A Soldiers Diary 1861 65 Expanded Annotated Civil War Letters Diaries
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Rugged and Sublime: the Civil War in Arkansas (p)

Catalogue of the Library of the Boston Athenaeum

The many regiments that fought in the Civil War each had their own stories to tell about what they saw, smelled, tasted, heard and felt while serving in war. The Second Vermont Volunteer Infantry Regiment of the Old Vermont Brigade was one of these. This regiment saw its first combat at the Battle of Bull Run and fought on to Lee's surrender at Appomattox Courthouse. This richly illustrated work draws from service, pension and court-martial records, and personal letters and diaries to portray the junior officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates of the regiment as they were in battle, on the march, and in camp. Some were heroes, like Private William W. Noyes, who was awarded the Medal of Honor, and others were not, like Private George E. Blowers, who was publicly executed for desertion. A roster of the 1,858 men who served in the regiment is also provided.

Women of the American South

And did army service, as a powerful form of industrial organization, help create Dubuque's modern workforce? "Warriors into Workers argues that the Union Army was both a social and a socializing institution, making significant but previously unexamined contributions to the formation of American industrial society. This book connects with the recent surge of interest in the social history of the Civil War, and addresses significant issues in labor and economic history, military history, community studies, political culture, and gender."--Jacket.

Brady's Civil War Journal

"An unusually strong collection of essays the scholarship is impeccable."—Gaines M. Foster, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge --

General Catalogue of the Books Except Fiction, French, and German, in the Public Library of Detroit, Mich

Richmond Redeemed pioneered study of Civil War Petersburg. The original (and long out of print) award-winning 1981 edition conveyed an epic narrative of crucial military operations in early autumn 1864 that had gone unrecognized for more than 100 years. Readers will rejoice that Richard J. Sommers' masterpiece, in a revised Sesquicentennial edition, is once again available. This monumental study focuses on Grant's Fifth Offensive (September 29 to October 2, 1864), primarily the Battles of Chaffin's Bluff (Fort Harrison) and Poplar Spring Church (Peebles' Farm). The Union attack north of the James River at Chaffin's Bluff broke through Richmond's defenses and gave Federals their greatest opportunity to capture the Confederate capital. The corresponding fighting outside Petersburg at Poplar Spring Church so threatened Southern supply lines that General Lee considered abandoning his Petersburg rail center six months before actually doing so. Yet hard fighting and skillful generalship saved both cities. This book provides thrilling narrative of opportunities gained and lost, of courageous attack and desperate defense, of incredible bravery by Union and Confederate soldiers from 26 states, Maine to Texas. Fierce fighting by four black brigades earned their soldiers thirteen Medals of Honor and marked Chaffin's Bluff as the biggest, bloodiest battle for Blacks in the whole Civil War. In addition to his focused tactical lens, Dr. Sommers offers rich analysis of the generalship of Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, and their senior subordinates, Benjamin Butler, George G. Meade, Richard S. Ewell, and A. P. Hill. The richly layered prose of Richmond Redeemed, undergirded by thousands of manuscript and printed primary accounts from more than 100 archives, has been enhanced for this Sesquicentennial Edition with new research, new writing, and most of all new thinking. Teaching future strategic leaders of American and allied armed forces in the Army War College, conversing with fellow Civil War scholars, addressing Civil War audiences across the nation, and reflecting on prior assessments over the last 33 years have stimulated in the author new perspectives and new insights. He has interwoven them throughout the book. His new analysis brings new dimensions to this new edition. Dr. Sommers was widely praised for his achievement. In addition to being a selection of the History Book Club, the National Historical Society awarded him the Bell Wiley Prize as the best Civil War book for 1981-82. Reviewers hailed it as a "book that still towers among Civil War campaign studies" and a "model tactical study [that] takes on deeper meaning . . . without sacrificing the human drama and horror of combat." Complete with maps, photos, a full bibliography, and index, Richmond Redeemed is modeled
for a new generation of readers, enthusiasts, and Civil War buffs and scholars, all of whom will welcome and benefit from exploring how, 150 years ago, Richmond was redeemed.

The Business of Civil War

The Great Task Remaining Before Us

Article abstracts and citations of reviews and dissertations covering the United States and Canada.

The Revolution of 1861

A Catalogue of Books Belonging to the Lower Hall of the Central Department in the Classes of History, Biography, and Travel, Including the Histories of Literature, Art, Sects, Etc., Politics, Geography, Voyages, Sketches, and Manners and Customs, Together with Notes for Readers Under Subject-references

The Second Vermont Volunteer Infantry Regiment, 1861-1865

"This diary is distinctive for its account of increasing clashes with Unionist "bushwhackers" and for its graphic description of the atrocities on both sides. The Civil War surged around Rogersville, near the Fain farm, with alternating occupation by both North and South. When her farm was looted in 1865, Fain attempted to defend her family and home from depredations by both Yankee troops and guerrillas." "The entries from the period of Reconstruction reveal Fain's concerns about perceived threats from poor whites and freed slaves. Overall, however, this busy mother focuses throughout on the private life of her family, and her writings tell us much about the challenges of everyday life almost a century and a half ago."--Jacket.

Catalogue 1807-1871

Journal

Numerous eyewitness, and often heartrending accounts of battlefield scenes, hardships faced in camp, on the march, or in prison -- this collection even includes a diary of a Virginia cavalryman held in a Federal military prison.

The 11th North Carolina Infantry in the Civil War

War Stuff

Warriors Into Workers

An articulate and vivid artist, Randolph describes action in key areas of the eastern theater-northern Virginia, Charleston, and Richmond and its surrounds. His record of the Peninsula Campaign, the siege of Charleston, and finally the Bermuda Hundred and Petersberg Campaigns offers a rare look at the role which common soldiers played in master strategies. A former theology student and an unusually thoughtful man, Randolph questions the military predation of civilian property and condemns the racial prejudices of his fellow soldiers. In addition to the immediacy of the diary, readers will appreciate the informative commentary and annotations supplied by Civil War historian, Stephen R. Wise.

America, History and Life

A catalogue of books belonging to the lower hall of the central department, in the classes of history, biography and travel

This book refutes the historical slander that blacks did not fight for their emancipation from slavery. At first harshly rejected in their attempts to enlist in the Union army, blacks were eventually accepted into the service--often through the efforts of individual generals who, frustrated with bureaucratic inaction in the face of dwindling forces, overrode orders from the secretary of war and the president himself. By the end of the war, black soldiers had numbered over 187,000 and served in 167 regiments. Seventeen were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation's highest award for valor. Theirs was a remarkable achievement whose full story is here told for the first time.

ÓTo Prepare for ShermanÔs ComingÓ

At the outbreak of the Civil War, the men of the 30th North Carolina rushed to join the regiment, proclaiming, "we will whip the Yankees, or give them a right to a small part of our soil—say 2 feet by 6 feet." Once the Tar Heels experienced combat, their attitudes changed. One rifleman recorded: "We came to a Yankee field hospital we moved piles of arms, feet, hands." By 1865, the unit's survivors reflected on their experiences, wondering "when and if I return home—will I be able to fit in?" Drawing on letters, journals, memoirs and personnel records, this history follows the civilian-soldiers from their mustering-in to the war's final
moments at Appomattox. The 30th North Carolina had the distinction of firing at Abraham Lincoln on July 12, 1864, as the president stood upon the ramparts of Ft. Stevens outside Washington, D.C., and firing the last regimental volley before the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia.

**The 30th North Carolina Infantry in the Civil War**

Focuses on the intense struggle over human and material resources between armies and civilians in the Civil War South.

**Confederate Letters and Diaries, 1861-1865**

It was no coincidence that the Civil War occurred during an age of violent political upheaval in Europe and the Americas. Grounding the causes and philosophies of the Civil War in an international context, Andre M. Fleche examines how questions of national self-determination, race, class, and labor the world over influenced American interpretations of the strains on the Union and the growing differences between North and South. Setting familiar events in an international context, Fleche enlarges our understanding of nationalism in the nineteenth century, with startling implications for our understanding of the Civil War. Confederates argued that European nationalist movements provided models for their efforts to establish a new nation-state, while Unionists stressed the role of the state in balancing order and liberty in a revolutionary age. Diplomats and politicians used such arguments to explain their causes to thinkers throughout the world. Fleche maintains that the fight over the future of republican government in America was also a battle over the meaning of revolution in the Atlantic world and, as such, can be fully understood only as a part of the world-historical context in which it was fought.

**Civil War Time**

These are the personal journals of Homer A. Plimpton, who joined the 39th Volunteer Regiment of Illinois in 1861 and rose from Private to Colonel of the regiment. On April 2nd of 1865, what remained of the 39th participated in the attack on Fort Gregg, a rebel defense position guarding Petersburg. Led by Captain Plimpton, the 39th charged the fort, which was made of earthworks in a semi-circle with a deep moat in front. The 1889 regimental history has this to say about Homer: His career as a soldier was noticeable for the unwearied attention to duty of whatever kind and was remarkable as an example of rapid and well-deserved promotion. Charles Stanley, student of the 39th regiment and Chicago based reporter, The Mural on the front cover is the Battle of Fort Gregg, used by permission of the US National Park Service.

**Catalogue of the Illinois State Library**

The Battle of WiseOs (Wyse) Forks, March 7-11, 1865, has long been thought of as nothing more than an insignificant skirmish during the final days of the Civil War and relegated to a passing reference in a footnote if it is mentioned at all. Mark A. SmithOs and Wade SokoloskyOs OTo Prepare for ShermanOs Coming: The Battle of WiseOs Forks, March 1865 erases this misconception and elevates this combat and its related operations to the historical status it deserves. By March 1865, the Confederacy was on its last legs. Its armies were depleted, food and resources were scarce, and morale was low. General Lee was barely holding on to his extended lines around Richmond and Petersburg, and Gen. William T. Sherman was operating with nearly complete freedom in North Carolina on his way north to form a junction with Union forces in Virginia. As the authors demonstrate, the fighting that is the subject of this book came about when Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant initiated a broad military operation to assist Sherman. The responsibility for ensuring a functioning railroad from New Bern to Goldsboro rested with Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox. On March 2, 1865, Cox ordered his hastily assembled Provisional Corps to march toward Goldsboro. In response to CoxOs movement, Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston executed a bold but risky plan to divert troops away from Sherman by turning back CoxOs advance. Under the command of the aggressive but controversial Gen. Braxton Bragg, the Confederates stood for four days and successfully halted Cox at WiseOs Forks. This delay provided Johnston with the precious time he needed to concentrate his forces and fight the large and important Battle of Bentonville. OTo Prepare for ShermanOs Coming is the result of years of careful research in a wide variety of archival sources, and relies upon official reports, diaries, newspapers, and letter collections, all tied to a keen understanding of the terrain. Sokolosky and Smith, both career army officers, have used their expertise in military affairs to produce what is not only a valuable book on WiseOs Forks, but what surely must be the definitive study of one of the Civil WarOs overlooked yet significant battles. Outstanding original maps by Mark A. Moore coupled with period photographs reinforce the quality of this account and the authorsOs commitment to excellence.

**Black Union Soldiers in the Civil War**

**A CATALOGUE OF BOOKS BELONGING TO THE LOWER HALL OF THE CENTRAL DEPARTMENT, IN THE CLASSES OF HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, AND TRAVEL, INCLUDING THE HISTORIES OF LITERATURE, ART, SECTS, ETC., POLITICS, GEOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, SKETCHES, AND MANNERS AND CUSTOMS, TOGETHER WITH NOTES FOR READERS UNDER SUBJECT-REFERENCES.**

Major General Don Carlos Buell stood among the senior Northern commanders early in the Civil War, led the Army of the Ohio in the critical Kentucky theater in 1861-62, and helped shape the direction of the conflict during its first years. Only a handful of Northern generals loomed as large on the military landscape during this period, and Buell is the only one of them who has not been the subject of a full-scale biography. A conservative Democrat, Buell viewed the Civil War as a contest to restore the antebellum Union rather than a struggle to bring significant social change to the slaveholding South. Stephen Engle explores the effects that this attitude—one shared by a number of other Union officers early in the war—had on the Northern high command and on political-military relations. In addition, he examines the ramifications within the Army of the Ohio of Buell’s proslavery leanings. A personally brave, intelligent, and talented officer, Buell nonetheless failed as a theater and army commander, and in late 1862 he was removed from command. But as Engle notes, Buell’s attitude and campaigns provided the Union with a valuable lesson: that the Confederacy would not yield to halfhearted campaigns with limited goals.

**Richmond Redeemed**
The Blue, the Gray, and the Green

Harriet Ryegate, the proper daughter of Massachusetts Puritans, is the first white woman to go far into the wilderness beyond the upper Missouri. With her husband, a Baptist minister, she seeks to convert the Blackfoot Indians to Christianity. But it is the Ryegates who are changed by their “journey into strangeness.” Marcus Ryegate returns to Massachusetts obsessed by a beautiful Indian woman. For sermonizing about her, he pays a heavy price. a Harriet, one of Mildred Walker’s most fully realized characters, writes in her journal about “the effect of the Wilderness on civilized persons who are accustomed to live in the world of words.” If a Lion Could Talk reveals the tragic lack of communication that stretches from Massachusetts to Missouri and beyond in the years before the Civil War?and the appalling heart of darkness that is close to home.

Sanctified Trial

You will perceive by this I am at least in the Confederate service. Since I have been here I have had a severe sickness but am glad to say at present I am well though I fear my sickness would have incapacitated me for active service. In all probability our regiment will be stationed here permanently for the winter to guard the bridge across the Watauga River—Private John H. Phillips, Company E, 62nd Regiment NC Troops, Camp Carter, Tennessee, October 13, 1862. As with volume 1 (The Piedmont), this work presents letters and diary entries (and a few other documents) that tell the experiences of soldiers and civilians from the mountain counties of North Carolina during the Civil War. The counties included are Alleghany, Ashe, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Cherokee, Clay, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Surry, Transylvania, Watauga, Wilkes, and Yancey. The book is arranged chronologically, 1861 through 1865. Before each letter or diary entry, background information is provided about the writer.

The Soldier’s Pen

The Civil War in North Carolina: The Mountains

This history of the 11th North Carolina Infantry in the Civil War—civilians and their families—follows the regiment from their 1861 mustering-in to their surrender at Appomattox, covering action at Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. Drawing on letters, journals, memoirs, official reports, personnel records and family histories, this intensely personal account features Tar Heels relating their experiences through over 1,500 quoted passages. Casualty lists give the names of those killed, wounded, captured in action and died of disease. Rosters list regimental officers and staff, enlisting for all 10 companies and the names of the 78 men who stacked arms on April 9, 1865.

North Carolinians in the Era of the Civil War and Reconstruction

WITH A NEW POSTSCRIPT Situated between Greece on the south, the former Yugoslavia on the north and east, and the Adriatic Sea on the west, Albania is the country the world forgot. Throughout this century, Albania has been perceived as primitive and isolationist by its neighbors to the west. When the country ended fifty years of communist rule in 1992, few outsiders took interest. Deemed unworthy of membership in the European Union and overlooked by multinational corporations, Albania stands today as one of the poorest and most ignored countries in Europe. Miranda Vickers and James Pettifer take us behind the veil of former President Enver Hoxha’s isolationist policies to examine the historic events leading up to Albania’s transition to a parliamentary government. Beginning with Hoxha’s death in 1985, Albania traces the last decade of Albania’s shaky existence, from the anarchy and chaos of the early nineties to the victory of the Democratic Alliance in 1992 and the programs of the current government. The authors provide us with an analysis of how the moral, religious, economic, political and cultural identity of the Albanian people is being redefined, and leave no question that the future of Albania is inextricably linked to the future of the Balkans as a whole. In short, they tell us why Albania matters.

If a Lion Could Talk

An unusual collection of Civil War essays as seen through the lens of noted environmental scholars, this book’s provocative historical commentary explores how nature—disease, climate, flora and fauna, etc.—affected the war and how the war shaped Americans’ perceptions, understanding, and use of nature.

The Civil War Journals of Col. Homer A. Plimpton 1861 - 1865

“A” Catalogue of Books

Mathew Brady and his team of ground-breaking assistants risked life and liberty to capture up-close images of the Civil War; Brady actually got so close to the action during the First Battle of Bull Run that he only narrowly avoided capture. His evocative sepia-toned photographs of generals, soldiers, freed slaves, and battlefields have lived on, giving new generations a close-up view of the war that ended slavery and created modern America. Here, Michael J. McAfee, Curator of History at the West Point Museum, adds his own extensive knowledge of the Civil War to Brady’s photographs, creating an account of the war as it unfolded. This fascinating view of a conflict that continues to haunt the hearts and minds of Americans is visually stunning, an excellent reference, and great reading.

Dictionary Catalogue

In antebellum America, both North and South emerged as modernizing, capitalist societies. Work bells, clock towers, and personal timepieces increasingly instilled discipline on one’s day, which already was ordered by religious custom and nature’s rhythms. The Civil War changed that, argues Cheryl A. Wells. Overriding antebellum schedules, war played havoc with people’s perception and...
use of time. For those closest to the fighting, the war’s effect on time included disrupted patterns of sleep, extended hours of work, conflated hours of leisure, indefinite prison sentences, challenges to the gender order, and desecration of the Sabbath. Wells calls this phenomenon “battle time.” To create a modern war machine military officers tried to graft the antebellum authority of the clock onto the actual and mental terrain of the Civil War. However, as Wells’s coverage of the Manassas and Gettysburg battles shows, military engagements followed their own logic, often without regard for the discipline imposed by clocks. Wells also looks at how battle time’s effects spilled over into periods of inaction, and she covers not only the experiences of soldiers but also those of nurses, prisoners of war, slaves, and civilians. After the war, women returned, essentially, to an antebellum temporal world, says Wells. Elsewhere, however, postwar temporalities were complicated as freedmen and planters, and workers and industrialists renegotiated terms of labor within parameters set by the clock and nature. A crucial juncture on America’s path to an ordered relationship to time, the Civil War had an acute effect on the nation’s progress toward a modernity marked by multiple, interpenetrating times largely based on the clock.

A Civil War Soldier’s Diary

Diary

A Catalog of Books Belonging to the Lower Hall of the Central Department, in the Classes of History, Biography, and Travel

Although North Carolina was a “home front” state rather than a battlefield state for most of the Civil War, it was heavily involved in the Confederate war effort and experienced many conflicts as a result. North Carolinians were divided over the issue of

Don Carlos Buell

A chronicle of the last days of the Civil War examines Lee’s final retreat and subsequent surrender at Appomattox.

Lee’s Last Retreat

They are all infantrymen; none were commissioned officers. One is a German-speaking artist whose sole record is nineteen stunning watercolors that cover a year’s enlistment. Another is a free black from Syracuse, New York. Six are from slave states, one of whom was a Unionist. Drawing from the more than 60,000 documents housed in the privately held Gilder Lehrman Collection, Robert E. Bonner has movingly reconstructed the experiences of sixteen Civil War soldiers, using their own accounts to knit together a ground-level view of the entire conflict. The immediacy of diaries and the intimacy of letters to loved ones accompany the humor of an anonymous cartoonist from Massachusetts, the vivid paintings of Private Henry Berckhoff. All reproduced for the first time in The Soldier’s Pen, the documents and images that Bonner weaves together, providing context and explanation as required, powerfully re-create the day-to-day lives of the soldiers who fought and died for Union and Confederacy. Not since the 2000 publication of Robert Sneden’s paintings and papers in Eye of the Storm has a collection of original Civil War documents so evocatively captured the war.

Catalogue of the Library of the Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore

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