

SOUTHERN OFFENSIVE : SECOND MANASSAS AND SHARPSBURG, AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1862 pdf

1: Civil War - HISTORY

Second Battle of Bull Run, also called Battle of Second Manassas, (August), second battle of the American Civil War () fought at a small meandering stream and tributary of the Potomac River named Bull Run near Manassas in northern Virginia.

McClellan had taken a demoralized force around Washington and transformed it into the superbly trained and equipped Army of the Potomac, numbering some , men. Added to that was the fact McClellan, for all intents and purposes, was unwilling to bring the fight to the enemy. His lack of fighting spirit would cause Lincoln to remark "McClellan is a great engineer, but he has a special talent for a stationary engine" TL 8, pg

Strange-looking warships On May 8, , Confederate Navy Secretary Stephan Mallory submitted his plans for building ironclads to the Committee on Naval Affairs, stating it would be costly, but the advantages of the Union Navy being overwhelmed by the sheer power implied in ironclads would be worth the price. By the end of the month the plans were approved, and the first ship selected for refitting was the salvaged hulk of USS Merrimac , scuttled the previous month when the Union abandoned Norfolk. She was placed in dry dock , and over the next several months the hull was razed to the gun deck, the engine overhauled, and heavy-timber casemate was built over the hull and a dozens guns, then roofed over with sheet iron four inches thick. As a final weapon, a cast iron ram weighing 1, pounds was fitted to the bow TL 3, pp. At about the same time the Merrimac was being overhauled, a naval committee was convened in Washington in August , with Union Navy Secretary Gideon Welles presiding, and the discussion was also about ironclads. Of seventeen submitted plans, two were accepted, but without much enthusiasm for either: That same night Bushnell had taken his plans for Galena to a friend named John Ericsson, a Swedish inventor and engineer, who told him the plans were sound. Ericsson then went to a cupboard and pulled a model of his own and showed it to Bushnell, a strange-looking flat vessel with a single, two-gun turret. After abandoning an attempt at sinking USS Minnesota, which had also run aground, Virginia retired for the night in Norfolk, intending to finish the work in the morning. When morning arrived, Virginia steamed into the channel for the Minnesota, when lookouts on the ironclad peered through their glasses and saw a bizarre-looking ship steaming out from behind the big frigate. The Union ironclad USS Monitor had arrived a few hours before, and during the next four hours both ironclads battered each other to a stalemate, neither side gaining an advantage over the other, and both would retire from the contest, never to fight each other again. Virginia would be destroyed in May to prevent her from falling into Union hands when Norfolk was taken back, and Monitor would sink in a gale off Cape Hatteras in December. But the battle itself would have far-reaching effects world-wide, for it demonstrated that the day of the wooden warship was over.

The Peninsula Campaign Following the neutralization of the threat the Virginia had caused, McClellan disembarked supplies and , troops at Fort Monroe on April 4 and began his march up the peninsula, with the aim of capturing the Confederate capitol of Richmond. Facing him were about 17, men under General Joseph E. McClellan continued to move north, having an engagement at the Warwick River before occupying Yorktown and Falmouth by April 18, and helped in repulsing Confederates by a river flotilla which included USS Monitor Bowman, pg. But he was slow in going. Magruder, who had just a few hundred men march in a circle, with a small view for the Federals convinced the men numbered in the thousands. By the first week of May there were serious clashes between Confederates and Federals. Two corps were on the southern side of the river, and Johnston took advantage of their isolation from the other three by attacking them on May According to the Confederate plan, Generals Magruder and A. Hill were to lead their divisions against the forces on the north side of the river to prevent them from reinforcing the remainder, which would be attacked by the main body led by James Longstreet , who would converge on the enemy from three sides. But the Union army had advance warning of the attack, courtesy of Professor Thaddeus Lowe and his Balloon Corps [1] by deploying observation balloons at Gaines Farm and Mechanicsville. Lowe sent an urgent message advising McClellan to send reinforcements to Heintzelman. In

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beginning his attack, Longstreet went on the wrong road and moved south when he should have gone east; this caused a delay in the advance of his columns, preventing his getting into position until after 1 pm. By then, Major General D. Keyes, who withstood the attack until Hill was reinforced by Longstreet, and Keyes was driven back. Sumner arrived with II Corps and stabilized the position. Both sides would fight fiercely with heavy casualties, but each made little headway against the other. It would resume the next day with the same results, and both sides would withdraw, each claiming victory. During the engagement General Johnston was seriously wounded, and he had to pass command over to Major General G. But the Federal advance on Richmond was halted. The Seven Days The three weeks following Seven Pines saw a reorganization of the Army of Northern Virginia and an improvement of their defensive lines, under the watchful eye of its new commander, General Robert E. Lee also awaited reinforcements from the Shenandoah Valley, as Stonewall Jackson had finished his campaign there and was moving south. Three miles to the rear, McClellan had telegraphed to call off the attack, but when he had arrived on the front lines he ordered another attack over the same ground. Union troops gained only yards by sunset, at a cost of more than a thousand casualties for both sides. Mechanicsville The second battle took place on June Hill threw his division, reinforced by one of D. McClellan was forced to abandon his attempts at taking Richmond, and has thus begun his retreat toward the James. Union forces continued their withdrawal across White Oak Swamp, abandoning supplies and a field hospital with more than 2, wounded soldiers. The Confederate divisions of Longstreet, Huger, and A. Hill converged on the retreating Union Army near Glendale. Union Brigadier Generals Joseph Hooker and Philip Kearny would counter attack, sealing the break in the lines and saving their line of retreat. Confederate Major General Theophilus H. Holmes would make a half-hearted, and weak, attempt to turn the Union left flank at Turkey Bridge, but Federal gunboats on the James would drive him back. Malvern Hill The final battle of the Seven Days was fought on July 1, as Lee launched a series of assaults on Malvern Hill, where the Federals had fallen back during the night and strengthened their defenses considerably. This time, Lee was forced to withdraw, as the Confederates sustained more than 5, casualties without gaining any ground. His Peninsular Campaign was over. Stung by the attack on his supply base, Pope abandoned the line of the Rappahannock and headed toward Manassas to fight Jackson. Convinced that Jackson was isolated, Pope ordered his columns to converge on Groveton. He was sure that he could destroy Jackson before Lee and Longstreet could intervene. All afternoon, in a series of uncoordinated attacks, Pope hurled his men against the Confederate position. Lee urged Longstreet to attack, but "Old Pete" demurred. Just before noon on August 30 Pope ordered his army forward in pursuit of an enemy he thought was retreating. The pursuit however, was short-lived. Pope found that Lee had gone nowhere. Seeing the Union lines in disarray, Longstreet pushed his massive columns forward and staggered the Union left. Finally under cover of darkness the defeated Union army withdrew across the Bull Run toward the defenses of Washington. Both forts guarded rich agricultural land and mineral deposits, as well as guarding the passage to the city of Nashville, Tennessee. Hoping to regain control of the rivers there as well as driving a wedge in the Confederate lines, Union General Halleck sent Brigadier General Ulysses S. Grant and Commodore Andrew Foote on an endeavour to capture both forts. Seven woodclad gunboats gave support to a force of some 15, men as they journeyed along the Tennessee to Fort Henry, where they faced a Confederate force of 2, massed in a weak defensive line. Casualties were small; the Union lost 11 killed and 31 wounded, while Southern losses stood at 5 killed, 11 wounded, and 78 taken prisoner. Tilghman ended up surrendering to the gunboats; his remaining men retreated to Fort Donelson and prepared improving the defenses there. Louis, Pittsburgh, Louisville and Corondolet, and the timber-clad gunboats Conestoga and Tyler, and began exchanging what they called "iron valentines" with the Southern batteries. Rejoicing as well, albeit soberly, were the Confederate generals at Fort Donelson: Buckner and Bushrod Johnson. They were aware that Grant was receiving reinforcements daily and had extended his right flank almost to Lick Creek to complete his encirclement of the Southerners. If Confederate forces in the area did not move fast, they would face a siege and be starved into submission. Accordingly, they massed their troops against the Union right, hoping to clear a route to Nashville and safety. The battle on February 15 raged

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all morning, the Union Army grudgingly retreating step by step. Just as it seemed the way was clear, the Southern troops were ordered to return to their entrenchments—a result of confusion and indecision among the Confederate commanders. Grant immediately launched a vigorous counterattack, retaking most of the lost ground and gaining new positions as well. The Confederate generals decided to surrender, but Floyd and Pillow feared personal repercussions if they were captured. Thus, Floyd turned to his executive officer, Pillow, turned over command of Fort Donelson to him and escaped by boat. Pillow, in turn, turned over command to Buckner and slipped away to Nashville with about 2, men. That morning, February 16, Buckner, perhaps recalling his generosity towards Grant when the latter was in dire financial need, asked Grant for terms of surrender: What he received in reply was certainly not what he expected: Yours of this date proposing Armistice, and appointment of Commissioners, to settle terms of Capitulation is just received. No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works. Included in the surrender was close to 15, men and 48 guns, and the provisions and ammunition to maintain both. Buckner spent several months north as a prisoner of war until exchanged in August; Grant even repayed the loan Buckner gave him years before. The Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, and railroads in the area, became vital Federal supply lines. Nashville was soon to be developed into a huge supply depot for the Union army in the west. The heartland of the Confederacy was opened, and the Union got a new hero in U. Grant, whose name was changed in newspapers to "Unconditional Surrender Grant"; the same papers would also state that Grant had coolly directed the battle with a cigar clamped clamped between his teeth, which caused admirers of the general to send him so many cigars that he gave up his pipe. Grant ascended the Tennessee River by steamboat, disembarking his Army of the Tennessee at Pittsburg Landing, 22 miles northeast of Corinth. There he established a base of operations on a plateau west of the river, with his forward camps posted two miles inland around a log church called the Shiloh Meeting House. Once combined, the two armies would advance on Corinth and permanently break western Confederate railroad communications. He placed his troops in motion on April 3, but heavy rain and difficulties encountered by marching large columns of men, artillery, and heavy wagons over muddy roads, delayed the attack. By nightfall, April 5, his Army of the Mississippi, nearly 44, men present for duty, was finally deployed for battle four miles southwest of Pittsburg Landing. At daybreak, Sunday, April 6, the Confederates stormed out of the woods and assailed the forward Federal camps around Shiloh Church. Grant and his nearly 40, men present for duty were equally surprised by the onslaught. The Federals soon rallied, however, and bitter fighting consumed Shiloh Hill. The Southern attack lost coordination as corps, divisions, and brigades became entangled.

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2: 2nd Florida Infantry | Revolv

Southern Offensive: Second Manassas and Sharpsburg, August-September 64 7. "With Distinguished Gallantry and Coolness": Fredericksburg, December

Visit Website Did you know? At Chancellorsville, Jackson was shot by one of his own men, who mistook him for Union cavalry. His arm was amputated, and he died from pneumonia eight days later. In , the U. Congress passed the Kansas- Nebraska Act, which essentially opened all new territories to slavery by asserting the rule of popular sovereignty over congressional edict. On April 12, after Lincoln ordered a fleet to resupply Sumter, Confederate artillery fired the first shots of the Civil War. Border slave states like Missouri , Kentucky and Maryland did not secede, but there was much Confederate sympathy among their citizens. Though on the surface the Civil War may have seemed a lopsided conflict, with the 23 states of the Union enjoying an enormous advantage in population, manufacturing including arms production and railroad construction, the Confederates had a strong military tradition, along with some of the best soldiers and commanders in the nation. They also had a cause they believed in: McClellanâ€™who replaced the aging General Winfield Scott as supreme commander of the Union Army after the first months of the warâ€™was beloved by his troops, but his reluctance to advance frustrated Lincoln. The combined forces of Robert E. Lincoln refused, and instead withdrew the Army of the Potomac to Washington. Halleck, though he remained in command of the Army of the Potomac. On the heels of his victory at Manassas, Lee began the first Confederate invasion of the North. Despite contradictory orders from Lincoln and Halleck, McClellan was able to reorganize his army and strike at Lee on September 14 in Maryland, driving the Confederates back to a defensive position along Antietam Creek, near Sharpsburg. Total casualties at Antietam numbered 12, of some 69, troops on the Union side, and 13, of around 52, for the Confederates. The Union victory at Antietam would prove decisive, as it halted the Confederate advance in Maryland and forced Lee to retreat into Virginia. After the Emancipation Proclamation Lincoln had used the occasion of the Union victory at Antietam to issue a preliminary Emancipation Proclamation , which freed all slaves in the rebellious states after January 1, He justified his decision as a wartime measure, and did not go so far as to free the slaves in the border states loyal to the Union. Still, the Emancipation Proclamation deprived the Confederacy of the bulk of its labor forces and put international public opinion strongly on the Union side. Some , black soldiers would join the Union Army by the time the war ended in , and 38, lost their lives. The Confederates gained a costly victory in the battle that followed, suffering 13, casualties around 22 percent of their troops ; the Union lost 17, men 15 percent. Over three days of fierce fighting, the Confederates were unable to push through the Union center, and suffered casualties of close to 60 percent. Also in July , Union forces under Ulysses S. Grant took Vicksburg Mississippi , a victory that would prove to be the turning point of the war in the western theater. Despite heavy Union casualties in the Battle of the Wilderness and at Spotsylvania both May , at Cold Harbor early June and the key rail center of Petersburg June , Grant pursued a strategy of attrition, putting Petersburg under siege for the next nine months. For most of the next week, Grant and Meade pursued the Confederates along the Appomattox River, finally exhausting their possibilities for escape. On the eve of victory, the Union lost its great leader:

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3: Battle of Antietam - Wikipedia

The Second Battle of Bull Run (Manassas) proved to be the deciding battle in the Civil War campaign waged between Union and Confederate armies in northern Virginia in

Corps General Robert E. Hill the Light Division , Brig. Jones , and Maj. The remaining units were the Cavalry Corps, under Maj. Stuart , and the reserve artillery, commanded by Brig. The Second Corps was organized with artillery attached to each division, in contrast to the First Corps, which reserved its artillery at the corps level. One of the more unusual aspects of the Maryland Campaign was the severely understrength condition of the Army of Northern Virginia. Lee had commanded nearly 90, men in when he assumed command of the army in June , but the Seven Days Battles cost him 20, casualties and the Northern Virginia Campaign another 12, or so. Along with the marching into Maryland, the manpower of the army dropped even more due to straggling, lack of food, and a significant number of soldiers in Virginia regiments deserting on the grounds that they had signed up to defend their state and not invade the North. Significant numbers of Confederate soldiers had no shoes and were unable to handle the macadamized roads of Maryland. Lee may have had under 40, men on the field at Antietam, the smallest and most ragged his army would be until the final days of the Petersburg Siege. Many brigades were the size of regiments, their regiments company-sized. Despite the ragged condition of the army, morale was high and almost all of the Confederate were veterans, which put them at an advantage over the numerous green Union regiments. The divisions of McLaws and D. Hill had been left in the Richmond area during the Northern Virginia Campaign; they quickly rejoined the army for the march into Maryland. Lee was also reinforced by Brig. The exact size of the Army of Northern Virginia at Antietam has been a source of debate since the 19th century; Lost Causers during the postwar years presented a picture of Lee being severely understrength and possibly having as few as 30, men on the field. Union generals and veterans of the war generally believed that the Army of Northern Virginia was not that small on September 17, and estimated Confederate strength as high as 50, men. Other Confederate divisions such as D. The lack of food was a serious problem for the Army of Northern Virginia, as most crops were a month away from harvesting in September and many soldiers were forced to subsist on field corn and green apples, which gave them indigestion and diarrhea. On the same day, Lee began shifting his army north and west from Chantilly towards Leesburg, Virginia. The main body of the army advanced into Frederick, Maryland , on September 7. The 55,man army had been reinforced by troops who had been defending Richmondâ€™the divisions of Maj. Hill and Lafayette McLaws and two brigades under Brig. Walker â€™but they merely made up for the 9, men lost at Bull Run and Chantilly. Davis wrote to explain to the public and, indirectly, the European Powers why the South seemed to be changing its strategy. Until this point, the Confederacy had claimed it was the victim of aggression and was merely defending itself against "foreign invasion. He wrote there was "no design of conquest," and that the invasions were only an aggressive effort to force the Lincoln government to let the South go in peace. They stressed that they had come as liberators, not conquerors, to these border states , but they did not address the larger issue of the Confederate strategy shift as Davis had desired. After receiving intelligence of militia activity in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania , Lee sent Maj. James Longstreet to Boonsboro and then to Hagerstown. The intelligence overstated the threat since only 20 militiamen were in Chambersburg at the time. This left only the thinly spread cavalry of Maj. Stuart and the division of Maj. One possibility is that he knew it commanded his supply lines through the Shenandoah Valley. Before he entered Maryland he had assumed that the Federal garrisons at Winchester , Martinsburg , and Harpers Ferry would be cut off and abandoned without firing a shot and, in fact, both Winchester and Martinsburg were evacuated. Although he started from Chantilly with 55, men, within 10 days this number had diminished to 45, Countless others became ill with diarrhea after eating unripe "green corn" from the Maryland fields or fell out because their shoeless feet were bloodied on hard-surfaced Northern roads. Although Maryland was a slaveholding state, Confederate sympathies were considerably less pronounced

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among the lower and middle classes, which generally supported the Union cause, than among the pro-secession legislature, the majority of the members of which hailed from Southern Maryland, an area almost entirely economically dependent on slave labor. Furthermore, many of the fiercely pro-Southern Marylanders had already traveled south at the beginning of the war to join the Confederate Army in Virginia. Pennsylvania Governor Andrew Curtin called for 50, militia to turn out, and he nominated Maj. Reynolds , a native Pennsylvanian, to command them. Halleck ordered Reynolds to serve under Curtin and told Hooker to find a new division commander. As far north as Wilkes-Barre , church and courthouse bells rang out, calling men to drill. Baltimore, which Lee incorrectly regarded as a hotbed of secession merely waiting for the appearance of Confederate armies to revolt, took up the war call against him immediately. Crowds milled in the street outside newspaper offices waiting for the latest bulletins, and the sale of liquor was halted to restrain the excitable. The public stocked up on food and other essentials, fearing a siege. The whole population [of Frederick] seemed to turn out to welcome us. John Gibbon [30] McClellan moved out of Washington starting on September 7 with his 87,man army in a lethargic pursuit. He also was maintaining running arguments with the government in Washington, demanding that the forces defending the capital city report to him. McClellan and the Union Army of the Potomac , outnumbering him more than two to one, Lee chose the risky strategy of dividing his army to seize the prize of Harpers Ferry. While the corps of Maj. James Longstreet drove north in the direction of Hagerstown , Lee sent columns of troops to converge and attack Harpers Ferry from three directions. The largest column, 11, men under Jackson, was to recross the Potomac and circle around to the west of Harpers Ferry and attack it from Bolivar Heights, while the other two columns, under Maj. Lafayette McLaws 8, men and Brig. Walker 3, , were to capture Maryland Heights and Loudoun Heights, commanding the town from the east and south. The order indicated that Lee had divided his army and dispersed portions geographically, thus making each subject to isolation and defeat in detail. Upon realizing the intelligence value of this discovery, McClellan threw up his arms and exclaimed, "Now I know what to do! I think Lee has made a gross mistake, and that he will be severely punished for it. I have all the plans of the rebels, and will catch them in their own trap if my men are equal to the emergency. Will send you trophies. South Mountain is the name given to the continuation of the Blue Ridge Mountains after they enter Maryland. It is a natural obstacle that separates the Shenandoah Valley and Cumberland Valley from the eastern part of Maryland. He chose not to abandon his invasion and return to Virginia yet, because Jackson had not completed the capture of Harpers Ferry. Instead, he chose to make a stand at Sharpsburg, Maryland. In the meantime, elements of the Army of Northern Virginia waited in defense of the passes of South Mountain. Miles , Union commander of the garrison, insisted on keeping most of the troops near the town instead of taking up commanding positions on the surrounding heights. The South Carolinians under Brig. Kershaw encountered the slim defenses of the most important position, Maryland Heights, but only brief skirmishing ensued. Strong attacks by the brigades of Kershaw and William Barksdale on September 13 drove the mostly inexperienced Union troops from the heights. Jackson methodically positioned his artillery around Harpers Ferry and ordered Maj. Hill to move down the west bank of the Shenandoah River in preparation for a flank attack on the Federal left the next morning. By the morning of September 15, Jackson had positioned nearly 50 guns on Maryland Heights and at the base of Loudoun Heights. He began a fierce artillery barrage from all sides and ordered an infantry assault. Miles realized that the situation was hopeless and agreed with his subordinates to raise the white flag of surrender. Before he could surrender personally, he was mortally wounded by an artillery shell and died the next day. Jackson took possession of Harpers Ferry and more than 12, Union prisoners, then led most of his men to join Lee at Sharpsburg, leaving Maj. To the south, Maj. Lee realized the futility of his position against the numerically superior Union forces, and he ordered his troops to Sharpsburg.

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4: Table of contents for Irish Americans in the Confederate Army

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Hill brigades of Brig. Ripley , Robert E. Rodes , Samuel Garland, Jr. Anderson , and Col. The remaining units were the Cavalry Division , under Maj. Stuart , and the reserve artillery, commanded by Brig. The Second Corps was organized with artillery attached to each division, in contrast to the First Corps, which reserved its artillery at the corps level. Prelude to battle Battlefield of Antietam, situation September 15 to 16, Overview of the Battle of Antietam Near the town of Sharpsburg, Lee deployed his available forces behind Antietam Creek along a low ridge, starting on September While it was an effective defensive position, it was not an impregnable one. The terrain provided excellent cover for infantrymen, with rail and stone fences, outcroppings of limestone , and little hollows and swales. The creek to their front was only a minor barrier, ranging from 60 to feet 18â€™”30 m in width, and was fordable in places and crossed by three stone bridges each a mile 1. The disposition of Union forces during the battle made it impractical to consider retreating in that direction. As the battle progressed and Lee shifted units, these corps boundaries overlapped considerably. He arrived at this decision because of the configuration of bridges over the Antietam. The lower bridge which would soon be named Burnside Bridge was dominated by Confederate positions on the bluffs overlooking it. The middle bridge, on the road from Boonsboro , was subject to artillery fire from the heights near Sharpsburg. McClellan planned to commit more than half his army to the assault, starting with two corps, supported by a third, and if necessary a fourth. He intended to launch a simultaneous diversionary attack against the Confederate right with a fifth corps, and he was prepared to strike the center with his reserves if either attack succeeded. He shifted men to his left flank and sent urgent messages to his two commanders who had not yet arrived on the battlefield: Lafayette McLaws with two divisions and A. Hill with one division. He issued to each of his subordinate commanders only the orders for his own corps, not general orders describing the entire battle plan. Therefore, the battle progressed the next day as essentially three separate, mostly uncoordinated battles: Northern end of the battlefield Assaults by the I Corps, 5: Cornfield The battle opened at dawn about 5: Four brigades were held in reserve inside the West Woods. Confederate fire was from the horse artillery batteries under Jeb Stuart to the west and four batteries under Col. Lee on the high ground across the pike from the Dunker Church to the south. The conflagration caused heavy casualties on both sides and was described by Col. Lee as "artillery Hell. A savage battle began, with considerable melee action with rifle butts and bayonets due to short visibility in the corn. Officers rode about cursing and yelling orders no one could hear in the noise. Rifles became hot and fouled from too much firing; the air was filled with a hail of bullets and shells. Photograph by Alexander Gardner. Christianâ€™”had difficulties reaching the scene. Hartsuff was wounded by a shell, and Christian dismounted and fled to the rear in terror. When the men were rallied and advanced into the Cornfield, they met the same artillery and infantry fire as their predecessors. Rifles are shot to pieces in the hands of the soldiers, canteens and haversacks are riddled with bullets, the dead and wounded go down in scores. Cook of the 12th Massachusetts Infantry, on the attack by the Louisiana Tigers at the Cornfield [33] While the Cornfield remained a bloody stalemate, Federal advances a few hundred yards to the west were more successful. The Confederate brigade withdrew after being exposed to fierce return fire from the Iron Brigade, and Starke was mortally wounded. Confederate reinforcements arrived just after 7 a. The divisions under McLaws and Richard H. Anderson arrived following a night march from Harpers Ferry. The Texans attacked with particular ferocity because as they were called from their reserve position they were forced to interrupt the first hot breakfast they had had in days. They were aided by three brigades of D. Artillery, and Gibbon himself saw to it that his previous unit did not lose a single caisson. When asked by a fellow officer where his division was, Hood replied, "Dead on the field. After two hours and 2, casualties, they were back where they started. It was estimated that the Cornfield changed hands no fewer than 15 times in the

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course of the morning. Concerned that his men would bolt under fire, he marched them in a formation that was known as "column of companies, closed in mass," a bunched-up formation in which a regiment was arrayed ten ranks deep instead of the normal two. As his men entered the East Woods, they presented an excellent artillery target, "almost as good a target as a barn. This breach of the line forced Hood and his men, outnumbered, to regroup in the West Woods, where they had started the day. Federal forces held most of the ground to the east of the turnpike. Ricketts, had also been wounded. But with Hooker removed from the field, there was no general left with the authority to rally the men of the I and XII Corps. The Dunker Church after September 17, Here, both Union and Confederate dead lie together on the field. But the plan went awry. They became separated from William H. Walker, newly arrived from the Confederate right. The morning phase ended with casualties on both sides of almost 13,, including two Union corps commanders. Center of the Confederate line Sunken Road: Sunken Road By midday, the action had shifted to the center of the Confederate line. Eager for an opportunity to see combat, French found skirmishers in his path and ordered his men forward. Hill commanded about 2, men, less than half the number under French, and three of his five brigades had been torn up during the morning combat. The first brigade to attack, mostly inexperienced troops commanded by Brig. Max Weber, was quickly cut down by heavy rifle fire; neither side deployed artillery at this point. The second attack, more raw recruits under Col. Dwight Morris, was also subjected to heavy fire but managed to beat back a counterattack by the Alabama Brigade of Robert Rodes. The third, under Brig. Nathan Kimball, included three veteran regiments, but they also fell to fire from the sunken road. Lee sent his final reserve divisionâ€”some 3, men under Maj. But at the same time, the 4, men of Maj. Leading off the fourth attack of the day against the sunken road was the Irish Brigade of Brig. As they advanced with emerald green flags snapping in the breeze, a regimental chaplain, Father William Corby , rode back and forth across the front of the formation shouting words of conditional absolution prescribed by the Roman Catholic Church for those who were about to die. Corby would later perform a similar service at Gettysburg in The mostly Irish immigrants lost men to heavy volleys before they were ordered to withdraw. Richardson personally dispatched the brigade of Brig. Caldwell into battle around noon after being told that Caldwell was in the rear, behind a haystack , and finally the tide turned. Anderson was wounded early in the fighting. Other key leaders were lost as well, including George B. Tew of the 2nd North Carolina, was killed minutes after assuming command [53] and Col. Gordon of the 6th Alabama. Gordon received 5 serious wounds in the fight, twice in his right leg, twice in the left arm, and once in the face. He lay unconscious, face down in his cap, and later told colleagues that he should have smothered in his own blood, except for the act of an unidentified Yankee, who had earlier shot a hole in his cap, which allowed the blood to drain. These losses contributed directly to the confusion of the following events. We were shooting them like sheep in a pen. If a bullet missed the mark at first it was liable to strike the further bank, angle back, and take them secondarily. Barlow and men of the 61st and 64th New York saw a weak point in the line and seized a knoll commanding the sunken road. This allowed them to get enfilade fire into the Confederate line, turning it into a deadly trap. In attempting to wheel around to meet this threat, a command from Rodes was misunderstood by Lt. Lightfoot, who had succeeded the unconscious John Gordon. Lightfoot ordered his men to about-face and march away, an order that all five regiments of the brigade thought applied to them as well. Confederate troops streamed toward Sharpsburg, their line lost. Longstreet drove them back. A counterattack with men led by D. Hill got around the Federal left flank near the sunken road, and although they were driven back by a fierce charge of the 5th New Hampshire, this stemmed the collapse of the center. Reluctantly, Richardson ordered his division to fall back to north of the ridge facing the sunken road. His division lost about 1, men.

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5: Civil War Librarian: August

The new country: Irish immigrants in the South --Fighting Irish: the character of the Irish Confederate soldier --Home front: the Irish family, community, and church in war --Green flag unfurled: Manassas and the Valley Campaign --Defending Richmond: the seven days, June --Southern offensive: Second Manassas and Sharpsburg, August.

Union Strategy in the West - 1. Mississippi River Campaigns, 2. Campaign to Secure Missouri, 3. Operations against Chattanooga, 4. Red River Campaign, 5. When the Civil War began, the Confederacy possessed fewer military resources and pursued principally a defensive posture while the Union took a more aggressive role. Northern strategy was directed at keeping the Border States of Kentucky and Missouri along with Delaware and Maryland in the East within the Union; starving the South by blockading her coastline from Virginia to Texas; regaining control of the Mississippi; and dividing and subdividing the Confederacy. But each year the blockade continued to tighten and more and more Confederate ports fell to Union forces. Western Theater - Source: Confederate strategy in the early months is mainly defensive in the face of Federal efforts to retain control of the slave-holding Border States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri; to tighten a blockade of the Southern coastline; and to regain control of the Mississippi River from Cairo, Illinois, to the Gulf of Mexico. In Missouri, in a lightning-like campaign, Brig. The Missouri State Guard moves on to besiege and capture Lexington, but retires into southwest Missouri when threatened by Federal columns converging from the east and west. A union army is defeated at Belmont, Missouri, early in November--the first test of battle for a rising young brigadier general named Ulysses S. These enclaves not only provide bases for blockading squadrons but serve as spring boards for future amphibious operations. Palmetto reinforcements on the channel side of Fort Sumter. November 7 Battle of Belmont, Missouri. Early in April, Gen. July brings a dramatic change in the tide of war as Confederate armies invade Union territory from the trans-Mississippi to the Atlantic seaboard. By early October, however, the offensives are halted, and during the last two months of the year Federal forces are again pressing ahead. In Middle Tennessee on December 31, Maj. February Battle of Fort Donelson. March Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. April Bombardment and capture of Fort Pulaski, Georgia. April May 30 Siege of Corinth, Mississippi. April May 1 Capture of New Orleans. June 6 Battle of Memphis, Tennessee. August 5 Battle of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. August Battle of Richmond, Kentucky. September 19 Battle of Iuka, Mississippi. September Siege of Munfordville, Kentucky. October Battle of Corinth, Mississippi. October 8 Battle of Perryville, Kentucky. December 7 Battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas. December Battle of Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi. December 31 Battle of Stones River, Tennessee, begins. Five days later Port Hudson surrenders and Lincoln proclaims, "The father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea. To relieve the beleaguered Federal troops, the Union Government rushes reinforcement to Chattanooga, names Grant to command in the west, and replaces Rosecrans with Maj. The two-week siege of Union-occupied Knoxville by Lt. Charleston, under attack much of the year, enters the third winter of the war battered but unconquered. Levee and steamboats in Vicksburg, Mississippi. January Battle of Stones River, Tennessee, continued. January Battle of Arkansas Post, Arkansas. April Union fleet passes Vicksburg river batteries. April 29 Battle of Grand Gulf. May 1 Battle of Port Gibson. May 12 Battle of Raymond. May 14 Battle of Jackson. May 16 Battle of Champion Hill. May July 4 Siege and surrender of Vicksburg. August-September Chickamauga Campaign, Georgia. October-November Chattanooga Campaign, Tennessee. November Battle of Chattanooga. For the next eight weeks the two armies grapple their way south into central Georgia. Sherman and horse near Atlanta, Georgia. February 3-March 4 Meridian Expedition, Mississippi. February 22 Battle of Okolona. April 8 Battle of Mansfield. April 9 Battle of Pleasant Hill. May 18 Conflict at Yellow Bayou. April 18 Conflict at Poison Spring. April 12 Fort Pillow Massacre, Tennessee. May Battle of New Hope Church. May June 1 Battle of Dallas. June 27 Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. July 22 Battle of Atlanta. July 28 Battle of Ezra Church. August September 1 Battle of Jonesboro. September 2 Union troops occupy Atlanta. July 14 Battle of Tupelo, Mississippi. August 5 Battle of Mobile Bay, Alabama.

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September 27 Conflict at Fort Davidson. October 15 Conflict at Glasgow. October 23 Conflict at Westport. October 25 Conflict at Mine Creek. October 28 Conflict at Newtonia. November 22 Engagement at Griswoldville, Georgia. November 29 Affair at Spring Hill. November 30 Battle of Franklin. December Battle of Nashville. Wilmington is occupied February 22, the same day that Joseph E. At Goldsboro, Sherman is joined by Maj. Meanwhile in Alabama, Mobile falls to Federal forces while Maj. Near Irwinville, Georgia, on May 10, his troopers capture Confederate president Davis, who had fled Richmond when that city was evacuated on April 2. From Jonesboro, Tennessee, Maj. By June 23, the last Confederate army has surrendered and the long war is finally over. Gun with muzzle shot away, Fort Fisher, North Carolina. March Battle of Kinston, North Carolina. March Battle of Bentonville, North Carolina. April 26 Surrender of Gen. February 22 Capture of Wilmington, North Carolina. April 2 Battle of Selma, Alabama. March April 8 Siege of Spanish Fort. April Siege and Capture of Fort Blakely. April 12 Surrender of Mobile. Surviving prisoners of war are released from the notorious military prison. May Battle of Palmito Ranch, Texas. Last Civil War land engagement. May 26 Surrender of Lt. June 23 Surrender of Brig.

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6: Second Manassas – August | Civil War Pinhole Project

September 17, , Maryland McClellan vs. Lee Confederates cross Potomac River into Maryland and toward DC, attacking Antietam (Sharpsburg), MD.

It was a particularly bitter blow to Northern hopes coming as it did at the end of a Union campaign that had reached the gates of Richmond and marked a remarkable turnabout in southern hopes. The situation at the start of June held out the promise of a quick Union victory. April had seen a major Union victory in the west, where a Confederate counterattack was defeated at Shiloh. Only in the Shenandoah Valley were Confederate armies winning victories. There the army of Stonewall Jackson spent May and early June inflicting a series of defeats on several different Union armies. Area of the campaign The federal response to these victories was to reorganise the armies in and around northern Virginia. Pope was technically junior to all three men, but he had won victories in the west, including the capture of New Madrid and Island No. Fremont resigned in protest, but Banks and McDowell stayed on to serve Pope well as corps commanders. On the very same day Robert E. Concerned that his lines of supply on the Peninsula were dangerously exposed, McClellan decided to move his army south to the James River, where his supply lines would be protected by the navy. However, if McClellan moved south, then Lee would be between the two federal armies. He could pin McClellan down on the James River with part of his apparently vast army and turn the rest of it north to defeat Pope. One of the problems facing the north was of their own making. This would mean that never mind how many men Lee was known to be moving North, McClellan would still be convinced that he was outnumbered at Richmond. In fact Lee was never to have a numerical advantage at any point during the campaign that was to follow. Responsibility for that decision now fell on the new General-in-Chief, General Halleck, promoted from the western theatre after the successes won by U. He arrived in Washington on 23 July, and on the following day went to visit McClellan. McClellan was willing to attack Richmond, but required an increasingly unrealistic amount of reinforcements before he would do so. He got that chance in early August. On 9 August Jackson attacked him there, but despite having a numerical advantage was unable to win the victory he was hoping for. While this was happening in northern Virginia, back on the James River McClellan had finally received the order to withdraw from the Peninsula. His ordered arrived on 3 August. With McClellan finally on the move away from Richmond, Lee was free to turn his attention north. On 13 August he dispatched Longstreet with the first of another 30, men to join Jackson. Leaving 20, men at Richmond, just in case McClellan turned his rearguard around, Lee then took command of the combined army facing Pope. For a short period both armies were about the same size, around 55, strong. This was the chance Lee had been looking for, but for most of August it looked as if Pope would deny him his chance. Lee decided to make one more effort to catch Pope out before the rest of the Army of the Potomac arrived. The outflanking march succeeded perfectly. Pope was initially convinced that Jackson was returning to the Shenandoah Valley and only learnt otherwise on the evening of 26 August, when news reached him that Jackson had captured the Manassas Junction supply depot. Pope had to react. He marched back north towards Manassas Junction, but Jackson hid his army in the hills around the junction, waiting for the right moment to strike. That moment came late on 28 August. His attacks were poorly coordinated, and in all no more than 32, Federal soldiers got into the fighting on the first day. The actions of General Porter, who had arrived from the Peninsula, have been the subject of the most controversy. After the battle he was to be removed from command as a result of his actions, but after the war he was at least partially vindicated. Longstreet had begun to arrive on 29 June, but he was not in position to launch a proper attack until late on the following day. The second day of the battle started in a very similar way. He spent most of the day convinced that he was on the verge of a famous victory over Stonewall Jackson. In his efforts to secure that victory, Pope slowly weakened his left wing until it was almost all engaged on the right. He came so close to breaking the Confederate line that Jackson was forced to call for reinforcements. In a way this was the moment that Lee and Longstreet had been waiting for. At about four p. However, the Union army did hold

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together. Once again, Jackson did not play his part in the Confederate attacks, although by this point his men had been marching and fighting for six days. The sixth corps of the Army of the Potomac was only four miles behind the Bull Run bridges, with more troops just behind. If McClellan had moved with a bit more speed then many of these troops could have been present on the battlefield. Lee was well aware of the approaching Federal troops. After another brief attempt to outflank the retreating Federal troops was repulsed at Chantilly 1 September, Lee turned his attention to an invasion of the north from the Shenandoah Valley. The defences of Washington were far too strong for him to attack, especially now that there were two entire Federal armies in the vicinity. Second Bull Run was not the decisive victory that Lee was hoping for, but it was still an impressive achievement. With 55,000 men Lee had defeated an army of 75,000. Although Pope had not performed badly, he was quickly replaced by McClellan, whose mere presence on the roads out of Washington had helped restore the morale of the defeated Federal army. Things were soon to get worse for the North. In the aftermath of Second Bull Run, Lee concentrated his army in the Shenandoah Valley, and on 4 September crossed the Potomac into Maryland, on the campaign that would end at Antietam. The rapid transformation of southern hopes in the summer of 1862 promoted Robert E. Lee to the first rank of Southern heroes, a position he was to hold for the rest of the war and beyond. *The Second Bull Run Campaign: July-August 1862*, David G. A well illustrated look at the entire Second Bull Run campaign, a key turning point in the American Civil War which saw the south go from the verge of defeat around Richmond to triumph at Manassas, and the campaign that saw Robert E. Lee first justify his great reputation.

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7: Second Battle of Bull Run - HISTORY

Second Manassas - August Late summer of Robert E. Lee and the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia looking to sustain the initiative gained in their recent victories in the Seven Days battles around Richmond advances north in a new offensive toward the nation's capitol.

The campaign is considered as a resounding Confederate victory. Pope was a Mexican war veteran, who had also had a peacetime army career as a topographical engineer. As commander of Union Army of the Mississippi, in Feb , he was tasked with clearing Confederate obstacles from the river and as part of the campaign captured the rebel stronghold of New Madrid, Missouri in a surprise attack, then went on to capture the fortress of Island No. For this success, Halleck promoted Pope to Maj Gen and placed him in command of one wing of his own army, then besieging Corinth, Mississippi, when Pope was summoned to Washington to be placed in command of the Army of Virginia. After the embarrassing defeat of the Peninsula campaign, Lincoln had turned to Pope as a man more inclined to offensive intent than the over-cautious McClellan and tasked him with the defence of Washington and the Shenandoah Valley as well cutting the strategic Virginia Railroad connecting Gordonsville and Lynchburg in order to draw Lee out from the defences of Richmond. From an early point in the campaign, Pope showed that he had very different ideas on the prosecution of war from McClellan, believing that the consequences of rebellion should be brought home to civilians found to be aiding or sympathetic to the rebels. In addition he ordered that his army subsist from the land when in rebel areas, handing over worthless vouchers in payment, a system that rapidly degenerated into a licence for theft by his men. Pope opened the campaign by concentrating his forces near Cedar Mountain, preparing to attack Gordonsville, while Jackson marched from the Valley and attempted to interdict him by occupying Culpepper Courthouse and Lee prepared to take the Army of Northern Virginia north from the defences of Richmond to confront Pope. Jackson deployed along an unfinished railway embankment and prepared for the attack. Unaware of how close Longstreet was, Pope was convinced he had trapped Jackson and launched an assault against the embankment, with heavy losses on both sides. The Union lost 10, casualties, against just 1, Confederate – a crushing Confederate victory. Pope withdrew his force to the northeast, concentrating around Centreville, but by Aug 31st, he had lost his nerve and decided to withdraw his army to the defences of Washington until directly ordered by Halleck to attack. This brought to a close the disastrous Northern Virginia campaign, with Pope withdrawing to the defences of Washington under virtual siege. The campaign had cost the Union 16, casualties out of 78, engaged against 9, Confederate out of about 50, engaged. Whilst the Union armies failed in the field, Lincoln had political problems of his own. Although an avowed opponent of slavery, he was also a realist. Nonetheless, in June , on the eve of the Seven Days, Congress, now controlled by the Republicans, outlawed slavery in the western territories, settling the principal issue that had triggered secession in the first place. Lincoln took a secret decision to emancipate all slaves in rebel held areas, believing that such a proclamation would extinguish any remaining support for the Confederacy in Europe, particularly Britain and France. Unfortunately for Lincoln, there was worse to come. Meanwhile Lee, emboldened by his recent success, went on the offensive. Yet there was a dash about them that our Northern men lacked. Deploying 30, against just 13, defending the town, Jackson forced their surrender after a three day siege, the largest Union surrender of the war. Lee meanwhile had concentrated his remaining force at Hagerstown, 20 miles to the north. At a stroke, McClellan now knew where Lee was headed and that he had split his force into two. Typically for McClellan however, he did nothing for a whole day before finally making his move. Seeing the Confederates massed in a cornfield ahead of them, an artillery duel ensued followed by a ferocious hand-to-hand fight in the cornfield before Confederate reinforcements arrived and a back-and-forth duel ensued that lasted all morning and ended in a bloody stalemate. At midday action shifted to the centre of the Confederate line, where 2, rebels held a sunken lane against twice that number of Union troops, as another hand to hand fight developed and each side threw in reinforcements until another stalemate

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ensued. The final action of the day occurred in the southern section of the battlefield, where Gen Ambrose Burnside and 12, men had been ordered to stage a diversionary attack across the creek to coincide with the morning assault in the north, but due to confused orders, Burnside started his attack late. Burnside appears not to have known that the creek was only waist deep and could have been forded with ease, instead funnelling his men across the bridge, where the rebels picked them off at will, causing heavy casualties. McClellan, still convinced that he was outnumbered paused himself and allowed Lee to escape to the south, back across the Potomac. Sharpsburg had 22, casualties, not only the single bloodiest day in the civil war, but the single bloodiest day in all US history, before or since. Lincoln held McClellan solely responsible for a stalemate that should have been a decisive victory –” despite the huge odds in his favour his excessive caution meant that fully one third of the Union force never fired a shot. Lincoln sacked McClellan, who took no further part in military operations for the remainder of the war. Although a disaster in many ways, Sharpsburg came to be regarded a turning point in the war.

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8: September 17, High Tide of the Confederacy? | Ashbrook

Start studying American Civil War- Prewar to December Learn vocabulary, terms, and more with flashcards, games, and other study tools.

The town of Manassas, Virginia once again became a battleground as both armies desperately sought a decisive victory that would bring to an end this ever-expanding war. The Second Battle of Manassas, or Second Bull Run, wound up being ten times more costly to the armies than their last meeting there. Henry House at Manassas, Va My first stop: Situated in the Bull Run Mountains, west of Manassas, the mountain gap has been a route for travelers through the ages. Lee and General James Longstreet stopped to survey the fighting as Confederate forces fought their way through the cleave in the mountains here. Making my way east, through the gap, my next stop was the Brawner Farm and the adjacent Deep Cut on the Manassas Battlefield. The Deep Cut served as a strong Confederate fighting position during the battle. This section of the Battlefield, aside from the overgrowth in the Deep Cut, looks much the same as it did in the s. Inside the Deep Cut at Manassas where Confederate forces held back repeated Union assaults during the Battle for Second Manassas in August As the fighting began at the Brawner Farm the two armies fought at close quarters. This stopped the rush of the enemy and they halted and fired upon us their deadly musketry. During a few awful moments, I could see by the lurid light of the powder flashes, the whole of both lines. The two were within fifty yards of each other pouring musketry into each other as fast as men could load and shoot. The Stone House sits at one of the focal points of both 1st and 2nd battles at Manassas serving as both headquarters and hospital. The Stone House served as a field hospital in the battles of both 1st and 2nd Manassas The sprawling countryside at Manassas is perfect for arraying large numbers of troops. The cultivated fields and undulating hills provide drastic views today as they did years ago. The high number of casualties at Second Manassas seemed to be a continuing trend in the war; the battles were becoming more and more costly. Many of these battles ended in a stalemate and would guarantee the War would grind on. Also included here are images from the 7th Gettysburg battle reenactment held in Gettysburg, Pa. This event was held on a local farm in sweltering heat, well over degrees in the shade, and despite this, yielded a number of compelling images. Currently there are two Gettysburg 7th anniversary reenactments being planned for June and July of Attendance for these seminal anniversary reenactments at Gettysburg is expected to be record-breaking. One event has limited the re-enactor registration to 15, I am registered for both these reenactments in Hennessy Following the timeline of the War, my next trip for the project would bring me to the site of the bloodiest day in American history, Sharpsburg, Maryland and the Battle of Antietam.

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9: From Beaver Dam Creek to Antietam: Lee's Virginia-Maryland Campaign of | Ashbrook

September was a momentous month, a period of crisis for the United States and exciting opportunity for the Confederate States of America. The bright hopes of Northerners that the rebellion could be crushed that summer had wilted like the leaves of fall.

Tonight, as you feel its stare from beneath that teetering pile of magazines, know one thing -- you are not alone. Women are more avid readers than men, a new poll says. One in four adults say they read no books at all in the past year, according to an Associated Press-Ipsos poll released Tuesday. Of those who did read, women and seniors were most avid, and religious works and popular fiction were the top choices. The survey reveals a nation whose book readers, on the whole, can hardly be called ravenous. The typical person claimed to have read four books in the last year -- half read more and half read fewer. Bustos, a year-old project manager for a telecommunications company, said he had not read any books in the last year and would rather spend time in his backyard pool. That choice by Bustos and others is reflected in book sales, which have been flat in recent years and are expected to stay that way indefinitely. Analysts attribute the listlessness to competition from the Internet and other media, the unsteady economy and a well-established industry with limited opportunities for expansion. When the Gallup poll asked in how many books people had at least started -- a similar but not directly comparable question -- the typical answer was five. That was down from 10 in , but close to the response of six. In , a National Endowment for the Arts report titled "Reading at Risk" found only 57 percent of American adults had read a book in , a four percentage point drop in a decade. The study faulted television, movies and the Internet. Nearly a third of men and a quarter of women fit that category. They tend to be older, less educated, lower income, minorities, from rural areas and less religious. At the same time, book enthusiasts abound. The figures also indicated that those with college degrees read the most, and people aged 50 and up read more than those who are younger. Pollyann Baird, 84, a retired school librarian in Loveland, Colorado, says J. Whites read more than blacks and Hispanics, and those who said they never attend religious services read nearly twice as many as those who attend frequently. There was even some political variety evident, with Democrats and liberals typically reading slightly more books than Republicans and conservatives. The Bible and religious works were read by two-thirds in the survey, more than all other categories. Popular fiction, histories, biographies and mysteries were all cited by about half, while one in five read romance novels. Every other genre -- including politics, poetry and classical literature -- were named by fewer than five percent of readers. More women than men read every major category of books except for history and biography. Industry experts said that confirms their observation that men tend to prefer nonfiction. The AP-Ipsos poll was conducted from August 6 to 8 and involved telephone interviews with 1, adults. It had a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

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V. 1. Containing the causes of the war, and the events preparatory to it, up to the close of President Bu William H. Pilkinton. Learning to Think Stale bread and sour wine: keeping the gospel real through the sacraments Neal D. Presa; Response by Laur The Shadow of Your Wings Ship of Gold-Can Ed V. 2. Methodological perspectives and applications. 77 and ED 78, sheets 1 Saving Americas beaches Public culture, icons, and iconoclasts Towards an ontological foundation of personhood William C. Meredith, guardian of Matilda Freeman. Identification of unique features in education at American Indian schools Fundamentals of magento development Molecular Imaging in Neuroscience Ali, child of the desert Adobe Photoshop, a visual guide for the Mac Fear Without Loathing Wine in Roman history. Small claims court guidebook Erich Kofmel Thom Brooks Chaucer and the Canterbury tales The Story of Mathematics (Junior Reference Books) Prerequisites for classroom discipline Prayer to take authority Ethics and professional practice for psychologists 2nd edition The mind of economic man Mel Bochners Via Tasso Project Anatomy and Physiology Lab. Ma The Captivity of the Oatman Girls The letter of Paul to the Ephesians Self Help Way To Treat Colitis and Other IBS Conditions Dental Erosion (Quintessentials of clinical Practice) Rupert Brooke : the South Seas, Englishness and modernity You were mine abbi glines bud Cooking the nouvelle cuisine in America Human trafficking in zimbabwe Building for profit Sex, Therapy, and Kids Helping low birth weight, premature babies