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Robert H. Moore II

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Robert H. Moore II : The Richmond Fayette, Hampden, Thomas, and Blount's Lynchburg Artillery before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Richmond Fayette, Hampden, Thomas, and Blount's Lynchburg Artillery:

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Clear, concise, easy readingBy ChipMy 2nd Great Grandfather, George Patterson Vaden served in the Richmond Fayette Artillery during the Civil War. This book provides a complete history of his regiment including details in which battles the battery was engaged. In my opinion, it was a quick and easy read and provided me with the details I sought out to learn about my ancestor's company's involvement in the Civil War.

three of the batteries which made up the 38th Battalion Virginia Light Artillery were the Richmond Fayette, Hampden and Blount's Lynchburg Artillery. Another battery, the Thomas Artillery, served with distinction at First Manassas, but was consolidated with the Hampden Artillery after having sustained heavy losses throughout its brief but exciting term of service. The Fayette, Hampden and Lynchburg batteries each had different areas of operation before joining together in James Dearing's Battalion. Among the early battle honors were included First Manassas, Jackson's Shenandoah Valley Campaign, the Peninsula, Richmond, and Second Manassas. Following reorganization as a battalion, in November 1862, the batteries saw service at Fredericksburg, and later under George Pickett's Division

during the Suffolk Campaign. Under the incredible leadership of Major Dearing, the battalion became a formidable arm of Lee's Long Arm. From Suffolk, the organization, now designated the 38th Battalion, followed Pickett to Gettysburg and into North Carolina at the Second Battle of New Bern. Later attached to Hoke's Division, the battalion fought at Plymouth, Drewry's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, Cold Harbor, and in the nine months of trench warfare at Petersburg. After participating in the offensive against Fort Stedman, the battalion joined Lee's retreating columns and was cut off from the army near Appomattox. Though some of the men of the battalion surrendered with Lee, the majority of the 38th continued on to Lynchburg, where they were disbanded.