

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS OF GENERAL BEAUREGARD IN THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES 1861 TO 1865 V2 pdf

1: The Military Operations of General Beauregard

*The military operations of General Beauregard in the war between the states, to Including a brief personal sketch and a narrative of his services in the war with Mexico, [Alfred Roman] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

There he began work on plans to drive back the Union forces behind Bull Run and then to attack Washington, D. Worried about a Union attack, he called for reinforcements from Joseph E. Johnston, whose Confederate army was in the Shenandoah Valley. On the morning of July 21, , Beauregard was anticipating battle on his center right when he heard the unexpected roar of artillery on his left. The Confederates were driven back to Henry House Hill, but by the afternoon had reformed their lines. After Johnston arrived by rail with reinforcements from the Valley, Confederates shattered the Union right and shoved it back across the Stone Bridge, pulling victory from disaster. At the end of August both Beauregard and Johnston were promoted to full general, but Johnston took command of the now-combined armies. The two men had a good relationship but Beauregard again felt slighted. By the fall, Beauregard was engaged in verbal disputes with both Confederate cabinet member Judah P. Benjamin and President Davis. Partly as a result, he was sent west in January to serve in the Army of the Mississippi as second in command under Albert Sidney Johnston. When Union general Ulysses S. Grant took both forts in February , the Confederates withdrew to Corinth, Mississippi. Later critics bemoaned the lost opportunity, overlooking the problems of exhausted men fighting across broken ground in the dark. Grant, reinforced by riverboat that night, counterattacked at dawn on April 7 and forced Beauregard back to Corinth. There, an outbreak of typhoid fever and dysentery claimed almost as many lives as Shiloh had. On May 29, Beauregard skillfully evacuated the army to Tupelo, but his failure to defend Corinth enraged Jefferson Davis. On June 14, Beauregard obtained a certificate of disability for a recurring throat problem. As Grant, the new Union general-in-chief, prepared to attack Robert E. Butler up the James River to approach Richmond from the opposite direction. The city held, however, as Beauregard staged one of the most remarkable defenses of the war. He virtually abandoned his outer lines and so heavily manned the city that Grant was forced to settle in for a long siege. Both sides dug in, but it was the rail linesâ€”critical to Lee for supplying and quickly moving his troopsâ€”that mattered. Sherman took Atlanta, Georgia. Hood and Beauregard were unable to coordinate their actions, however, and on February 22, , Davis replaced Beauregard with Joseph Johnston. He was offered the command of several foreign armies, including the armies of Romania and Egypt, but was unable to negotiate the terms to his satisfaction. In he helped found the Reform Party in Louisiana, a coalition of moderate Democrats who supported civil rights, including suffrage, for African Americans. In he helped form the Unification Party, which sought to lower taxes with the support of the black vote. Their platform included an end to employment discrimination and segregation, but the party lacked popular support and collapsed. Metairie Cemetery, New Orleans In the meantime, Beauregard battled his old military comrades over their conduct of the war. Beauregard remained popular in New Orleans, and was unusually wealthy among former Confederate generals, a fact which sometimes uncomfortably set him apart. He died on February 20, , after a series of illnesses, and was given a state funeral. He Americanizes his last name by removing the hyphen. July 1, - Pierre G. Beauregard graduates from West Point ranked second in a class of forty-five, and is commissioned a 2nd lieutenant in the U. Army Corps of Engineers. His first assignment is to serve as an assistant to his artillery instructor, Robert Anderson. October - Pierre G. September - Pierre G. August - Pierre G. His flamboyant personality makes a big splash in Baltimore society, and he establishes a reputation as a dashing, elegant, and popular officer. In a further attempt at assimilation, he drops the name "Pierre" and signs himself "G. Beauregard is posted to Louisiana. He patents a furnace to boil sugar. He is also arrested for dueling. November - At the start of the Mexican War, G. Beauregard is ordered to Tampico, Mexico, to assume charge of building supply-line fortifications. August - G. Beauregard is awarded a field brevet of captain for action at Pedregal, Contreras, and Churubusco during the Mexican

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War. September 12, - G. Beauregard distinguishes himself during the successful storming of Chapultepec Castle in Mexico City during the Mexican War. He will be awarded the field brevet of major. Beauregard returns to Louisiana and is placed in charge of the Mississippi and Lake Defenses of Louisiana. Beauregard accepts an appointment as superintending engineer of the New Orleans Custom House. He is promoted to captain. Beauregard marries Caroline Deslonde, sister-in-law of U. January 23, - G. Beauregard is appointed superintendent of the U. January 28, - Two days after his native Louisiana secedes from the Union, G. Beauregard is forced to resign as superintendent of the U. He had held the position just five days. February - G. Beauregard is summoned to Montgomery, Alabama, to meet with Confederate president Jefferson Davis, who appoints him a brigadier general and assigns him command of Charleston, South Carolina. February 20, - G. Beauregard returns to New Orleans, and resigns his U. He enlists as a private in the Orleans Guards. April 12, - G. The Union garrison is evacuated the next day. May 28, - Overriding a previous order sending him to Corinth, Mississippi, G. Beauregard is ordered to Richmond. June 2, - G. Beauregard arrives near Manassas Junction, as commander of the Alexandria Line. He urges citizens there to fight against the "Yankee war cry of Beauty and Booty," and encourages them to expel abolitionists from Virginia. Beauregard acts as second in command to Joseph E. Johnston as they rout Union forces under Irvin McDowell. August 31, - G. Beauregard is promoted to the rank of full general. January - After months of public dispute with Confederate cabinet member Judah P. April 6, - G. June 9, - G. Beauregard and his Confederate Army of the Mississippi withdraw from Corinth, Mississippi, and arrive in Tupelo, a move that infuriates Confederate president Jefferson Davis. June 14, - G. Beauregard obtains a certificate of disability for a recurring throat problem and, without approval, leaves command of the Army of the Mississippi to Braxton Bragg and repairs to Alabama for the summer to recuperate. August 29, - G. September 15, - G. Beauregard commands the defense of Charleston, South Carolina, against Union ironclad attacks, but after heavy bombardment late in the summer orders the evacuation of Battery Wagner and Morris Island. March 2, - G. April 18, - G. June 15â€”18, - In the opening battle for the city of Petersburg, G. October 2, - G. Beauregard is given the command of the Department of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. April 26, - Confederate general Joseph E. Johnston surrenders his army to William T. Sherman, receiving the same terms afforded Robert E. June - At the end of the Civil War, G. April - G. Beauregard serves as commissioner of the New Orleans Lottery. Beauregard is said to have written the majority of the work. Beauregard is elected commissioner of public works in New Orleans, Louisiana.

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2: P.G.T. Beauregard - HISTORY

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The plan was for Butler to be pinned in place by an attack led by three divisions. Ransom was an old cavalry officer who had spent much of the war leading infantry, including a brief stint under General Robert E. Lee as a division commander. Since , he was a commander in the Richmond defenses. He was troubled by ill health and was generally fussy. Whiting was a great engineer, but an erratic field commander. However, he complained about his fellow officers in a letter to Jefferson Davis, which led to his removal. General Joseph Johnston restored him to command of a division but his record was spotty. Whiting was again removed. By now his star had fallen. How art thou fallen! Brigadier General Archibald Gracie lost three of his regimental commanders. Even worse, Gracie and Terry saw their brigades dissolve into a mob. See sources for citation. On May 15, the Federals had taken spare wire to create a kind of proto-barbed wire; it was effective in breaking up the Confederate attack. Lewis asked Ransom for orders. His failure to press the attack and reorganize his men meant many wasted their bullets in desultory long range firing. As the morning wore on, Hoke and Colquitt were committed to the battle, each mauling the Union lines but failing to make much headway. The plan though hinged on Ransom. Once his thrust faltered, the attack unraveled into an unequal shoving contest. Benjamin Butler It appeared Butler had won the day, but the Union high command was unraveling. Starting at roughly 7: Smith began a withdrawal to Half-Way House. During the retreat Hoke made several local attacks that severely mauled the Union lines. Lewis tried to prompt Gracie and Terry to attack, but they told him they had orders to stand in place. Instead, Beauregard called off the attack. Whiting moved out of Petersburg at around 5: Whiting shelled Ames who was reinforced by the 97th Pennsylvania and th New York. Whiting occupied Port Walthall Junction at Whiting had not slept in days and he was concerned for the safety of Petersburg. Furthermore, he was possibly drunk, but more likely suffering from alcohol withdrawals. Whiting withdrew and at noon sent Brigadier General Dearing north to form a junction with Beauregard. Yet, many considered it a lost opportunity. We had achieved the main object for which our forces had encountered the enemy. Whiting never again held a field command. To be fair, what Whiting could have accomplished with two infantry brigades with a limited supply of ammunition, remains unclear. Whiting could have turned the tide of battle, but he also had a small force and lacked good intelligence. Whiting was uneven commander given a difficult task. Whiting Whiting conferred with Beauregard at the Winfree House at noon. Although no court of inquiry was called, shortly after the battle Ransom was returned to the Richmond defenses. His brother Brigadier General Matt Ransom served under Beauregard but the two had a tense relationship. Beauregard ended up blaming Ransom, and while he did acknowledged that Whiting had failed they were friends even after. Historians, while hard on both, have generally found more blame with Whiting. Unlike Beauregard and Chesnut, historians have no personal attachment to Whiting, who even his contemporary detractors agreed, was a brilliant engineer. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/rr/congressionalhistory/whiting.html>. Accessed March 29,

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Visit Website Did you know? Beauregard was instrumental in creating the battle flag that has come to be synonymous with the Confederacy. Beauregard served as an engineer during the Mexican-American War and was wounded during the Battle of Chapultepec in . After the war he worked as a military engineer and assisted in improving the defenses of several forts in the Deep South. During this time Beauregard also mounted a failed bid to be mayor of New Orleans in . In January Beauregard secured an appointment as superintendent of West Point but was dismissed from the job after only a few days, most likely because of his perceived sympathy for the Southern cause. Beauregard then resigned from the U. In this role he ordered the first shots of the Civil War during the bombardment of Fort Sumter April , He was then promoted to full generalâ€™a rank achieved by only seven other Confederate officers during the Civil War. This allowed the Union Army to gain reinforcements and then launch a counterattack that drove the Confederates from the field. Faced with a Union force twice the size of his own, Beauregard elected to withdraw to Tupelo, Mississippi, in May Beauregard was then placed in command of the coastal defenses of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida , and supervised the defense of Charleston throughout and early . During this time Beauregard implemented many innovative defensive strategiesâ€™including the use of mines and submarinesâ€™and managed to hold Charleston against repeated attacks by Union navy vessels and ironclads. In this capacity he was successful in withstanding an offensive by a much larger Union force during the Second Battle of Petersburg in June . His actions forced the Union Army into what would become a month siege of the city and halted an offensive that would have likely resulted in the capture of the Confederate capital of Richmond. Beauregard was limited to an advisory role and was ultimately unsuccessful in halting Union General William T. Beauregard was eventually replaced in his command by General Joseph E. Johnston, and the two later surrendered to Sherman in North Carolina in April . Beginning in he worked as a supervisor of the Louisiana Lottery along with fellow former Confederate General Jubal Early. Beauregard would later serve as the adjutant general of the Louisiana state militia starting in . In his later years Beauregard continued to engage in a long-running feud with Jefferson Davis through his published writings, which included a personal account of the First Battle of Bull Run. He died in at the age of

4: Beauregard, G. T. (â€™)

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