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R.E. Lee II

*From the Seven Days Battles to the Battle of
Chancellorsville: March, 1862 – May, 1863* ✨

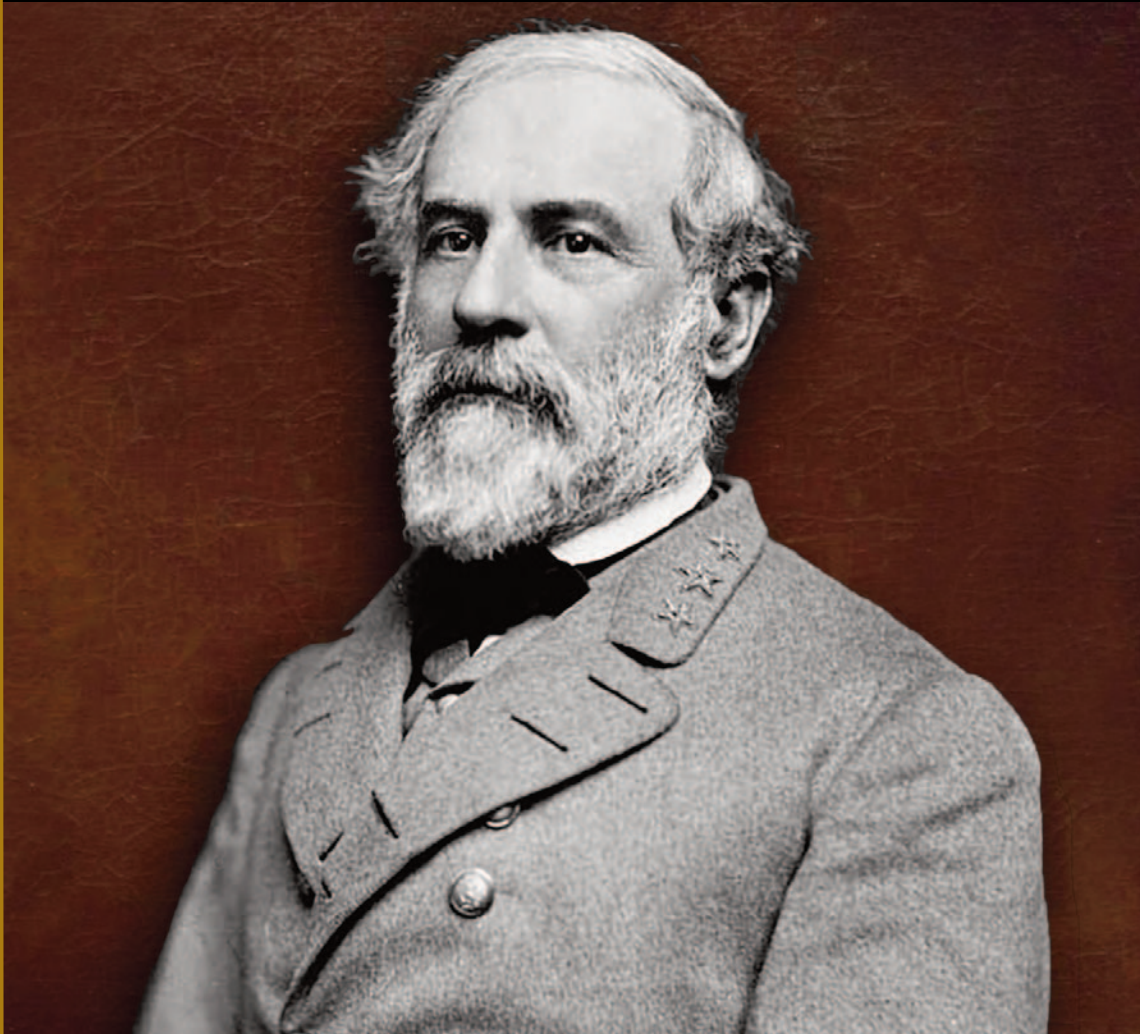
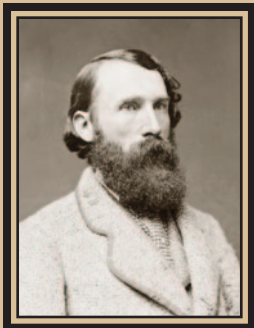


Table of Contents, Duration, Start Times, & Maps

R.E. Lee, Volume Two, plunges the listener into the maelstrom of civil war. Upon Lee's recall to Richmond, he found the military and political situation in full panic mode. With McClellan's gigantic army of well over 100,000 perfectly outfitted Union soldiers moving toward Richmond from the south and another large Union army under General Banks threatening from the north via the Shenandoah Valley, and with the Union navy in complete control of the seas, the military situation looked hopeless. General Joseph E. Johnston was in command of the Army of Northern Virginia, and his prickly nature made it difficult for Lee to make helpful suggestions. Working with "Stonewall" Jackson via telegram and dispatch rider, Lee was able to direct and encourage Jackson to attack Banks and neutralize the Union army in the valley. Jackson succeeded. But meanwhile, McClellan had pushed his mighty Army of the Potomac within view of the church spires of Richmond. When the fighting began, the Confederate position was perilous, and Johnston retreated before it. Prodded by President Davis to attack, Johnston finally did so. But neither Davis nor Lee could bear to wait passively on results as the distant sound of cannon fire reached paralyzed Richmond. Riding out to the field of battle to locate Johnston and discover what was happening, Lee and Davis abruptly halted when they came upon the appalling scene of litter bearers carrying a badly wounded Johnston to the rear. Turning to Lee, Davis said, "I shall appoint you as commander of the Army of Northern Virginia." For the first time, Robert E. Lee became a field commander of an army. His military genius was to go on full display almost at once.



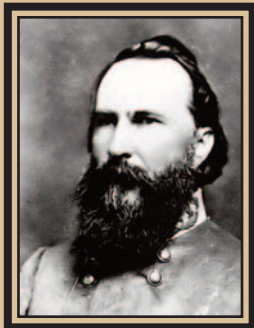
The cover shows a photograph of R.E. Lee in March 1864, taken by Julian Vannerson. The portrait in the insert above is of General Lee in 1863 at the height of his military success. He rarely wore the sword and scarcely ever his sash.



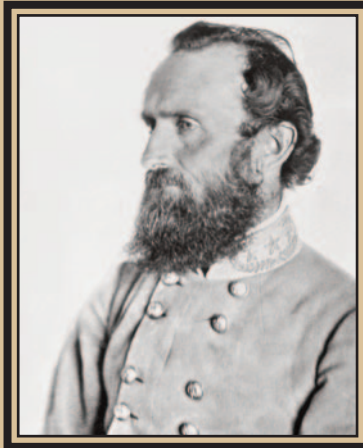
A. P. Hill



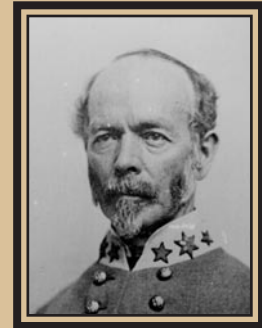
J. E. B. Stuart



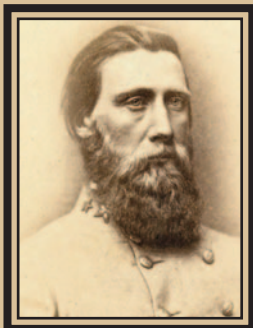
James Longstreet



Thomas H. "Stonewall" Jackson



Joseph E. Johnston

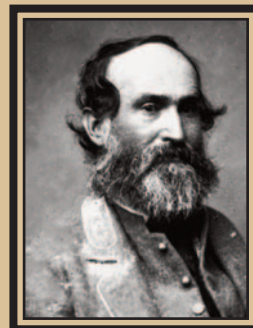


John Bell Hood

Confederate Generals



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VOLUME TWO

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From the Seven Days Battles to the Battle of Chancellorsville: March, 1862 – May, 1863

Total running time: **19 hours, 11 minutes, 15 seconds**

The duration and start times of chapters may vary slightly depending on how the material is streamed.

DURATION:	START TIME:	TABLE OF CONTENTS:
0:15:45	00:00:00	CHAPTER 1 - Lee Is Given an Impossible Assignment President Davis keeps vacant the post of Secretary of War; Lee acts as one without the power or the title.
0:35:25	00:15:45	CHAPTER 2 - The Concentration on the Peninsula Lee contributes to the Confederate decision to defend the Virginia Peninsula against growing Federal forces.
0:10:01	00:51:10	CHAPTER 3 - Lee and the Conscription Act Faced with a massive drop in troop strength, Lee sets in motion an act providing for the draft.
0:20:50	01:01:11	CHAPTER 4 - The Genesis of Jackson's Valley Campaign Lee entrusts to Stonewall Jackson the protection of Fredericksburg and central Virginia.
0:20:03	01:22:02	CHAPTER 5 - The Battle Brought Closer to Richmond The Confederates fall back to protect Richmond; the engagement at Drewry's Bluff.
0:18:28	01:42:06	CHAPTER 6 - "Drive Him Back Toward the Potomac" Jackson's key decision, and successful appeal to Lee over other orders, to attack part of the Federal army while it can usefully be done: the famous "Valley Campaign".
0:34:59	02:00:34	CHAPTER 7 - An Anxious Fortnight Ends in a Memorable Ride After Jackson takes Winchester, Lee's zeal puts him unexpectedly at the battle of Seven Pines (Fair Oaks), mismanaged though a technical victory for the Confederacy. President Davis puts Lee in command of the Army of Northern Virginia.
0:23:18	02:35:33	CHAPTER 8 - Tête de l'Armée Lee's first steps as commander of the Army of Northern Virginia.
0:35:03	02:58:52	CHAPTER 9 - Lee as the "King of Spades" Preparing for the Battle of Richmond: Lee insists on building earthworks. Character sketches of his principal generals. A daring reconnaissance by Jeb Stuart.
0:12:37	03:33:55	CHAPTER 10 - A Dusty Horseman Reaches Headquarters Preparing for the Battle of Richmond: Lee hopes Jackson's army will reinforce him — and Jackson appears unexpectedly, miles from his troops.

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- 0:27:16 **03:46:32** **CHAPTER 11 - Lee Seizes the Initiative**
Preparing for the Battle of Richmond: a council of war. Lee's battle plan.
- 0:24:03 **04:13:49** **CHAPTER 12 - Where Is Jackson? (Mechanicsville)**
The Battle of Mechanicsville, 25-26 June 1862, the first two of the "Seven Days" for the defense of Richmond. Lee's battle does not go according to plan, mostly because Jackson fails to appear on time.
- 0:43:16 **04:37:52** **CHAPTER 13 - Lee's First Victory — at Heavy Cost**
The Battle of Gaines's Mill: 27 June 1862.
- 0:12:50 **05:21:09** **CHAPTER 14 - "A Cloud by Day"**
The Battle of Richmond: 27 June 1862, a pause, in which the Union army withdraws and Lee does not pursue it.
- 0:20:36 **05:33:59** **CHAPTER 15 - The Pursuit Goes Astray**
The Battle of Savage Station: 30 June 1862. More opportunity let slip.
- 0:41:03 **05:54:36** **CHAPTER 16 - The Army Shows Itself Unready for a Cannae**
The Battle of Frayser's Farm (Glendale): 30 June 1862. The Union army in full retreat across Lee's front but his last opportunity for a crushing blow to it is irretrievably lost.
- 0:39:51 **06:35:39** **CHAPTER 17 - The Federal Artillery Proves Too Strong**
The Battle of Malvern Hill: 1 July 1862, the last of the Seven Days' battle for Richmond.
- 1:11:27 **7:15:30** **CHAPTER 18 - "The Federal Army Should Have Been Destroyed"**
Freeman's analysis of Lee's successes and failures in the Seven Days.
- 0:09:07 **08:26:57** **CHAPTER 19 - A Domestic Interlude**
Mrs. Lee's moves through Virginia as it is invaded by the Union army. Lee himself briefly at home with his family.
- 0:49:06 **08:36:05** **CHAPTER 20 - Enter General John Pope**
Some of the Union divisions beaten by Lee reorganized into a new "Army of Virginia". Lee gradually evolves a strategy for dealing with them in Virginia.
- 0:21:57 **09:25:12** **CHAPTER 21 - General Pope Retires Too Soon**
Lee fails to trap Pope because he isn't ready before Pope gets wind of the plan; Pope beats a hasty retreat.
- 0:27:23 **09:47:09** **CHAPTER 22 - By the Left Flank Up the Rappahannock**
Lee and Pope jostle for position in central Virginia.
- 0:22:55 **10:14:33** **CHAPTER 23 - Great News Comes on a Hard March**
Lee succeeds in gaining the advantage of position over the Union armies.
- 1:09:51 **10:37:28** **CHAPTER 24 - "My Desire Has Been to Avoid a General Engagement"**
The Battle of (Second) Manassas: Lee gains a major victory but is unable to pursue the Union army.
- 0:53:57 **11:47:19** **CHAPTER 25 - "My Maryland" — or His?**
Lee's army drives into Maryland; glimmers of a possible offensive further into the North.
- 0:17:42 **12:41:16** **CHAPTER 26 - With Eyes on the Harpers Ferry Road**
Jackson takes Harpers Ferry, but Union troops advance unexpectedly, and near Sharpsburg, MD Lee readies his army against an attack by much larger forces.

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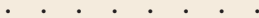


DURATION: **START TIME:** _____

- 0:32:32 12:58:59 **CHAPTER 27 - The Bloodiest Day of the War**
The Battle of Sharpsburg (known in the Union tradition as the Battle of Antietam): 17 September 1862.
- 0:22:39 13:31:32 **CHAPTER 28 - Sharpsburg in Review**
Lee withdraws to Virginia. Freeman's analysis of Lee's successes, failures, and responsibility at Antietam.
- 0:39:44 13:54:12 **CHAPTER 29 - Matching Wits with Changing Opponents**
Lee reorganizes after his withdrawal to Virginia. So does the Union army: McClellan replaced by Burnside.
- 0:21:04 14:33:56 **CHAPTER 30 - Two Signal Guns End Long Suspense**
Burnside prepares to attack Fredericksburg, and Lee to defend it.
- 1:04:43 14:55:00 **CHAPTER 31 - "It Is Well That War Is So Terrible . . ."**
December 1862: the (first) battle of Fredericksburg.
- 1:15:45 15:59:44 **CHAPTER 32 - The First Warnings of Coming Ruin**
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- 0:36:26 17:15:30 **CHAPTER 33 - Jackson Disappears in the Forest**
The Union army moves to turn Lee's position at Fredericksburg, in the area near Chancellorsville. Jackson proposes to get around behind that army with a substantial force: Lee approves the plan and Jackson leaves.
- 0:40:30 17:51:56 **CHAPTER 34 - Fate Intervenes at Lee's High Noon**
2-3 May 1863: Lee and Jackson win the greatest of Confederate victories in the battle of Chancellorsville. Jackson is seriously wounded.
- 0:38:48 18:32:26 **CHAPTER 35 - Lee Loses His "Right Arm"**
Lee, in the Wilderness of Virginia, starts to deal with a situation that despite the victory at Chancellorsville, is mixed. Death of Stonewall Jackson.

Total running time:
19 hours, 11 minutes, 15 seconds

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- Page 24 General situation in vicinity of Willis Church road as known to Lee about 5 P.M., June 30, 1862.
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- Page 27 Vicinity of Harrison's Landing, showing the strength of McClellan's position.
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- Page 43 Headwaters of Beaver Dam Creek correctly and incorrectly drawn.

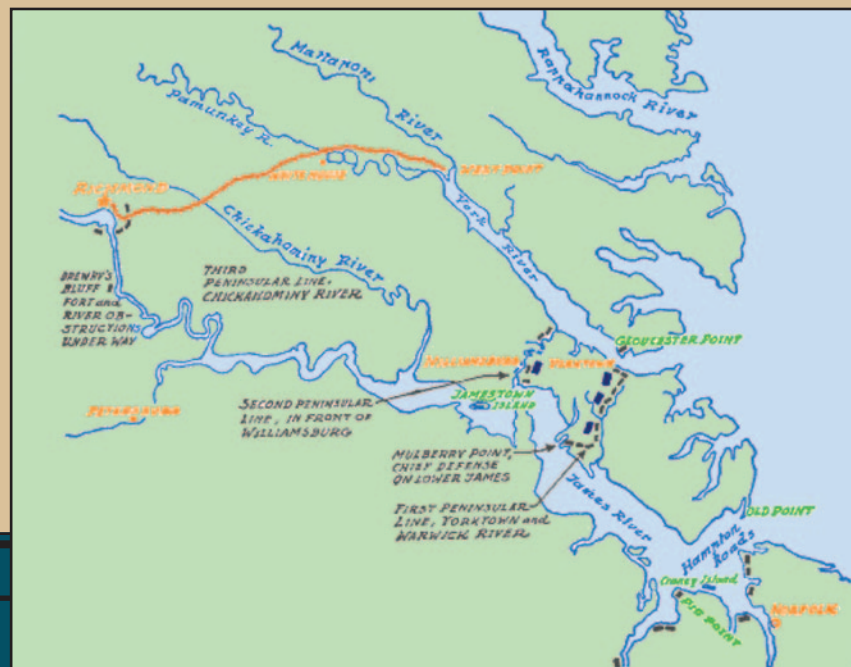


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The defensive lines of the Virginia peninsula and the location of the earthworks on adjacent waters, March 27, 1862, below.

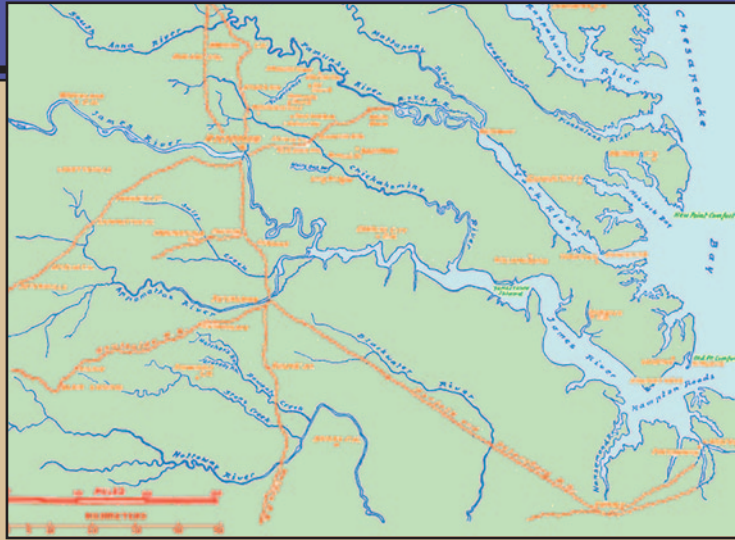




Distribution of Confederate forces and assumed position of the Union armies in Virginia, April 21, 1862, above.

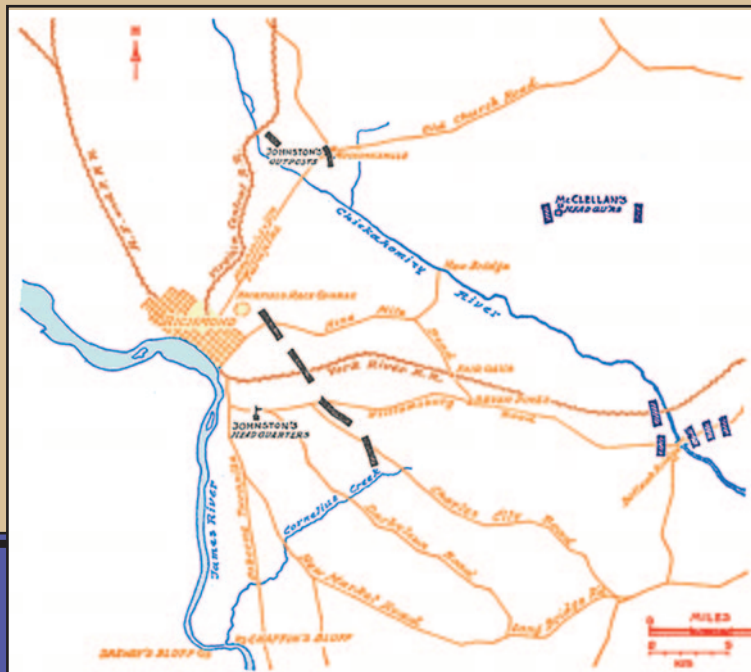
The Shenandoah Valley and the field of manoeuvre directly east of the valley, below.





Southside Virginia and the eastern approaches to Richmond.

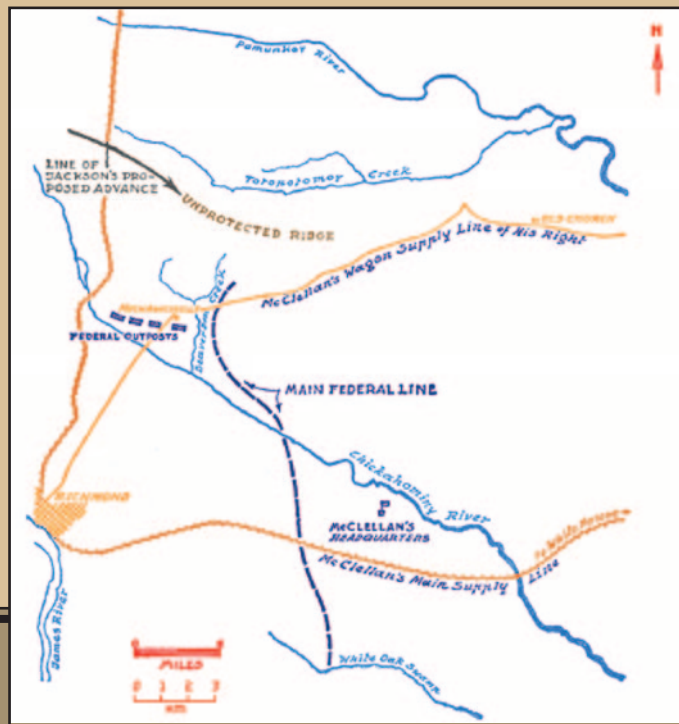
Approximate situation in front of Richmond, about May 22, 1862, showing defensive disposition of Johnston's army and the approach of McClellan.





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Area between Chickahominy and Pamunkey Rivers, showing watershed (unprotected according to Stuart's report) down which Jackson was to advance.





*Plan of battle north of the Chickahominy River, as announced by
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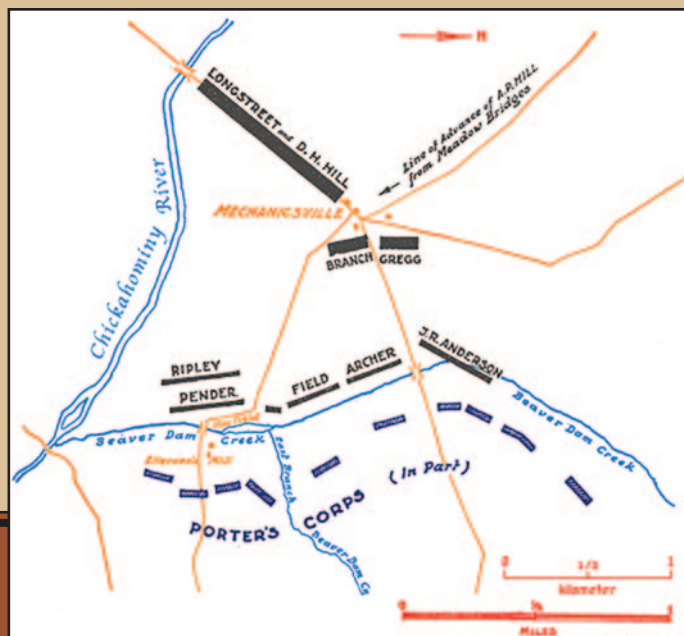
The approaches of Mechanicsville.





*Branch's proposed line of march from Half Sink to Mechanicsville,
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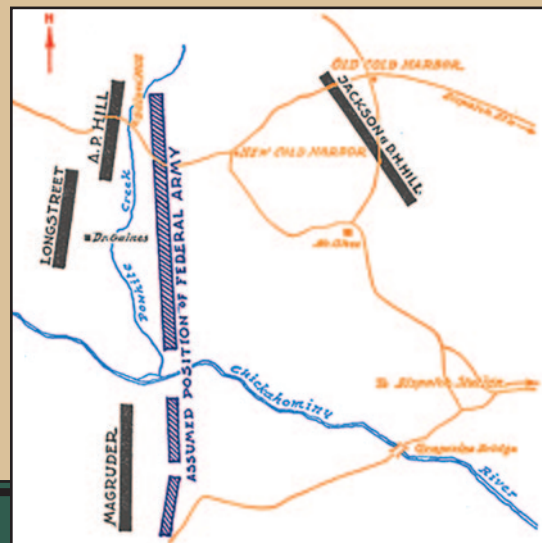
*Full extension of Confederate front of attack, Battle of Mechanicsville
June 26, 1862.*





Lines of advance of the Army of Northern Virginia in pursuit of the Federals, morning of June 27, 1862.

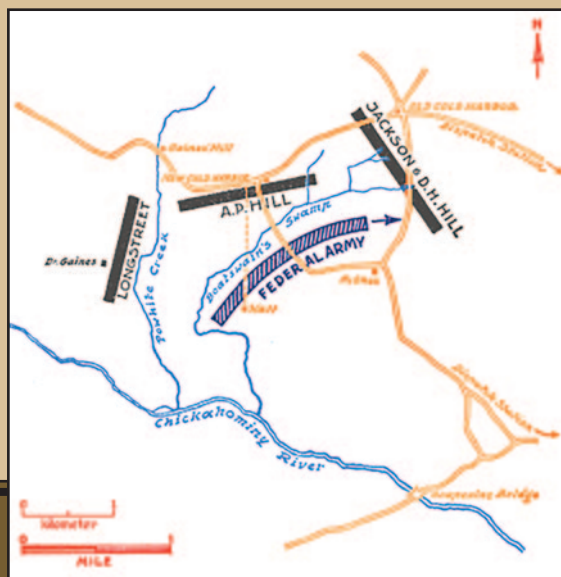
Lee's first, mistaken assumption of the situation as he approached Gaines's Mill, about noon, June 27, 1862.



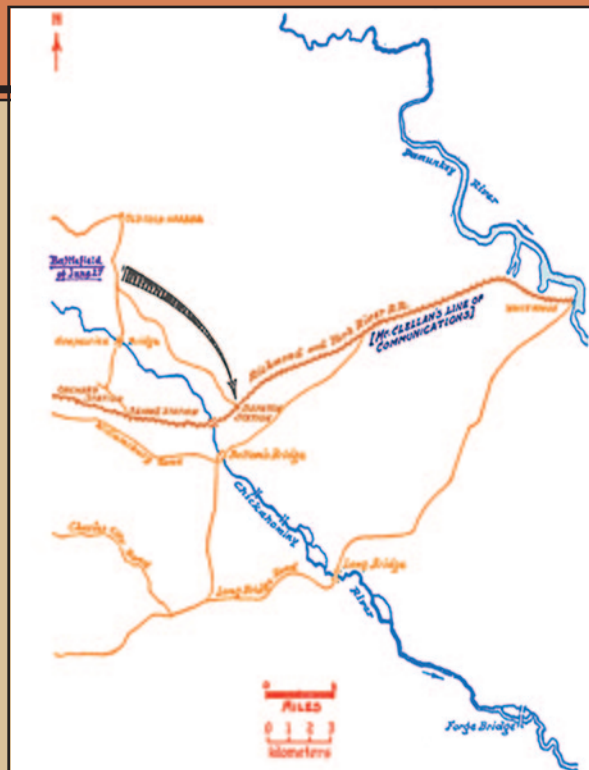


*Situation discovered by A. P. Hill, on approaching Boatswain's
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*Sketch showing proximity
of McClellan's line of rail
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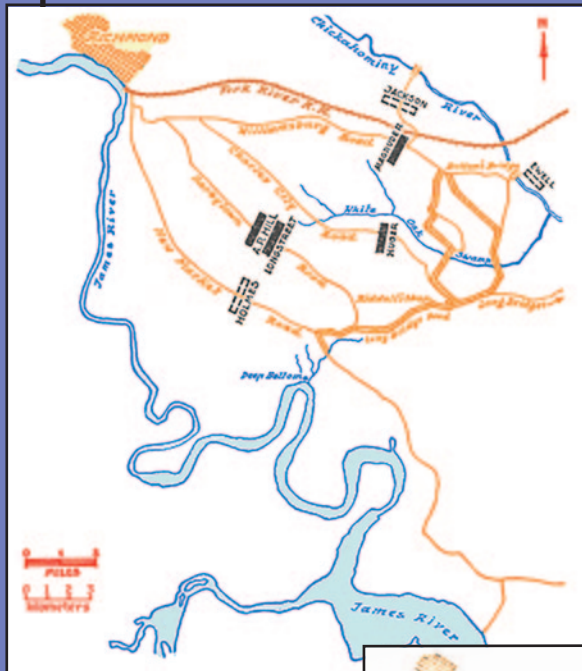
*Lee's alternative lines
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Chickahominy,
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Lee's plan of attack on Federal rearguard at White Oak Swamp, June 29, 1862.

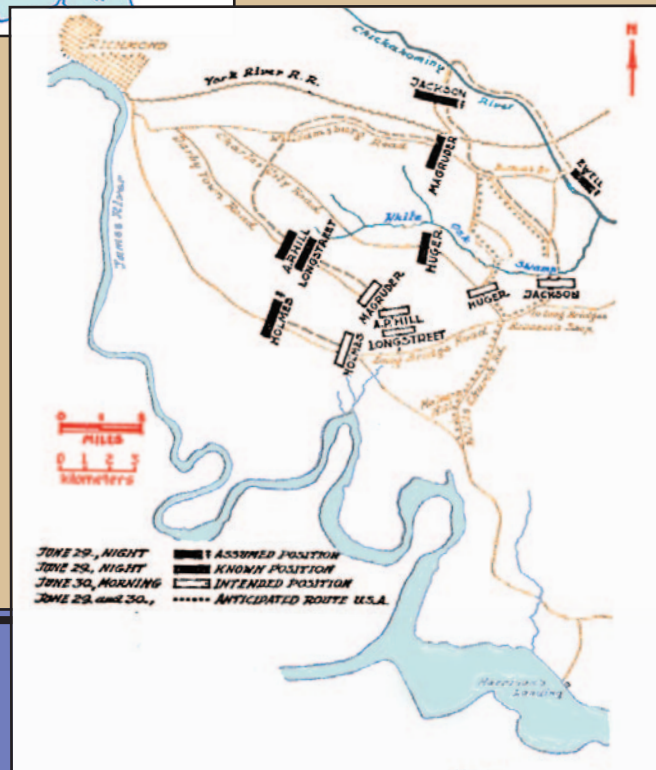
General plan for reconcentration of the Army of Northern Virginia in pursuit of McClellan, as formulated on the morning of June 29, 1862.

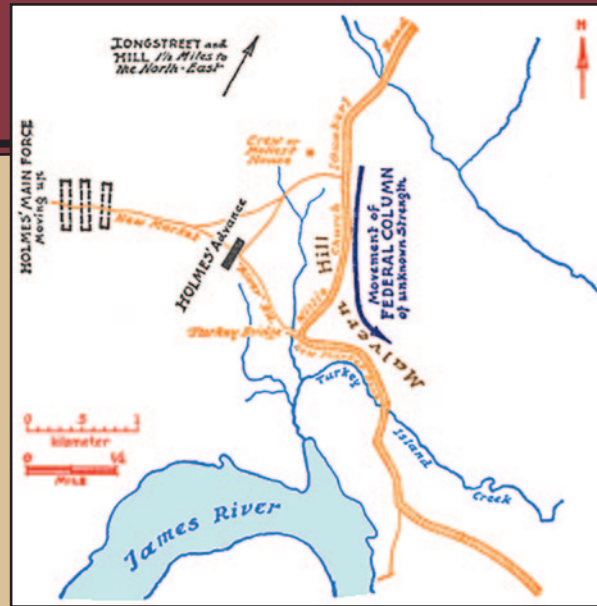




*Situation at 10 P.M.,
June 29, 1862, left.*

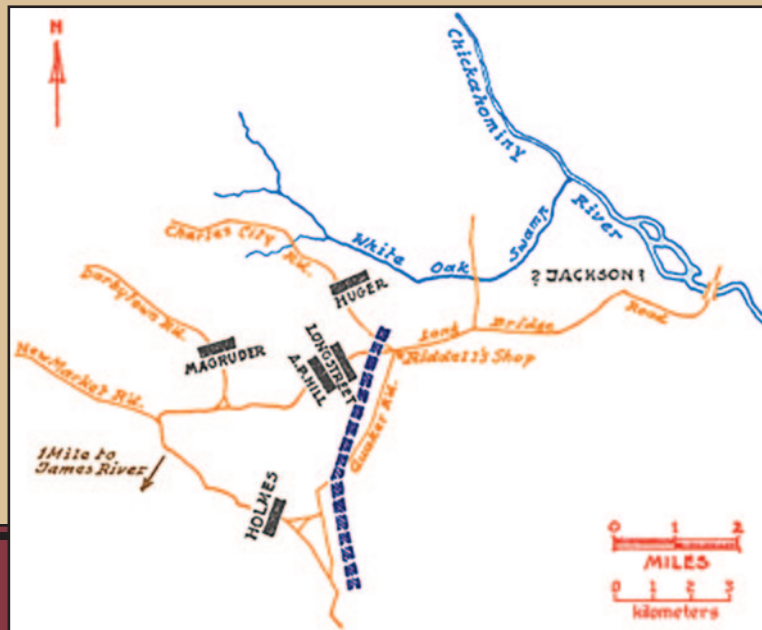
*Lines of advance as ordered by
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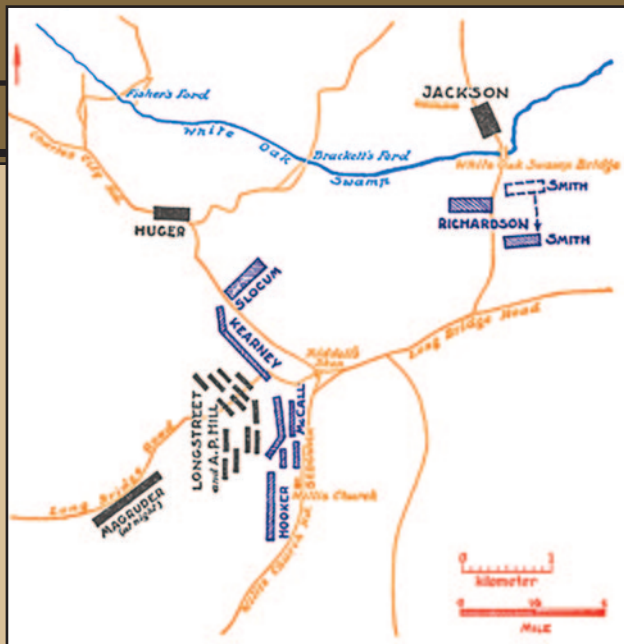




Situation around Malvern Hill, about 3:30 P.M., June 30, 1862, as developed by Lee's personal reconnaissance.

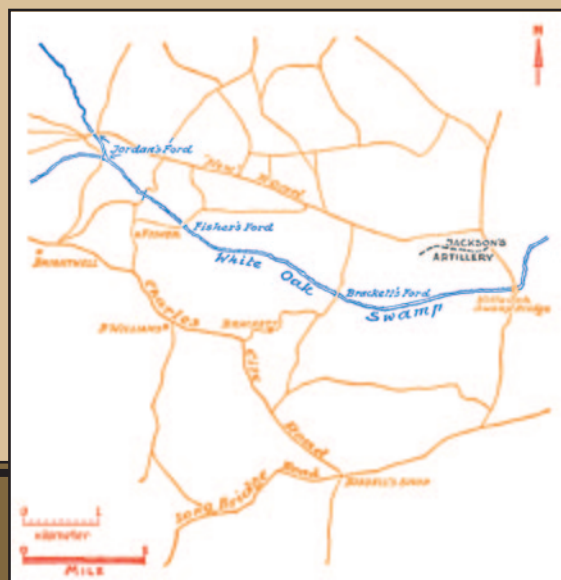
General situation in vicinity of Willis Church road as known to Lee about 5 P.M., June 30, 1862.

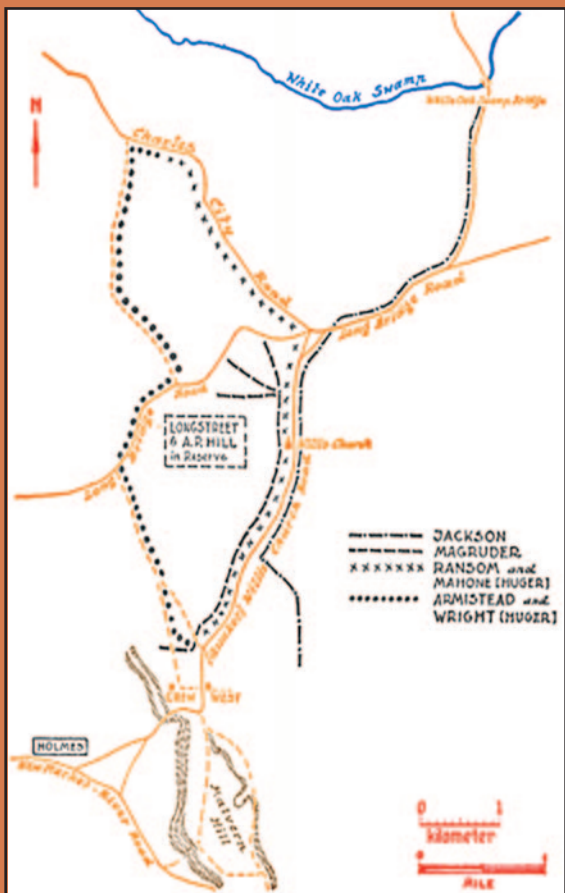




General distribution of opposing forces at the climax of the Battle of Frayser's Farm (Glendale), June 30, 1862.

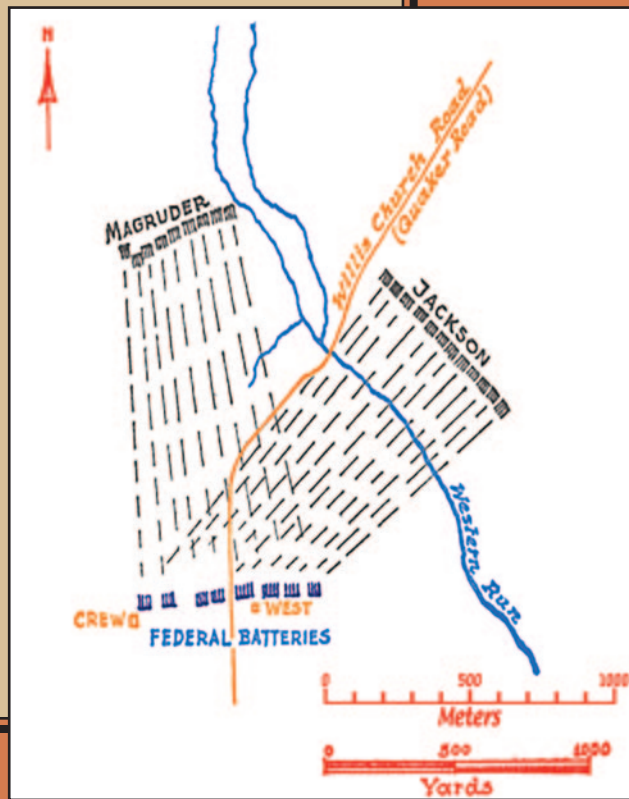
Vicinity of White Oak Swamp, showing the fords and the position of Jackson's artillery, June 30, 1862.





Lines of advance by the Army of Northern Virginia, morning of July 1, 1862.

Scheme of artillery concentration for the bombardment of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862.





Vicinity of Harrison's Landing, showing the strength of McClellan's position.

Railroad communication between Richmond and the area of Pope's invasion.



The "V" formed by the Rapidan and Rappahannock Rivers, within the angle of which Lee hoped to trap Pope.

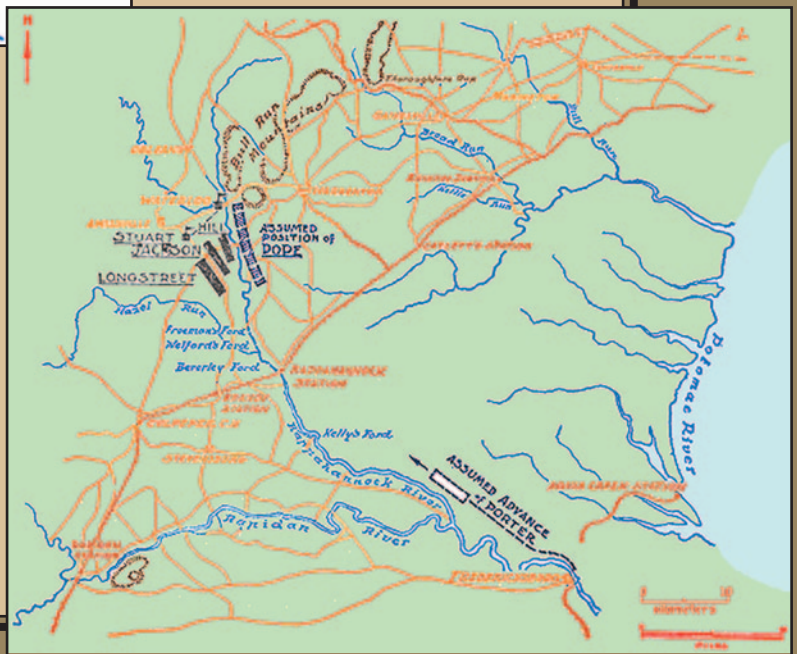


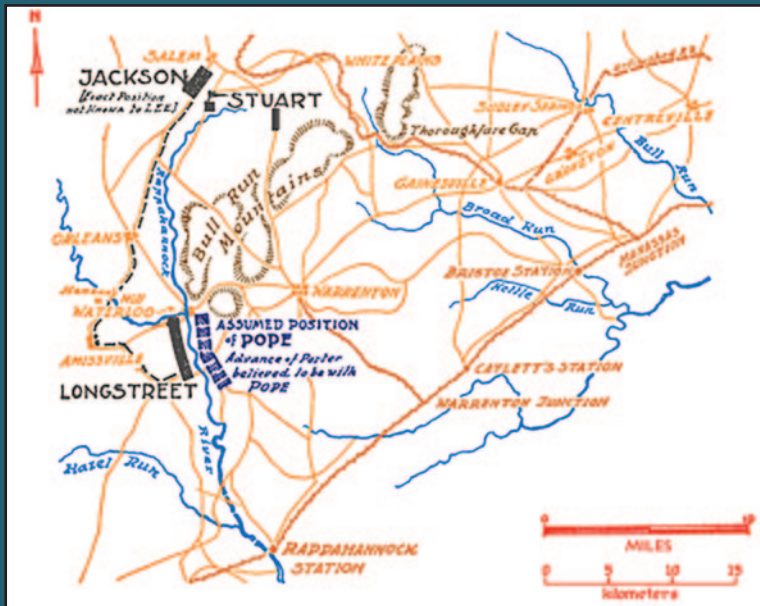
Situation on the evening of August 20, 1862.



*Situation on
the evening of
August 22, 1862.*

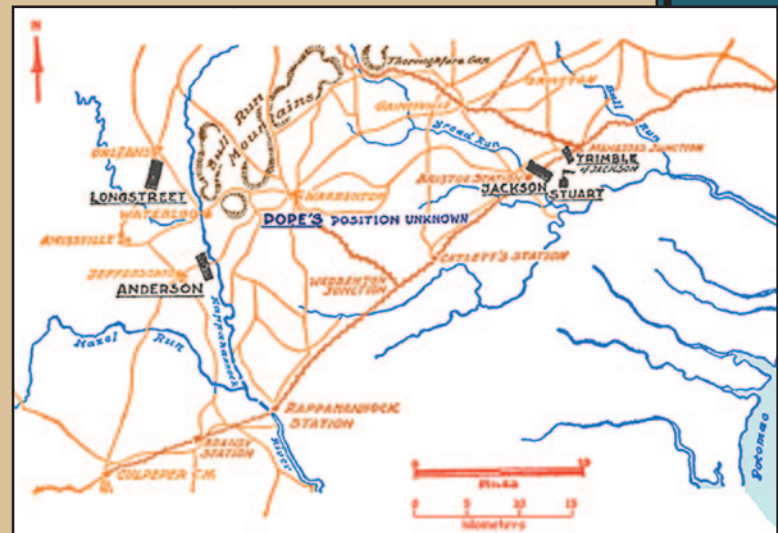
*Situation on
the evening of
August 24, 1862.*

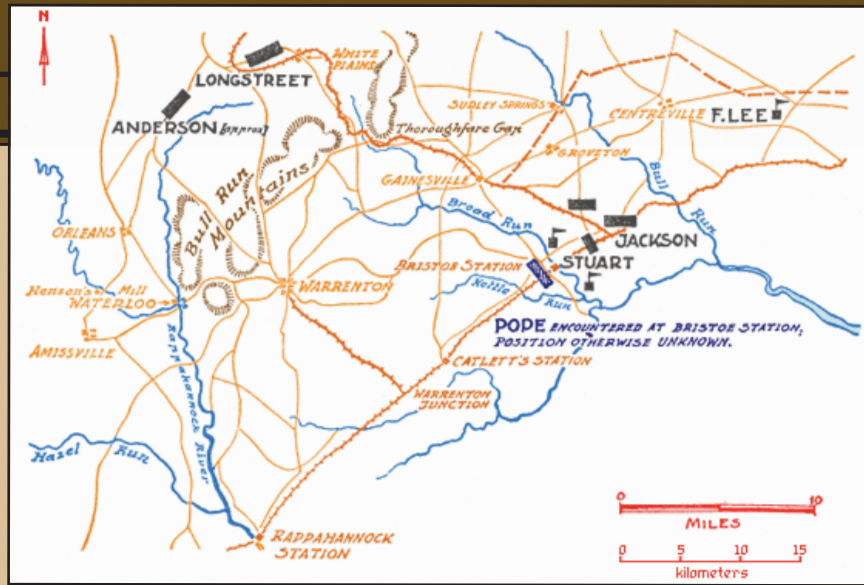




Situation on the evening of August 25, 1862.

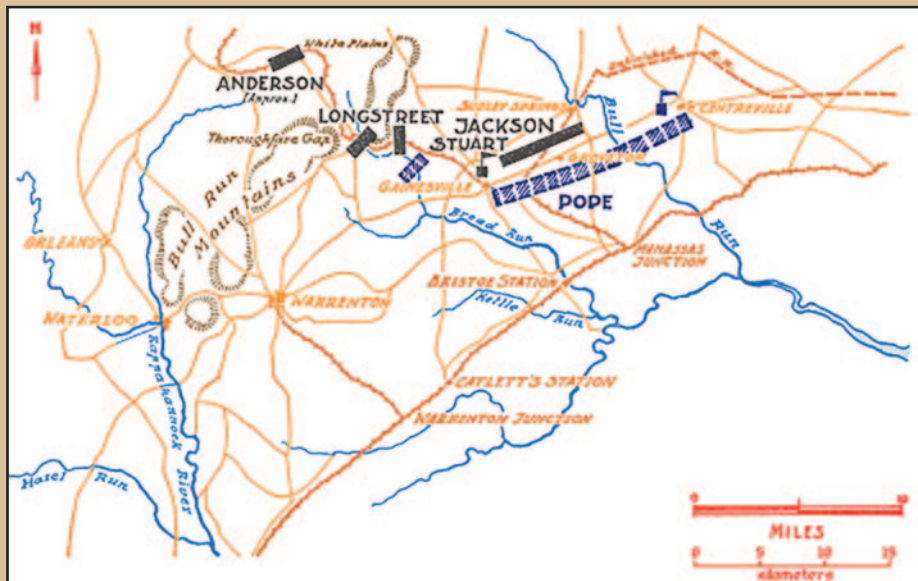
Situation about midnight, August 26-27, 1862.

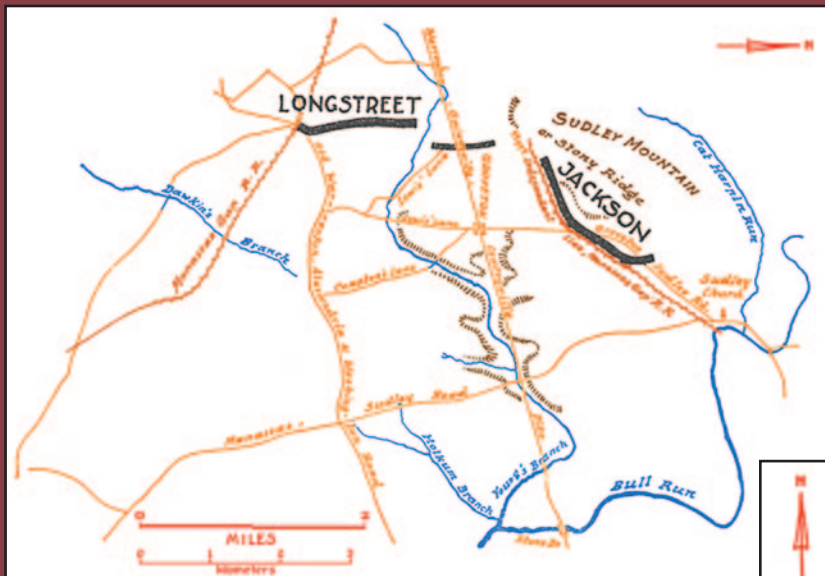




Situation on the evening of August 27, 1862.

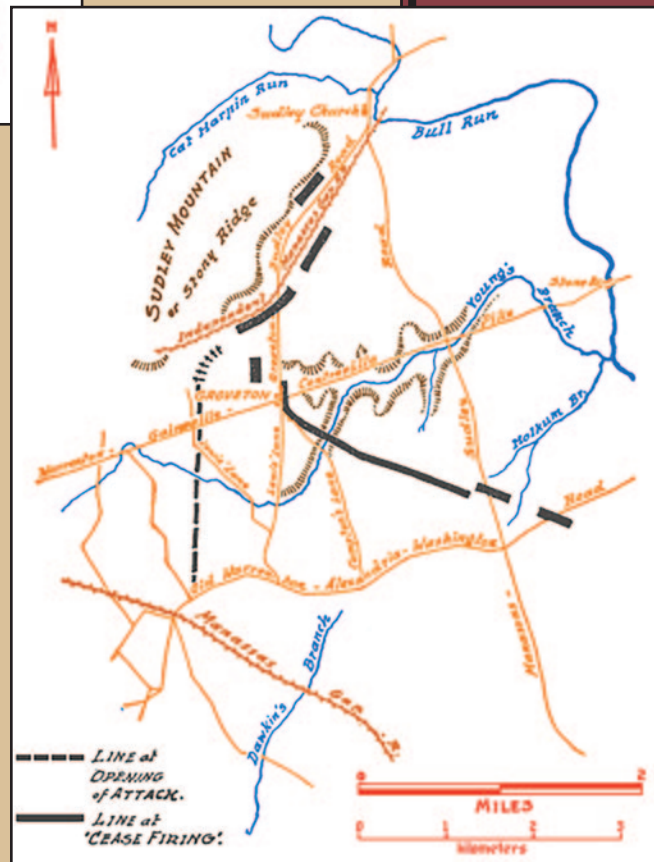
Situation about 10 P.M., August 28, 1862.

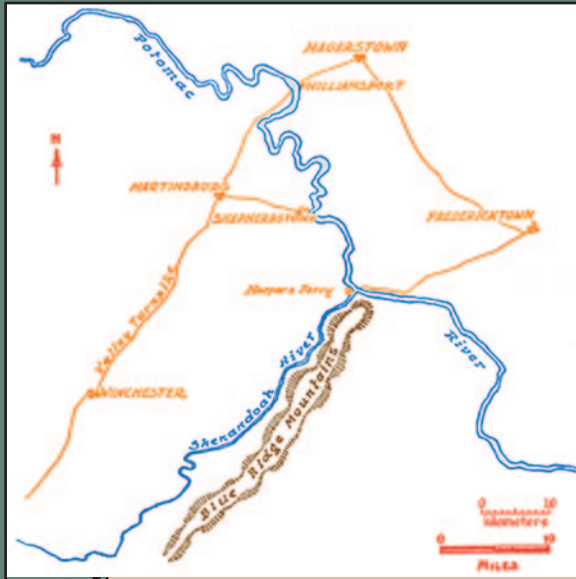




*Situation at the close of
action, August 29, 1862, above.*

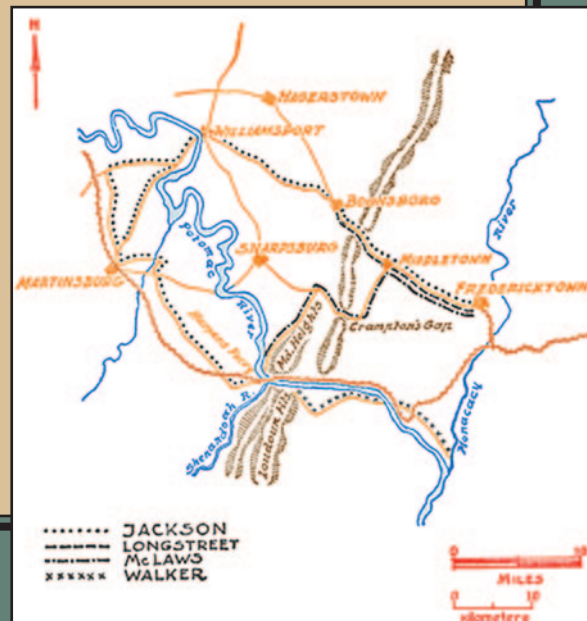
*Advance of the Confederate
right at Second Manassas,
August 30, 1862.*





Sketch showing relation of Harpers Ferry and Martinsburg to Lee's line of communications through the Shenandoah Valley, September, 1862.

Convergence for the capture of Harpers Ferry, as undertaken September 10, 1862.





Disposition of the Army of Northern Virginia on the evening of September 13, 1862, above.

Crossings of South Mountain in the vicinity of Turner's Gap, right.

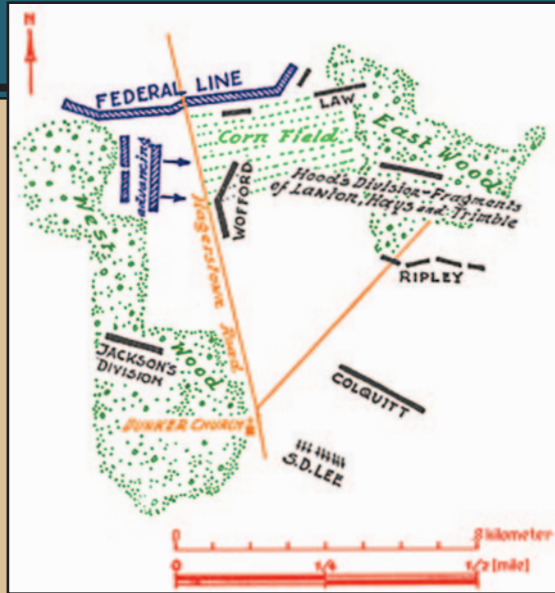




Sketch to illustrate Lee's operations, September 14-15, 1862, above.

Position of that part of the Army of Northern Virginia in the immediate vicinity of Sharpsburg at daylight, September 17, 1862, below.





*Situation on the
Confederate left in the battle
of Sharpsburg, 7:20 A.M.,
September 17, 1862.*

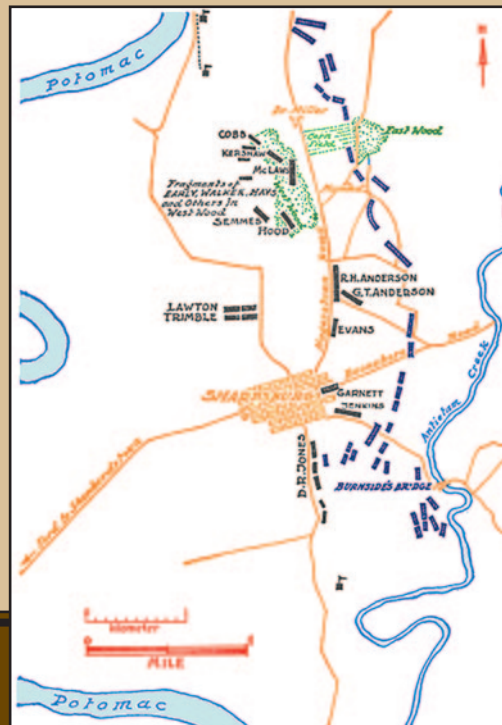
*Situation on the Confederate
centre in the battle of Sharpsburg,
about 12:15 P.M.,
September 17, 1862.*

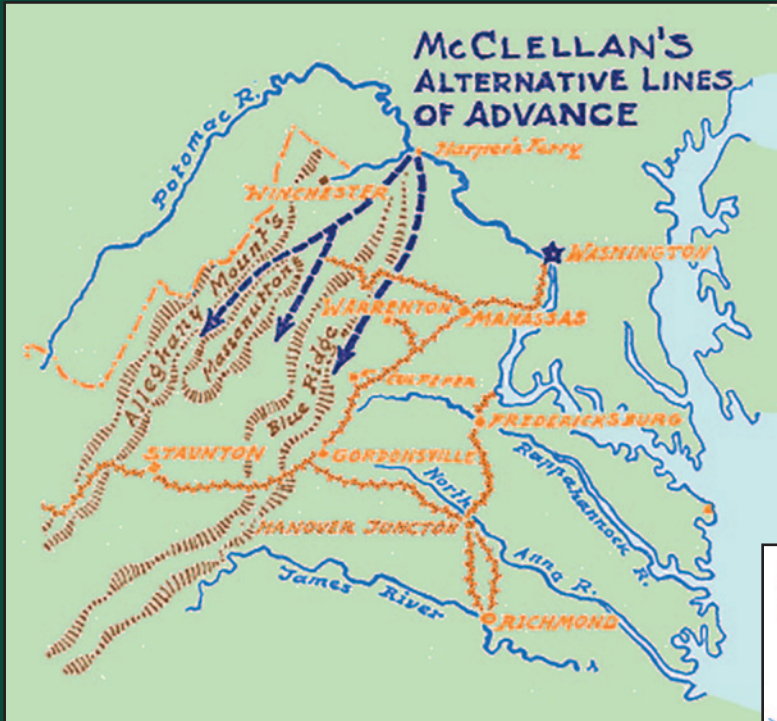




Situation on the Confederate right in the battle of Sharpsburg, about 1 P.M., September 17, 1862.

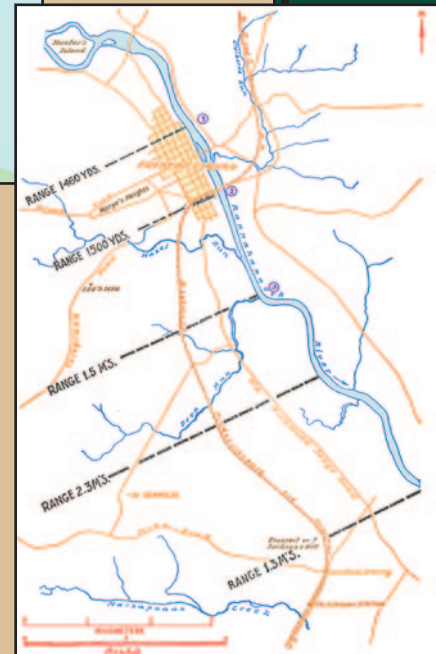
General situation on the Confederate front in the battle of Sharpsburg, about 4 P.M., September 17, 1862.



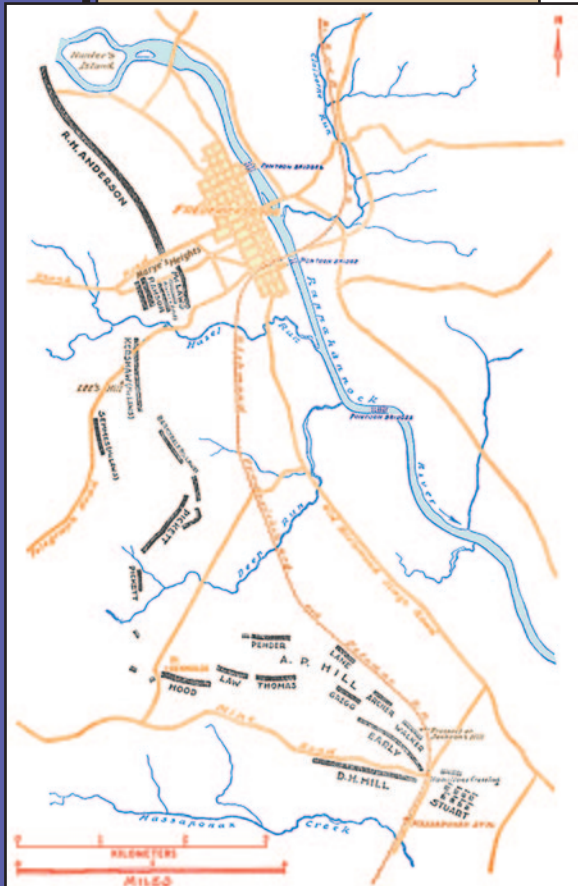
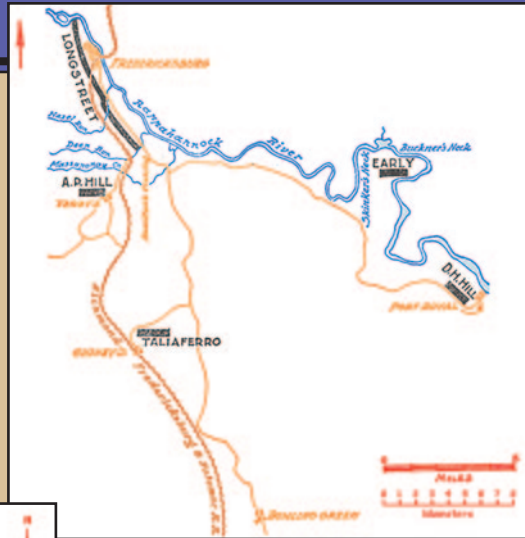


McClellan's alternative lines of advance, October 26, 1862. above.

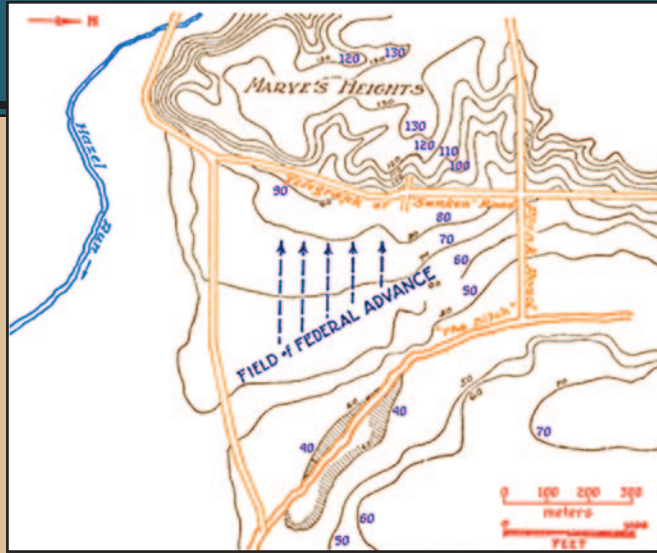
Artillery ranges from the Confederate positions in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, right.



*Distribution of the
Second corps, Army of
Northern Virginia,
December 11, 1862.*

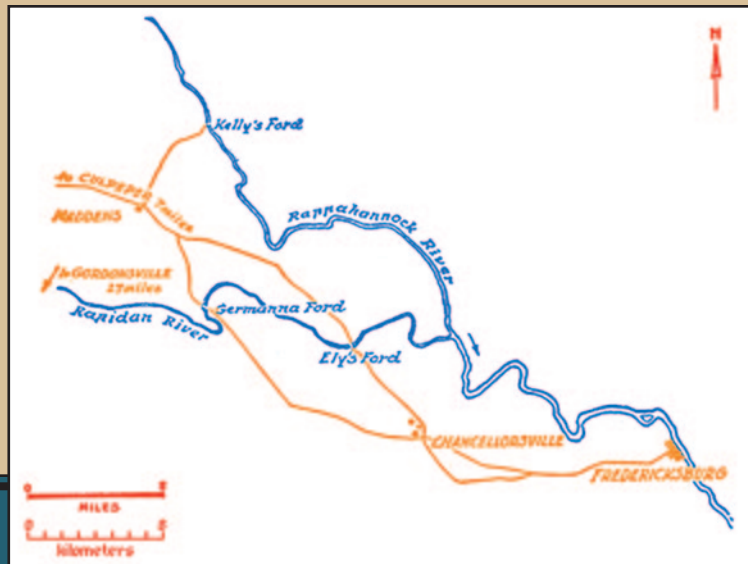


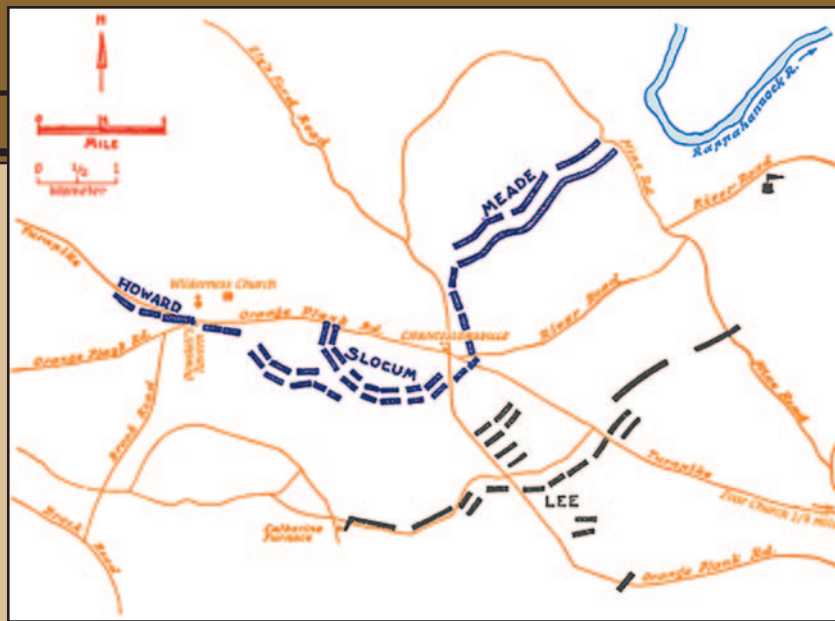
*Position of the major
units of the Army of
Northern Virginia at the
opening of the battle of
Fredericksburg,
December 13, 1862.*



Field of Federal advance in attack on Marye's Heights, December, 1862.

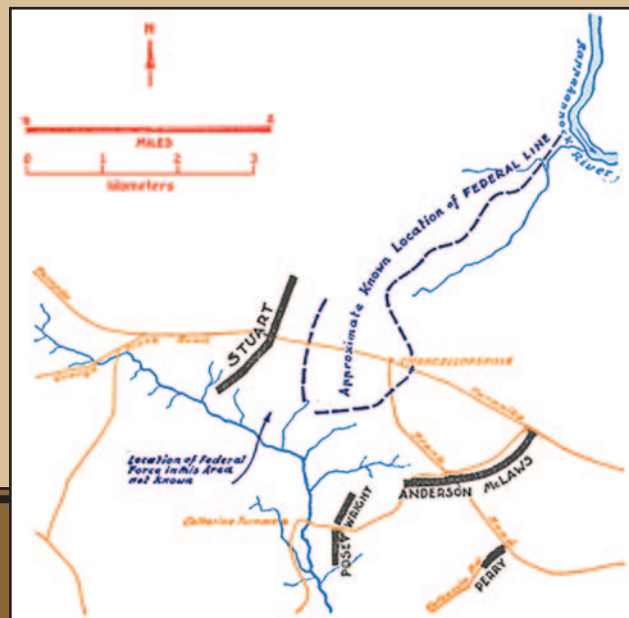
Sketches of the approaches to Gordonsville and to Chancellorsville from the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers.



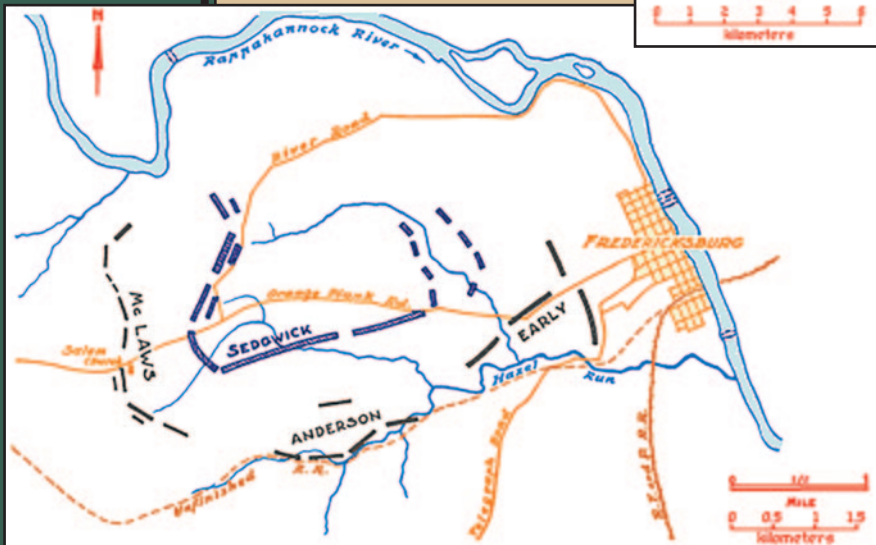
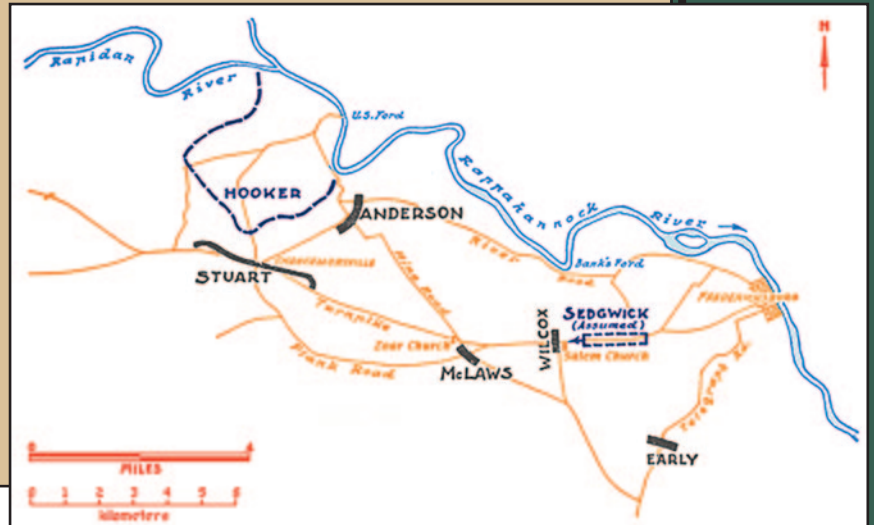


Situation around Chancellorsville, about 8 A.M., May 2, 1863, the exact position of the various Federal units being unknown to General Lee.

Position of Army of Northern Virginia and assumed position of the Army of the Potomac, about 5 A.M., May 3, 1863.

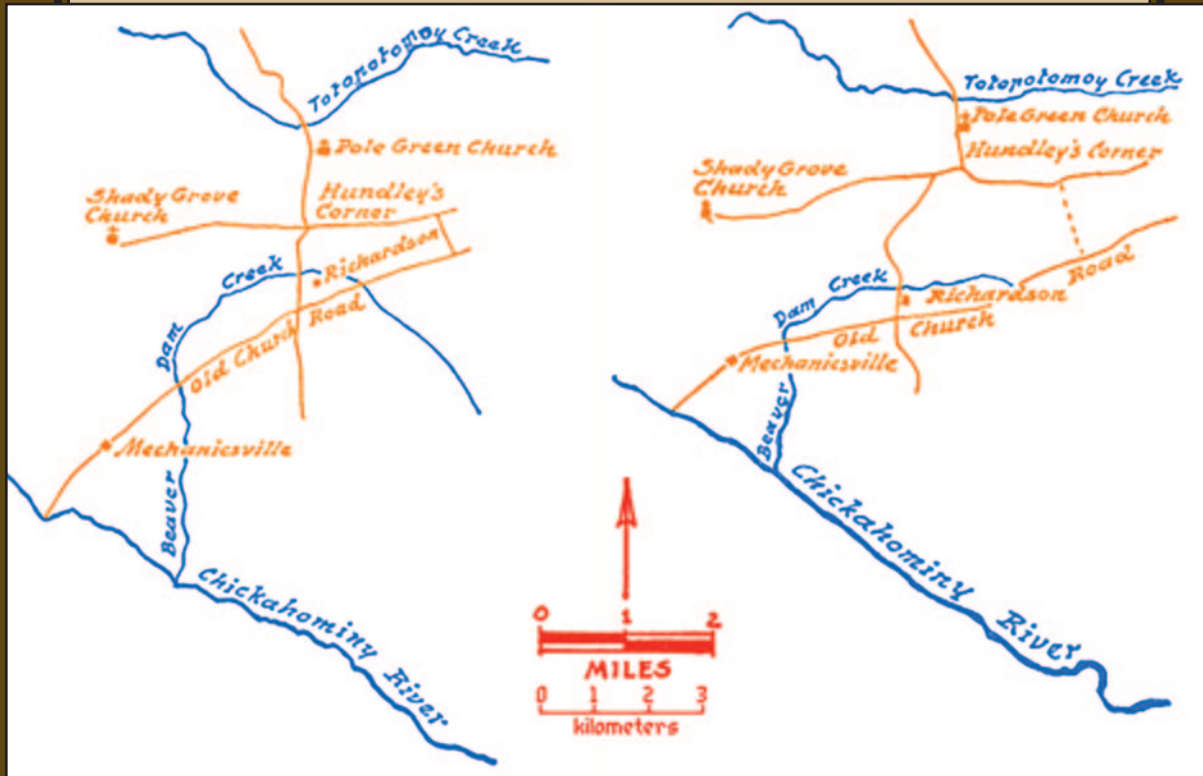


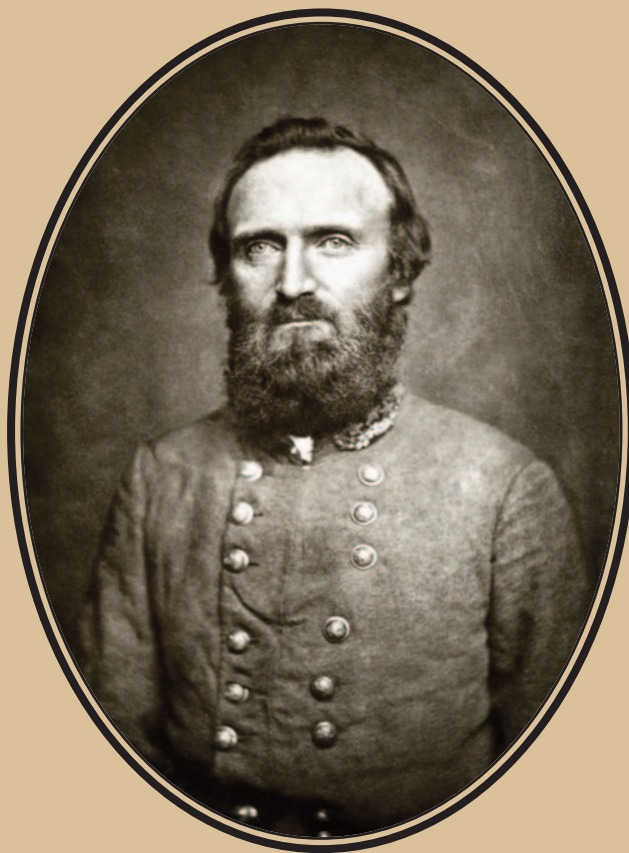
Position of the Army of Northern Virginia and that of the Army of the Potomac, as far as known at Lee's headquarters, about 4 P.M., May 3, 1863.



Position of the Confederate forces preparing to attack the Federals under Major General John Sedwick, about 6 P.M., May 4, 1863, between Salem Church and Fredericksburg.

Headwaters of Beaver Dam Creek correctly and incorrectly drawn.





Thomas H. "Stonewall" Jackson.

The Winchester Photograph was taken in the winter of 1861-62 when he was a major general and only a few months before the famous "Valley Campaign". Mrs. Jackson regarded this as the best likeness of her husband.





CONFEDERATE CURRENCY

The five dollar bill is from 1861.

The one hundred dollar bill is from 1862.



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