very effective defensive battle that removed the Federal threat from Virginia due to Hooker's failings as an army commander. *Covers Grant's advance from the Rapidan to besieging Petersburg, including the entire Overland Campaign and the battles before the siege of Petersburg in May-June 1864. *Includes pictures of the battles' important generals. *Includes several maps of the battles. *Includes accounts of the fighting written by generals and soldiers. *Includes a Bibliography of each battle for further reading. The Overland Campaign that pitted Robert E. Lee against Ulysses S. Grant is one of the most famous campaigns of the Civil War, and perhaps its greatest chess match. While Grant sought to destroy Lee's Army of Northern Virginia along the way to Richmond, Lee aimed to defend his capital while staying alert for a golden opportunity to strike a decisive

blow against Grant's Army of the Potomac. The result was an incredibly costly campaign that saw 4 major battles and near continuous fighting in May and June 1864. At the Battle of the Wilderness (May 5-7, 1864), Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee had fought to a standstill in their first encounter, failing to dislodge each other despite incurring nearly 30,000 casualties between the Union Army of the Potomac and the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. Despite the fierce fighting, Grant continued to push his battered but resilient army south, hoping to beat Lee's army to the crossroads at Spotsylvania Court House, but Lee's army beat Grant's to Spotsylvania and began digging in, setting the scene for on and off fighting from May 8-21 that ultimately inflicted more casualties than the Battle of the Wilderness. In fact, with over 32,000 casualties among the two sides, it was the deadliest battle of the Overland Campaign. After Spotsylvania, Grant and Lee both raced to the next natural defensive line, the North Anna River, where Lee sprang a trap for Grant by establishing an inverted V as a defensive line, with the salient touching the North Anna River. As fate would have it, Grant would fall into Lee's trap, only for Lee to be debilitated by illness at the crucial moments, allowing Grant to realize the potential mistake and avoid a major pitched battle. By the time the two armies reached Cold Harbor near the end of May 1864, Grant incorrectly thought that Lee's army was on the verge of collapse. On June 3, 1864, sensing he could break Lee's army, Grant ordered a full out assault. 7,000 Union soldiers were killed or wounded as 30,000 Confederate soldiers successfully held the line against 50,000 Union troops, losing just 1,500 men in the process. Refusing to attack Lee in frontal assaults, and aware that Lee dared not venture out to counterattack, Grant nearly captured Richmond in mid-June by stealing a march on Lee's army and crossing the James River. With that, Grant's forces had a golden opportunity to capture Petersburg, a critical railroad hub and supply line for Richmond, before Lee even realized where they were. All that stood in their way was an elaborate set of defensive

fortifications manned by just a few thousand men under the command of P.G.T. Beauregard, who had been the Confederate hero of Fort Sumter and First Bull Run but had fallen out of favor well before June 1864. As it would turn out, the fog of war, poor luck, and a skillful impromptu defense by Beauregard and his men, which at times consisted of young boys, old men, and wounded veterans, stopped Benjamin Butler from taking Petersburg on June 9 and then stopped Grant from taking Petersburg from June 15-18. Amazingly, Beauregard managed to defend Petersburg while being heavily outnumbered, at times having less than 15% of the armies opposing him. From the Rapidan to Petersburg covers all of the drama and fighting during the months of May and June 1864, when the stakes were never higher. You will learn about the Overland Campaign and the first battles for Petersburg like never before.

Describes the abortive Kilpatrick-Dahlgren raid on Richmond in the winter of 1864.

From the Wilderness to the Crater, an Eyewitness History

From Gettysburg to the Rapidan

From the Rapidan to Richmond and the Spottsylvania Campaign (Esprios Classics)

Wilderness Campaign

A Sketch in Personal Narrative of the Scenes a Soldier Saw (Classic Reprint)

Read May 10, 1892

Grant and Lee fought near Chancellorsville, VA in a confusing series of battles amidst brush thickets and wildfires. Unlike previous campaigns, Grant simply kept flanking Lee, trying frontal assaults at Spotsylvania's 'mule-shoe' and Cold Harbor along the way to laying siege to Richmond and Petersburg. In May 1864 the Union Army of the Potomac under General George Meade had been in a leisurely pursuit of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia for nearly a year after the

defeat of the Rebels at Gettysburg. Confederate commander General Robert E. Lee still retained his awe-inspiring reputation for wrecking Union armies that got too close to Richmond and Meade was still cautious. His tactics at Gettysburg were defensive and he was unsure that he was able to take the offensive against Lee. However, things changed when President Abraham Lincoln appointed General Ulysses S. Grant to command all Union armies. Grant came east and laid out a comprehensive strategy for the rest of the war. In the deep South, General William T. Sherman would march out of Tennessee to cut the Confederacy in half by taking Atlanta. Grant would lead the Army of the Potomac across the Rapidan River and march on Richmond. He had the manpower and equipment to accomplish his objective, easily outnumbering Lee. Lee, on the other hand, was far from beaten and saw Grant as just another Union general to be sent packing, much as he had sent McClellan, Burnside, Pope and Hooker away two years before. As Grant's army slowly entered the tangle of woods beyond Fredericksburg known as the Wilderness, Lee planned to pin him there and destroy him as he struggled to emerge. The stage was set for the campaign that would forever dictate the terms of the Civil War in the East.

The poems contained in this volume are the fruit of a lifetime spent reading and writing poetry. Taken as a whole, these poems are a window into the heart and mind of the man who wrote them. They are offered to the reader as a bouquet of flowers, the kind of flowers one might find growing amid the ashes and cinders on the side of an old railroad track and tied up with string. If there is a unifying theme to be found in these poems, it is faith. It is not simply a belief in a supreme being,

though that too can be found here, but faith in ourselves. It is a belief that if, during the dark times, we can keep faith with the divine fire, the life force that burns within us, we will emerge triumphant. The author hopes that his readers will find that faith written into his poems and, more importantly, in themselves. "The land where I was born" was, in my childhood, a great battleground. War--as we then thought the vastest of all wars, not only that had been, but that could ever be--swept over it. I never knew in those days a man who had not been in the war. So, "The War" was the main subject in every discussion and it was discussed with wonderful acumen. Later it took on a different relation to the new life that sprung up and it bore its part in every gathering much as the stories of Troy might have done in the land where Homer sang. To survive, however, in these reunions as a narrator one had to be a real contributor to the knowledge of his hearers. And the first requisite was that he should have been an actor in the scenes he depicted; secondly, that he should know how to depict them. Nothing less served. His hearers themselves all had experience and demanded at least not less than their own. As the time grew more distant they demanded that it should be preserved in more definite form and the details of the life grew more precious. Among those whom I knew in those days as a delightful narrator of experiences and observations--not of strategy nor even of tactics in battle; but of the life in the midst of the battles in the momentous campaign in which the war was eventually fought out, was a kinsman of mine--the author of this book. A delightful raconteur because he had seen and felt himself what he related, he told his story without conscious art, but with that best kind of art: simplicity. Also with perennial freshness; because he told it from his

journals written on the spot.

The Overland Campaign and the First Battles for Petersburg

a sketch in personal narrative of the scenes a soldier saw

The Problem of God and Other Poems

The Battles for Spotsylvania Court House and the Road to

Yellow Tavern, May 7--12, 1864

Grant versus Lee in the East

A Critical History of Operations in Virginia, Maryland and

Pennsylvania, from the Commencement to the Close of the War, 1861-5

DigiCat Publishing presents to you this special edition of "From the Rapidan to Richmond and the Spottsylvania Campaign" (A Sketch in Personal Narration of the Scenes a Soldier Saw) by William Meade Dame. DigiCat Publishing considers every written word to be a legacy of humankind. Every DigiCat book has been carefully reproduced for republishing in a new modern format. The books are available in print, as well as ebooks. DigiCat hopes you will treat this work with the acknowledgment and passion it deserves as a classic of world literature.

Includes 4 maps and numerous other illustrations In The

Chancellorsville Campaign, January--May 1863, author Bradford

Wineman examines the battle of Chancellorsville in which a powerful Union Army, under Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, was pitted against a

smaller but well-led Confederate force under General Robert E. Lee.

Hooker planned a bold flanking maneuver to secure a Union victory, crush the rebel army, and open the way for a march toward

Richmond, Virginia, the Confederate capital. He anticipated a glorious

victory for his Federal troops. In the end it was Lee, and his chief

lieutenant, Maj. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, who achieved

what many historians have called the South's greatest victory during

the Civil War. Once Hooker had maneuvered the bulk of his forces

over the Rappahannock River the Union commander gathered his

troops into a defensive position at Chancellorsville and waited for Lee to attack. Lee seized the initiative, made several risky tactical moves, and drove the Federals from the field after three days of intense fighting. Only the death of the “Stonewall” Jackson tarnished Lee’s crowning victory.

Originally published: Boston: Little, Brown, 1960.

Grant's Campaign for the Capture of Richmond: 1864~1865

War Paper No. 1, Vermont Commandery of the Loyal Legion

Wilderness and Spotsylvania 1864

Lee's Early Life, Military Career (Battles of the Chickahominy, Manassas, Chancellorsville & Gettysburg), Lee's Last Campaigns and Last Days, the Funeral & Tributes to General Lee

The Battle of Spotsylvania

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The second volume in Gordon C. Rhea's peerless five-book series on the Civil War's 1864 Overland Campaign abounds with Rhea's signature detail, innovative analysis, and riveting prose. Here Rhea examines the maneuvers and battles from May 7, 1864, when Grant left the Wilderness, through May 12, when his attempt to break Lee's line by frontal assault reached a chilling climax at what is now called the Bloody Angle. Drawing exhaustively upon previously untapped materials, Rhea challenges conventional wisdom about this violent clash of titans to construct the ultimate account of Grant and Lee at Spotsylvania.

An account of General Grant's offensive against General Lee at Richmond.

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Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac

The Chancellorsville Campaign, January-May 1863 [Illustrated Edition]

From the Rapidan to Richmond

Eight Hours Before Richmond

From Gettysburg to the Rapidan; the Army of the Potomac, July, 1863, to April 1864

Manasses (Bull Run) National Battlefield Park-Virginia (Illustrations)

“Say what they will, this war has been the biggest job of its sort that has been done in this world—nothing like it has gone before.” So stated Ulysses S. Grant to an English visitor after the American Civil War. The fall of Richmond was the final key to the demise of the Confederacy. This history and analysis of that campaign was written just a few years after the war but is still of great interest to the student of the Civil War. For less than you'd spend on gas going to the library, this long out-of-print volume is available as an affordable, well-formatted book for e-readers and smartphones. Be sure to **LOOK INSIDE** by clicking the cover above or download a sample.

This eBook edition of "The Life and Military Career of General Robert E. Lee" has been formatted to the highest digital standards and adjusted for readability on all devices. This book explores the incredible life of the legendary General Robert E. Lee, one of the most prominent figures of the Confederate Army in the American Civil War. Readers will discover the Robert's formatting years and early life, but of course main focus in the book remains on Lee's military carrier, owing to the fact that his greatest accomplishments and legacy is his service as the commanding officer of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia in the American Civil War from 1862 until his surrender in 1865. Content: Lee's Early Life The Lees of Virginia General "Light-horse Harry" Lee Stratford Lee's Early Manhood and Career in the United States Army Lee and Scott Lee Resigns His Reception at Richmond Lee in 1861 The War Begins Lee's Advance Into Western Virginia Lee's Last Interview With Bishop Meade In Front of Richmond. Plan of the Federal Campaign Johnston Is Wounded Lee Assigned to the Command Stuart's "Ride Around McClellan" On the Chickahominy Lee's Plan of Assault The Retreat Richmond in Danger The War Advances Northward Lee's Protest Lee's Manoeuvres Lee Advances From the Rapidan Jackson Flanks General Pope The Second Battle of Manassas Lee Invades Maryland. Movements of the Two Armies The Prelude to Sharpsburg The Battle of Sharpsburg Lee Concentrates at Fredericksburg The Battle of Fredericksburg Chancellorsville and Gettysburg Advance of General Hooker

Jackson's Attack and Fall The Battle of Chancellorsville Circumstances Leading to the Invasion of Pennsylvania Lee's Plans and Objects The Cavalry-fight at Fleetwood Lee in Pennsylvania The Last Charge at Gettysburg Lee's Retreat Across the Potomac Last Campaigns of the Year 1863. The Cavalry of Lee's Army Lee Flanks General Meade ...

"[...] Men who served as cannoneers of that same battery, in after life came to fill the highest positions of trust and influence—from governors and professors of universities, downward; and one became Speaker of the House of Representatives in the United States Congress. Also, it is to be noted that twenty-one men who served in the ranks of the Confederate Army became Bishops of the Episcopal Church after the war. Of the men who thus gathered from all the Southern land, the first raised regiments were drawn to[...]"

Civil War Weather in Virginia Chancellorsville. Address of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee From the Rapidan to Petersburg: the Overland Campaign and the First Battles for Petersburg

The Life and Military Career of General Robert E. Lee This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the

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