

Shermans March Through The Carolinas

[#Sherman's March Carolinas](#) [#Civil War South Carolina](#) [#William Tecumseh Sherman](#) [#Sherman's Carolina Campaign](#) [#Union Army southern campaign](#)

Explore the pivotal final chapters of the American Civil War with an in-depth look at William T. Sherman's relentless March Through The Carolinas. This strategic and often brutal campaign saw Union forces, led by General Sherman, push northward from Georgia through South and North Carolina, devastating Confederate infrastructure, supply lines, and civilian morale. Discover how this destructive advance, including the burning of Columbia, significantly weakened the Confederacy and hastened its ultimate surrender, leaving a lasting impact on the region and the course of American history.

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Sherman's March Through the Carolinas

In retrospect, General William Tecumseh Sherman considered his march through the Carolinas the greatest of his military feats, greater even than the Georgia campaign. When he set out northward from Savannah with 60,000 veteran soldiers in January 1865, he was more convinced than ever that the bold application of his ideas of total war could speedily end the conflict. John Barrett's story of what happened in the three months that followed is based on printed memoirs and documentary records of those who fought and of the civilians who lived in the path of Sherman's onslaught. The burning of Columbia, the battle of Bentonville, and Joseph E. Johnston's surrender nine days after Appomattox are at the center of the story, but Barrett also focuses on other aspects of the campaign, such as the undisciplined pillaging of the 'bummers,' and on its effects on local populations.

Sherman's March Through North Carolina

Presents a thorough and compelling day-to-day account of General William T. Sherman's progress through North Carolina from early March 1865, when his troops entered the state from South Carolina, through 4 May 1865, when they crossed its northern border into Virginia. Research is based on eyewitness accounts, newspaper reports, and published sources. Includes 4 maps.

To the Sea

In addition to the history of Gen. William T. Sherman's march to crush the heart of the Confederacy, "To the Sea" includes more than 100 photos, maps, fascinating tours of the routes, and sidebar articles on military strategy.

Marching with Sherman

Marching with Sherman: Through Georgia and the Carolinas with the 154th New York presents an innovative and provocative study of the most notorious campaigns of the Civil War -- Union General William Tecumseh Sherman's devastating 1864 "March to the Sea" and the 1865 Carolinas Campaign. The book follows the 154th New York regiment through three states and chronicles 150 years, from the start of the campaigns to their impact today. Mark H. Dunkelman expands on the brief accounts of Sherman's marches found in regimental histories with an in-depth look at how one northern unit participated in the campaigns and how they remembered them decades later. Dunkelman also includes the often-overlooked perspective of southerners -- most of them women -- who encountered the soldiers of the 154th New York. In examining the postwar reminiscences of those staunch Confederate daughters, Dunkelman identifies the myths and legends that have flourished in the South for more than a century. Marching with Sherman concludes with Dunkelman's own trip along the 154th New York's route through Dixie -- echoing the accounts of previous travelers -- and examining the memories of the marches that linger today.

Sherman's March in Myth and Memory

General William Tecumseh Sherman's devastating "March to the Sea" in 1864 burned a swath through the cities and countryside of Georgia and into the history of the American Civil War. As they moved from Atlanta to Savannah—destroying homes, buildings, and crops; killing livestock; and consuming supplies—Sherman and the Union army ignited not only southern property, but also imaginations, in both the North and the South. By the time of the general's death in 1891, when one said "The March," no explanation was required. That remains true today. Legends and myths about Sherman began forming during the March itself, and took more definitive shape in the industrial age in the late-nineteenth century. Sherman's March in Myth and Memory examines the emergence of various myths surrounding one of the most enduring campaigns in the annals of military history. Edward Caudill and Paul Ashdown provide a brief overview of Sherman's life and his March, but their focus is on how these myths came about—such as one description of a "60-mile wide path of destruction"—and how legends about Sherman and his campaign have served a variety of interests. Caudill and Ashdown argue that these myths have been employed by groups as disparate as those endorsing the Old South aristocracy and its "Lost Cause," and by others who saw the March as evidence of the superiority of industrialism in modern America over a retreating agrarianism. Sherman's March in Myth and Memory looks at the general's treatment in the press, among historians, on stage and screen, and in literature, from the time of the March to the present day. The authors show us the many ways in which Sherman has been portrayed in the media and popular culture, and how his devastating March has been stamped into our collective memory.

General Sherman's Official Account of His Great March Through Georgia and the Carolinas: (Abridged)

In late 1864, General William Tecumseh Sherman took 62,000 men (55,000 infantry, 5,000 cavalry, and 2,000 artillerymen manning 64 guns) in two divided columns on a 300-mile march from the captured city of Atlanta to Savannah on the sea. It was a daring and unprecedented maneuver, extending his army far beyond supply lines. But it was successful, and brought the South's infrastructure and economy to its knees. The Operation was devastating to Georgia and the Confederacy. Sherman himself estimated that the campaign had inflicted \$100 million in damage in 1864 dollars. But the march was not without controversy. The scorched-earth policy of the campaign made Sherman's name despised in the South. In this fascinating report, Sherman makes his official accounting to congress for his action. For the first time, this long-out-of-print book is available as an affordable, well-formatted book for e-readers and smartphones. Be sure to LOOK INSIDE or download a sample.

General Sherman's Official Account of His Great March Through Georgia and the Carolinas

This scarce antiquarian book is a facsimile reprint of the original. Due to its age, it may contain imperfections such as marks, notations, marginalia and flawed pages. Because we believe this work is culturally important, we have made it available as part of our commitment for protecting, preserving, and promoting the world's literature in affordable, high quality, modern editions that are true to the original work.

When Sherman Marched North from the Sea

Home front and battle front merged in 1865 when General William T. Sherman occupied Savannah and then marched his armies north through the Carolinas. Although much has been written about the military aspects of Sherman's March, Jacqueline Campbell reveals a more complex story. Integrating evidence from Northern soldiers and from Southern civilians, black and white, male and female, Campbell demonstrates the importance of culture for determining the limits of war and how it is fought. Sherman's March was an invasion of both geographical and psychological space. The Union army viewed the Southern landscape as military terrain. But when they brought war into Southern households, Northern soldiers were frequently astounded by the fierceness with which many white Southern women defended their homes. Campbell argues that in the household-centered South, Confederate women saw both ideological and material reasons to resist. While some Northern soldiers lauded this bravery, others regarded such behavior as inappropriate and unwomanly. Campbell also investigates the complexities behind African Americans' decisions either to stay on the plantation or to flee with Union troops. Black Southerners' delight at the coming of the army of "emancipation" often turned to terror as Yankees plundered their homes and assaulted black women. Ultimately, When Sherman Marched North from the Sea calls into question postwar rhetoric that represented the heroic defense of the South as a male prerogative and praised Confederate women for their "feminine" qualities of sentimentality, patience, and endurance. Campbell suggests that political considerations underlie this interpretation--that Yankee depredations seemed more outrageous when portrayed as an attack on defenseless women and children. Campbell convincingly restores these women to their role as vital players in the fight for a Confederate nation, as models of self-assertion rather than passive self-sacrifice.

Facing Sherman in South Carolina

Major General William T. Sherman's march from Savannah, Georgia, to Columbia, South Carolina, was marked by a battle with an unrelenting enemy: the swamps of the Palmetto State. For more than two weeks, Sherman's veterans faced an unforgiving quagmire, coupled by daily skirmishes with gallant bands of outnumbered Confederates. Along the way, a ruined countryside and wrecked towns marked the path of an army unlike any "since the days of Julius Caesar." It would take an army as adept with the axe as they were with the rifle to tame the rivers, tributaries and swamps of the South Carolina Lowcountry. Join historian Chris Crabb as he traces the steps of Sherman's sixty-thousand-man army in its "amphibious march" from Beaufort to Columbia.

No Such Army Since the Days of Julius Caesar

"Smith and Sokolsky have firmly established themselves within the highest echelon of 1865 Carolinas Campaign historians." —Civil War Books and Authors Gen. William T. Sherman's 1865 Carolinas Campaign receives scant attention from most Civil War historians. Career military officers Mark A. Smith and Wade Sokolosky rectify this oversight with "No Such Army Since the Days of Julius Caesar," a careful and impartial examination of Sherman's army and its many accomplishments. The authors focus on the overlooked run-up to the seminal Battle of Bentonville. They begin on March 11, 1865, with the capture of Fayetteville and the demolition of the arsenal there, before chronicling the two-day Battle of Averasboro in more detail than any other study. At Averasboro, Lt. Gen. William J. Hardee's Confederates conducted a well planned and brilliantly executed defense-in-depth that held Sherman's juggernaut in check for two days. With his objective accomplished, Hardee disengaged and marched to concentrate his corps with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston for what would become Bentonville. This completely revised and updated edition of "No Such Army Since the Days of Julius Caesar" is based upon extensive archival and firsthand research. It includes new original maps, orders of battle, abundant illustrations, and a detailed driving and walking tour for dedicated battlefield enthusiasts. Readers with an interest in the Carolinas, Generals Sherman and Johnston, or the Civil War in general will enjoy this book. "Smith and Sokolosky are military historians with a particular interest in what happened in the Carolina States. What they bring to the table regarding Sherman and Johnston is remarkable, a revelation." —Books Monthly

General Sherman's Official Account of His Great March Through Georgia and the Carolinas

In his famous "March to the Sea" in 1864 and 1865 General William Sherman effectively ended the Civil War and at the same time introduced the devastating concept of "total war." Joseph T. Glatthaar presents here a lively and dramatic account of this terrifying and terrifyingly effective sweep through the South from an entirely new perspective: through the eyes of the common soldier. - Jacket flap.

The March to the Sea and Beyond

The battle of Bentonville, the only major Civil War battle fought in North Carolina, was the Confederacy's last attempt to stop the devastating march of William Tecumseh Sherman's army north through the Carolinas. Despite their numerical disadvantage, General Joseph E. Johnston's Confederate forces successfully ambushed one wing of Sherman's army on March 19, 1865 but were soon repulsed. For the Confederates, it was a heroic but futile effort to delay the inevitable: within a month, both Richmond and Raleigh had fallen, and Lee had surrendered.

Bentonville

Major General William T. Sherman's march from Savannah, Georgia, to Columbia, South Carolina, was marked by a battle with an unrelenting enemy: the swamps of the Palmetto State. For more than two weeks, Sherman's veterans faced an unforgiving quagmire, coupled by daily skirmishes with gallant bands of outnumbered Confederates. Along the way, a ruined countryside and wrecked towns marked the path of an army unlike any "since the days of Julius Caesar." It would take an army as adept with the axe as they were with the rifle to tame the rivers, tributaries and swamps of the South Carolina Lowcountry. Join historian Chris Crabb as he traces the steps of Sherman's sixty-thousand-man army in its "amphibious march" from Beaufort to Columbia.

Facing Sherman in South Carolina

Sherman's March is the vivid narrative of General William T. Sherman's devastating sweep through Georgia and the Carolinas in the closing days of the Civil War. Weaving together hundreds of eyewitness stories, Burke Davis graphically brings to life the dramatic experiences of the 65,000 Federal troops who plundered their way through the South and those of the anguished -- and often defiant -- Confederate women and men who sought to protect themselves and their family treasures, usually in vain. Dominating these events is the general himself -- "Uncle Billy" to his troops, the devil incarnate to the Southerners he encountered. "What gives this narrative its unusual richness is the author's collation of hundreds of eyewitness accounts...The actions are described in the words, often picturesque and often eloquent, of those who were there, either as participants -- Union soldiers, Confederate soldiers -- in the fighting and destruction or as victims of Sherman's frank vow to 'make Georgia howl.' Mr. Davis intercuts these scenes with closeups of the chief actors in this nightmarish drama, and he also manages to give us a coherent historical account of the whole episode. A powerful illustration of the proposition put forth in Sherman's most famous remark." -- The New Yorker

Sherman's March

Eleven battles and seventy-three skirmishes were fought in North Carolina during the Civil War. Although the number of men involved in many of these engagements was comparatively small, the campaigns and battles themselves were crucial in the grand strate

The Last Ninety Days of the War in North Carolina

In late 1864, General William Tecumseh Sherman took 62,000 men (55,000 infantry, 5,000 cavalry, and 2,000 artillerymen manning 64 guns) in two divided columns on a 300-mile march from the captured city of Atlanta to Savannah on the sea. It was a daring and unprecedented maneuver, extending his army far beyond supply lines. But it was successful, and brought the South's infrastructure and economy to its knees. The Operation was devastating to Georgia and the Confederacy. Sherman himself estimated that the campaign had inflicted \$100 million in damage in 1864 dollars. But the march was not without controversy. The scorched-earth policy of the campaign made Sherman's name despised in the South. In this fascinating report, Sherman makes his official accounting to congress for his action. For the first time, this long-out-of-print book is available as an affordable, well-formatted book for e-readers and smartphones. Be sure to LOOK INSIDE or download a sample.

The Civil War in North Carolina

Through the Heart of Dixie: Sherman's March and American Memory

General Sherman's Official Account of His Great March

A New York Times–bestselling author's account of the devastating military campaign that broke the Confederacy's back in the last months of the Civil War. In November 1864, just days after the reelection of President Abraham Lincoln, Gen. William T. Sherman vowed to "make Georgia howl." The hero of

Shiloh and his 65,000 Federal troops destroyed the great city of Atlanta, captured Savannah, and cut a wide swath of destruction through Georgia and the Carolinas on their way to Virginia. A scorched-earth campaign that continues to haunt the Southern imagination, Sherman's "March to the Sea" and ensuing drive north was a crucial turning point in the War between the States. Weaving together hundreds of eyewitness accounts, bestselling author Burke Davis tells the story of this infamous episode from the perspective of the Union soldiers and the Confederate men and women who stood in their path. Eloquent, heartrending, and vastly informative, Sherman's March brilliantly examines one of the most polarizing figures in American military history and offers priceless insights into the enduring legacy of the Civil War.

Through the Heart of Dixie

In November, 1864, Major General William Tecumseh Sherman led an army of veteran Union troops through the heart of the Confederacy, leaving behind a path of destruction in an area that had known little of the hardships of war, devastating the morale of soldiers and civilians alike, and hastening the end of the war. In this intensively researched and carefully detailed study, chosen by Civil War Magazine as one of the best one hundred books ever written about the Civil War, Joseph T. Glatthaar examines the Savannah and Carolinas Campaigns from the perspective of the common soldiers in Sherman's army, seeking, above all, to understand why they did what they did. Glatthaar graphically describes the duties and deprivations of the march, the boredom and frustration of camp life, and the utter confusion and pure chance of battle. Quoting heavily from the letters and diaries of Sherman's men, he reveals the fears, motivations, and aspirations of the Union soldiers and explores their attitudes toward their comrades, toward blacks and southern whites, and toward the war, its destruction, and the forthcoming reconstruction.

Sherman's March

Sherman's March, cutting a path through Georgia and the Carolinas, is among the most symbolically potent events of the Civil War. In *Through the Heart of Dixie*, Anne Sarah Rubin uncovers and unpacks stories and myths about the March from a wide variety of sources, including African Americans, women, Union soldiers, Confederates, and even Sherman himself. Drawing her evidence from an array of media, including travel accounts, memoirs, literature, films, and newspapers, Rubin uses the competing and contradictory stories as a lens into the ways that American thinking about the Civil War has changed over time. Compiling and analyzing the discordant stories around the March, and considering significant cultural artifacts such as George Barnard's 1866 *Photographic Views of Sherman's Campaign*, Margaret Mitchell's *Gone with the Wind*, and E. L. Doctorow's *The March*, Rubin creates a cohesive narrative that unites seemingly incompatible myths and asserts the metaphorical importance of Sherman's March to Americans' memory of the Civil War. The book is enhanced by a digital history project, which can be found at shermansmarch.org.

Personal Recollections of Sherman's Campaigns in Georgia and the Carolinas

Eleven battles and seventy-three skirmishes were fought in North Carolina during the Civil War. Although the number of men involved in many of these engagements was comparatively small, the campaigns and battles themselves were crucial in the grand strategy of the conflict and involved some of the most famous generals of the war. John Barrett presents the complete story of military engagements across the state, including the classical pitched battle of Bentonville, the siege of Fort Fisher, the amphibious campaigns on the coast, and cavalry sweeps such as Stoneman's raid. From and through North Carolina, men and supplies went to Lee's army in Virginia, making the Tar Heel state critical to Lee's ability to remain in the field during the closing months of the war, when the Union had cut off the West and Gulf South. This dependence upon North Carolina led to Stoneman's cavalry raid and Sherman's march through the state in 1865, the latter of which brought the horrors of total war and eventual defeat.

The March to the Sea and Beyond

WINNER OF THE NATIONAL BOOK CRITICS CIRCLE AWARD WINNER OF THE PEN/FAULKNER AWARD NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER In 1864, Union general William Tecumseh Sherman marched his sixty thousand troops through Georgia to the sea, and then up into the Carolinas. The army fought off Confederate forces, demolished cities, and accumulated a borne-along population of freed blacks and white refugees until all that remained was the dangerous transient life of the dispossessed

and the triumphant. In E. L. Doctorow's hands the great march becomes a floating world, a nomadic consciousness, and an unforgettable reading experience with awesome relevance to our own times.

66 Days of Hell

General William T. Sherman created a new form of physical, economic and psychological "total warfare" against civilians and private property in Georgia and the Carolinas that he readily admitted would be violent and cruel. In addition to physical and economic assaults, he designed a massive psychological strategy of propaganda and blame that was designed to cripple the Confederacy, to destroy the faith of civilians in their leaders and their government and to kill the will of the people to fight for their cause. Even though Sherman openly admitted most of his strategy and his efforts to "mystify the enemy," those elements have been all but overlooked through the years. However, they were an integral part of the campaign that would help end the Civil War in 1865.

Through the Heart of Dixie

"More than yet another drums and bugles account of a Civil War battle . . . Smith and Sokolosky fully understand the importance of logistics in warfare." —The Civil War Monitor The Battle of Wise's (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. Smith's and Wade Sokolosky's "To Prepare for Sherman's Coming" 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. 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. To divert troops away from Sherman, Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston executed a bold but risky plan. The Confederates stood for four days and successfully halted advancing Union troops at Wise's Forks. This delay provided Johnston with the precious time he needed to concentrate his forces and fight the large and important Battle of Bentonville. "The clear and crisp writing, supplemented with original maps, photos, and wonderful research, means this book deserves a place on the bookshelf of any student of the Carolinas Campaign." —Eric J. Wittenberg, award-winning Civil War historian and author of *Holding the Line on the River of Death* " 'To Prepare for Sherman's Coming' will remain the definitive work on the battle for many years to come." —Mark L. Bradley, author of *Bluecoats & Tar Heels*

The Civil War in North Carolina

The battle of Bentonville, the only major Civil War battle fought in North Carolina, was the Confederacy's last attempt to stop the devastating march of William Tecumseh Sherman's army north through the Carolinas. Despite their numerical disadvantage, General Joseph E. Johnston's Confederate forces successfully ambushed one wing of Sherman's army on March 19, 1865 but were soon repulsed. For the Confederates, it was a heroic but futile effort to delay the inevitable: within a month, both Richmond and Raleigh had fallen, and Lee had surrendered.

The March

During the fateful winter and spring of 1865, thousands of civilians in South Carolina, young and old, black and white, felt the impact of what General William T. Sherman called "the hard hand of war." This book tells their stories, many of which were corroborated by the testimony of Sherman's own soldiers and officers, and other eyewitnesses. These historical narratives are taken from letters and diaries of the time, as well as newspaper accounts and memoirs. The author has drawn on the superb resources of the South Carolina Historical Society's collection of manuscripts and publications to present these true, compelling stories of South Carolinians.

Sherman's Flame and Blame Campaign Through Georgia and the Carolinas

General Sherman's Official Account of his Great March Through Georgia and the Carolinas - from his departure from Chattanooga to the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston and the Confederate forces under his command is an unchanged, high-quality reprint of the original edition of 1865. Hansebooks is editor of the literature on different topic areas such as research and science, travel and expeditions, cooking and nutrition, medicine, and other genres. As a publisher we focus on the preservation of historical literature. Many works of historical writers and scientists are available today

as antiques only. Hansebooks newly publishes these books and contributes to the preservation of literature which has become rare and historical knowledge for the future.

To Prepare for Sherman's Coming

Hailed as a prophet of modern war and condemned as a harbinger of modern barbarism, Sherman is the most controversial general of the Civil War. "War is cruelty, you cannot refine it," he wrote in fury to the Confederate mayor of Atlanta, and his memoir is filled with dozens of such wartime exchanges and a fascinating, eerie account of the famous march through the Carolinas. Sure the memoirs remained controversial. W. T. Sherman's memoirs are still controversial, even today. He is either a great general, or an overrated one. He is either "hailed as a prophet of modern war or condemned as a modern barbarism." The historical value of these memoirs is enormous. Sherman contributed a great deal to the war, and was partially responsible for the war ending when it did. He conducted one of the most brilliant military campaigns in modern history (actually, they were three campaigns--Atlanta, Savannah, and the Carolinas) and accomplished what many considered to be the impossible. His policy of total war, applied in the South, was utilized by Sheridan in the Shenandoah, and was later slightly modified to be used against the Indians. Thanks to his memoirs, we have a step-by-step account of how this policy developed. Sherman's work is engaging and very to the point. He is meticulous almost to a fault in his quest for accuracy and detail. His writing is very, very good, and easy to read. He endeavored to be objective in his evaluations. Quick to give praise and slow to censure, he was not afraid to record the failures of his subordinates. William T. Sherman is a very colorful figure in Civil War history. He may well be one of the most complex and intriguing individuals of the war. To some, he is a barbarian; to others, a deliverer. He is immensely quotable, and was very opinionated and outspoken. If you're contemplating studying the Civil War, do not be put off by this book's length. Far from being a dry account of a man's recollections, this is a very engaging and very worthwhile autobiography, and any student of the war will profit by reading it. Volume 2 covers the Atlanta Campaign (including Nashville, Chattanooga, Kennesaw Mountain, and other battles around Atlanta), the pursuit of General Hood, the "March to the Sea" from Atlanta to Savannah, chapters about Savannah and Pocotaligo, the Campaign of the Carolinas, the end of the war (from Goldsboro to Raleigh and Washington), and military lessons of the war, and the aftermath of the war.

Bentonville

Excerpt from Major-General Sherman's Reports: I. Campaign Against Atlanta, II. Campaign Against Savannah, III. Campaign Through the Carolinas, IV. Johnson's Truce and Surrender, V. Story of the March Through Georgia On the 9th of July Sherman had secured three good and safe points of passage over the Chattahoochee, above the enemy, With good roads leading to Atlanta, and the same day Johnston abandoned his position on the river, burned his bridges, and left Sherman undisputed master, . North and West of the Chattahoochee at daylight of the 10th of July. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

South Carolina Civilians in Sherman's Path

Formative years, 1822-1861 -- Working his way, March 1861-March 1864 -- Command of the military division of the Mississippi -- Things will never be the same again: the reckoning.

General Sherman's Official Account of His Great March Through Georgia and the Carolinas

The Battle of Wise's (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. Smith's and Wade Sokolosky's *To Prepare for Sherman's Coming*: The Battle of Wise's 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 Cox's movement, Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston executed a bold but risky plan to divert troops away from Sherman by turning back Cox's advance. Under the command of the aggressive but controversial Gen. Braxton Bragg, the Confederates stood for four days and successfully halted Cox at Wise's Forks. This delay provided Johnston with the precious time he needed to concentrate his forces and fight the large and important Battle of Bentonville. To Prepare for Sherman's 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 Wise's Forks, but what surely must be the definitive study of one of the Civil War's overlooked yet significant battles. Outstanding original maps by Mark A. Moore coupled with period photographs reinforce the quality of this account and the authors' commitment to excellence.

Memoirs of Gen. William T. Sherman -

Often hailed as a stroke of military genius, General William T. Sherman's decision to divide his command and his subsequent, infamous march through the interior of Georgia to the Atlantic coast inaugurated the final phase of the war. General Jacob D. Cox (1828–1900) played key roles in most of the decisive actions that followed. Left with Generals Schofield and Thomas to delay Hood's advance, Cox led his men through the night and at Spring Hill; he supervised the construction of the fortifications that proved so effective against Hood's assaulting columns at Franklin; at Nashville his division joined the attack on the crucial Confederate position at Shy's Hill; and later he finished his service with Sherman in North Carolina. It was Cox's self-professed qualities of "a bold heart, a cool head, and practical common-sense" that subsequently earned him the command of the entire Twenty-third Corps and the rank of major general. After the war, Cox applied those same attributes to his books, Sherman's Battle for Atlanta, and Sherman's March to the Sea, two volumes in the landmark series Campaigns of the Civil War. If readers are seeking concise, astute, and balanced accounts of Sherman's march to the sea, the burning of Columbia, the bloody battles of Franklin and Nashville, the oft-overlooked assault on Fort Fisher (which sealed the Confederacy from Europe), and the surrender of Johnston's Army, Cox's single volume provides all the scope, detail, and color that these critical campaigns demand.

Major-General Sherman's Reports

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"March to the Sea" from Atlanta to Savannah, chapters about Savannah and Pocotaligo, the Campaign of the Carolinas, the end of the war (from Goldsboro to Raleigh and Washington), and military lessons of the war, and the aftermath of the war.

The Scourge of War

Hardcover reprint of the original 1865 edition - beautifully bound in brown cloth covers featuring titles stamped in gold, 8vo - 6x9". No adjustments have been made to the original text, giving readers the full antiquarian experience. For quality purposes, all text and images are printed as black and white. This item is printed on demand. Book Information: Sherman, William T. (William Tecumseh). General Sherman's Official Account Of His Great March Through Georgia And The Carolinas: From His Departure From Chattanooga To The Surrender Of General Joseph E. Johnston And The Confederate Forces Under His Command; To Which Is Added, General Sherman's Evidence Before The Congressional Committee On The Conduct Of The War; The Animadversions Of Secretary Stanton And General Halleck: With A Defence Of His Proceedings, Etc. Indiana: Repressed Publishing LLC, 2012. Original Publishing: Sherman, William T. (William Tecumseh). General Sherman's Official Account Of His Great March Through Georgia And The Carolinas: From His Departure From Chattanooga To The Surrender Of General Joseph E. Johnston And The Confederate Forces Under His Command; To Which Is Added, General Sherman's Evidence Before The Congressional Committee On The Conduct Of The War; The Animadversions Of Secretary Stanton And General Halleck: With A Defence Of His Proceedings, Etc. . New York: Bunce & Huntington, Publishers, 1865. Subject: Atlanta Campaign, 1864

ÒTo Prepare for ShermanÕs ComingÓ

"To know what war is, one should follow our tracks," General William T. Sherman once wrote to his wife, describing the devastation left by his armies in Georgia. *Sherman's Ghosts* is an investigation of the "tracks" left by the wars fought by the American military in the 150 years since Sherman's infamous "March to the Sea." *Sherman's Ghosts* opens with an epic retelling of General Sherman's fateful decision to turn his sights on the South's civilian population in order to break the back of the Confederacy. Acclaimed journalist Matthew Carr then exposes how this strategy became the central preoccupation of war planners in the twentieth century and beyond, offering a stunning and lucid assessment of the impact Sherman's slash-and-burn policies have had on subsequent wars, including in the Philippines, World War II, Korea, Vietnam, and even Iraq and Afghanistan. In riveting accounts of military campaigns and in the words and writings of American fighting men and military strategists, Carr finds ample and revealing evidence of Sherman's long shadow. *Sherman's Ghosts* is a rare reframing of how we understand our violent history and a call to action for those who hope to change it.

Sherman's March To The Sea

An investigation into who burned South Carolina's capital in 1865 Who burned South Carolina's capital city on February 17, 1865? Even before the embers had finished smoldering, Confederates and Federals accused each other of starting the blaze, igniting a controversy that has raged for more than a century. Marion B. Lucas sifts through official reports, newspapers, and eyewitness accounts, and the evidence he amasses debunks many of the myths surrounding the tragedy. Rather than writing a melodrama with clear heroes and villains, Lucas tells a more complex and more human story that details the fear, confusion, and disorder that accompanied the end of a brutal war. Lucas traces the damage not to a single blaze but to a series of fires—preceded by an equally unfortunate series of military and civilian blunders—that included the burning of cotton bales by fleeing Confederate soldiers. This edition includes a new foreword by Anne Sarah Rubin, professor of history at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County, and the author of *Through the Heart of Dixie: Sherman's March and America*.

Memoirs of General W. T. Sherman

General Sherman's Official Account of His Great March Through Georgia and the Carolinas