

Kennesaw Mountain And The Atlanta Campaign A Tour Guide

Kennesaw Mountain and the Atlanta Campaign

Guide to the Atlanta Campaign

Kennesaw Mountain and the Atlanta Campaign

Fields of Glory

Kennesaw Mountain

The Atlanta Campaign, 1864

In the Very Thickest of the Fight

Atlanta's Historic Westview Cemetery

Great Things are Expected of Us

Jefferson Davis in Blue

Clear the Track

The Struggle for the Life of the Republic

The North Carolina Historical Review

Encyclopedia of American National Parks

The Fifty-Eighth North Carolina Troops

Georgia, a Guide to Its Towns and Countryside

The Atlanta Campaign and Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Georgia

Fighting for Atlanta

The Atlanta and Savannah Campaigns, 1864

U.S. Army Campaigns of the Civil War: The Atlanta and Savannah Campaigns, 1864

The Ranger Ideal Volume 2

Union Catalog of the History and Genealogy Resources Available at the South Georgia Regional Library System's Special Collections, the Valdosta State University Special Collections, and the Lowndes County Historical Society Library: Valdosta State University's Odum Library's Special Collections

The New Georgia Guide

The Civil War in Georgia

Insiders' Guide® to Atlanta

Portraits of Conflict

Blue & Gray Magazine

Looking for Tara

Decisions at Kennesaw Mountain

Kennesaw Mountain, June 1864

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1998 Richard A. Baumgartner In less than a month, General William T. Sherman's blueclad columns had marched and fought to within 30 miles of the spires of Atlanta. But at rugged Kennesaw Mountain northwest of the city in June 1864, their progress was stymied by the weather, terrain and tenacious resistance of the veteran Army of Tennessee led by General Joseph E. Johnston.

2001

1940 Best Books on compiled and written by workers of the Writer@s program of the Work Projects Administration in the state of Georgia ; sponsored by the Georgia Board of Education.

2008 Jay Luvaas Combines official histories and on-the-scene reports, orders, and letters from commanding Union officers with specially-drawn maps depicting the terrain within which they fought in May 1864. Includes easy-to-understand routes for tourists to follow.

2006-03-21 Nathaniel Cheairs Hughes, Jr. Besides his illustrious name, the Union general Jefferson Columbus Davis is best known for two appalling actions: the September 1862 murder of General William "Bull" Nelson -- his former commanding officer -- and the abandonment of hundreds of African American refugees to the mercy of Confederate cavalry at Ebenezer Creek during Sherman's march through

Georgia in 1864. Historians have generally dismissed Davis (1828--1879) as a reckless assassin, a racist, a journeyman soldier at best, and an embarrassment to the Lincoln war effort. But Nathaniel Cheairs Hughes, Jr., and Gordon D. Whitney shatter the collective memory of "Jef" Davis as a grim, destructive child of war and replace it with a more rounded portrait of a complex military leader. They bring order to the muddle of contradictions that was Davis's life and offer an impartial profile of the soldier and the man, who must be remembered for his splendid contributions as well as his startling failures.

2018-10-03 Earl J. Hess As William T. Sherman's Union troops began their campaign for Atlanta in the spring of 1864, they encountered Confederate forces employing field fortifications located to take advantage of rugged terrain. While the Confederates consistently acted on the defensive, digging eighteen lines of earthworks from May to September, the Federals used fieldworks both defensively and offensively. With 160,000 troops engaged on both sides and hundreds of miles of trenches dug, fortifications became a defining factor in the Atlanta campaign battles. These engagements took place on topography ranging from Appalachian foothills to the clay fields of Georgia's piedmont. Leading military historian Earl J. Hess examines how commanders adapted their operations to the physical environment, how the environment in

turn affected their movements, and how Civil War armies altered the terrain through the science of field fortification. He also illuminates the impact of fighting and living in ditches for four months on the everyday lives of both Union and Confederate soldiers. The Atlanta campaign represents one of the best examples of a prolonged Union invasion deep into southern territory, and, as Hess reveals, it marked another important transition in the conduct of war from open field battles to fighting from improvised field fortifications.

1996 University of Georgia Press The Georgia Humanities Council presents a guidebook with cultural, historical, and regional coverage of Georgia

Jack Britton McCarley U.S. Army Campaigns of the Civil War: The Atlanta and Savannah Campaigns, 1864 covers the military operations in northern Georgia involving the Union Army group led by Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman and the Confederate Army of Tennessee commanded by Generals Joseph E. Johnston and John Bell Hood. The Atlanta Campaign consisted of numerous engagements, including the Battles of Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta, Ezra Church, and Jonesboro. The campaign ended with Sherman's capture of Atlanta, Georgia, the Confederacy's largest transportation and manufacturing center in the Deep South. CMH Pub 75-13. Related items: The American Civil War

collection of publications can be found here:
<https://bookstore.gpo.gov/catalog/us-military-history/wars-conflicts/american-civil-war>

1942 United States. National Park Service

2018-04-28 Dennis Kelly In early May 1864, William T. Sherman led his large army group of 98,000 men into Georgia against Joe Johnston's significantly smaller Confederate Army of Tennessee. Sherman's goal was the capture of Atlanta 100 miles to the south. After a series of sharp engagements and timely maneuvers, he ran up against his enemy along the Kennesaw Mountain line just north of the Chattahoochee River. The roadblock confounded Sherman, who grew frustrated with the rainy weather and stalemate. A Confederate attack at Kolb's Farm on June 22 was thrown back. Five days later on June 27, Sherman launched his own large head-on assault that would prove to be his bloodiest mistake of the entire campaign. Originally published in 1990 and long out of print, Dennis Kelly's heralded *Kennesaw Mountain and the Atlanta Campaign* is perfect for the armchair historian or battlefield stomper. In addition to plentiful photos, includes nearly two dozen helpful maps and a clear and concise account of the entire campaign, including a tour.

2010-05-04 Janice McDonald *Insiders' Guide to Atlanta* is the essential source for in-depth travel and relocation information to the Georgia's largest city. Written by a local (and

true insider), this guide offers a personal and practical perspective of Atlanta and its surrounding environs.

2004 Charles Dana Miller Brevet Major Miller served as a regimental adjutant and rose in rank to captain. He describes in detail the hardships and routines of camp life and the battles from Fort Donelson to Jonesboro. This post-war memoir includes descriptions and impressions of such leaders as Ulysses S. Grant.

2011 John C. Inscoe "A project of the New Georgia Encyclopedia"

2004 Sara Dant Ewert Examines the history, development, and legacy of the National Park System.

2018-11-15 Darren L. Ivey They say everything is bigger in Texas, and the Lone Star State can certainly boast of immense ranches, vast oil fields, enormous cowboy hats, and larger-than-life heroes. Among the greatest of the latter are the iconic Texas Rangers, a service that has existed, in one form or another, since 1823. Established in Waco in 1968, the Texas Ranger Hall of Fame and Museum continues to honor these legendary symbols of Texas and the American West. While upholding a proud heritage of duty and sacrifice, even men who wear the cinco peso badge can have their own champions. Thirty-one individuals—whose lives

span more than two centuries—have been enshrined in the Texas Ranger Hall of Fame. In *The Ranger Ideal Volume 2: Texas Rangers in the Hall of Fame, 1874-1930*, Darren L. Ivey presents capsule biographies of the twelve inductees who served Texas in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Ivey begins with John B. Jones, who directed his Rangers through their development from state troops to professional lawmen; then covers Leander H. McNelly, John B. Armstrong, James B. Gillett, Jesse Lee Hall, George W. Baylor, Bryan Marsh, and Ira Aten—the men who were responsible for some of the Rangers' most legendary feats. Ivey concludes with James A. Brooks, William J. McDonald, John R. Hughes, and John H. Rogers, the "Four Great Captains" who guided the Texas Rangers into the twentieth century.

1997

2012-09-04 Steve Raymond The 78th Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment took the field under command of a lackadaisical colonel who was frequently absent and feuded with his own officers and superiors. Distrusted by senior officers, the 78th became a regiment that was always left behind—until its own officers forced their reluctant colonel to resign. His replacement was a forceful leader who turned the regiment into a crack fighting outfit that performed heroically in the battle of Chickamauga and many of the great battles of the Atlanta campaign. It later joined Sherman's

March to the Sea and fought its way out of the tangled swamps of Bentonville in one of the war's last battles. Its story is told here mostly in the words of its soldiers through letters, diaries and other sources, many never before accessed by historians. This book sheds new light on many important incidents and battles in the Civil War's Western Theater.

2013-04-22 Earl J. Hess While fighting his way toward Atlanta, William T. Sherman encountered his biggest roadblock at Kennesaw Mountain, where Joseph E. Johnston's Army of Tennessee held a heavily fortified position. The opposing armies confronted each other from June 19 to July 3, 1864, and Sherman initially tried to outflank the Confederates. His men endured heavy rains, artillery duels, sniping, and a fierce battle at Kolb's Farm before Sherman decided to directly attack Johnston's position on June 27. Kennesaw Mountain tells the story of an important phase of the Atlanta campaign. Historian Earl J. Hess explains how this battle, with its combination of maneuver and combat, severely tried the patience and endurance of the common soldier and why Johnston's strategy might have been the Confederates' best chance to halt the Federal drive toward Atlanta. He gives special attention to the engagement at Kolb's Farm on June 22 and Sherman's assault on June 27. A final section explores the Confederate earthworks preserved within the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park.

2018 Jeff Clemmons In 1884, several leading citizens purchased 577 acres to open Atlanta's Westview Cemetery. The rolling terrain, part of which was a site in the Civil War battle of Ezra Church, became the final resting place for more than 100,000 people. Prominent locals buried here include Grant Park namesake L.P. Grant, author Joel Chandler Harris, High Museum benefactor Harriet High, Coca-Cola founder Asa Candler Sr. and Havertys founder J.J. Haverty. The cemetery's Westview Abbey mausoleum is one of the nation's largest, with more than eleven thousand crypts. Throughout its history, Westview dabbled in other business ventures, including a cafeteria, a funeral home and an ambulance service. And for decades, the cemetery's Westview Floral Company sold flowers to lot owners and local businesses, leading to its own advice column in the Atlanta Constitution. Author Jeff Clemmons traces the complete history of this treasured necropolis.

2014-10

1990 Dennis Kelly

1994 Don O'Briant This guidebook takes visitors to the sights and scenes in Atlanta that recall Margaret Mitchell and her masterpiece.

2014-01-10 Michael C. Hardy North Carolina contributed more than 70 regiments to Confederate service during the Civil War, but only four of those regiments were permanently

assigned to service in the Army of Tennessee. The Fifty-Eighth North Carolina Troops, hailing primarily from western North Carolina, fought in battles such as Chickamauga, Resaca and Bentonville. This account follows the soldiers from antebellum life, to conscription, to battlefield, to post-war life.

2012-08-23 Phillip J. Reyburn With the air filled with the missiles of death, the bluecoats sought the shelter of mother earth and lay flat hugging the wet ground. The men were caught in an exposed position, and here occurred an incident, that would haunt William R. Hartpence of the Fifty-first Indiana as long as he lived. He observed First Lieutenant Peter G. Tait of the Eighty-ninth Illinois standing a little in advance of his regiment, which had intermingled with the Fifty-first during the assault. With his eyes fixed on the young officer, Hartpence watched as Tait was stuck by a cannon ball near the center of his body, tearing a great hole in the left side. As he fell, he threw his right arm around to his side, when his heart and left lung dropped out into it. The heart continued to throb for twenty minutes, its pulsations being distinctly seen by his agonized comrades, who stood there and saw the noble life fade out in heroic self-sacrifice. Battle of Nashville, December 16, 1864. In answer to Lincoln's call for more men to put down the rebellion, the several trunk railroads centered in Chicago oversaw the organization of a regiment composed principally of railroad

employees. Numbered the Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, it was better known by the sobriquet, the Railroad Regiment. Considered one of the 300 hundred fighting regiments of the Union army, the Railroaders had 133 men killed in action or later died from wounds. Another 66 succumbed in rebel prisons. At the final muster, Colonel Charles T. Hotchkiss said it best: Our history is written on the head-boards of rudely-made graves. . . . Such a record we feel proud of. And indeed, it was. PHILIP J. REYBURN is a retired field representative for the Social Security Administration. With Terry L. Wilson, he edited *Jottings from Dixie: The Civil War Dispatches of Sergeant Major Stephen F. Fleharty, U.S.A.*

2024-04-18 David A. Powell A fully illustrated narrative of the Atlanta campaign complete with maps, illustrations, and diagrams. General John Bell Hood's tenure commanding the Confederate Army of Tennessee stood in marked contrast to that of his predecessor Joseph E. Johnston. Where Johnston was forced to conduct a war of maneuver, parrying William T. Sherman's repeated flanking attempts, he rarely risked offensive blows. The initiative remained almost entirely with the Federals. When Johnston did stand to accept battle, with only a few exceptions, he received enemy assaults behind fortified lines. However, weeks of retreating undermined morale. With Hood in charge, offense became the order of the day. Hood fought the two largest and bloodiest

battles of the entire campaign within the space of two days: attacking at Peachtree Creek on July 20, and again at the Battle of Atlanta on July 22. A third attack at Ezra Church on July 28 was launched by Stephen D. Lee, on his own initiative. The results of all three battles, however, were the same—bloody failures for the Confederates. Thereafter, Hood adopted a more defensive strategy, choosing to preserve what combat power his army retained. The second volume on the Atlanta campaign portrays the final months of the struggle for Atlanta, from mid-July to September, including what remains to be seen of the battles around the city: Peachtree Creek, Atlanta, Decatur, and Ezra Church. The siege will cover historic views of Atlanta, operations east of the city, and the city's capture. The cavalry chapter focuses on the Union cavalry raids south of Atlanta which ended in disaster. Finally, the fighting at Jonesboro will bring the series to a close.

2014 Jack Britton McCarley

1996 Anne J. Bailey From the first Georgians to march north to fight under Robert E. Lee, through the Battle of Chickamauga, the Atlanta Campaign, the March to the Sea, and the awful conditions of Andersonville, Anne J. Bailey and Walter J. Fraser, Jr., have compiled 260 photographs, four maps, and related documents that detail the physical and spiritual suffering of soldiers, slaves, and civilians in their fight for their country, land, and their own freedom.

Centering on the common soldier, *Portraits of Conflict: A Photographic History of Georgia in the Civil War*, the fifth volume in the University of Arkansas Press's award-winning series, tells the stories of the actual people, rich and poor, whose lives were changed forever by the nation's great drama.

2002 Jim Miles In early May 1864 Union armies left their winter encampment near Chattanooga, Tennessee, and began a march to Atlanta. Four months later -- on September 3 -- William T. Sherman wired Abraham Lincoln, Atlanta is ours, and fairly won!" The fall of Atlanta was not just one more Union victory. It was pivotal to the outcome of the entire Civil War and also to Lincoln's reelection. With the fall of Atlanta, Confederate morale plummeted. The South's most significant manufacturing center was destroyed, and its primary railroad connections were cut. The destruction of Atlanta was not just a Union victory over one city, but a key to the end of the war. *Fields of Glory* traces the story of the campaign from the Tennessee border through the heart of Georgia to Jonesboro. Included is a series of driving tours that enable readers to see firsthand the battlefields and important sites of the campaign. Also included are more than 85 illustrations, 25 original maps, a lively history of the campaign, fascinating tours of the battlefields, articles on military strategy, biographies of generals, the chronology of key battles and important events, sources for

additional travel information, a bibliography, and an index. "In General Sherman's mind," Jim Miles explains, "before the Civil War could be brought to a victorious conclusion, Atlanta had to be destroyed and the Confederacy denied its products. From that day, Atlanta was a doomed city."

2023-07-10 Lawrence K. Peterson As Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman swept through Georgia in 1864, he fought several small battles against an ever-retreating Gen. Joseph E. Johnston who had replaced the beleaguered Gen. Braxton Bragg as leader of the Confederate Army of Tennessee. After heavy rains slowed Sherman's advance, Johnston's army entrenched along the Brushy Mountain line. Hemmed in by the mountains and impassable roads, Sherman noted in his reports to Washington, "Kennesaw is the key to the whole country." Ultimately, Sherman would outflank Johnston and grind down his army's

defenses with a brazen frontal assault. Federal forces suffered 3,000 casualties compared to Johnston's 1,000, and yet the Confederate Army of Tennessee was forced to retreat to Smyrna, and continued defeats led to Sherman's infamous burning of Atlanta in August of 1864. *Decisions at Kennesaw Mountain* explores the critical decisions made by Confederate and Federal commanders during the battle and how these decisions shaped its outcome. Rather than offering a history of the battle, Larry Peterson hones in on a sequence of command decisions that provides us, retroactively, with a blueprint of the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain at its tactical core. Identifying and exploring the critical decisions in this way allows students of the battle to progress from a knowledge of what happened to a mature grasp of why events happened. Complete with maps and a driving tour, *Decisions at Kennesaw Mountain* is an indispensable primer, and readers looking for a concise introduction to the battle can tour this sacred ground—or read about it at their

leisure—with key insights into the campaign and a deeper understanding of the Civil War itself. *Decisions at Kennesaw Mountain* is the seventeenth in a series of books that will explore the critical decisions of major campaigns and battles of the Civil War.

2009 Cornelius Irvine Walker This collection of letters written by Colonel C. Irvine Walker of the 10th South Carolina Infantry Regiment, C.S.A., to his fiancée during his service in the Civil War includes commentary on the campaigns in Tennessee and Kentucky in which his regiment participated. Among those mentioned in his letters are the battles of Chickamauga, Franklin, Murfreesboro, Nashville, Shiloh and Spring Hill in Tennessee and the Battle of Mundfordville in Kentucky. Included in this volume are postwar corrections and commentary that Walker added when he had his letters transcribed decades after the war.