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R.E. Lee III

*From the Battle of Gettysburg through the Wilderness
Campaign & Stalemate: June, 1863 – March, 1865* ✨

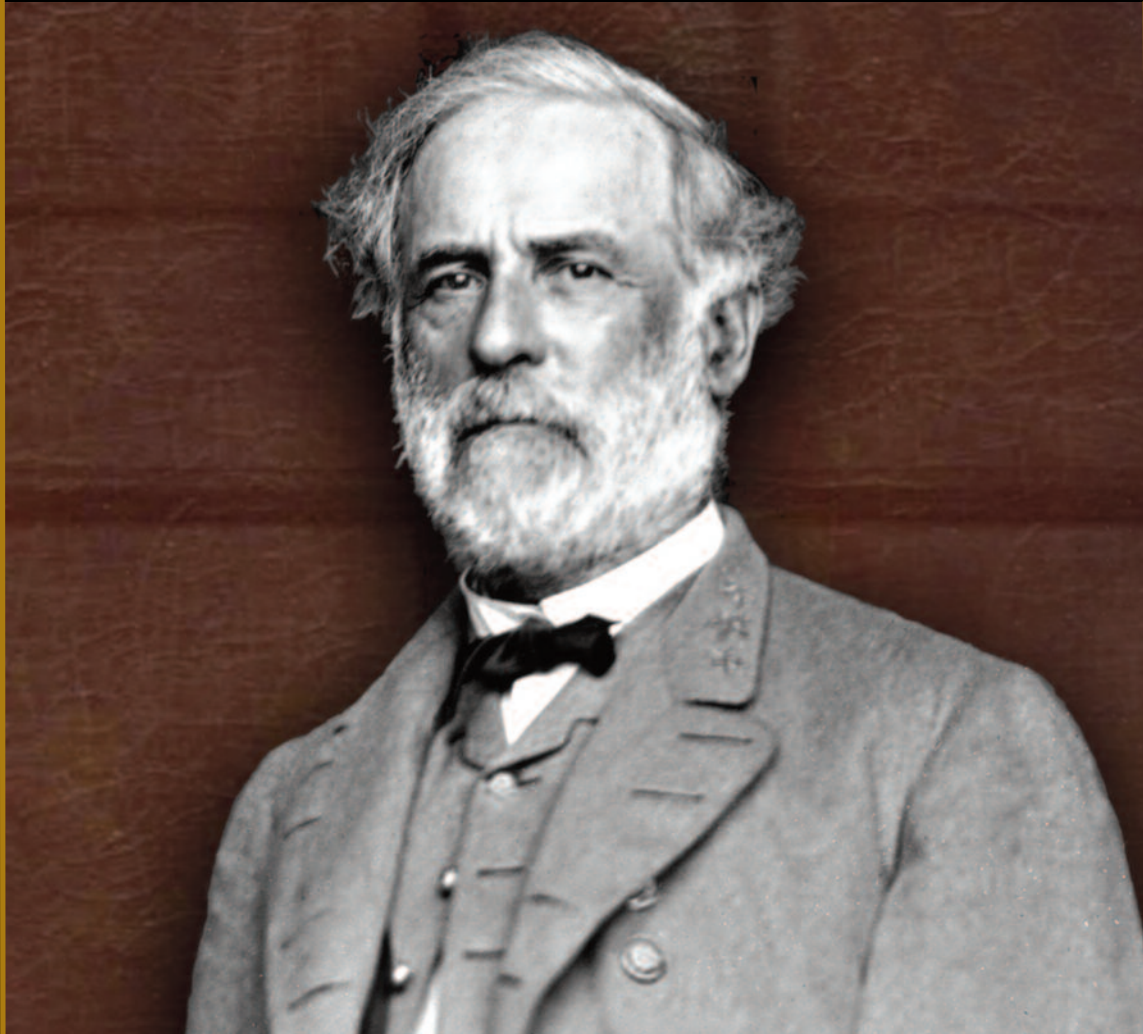
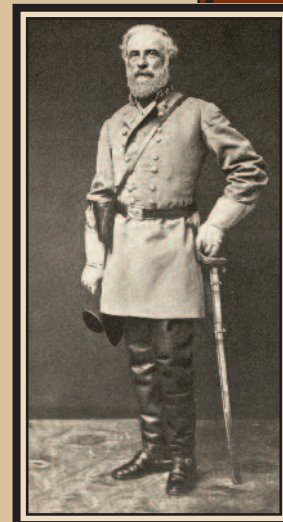


Table of Contents, Duration, Start Times, & Maps

R.E. Lee, Volume Three, opens in May, 1863 as Lee assessed the situation after his great victory at Chancellorsville. But the death of “Stonewall” Jackson has cast a pall over events. Because of this and the deaths of other key officers, the leadership of the Army of Northern Virginia was disrupted. Lee quickly reorganized his army, placing General Ewell at the head of Jackson’s corps. He immediately headed into Pennsylvania hoping to inflict a massive, war-ending defeat on the Union. But with Jackson gone, Lee’s army did not respond as it should have. Ewell lacked Jackson’s initiative. Longstreet was opposed to Lee’s strategy. And the usually reliable Stuart went missing for several crucial days. Lee and Meade blundered into one another at Gettysburg, and after three days of horrific fighting, climaxed by Pickett’s disastrous charge, almost one third of Lee’s entire army was killed, wounded, or captured. Meade’s losses were identical, but he had greater reserves. Lee retreated to Virginia and spent the next nine months bolstering his army with ever dwindling provisions from a rapidly weakening Southern economy. As the winter of 1863/64 came to an end, Lee prepared his troops for renewed action in the face of the aggressive Federals. But due to manpower attrition, the Confederate leader had lost the initiative and could only maintain a defensive front against an overwhelming, implacable foe led by a new Union commander...U. S. Grant. But Grant soon realized that the valiant Army of Northern Virginia was nothing like the Confederate armies he had beaten in the West. With confident, veteran troops numbering less than half the forces available to Grant, Lee grimly determined to grind the Union Army to a halt in front of Richmond. After two months of constant fighting and Union casualties of 65,000, Grant was stalled. But Lee knew it would only be a matter of time. As the dreary weeks rolled by and the winter of 1864 weighed on the desperate Southern soldiers, the sands of time began to run out.



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The cover shows a photograph of R.E. Lee, taken on April 16th, 1865 by Matthew Brady. The portrait in the insert above is of General Lee in cavalry boots, sidearm, and sword. Date unknown, probably 1863.



Gettysburg

A photo of Little Round Top at Gettysburg a few years after the battle.



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VOLUME THREE

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From the Battle of Gettysburg through the Wilderness Campaign & Stalemate: June, 1863 – March, 1865

Total running time: **17 hours, 52 minutes**

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

DURATION:	START TIME:	TABLE OF CONTENTS:
0:11:22	00:00:00	CHAPTER 1 - The “Might-Have-Beens” of Chancellorsville Freeman’s analysis of Lee’s successes, failures, and responsibility at Chancellorsville.
0:21:33	0:11:22	CHAPTER 2 - The Reorganization That Explains Gettysburg Lee reorganizes the Army of Northern Virginia.
0:21:39	0:32:55	CHAPTER 3 - The Army Starts Northward Again The Confederate leadership decides on a second invasion of the North.
0:49:21	0:54:34	CHAPTER 4 - Manoeuvring To Enter Pennsylvania Lee coordinates the staging of his army for the invasion of Pennsylvania.
0:28:54	1:43:55	CHAPTER 5 - Lee Hears a Fateful Cannonade Lee’s army advances on Harrisburg, PA, but Jeb Stuart’s cavalry scouts, ordered to alert Lee to Federal movement N of the border, fail to show, and Lee, surprised by the appearance of a Federal army of uncertain size and position, recalls the advance.
0:34:40	2:12:49	CHAPTER 6 - The Spirit That Inhibits Victory The Battle of Gettysburg: Day 1; 1 July, 1863; Relatively low-level fighting and Confederate successes. Lee’s battle plan for the next day is too bold for many of his generals, especially for Longstreet.
0:41:46	2:47:29	CHAPTER 7 - “What Can Detain Longstreet?” The Battle of Gettysburg: Day 2; 2 July, 1863; Lee fails to prevent the engagement from starting
0:55:19	3:29:15	CHAPTER 8 - “It Is All My Fault” The Battle of Gettysburg: Day 3; 3 July, 1863; Pickett’s charge seals the Confederate defeat.
0:55:29	4:24:34	CHAPTER 9 - Why Was Gettysburg Lost? The Confederate army retreats to Virginia. Freeman’s analysis of Lee’s part in the defeat at Gettysburg.
0:49:33	5:20:03	CHAPTER 10 - Can the Offensive Be Resumed? Lee’s Bristoe Station campaign to control the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, October 1863.
0:36:35	6:09:36	CHAPTER 11 - A Surprise and a Disappointment Engagements before winter sets in: Rappahannock Bridge and Mine Run, both of them a waste.

Continues on the page following.

DURATION:	START TIME:	
0:27:08	6:46:11	CHAPTER 12 - A Sacrificed Christmas Lee spends some time with his family in Richmond in December, 1863, but Christmas with his troops. Lee's family during the war.
0:53:22	7:13:19	CHAPTER 13 - Lee as a Diplomatist Lee's relationships with subordinates and the Confederate government: paperwork, recommendations for promotions, etc.
0:41:40	8:06:41	CHAPTER 14 - Can the Army Be Saved for New Battles? Lee works on infrastructure: despite good morale, the army faces grave problems in food and forage supply, transportation, and recruiting.
0:22:25	8:48:21	CHAPTER 15 - Preparing for the Campaign of 1864 Lee ponders the global strategy of the South for the coming year.
0:25:47	9:10:46	CHAPTER 16 - Into the Wilderness Again Small successes in the uncertain start of a defensive campaign against a massive Federal army headed by Ulysses S. Grant.
0:34:35	9:36:33	CHAPTER 17 - History Fails to Repeat Itself Prelude to the campaign in the Wilderness of Spotsylvania: 6-7 May, 1864; Lee narrowly defeats the Army of the Potomac, but Grant does not retreat.
0:48:43	10:11:08	CHAPTER 18 - The Bloody Climax of a Hurried Race Campaign in the Wilderness: 8-12 May, 1864.
0:32:41	10:59:51	CHAPTER 19 - A Merciful Rain and Another March Campaign in the Wilderness: Spotsylvania, 13-22 May, 1864.
0:27:25	11:32:32	CHAPTER 20 - A Vain Invitation to Attack Campaign in the Wilderness: the North Anna: 22-27 May, 1864.
0:16:08	11:59:57	CHAPTER 21 - Manoeuvre on the Totopotomoy Campaign in the Wilderness: 27-30 May, 1864.
0:33:57	12:16:05	CHAPTER 22 - And Still Grant Hammers Campaign in the Wilderness: 31 May - 3 June, 1864; the (Second) Battle of Cold Harbor, a costly Confederate victory against mounting forces.
1:11:13	12:50:02	CHAPTER 23 - The Crossing of the James Campaign in the Wilderness, thru mid-June, 1864: Lee, having detached a sizable part of his forces to other fronts, and receiving increasingly poor intelligence, is forced to defend Richmond after Grant crosses the James River.
0:49:39	14:01:15	CHAPTER 24 - "Rapidan to Petersburg" in Review Freeman's analysis of the successes and failures of the Campaign in the Wilderness.
0:29:13	14:50:54	CHAPTER 25 - Lee's Most Difficult Defensive Lee conducts the defense of Petersburg and the railroads supplying Richmond and the army.

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DURATION: START TIME: _____

- 0:27:36 15:20:07 **CHAPTER 26 - Lee Encounters a New Type of Warfare**
Part of the Confederate lines in front of Petersburg are mined with explosives. Despite the catastrophe, the line is retaken with even greater casualties inflicted on the Union forces.
- 0:18:16 15:47:43 **CHAPTER 27 - The Loss of the Weldon Railroad**
The Union army cuts one of Richmond's two railway supply lines from the South, but the damage is limited to that.
- 1:00:50 16:05:59 **CHAPTER 28 - Götterdämmerung**
Lee and his army continue to hold Richmond and Petersburg as large swaths of Confederate territory fall to Union forces.
- 0:45:17 17:06:49 **CHAPTER 29 - The Winter of Growing Despair**
The winter of 1864-65 sees no important engagements, but the Army of Northern Virginia nears collapse through hunger, lack of horses and fodder, despair, and desertions.

Total running time:
17 hours, 52 minutes

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of chapters may vary slightly
depending on how the material
is streamed.*

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- Page 12 Sketch illustrating the convergence of the Army of the Potomac on Edwards' Ferry, June 23-24, 1863.
- Page 13 Lines of Confederate advance from Williamsport into Maryland and Pennsylvania, June-July, 1863.
- Page 13 Terrain of the battle of Gettysburg.
- Page 14 Approximate positions of the infantry divisions of the Army of Northern Virginia, 8 A.M. and 9 P. M., July 2, 1863.
- Page 14 Objective of the Confederate assault of July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, showing the contours and the nature of the obstructions.
- Page 15 Convergence of Confederate brigades on Ziegler's Grove in the advance of the right center, July 3, 1863.
- Page 15 Routes of Ewell's (Second) and A. P. Hill's (Third) corps from Culpeper to Warrenton, Oct. 12-13, 1863.
- Page 16 Position of Stuart's cavalry, night of Oct. 13-14, 1863, showing the lines of march of the Federal columns.
- Page 16 Maneuvers of three brigades of Heth's division, Third Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, in action of Oct. 14, 1863, at Bristoe Station.
- Page 17 Terrain of the "Buckland Races", Oct. 19, 1863.
- Page 17 Principal roads and streams on the south side of the Rapidan River between Orange Courthouse and Wilderness Church, showing the opposing positions along Mine Run, Nov. 29, 1863.
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- Page 18 Lee's lines of advance into the Wilderness, May 4-5, 1864.
- Page 18 The Wilderness of Spotsylvania in relation to the railroads running to Richmond.
- Page 19 Approximate position of the Army of Northern Virginia at the close of action in the Wilderness of Spotsylvania, May 5, 1864.
- Page 19 Maneuver of parts of First and Third Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, designed to turn the left flank of the Army of the Potomac in the Wilderness of Spotsylvania, May 6, 1864.
- Page 20 Approximate position of the Confederate right and right centre, about noon, May 6, 1864, after Longstreet's advance.
- Page 20 Alternative routes to Spotsylvania Courthouse from Grant's position in the Wilderness, May 7, 1864.
- Page 21 The approaches to Hanover Junction from the Wilderness-Spotsylvania front.
- Page 21 Routes of the opposing armies from the Wilderness to Spotsylvania Courthouse, May 7-9, 1864.
- Page 22 Situation along the Po River as reported to General Lee on the afternoon of May 9, 1864.
- Page 22 Advance of Early, May 10, 1864, to meet the Federal maneuver south of the Po River.
- Page 23 The Bloody Angle near Spotsylvania Courthouse, showing particularly the terrain and direction of the proposed flank attack on the Federals from Heth's Salient, May, 1864.
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- Page 23 Sketch illustrating how Butler's Army of the James was "bottled" in Bermuda Neck, May 16, 1864.
- Page 24 Sketch showing how the Pamunkey River covered Grant's advance of May, 1864, toward Richmond.
- Page 24 Lines of advance to the North Anna River by the opposing armies, May 21-23, 1864.
- Page 25 Order of battle and line of advance of Wilcox's division in the action against V Corps, Army of the Potomac, May 23, 1864, near the North Anna River.
- Page 25 Lee's "inverted V" line on the North Anna River, May 24, 1864.
- Page 26 Sketch showing how Grant's move from the North Anna River to Hanover town on the Pamunkey shortened the distance between the front and Richmond.
- Page 26 The terrain of Grant's advance from Hanover town on the Pamunkey, May 28, 1864.
- Page 27 Position of the infantry of the Army of Northern Virginia, forenoon of May 29, 1864.
- Page 27 Grant's alternative routes from Hanover town toward Richmond.
- Page 28 The terrain of the Totopotomoy-Chickahominy watershed, to illustrate the action of May 30, 1864, at Bethesda Church.
- Page 28 Positions of the opposing armies on Totopotomoy Creek, May 31, 1864.
- Page 29 Approximate front of the Army of Northern Virginia, 1 A.M., June 1, 1864.
- Page 29 Position of the Confederate right, afternoon of June 1, 1864, to illustrate the strategic importance of Turkey Hill.
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- Page 30 Order of battle of the Army of Northern Virginia, June 3, 1864.
- Page 30 Terrain between the Chickahominy and James Rivers, east of the line White Oak Swamp-Malvern Hill, showing how command of a few crossroads concealed Grant's position after leaving Cold Harbor, June 13, 1864.
- Page 31 Troop Strength Table.
- Page 31 Sketch of the lines in front of Petersburg, after June 18, 1864, showing how the extension of the Confederate right placed it at so great a distance from the Federal front that Lee could hold it lightly and use part of its defenders as a general reserve.
- Page 32 The main railroad supply-lines of the Confederate army in front of Richmond.
- Page 32 The open railroad supply-lines on the Richmond-Petersburg front, after June 18, 1864, showing how cars of the Richmond and Danville and of the Southside railroads could be switched at Burkeville.
- Page 33 Sketch showing how, in the transfer of troops from one side of the James River to the other, Grant enjoyed the advantage of a short route and in effect had the "inner lines".
- Page 33 Sketch showing the relation of the Federal mine, exploded on July 30, 1864, to the Confederate defenses around Petersburg.
- Page 34 Position of certain Confederate batteries employed in the counterattack of July 30, 1864, for the recovery of that part of the line occupied by the Federals after the mine explosion.
- Page 34 Sketch of the Confederate defenses on the Drewry's Bluff-Howlett line sector, showing how the completion of the Dutch Gap canal might make it possible for the Federal fleet to turn the Howlett line.
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- Page 35 Field's line (approximate only) in the affair of August 16, 1864.
- Page 35 Position of the opposing forces on the Charles City, Darbytown, and New Market roads in the affair of August 16, 1864.
- Page 36 Terrain from Petersburg to Reams Station, to illustrate the operations against the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad.
- Page 36 Disposition of Confederate forces in the action at Reams Station, August 24, 1864.
- Page 37 Sketch of the Confederate defenses on the Chaffin's Bluff-Fort Harrison sector, as of September 29, 1864.
- Page 37 Plan of counterattack on Fort Harrison, September 30, 1864.
- Page 38 Sketch showing the extension of the Confederate and Federal lines southwest of Petersburg, October, 1864.
- Page 38 Plan of operations against exterior Richmond line north of Fort Harrison, October 7, 1864.
- Page 39 Retrenchment drawn, October 1864, after Lee abandoned hope of recapturing Fort Harrison.
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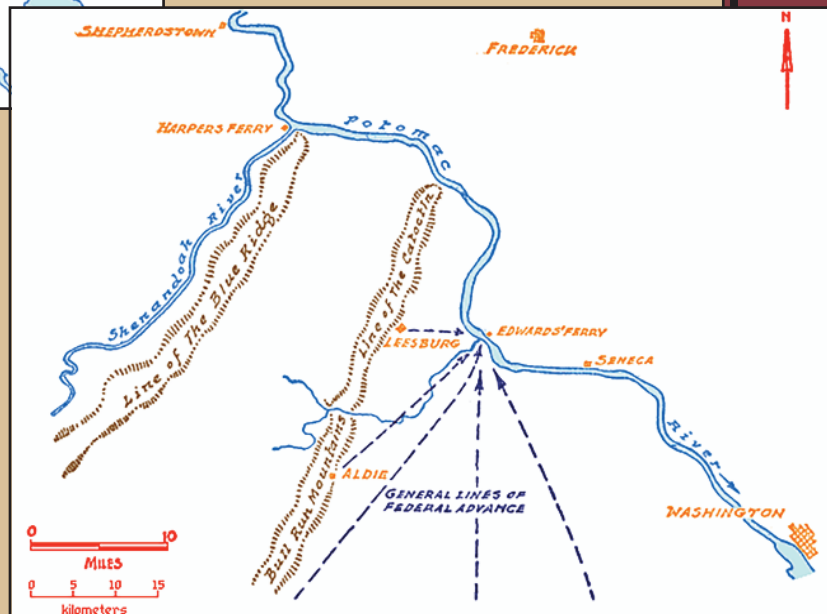


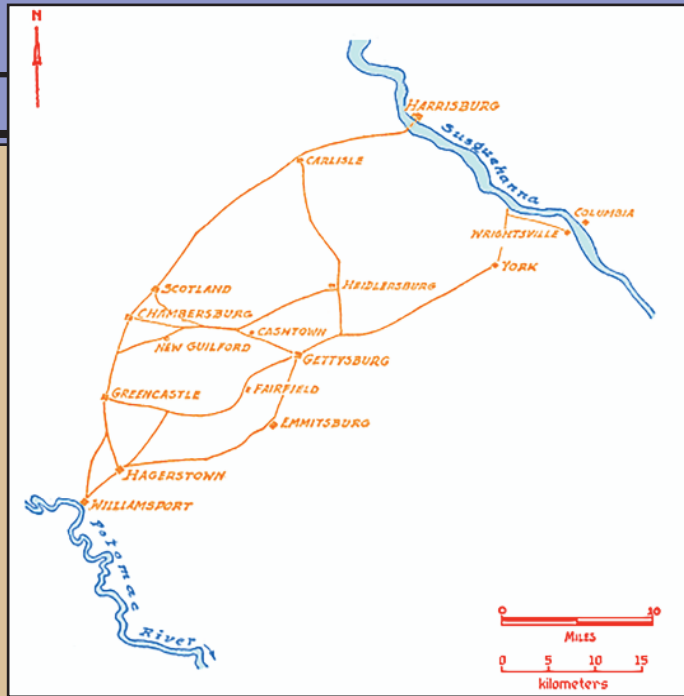


Successive preliminary stages of the advance into Maryland and Pennsylvania by the Army of Northern Virginia, June, 1863.



Sketch illustrating the convergence of the Army of the Potomac on Edwards' Ferry, June 23-24, 1863.

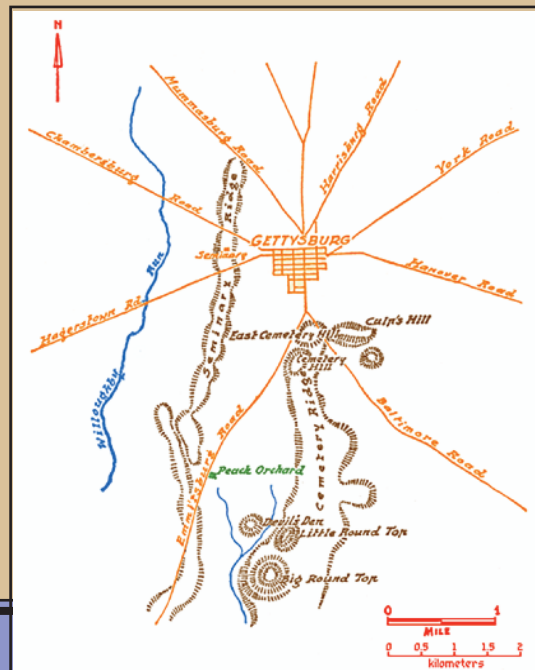




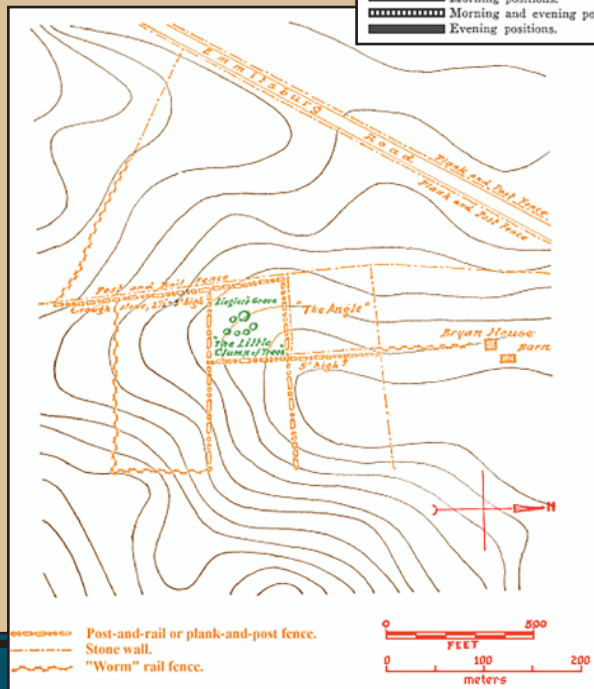
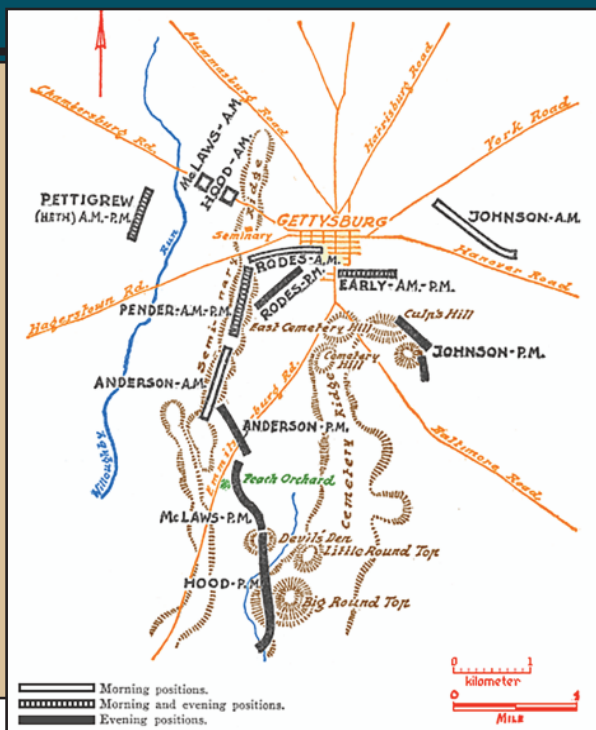
*Lines of Confederate
advance from
Williamsport into
Maryland and
Pennsylvania,
June-July, 1863.*



*Terrain of the
battle of
Gettysburg.*

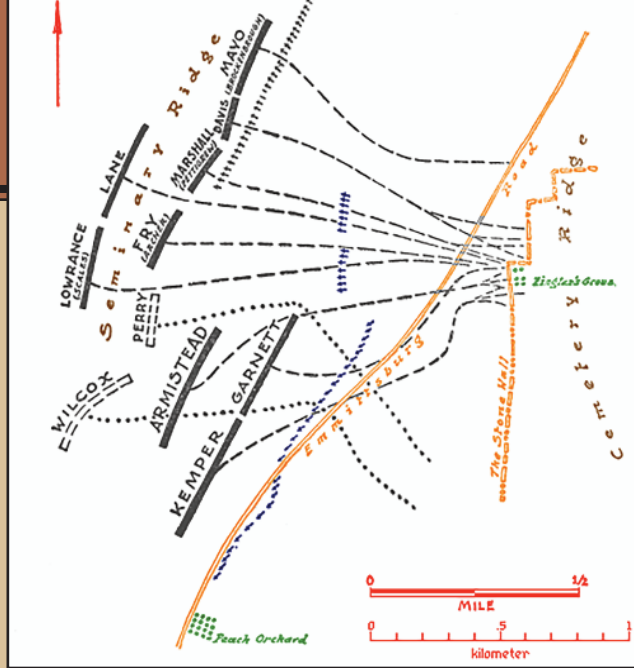


*Approximate positions
of the infantry divisions
of the Army of Northern
Virginia, 8 A.M. and
9 P. M., July 2, 1863.*



*Objective of the
Confederate assault
of July 3, 1863, on
the right center at
Gettysburg, showing
the contours and
the nature of the
obstructions.*

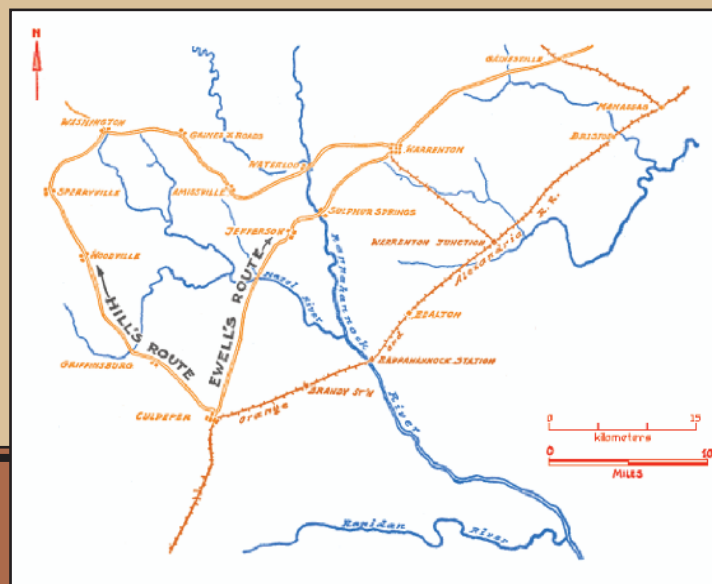


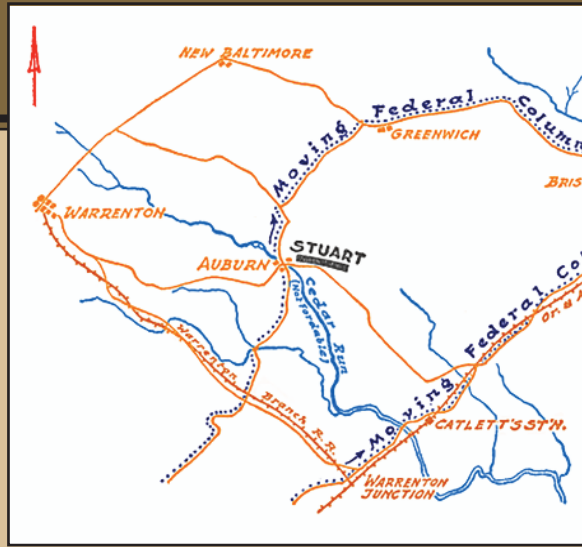


Convergence of Confederate brigades on Ziegler's Grove in the advance of the right center, July 3, 1863.



Routes of Ewell's (Second) and A. P. Hill's (Third) corps from Culpeper to Warrenton, Oct. 12-13, 1863.

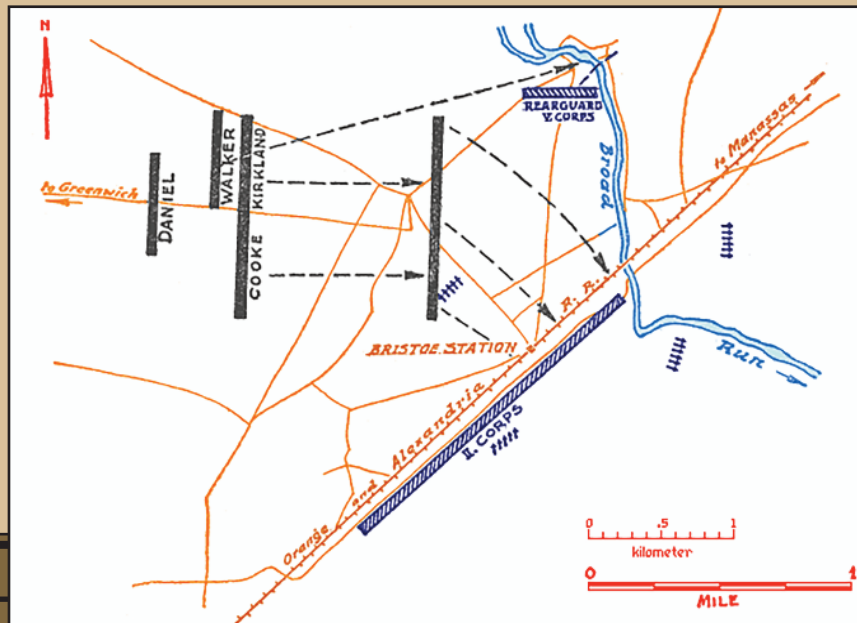


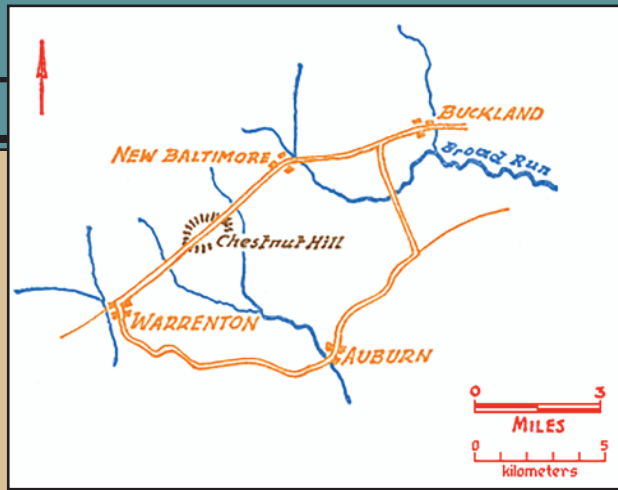


Position of Stuart's cavalry, night of Oct. 13-14, 1863, showing the lines of march of the Federal columns.



Maneuvers of three brigades of Heth's division, Third Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, in action of Oct. 14, 1863, at Bristoe Station.

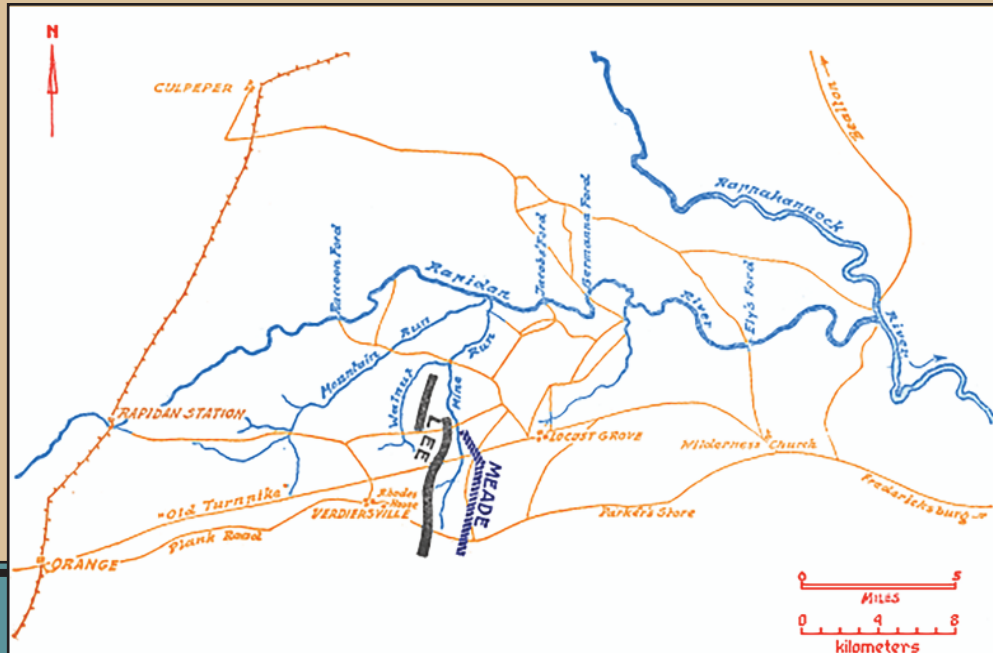


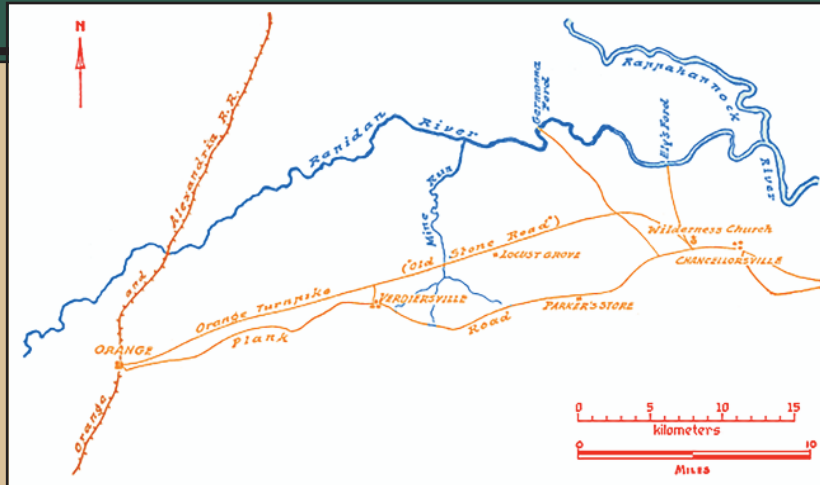


Terrain of the "Buckland Races", Oct. 19, 1863.



Principal roads and streams on the south side of the Rapidan River between Orange Courthouse and Wilderness Church, showing the opposing positions along Mine Run, Nov. 29, 1863.

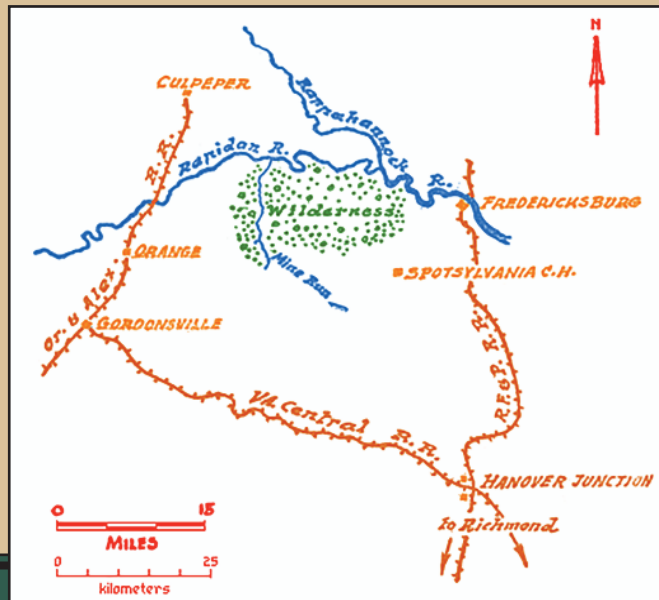


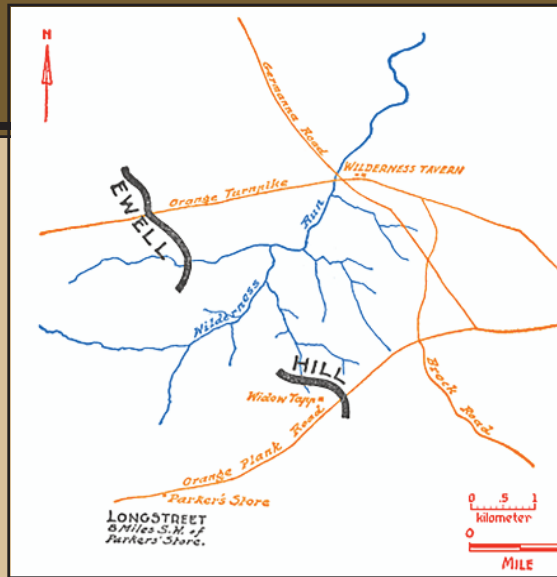


Lee's lines of advance into the Wilderness, May 4-5, 1864.



The Wilderness of Spotsylvania in relation to the railroads running to Richmond.

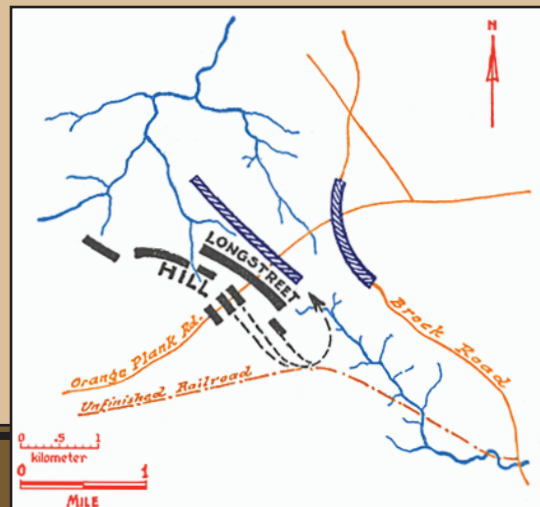




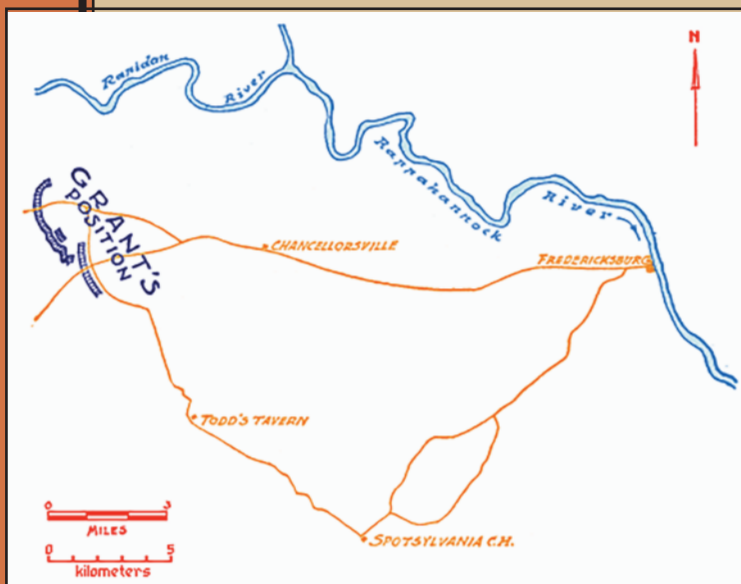
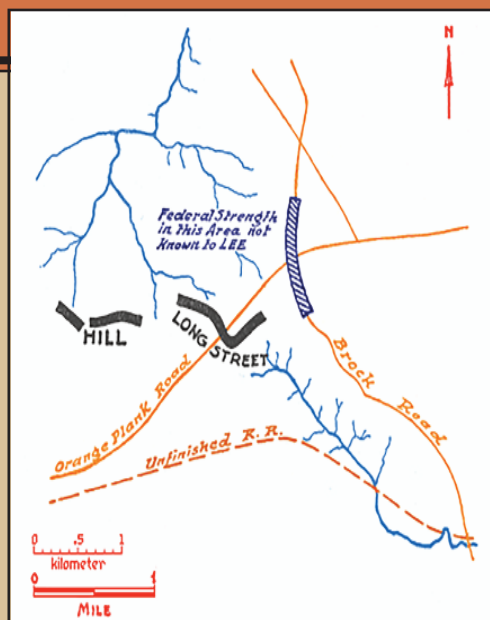
Approximate position of the Army of Northern Virginia at the close of action in the Wilderness of Spotsylvania, May 5, 1864.



Maneuver of parts of First and Third Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, designed to turn the left flank of the Army of the Potomac in the Wilderness of Spotsylvania, May 6, 1864.



*Approximate position of the
Confederate right and right
centre, about noon,
May 6, 1864, after
Longstreet's advance.*



*Alternative routes to
Spotsylvania Courthouse
from Grant's position in the
Wilderness, May 7, 1864.*

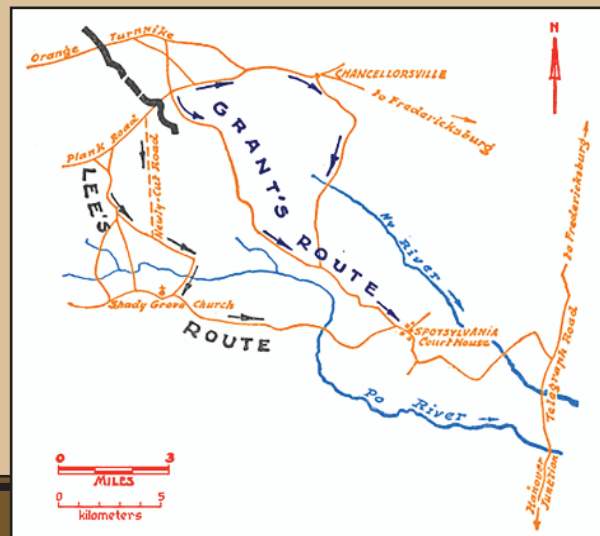


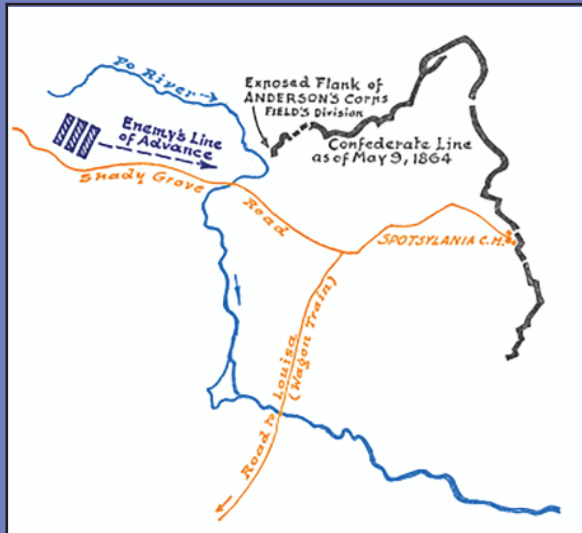


*The approaches to Hanover Junction from the
Wilderness-Spotsylvania front.*



*Routes of the opposing armies from the
Wilderness to Spotsylvania Courthouse,
May 7-9, 1864.*

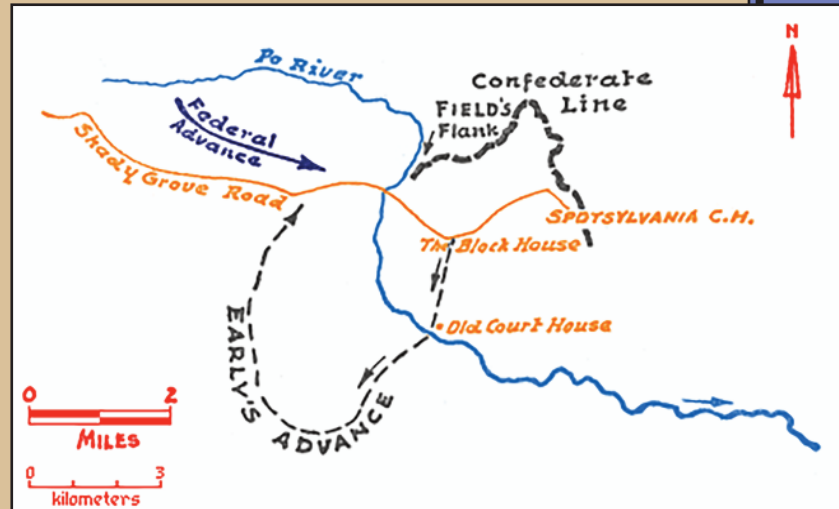


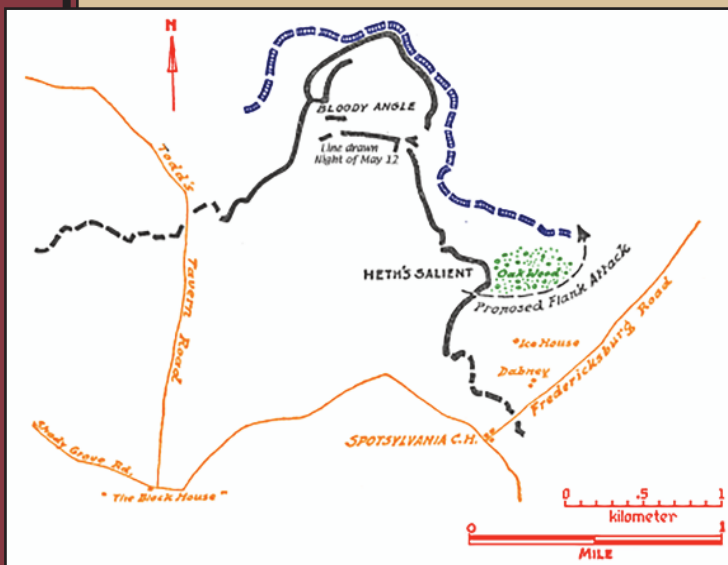


Situation along the Po River as reported to General Lee on the afternoon of May 9, 1864.



Advance of Early, May 10, 1864, to meet the Federal maneuver south of the Po River.





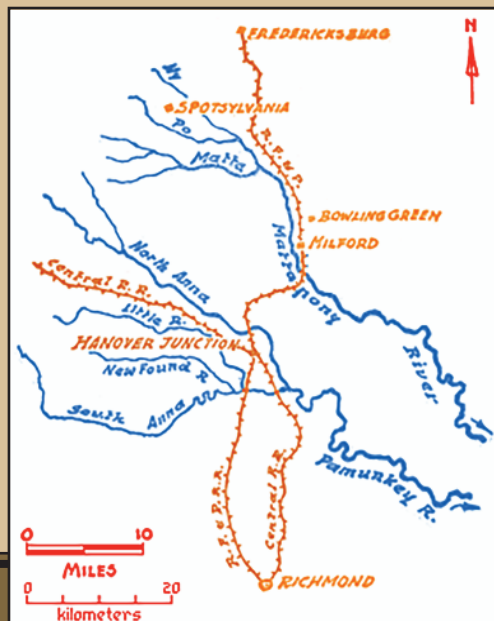
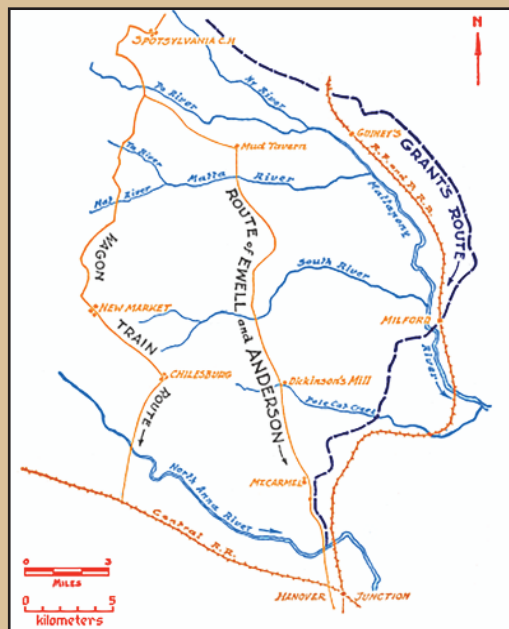
The Bloody Angle near Spotsylvania Courthouse, showing particularly the terrain and direction of the proposed flank attack on the Federals from Heth's Salient, May, 1864.



Sketch illustrating how Butler's Army of the James was "bottled" in Bermuda Neck, May 16, 1864.

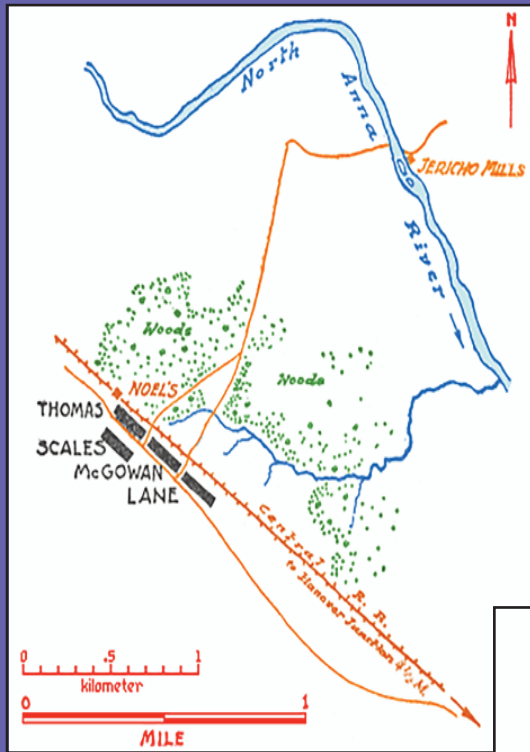


*Sketch showing
how the Pamunkey
River covered
Grant's advance of
May, 1864, toward
Richmond.*



*Lines of advance to
the North Anna River
by the opposing
armies, May 21-23, 1864.*

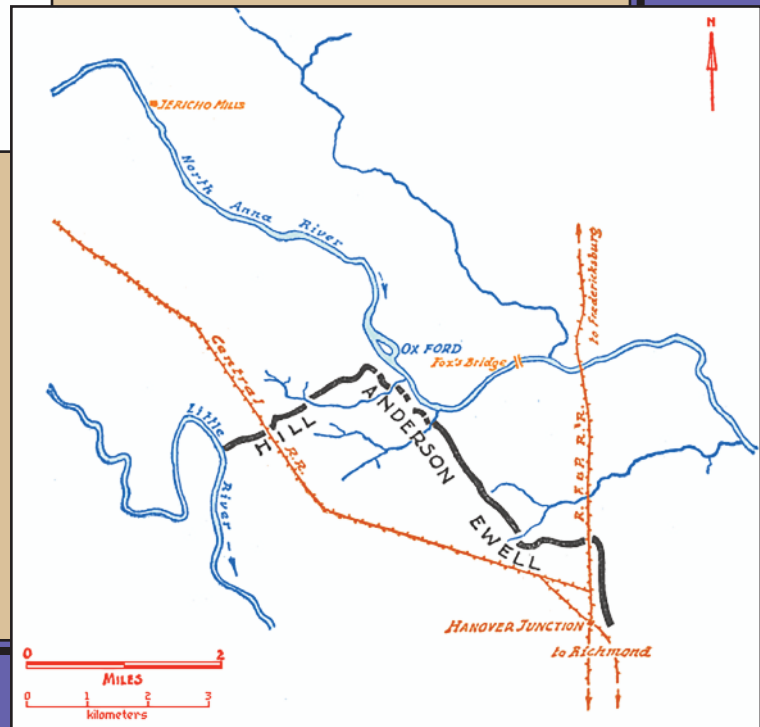




*Order of battle and line of advance of
Wilcox's division in the action against
V Corps, Army of the Potomac,
May 23, 1864, near the North Anna River.*



*Lee's "inverted V"
line on the North
Anna River,
May 24, 1864.*

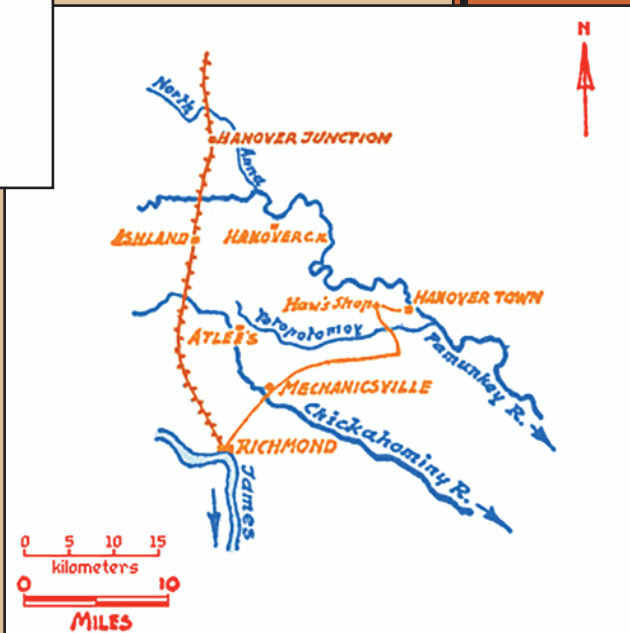




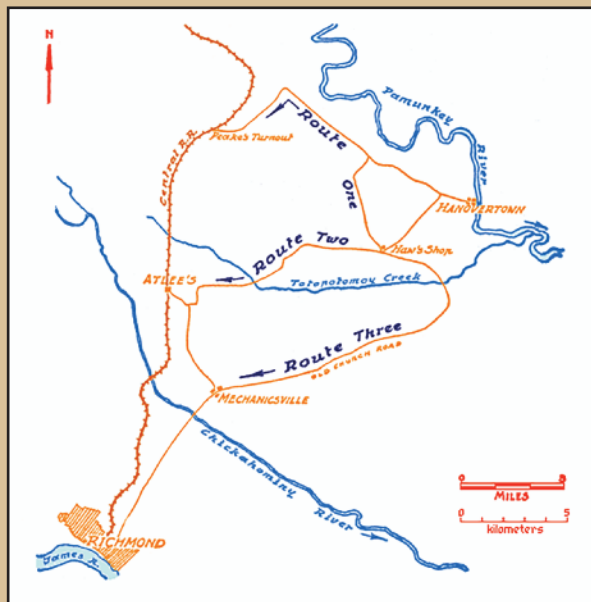
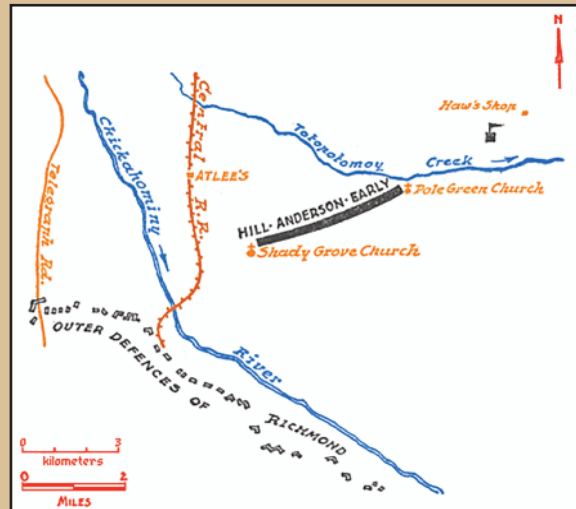
Sketch showing how Grant's move from the North Anna River to Hanover town on the Pamunkey shortened the distance between the front and Richmond.



The terrain of Grant's advance from Hanover town on the Pamunkey, May 28, 1864.



*Position of the infantry of the
Army of Northern Virginia,
forenoon of May 29, 1864.*



*Grant's alternative
routes from Hanover town
toward Richmond.*

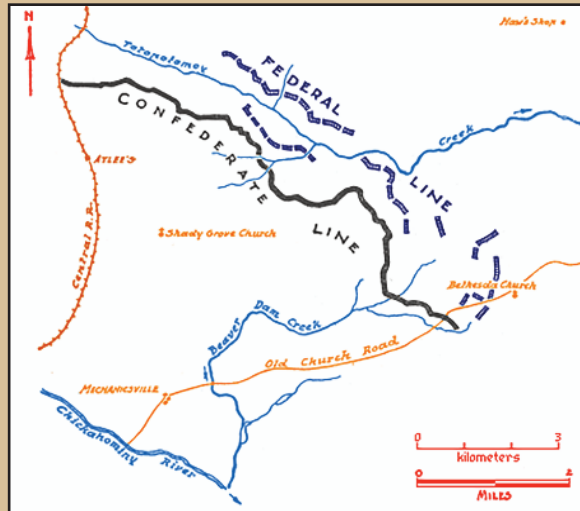


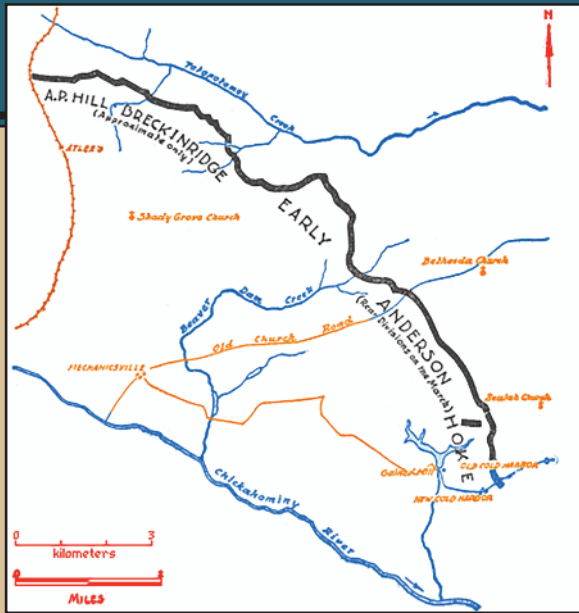


*The terrain of the
Totopotomoy-
Chickahominy
watershed, to illustrate
the action of
May 30, 1864, at
Bethesda Church.*



*Positions of
the opposing
armies on
Totopotomoy
Creek,
May 31, 1864.*

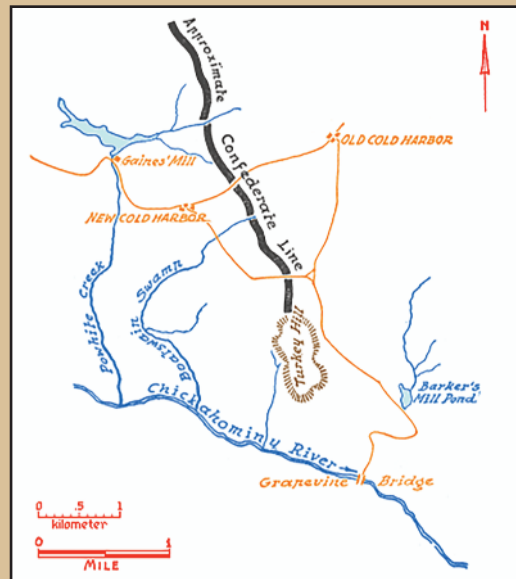


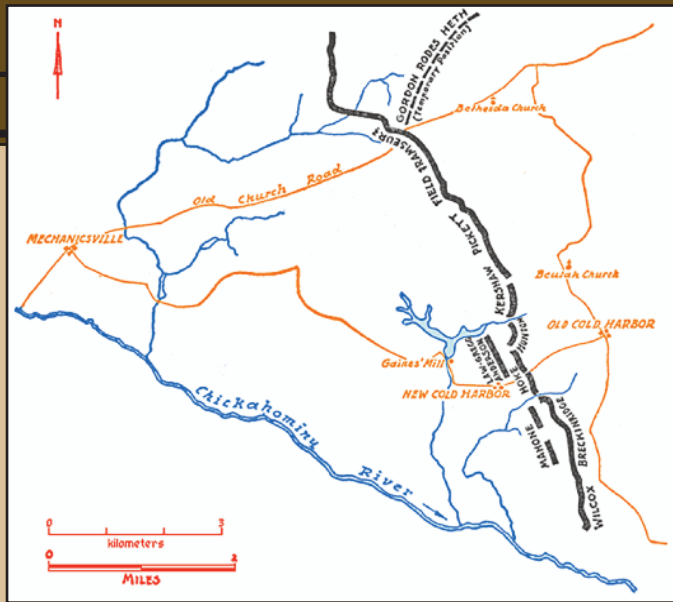


*Approximate front
of the Army of
Northern Virginia,
1 A.M., June 1, 1864.*



*Position of the
Confederate right,
afternoon of
June 1, 1864,
to illustrate the
strategic importance
of Turkey Hill.*





Order of battle of the Army of Northern Virginia, June 3, 1864.



Terrain between the Chickahominy and James Rivers, east of the line White Oak Swamp-Malvern Hill, showing how command of a few crossroads concealed Grant's position after leaving Cold Harbor, June 13, 1864.



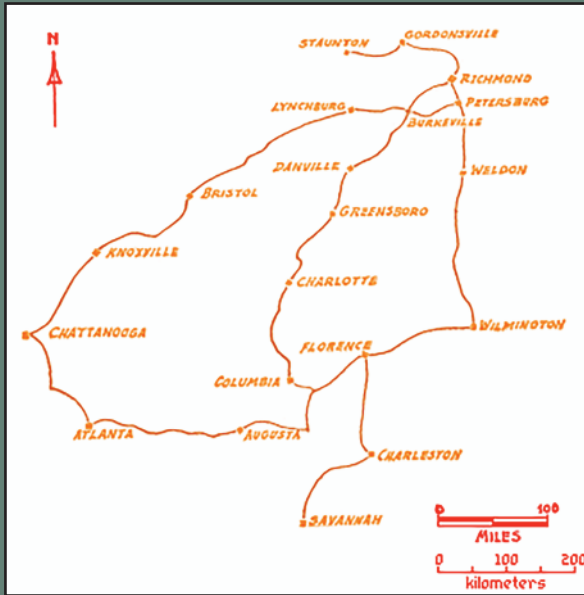
Troop Strength Table.

	NORTHSIDE		SOUTHSIDE		BEAUREGARD'S ESTIMATE OF THE FEDERAL STRENGTH ON THE SOUTHSIDE
June 13	44.7 to 47.6 ³²	104 to 111	11.3 ³³	15 to 17	
June 14, evening	44.7 to 47.6	74 to 81	11.3	45 to 47	25 to 27
June 15, morning	36.9 to 39.8	74 to 81	19.1	45 to 47	"large increase," c. 11 A.M.
June 15, evening	36.9 to 39.8	68 to 74	19.1	51 to 53	
June 16, morning	36.9 to 39.8	56 to 62	19.1	63 to 65	35
June 16, evening	28.9 to 31.8	31 to 37	27.1	88 to 90	7 P.M., 51 to 53
June 17, morning	28.9 to 31.8	25 to 31	27.1	94 to 96	11:15 A.M., intimating V Corps was not in his front ³⁶
June 17, evening	24.9 to 27.8	7.5	31.1	111 to 113	4:30 P.M., 81 to 83
June 18, morning	9.8 ³⁴	7.5	47.2 to 51.1	111 to 113	5 P.M., "whole army"



Sketch of the lines in front of Petersburg, after June 18, 1864, showing how the extension of the Confederate right placed it at so great a distance from the Federal front that Lee could hold it lightly and use part of its defenders as a general reserve.

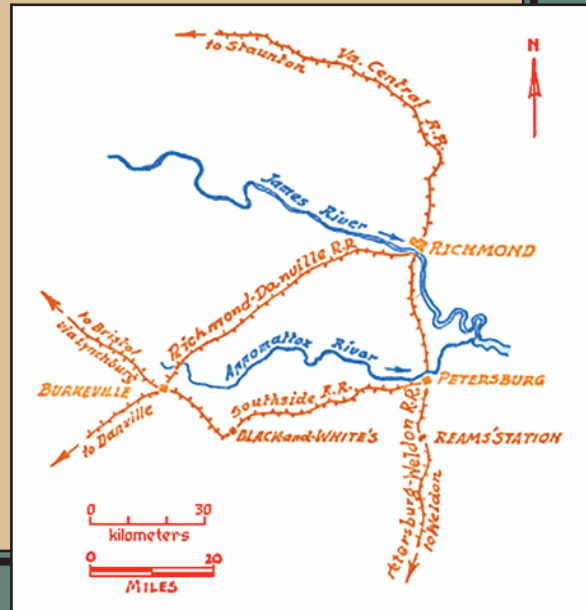


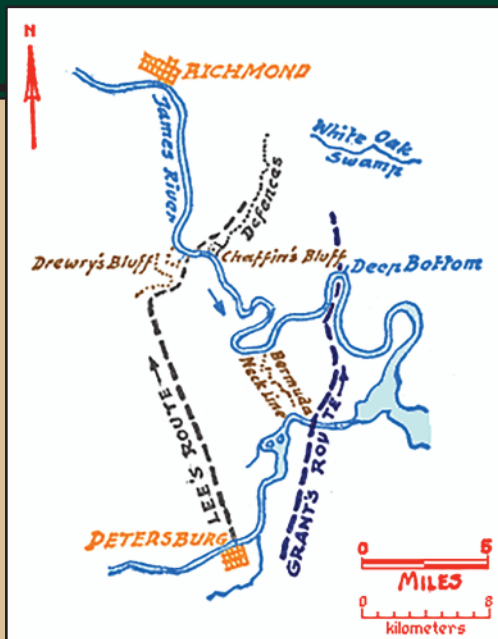


The main railroad supply-lines of the Confederate army in front of Richmond.



The open railroad supply-lines on the Richmond-Petersburg front, after June 18, 1864, showing how cars of the Richmond and Danville and of the Southside railroads could be switched at Burkeville.

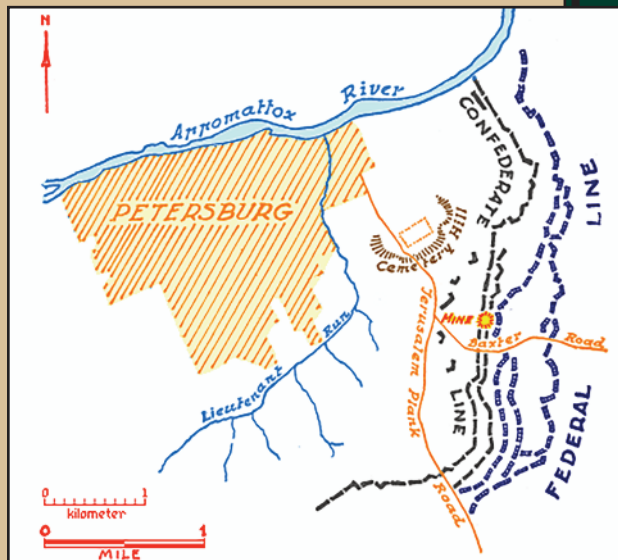




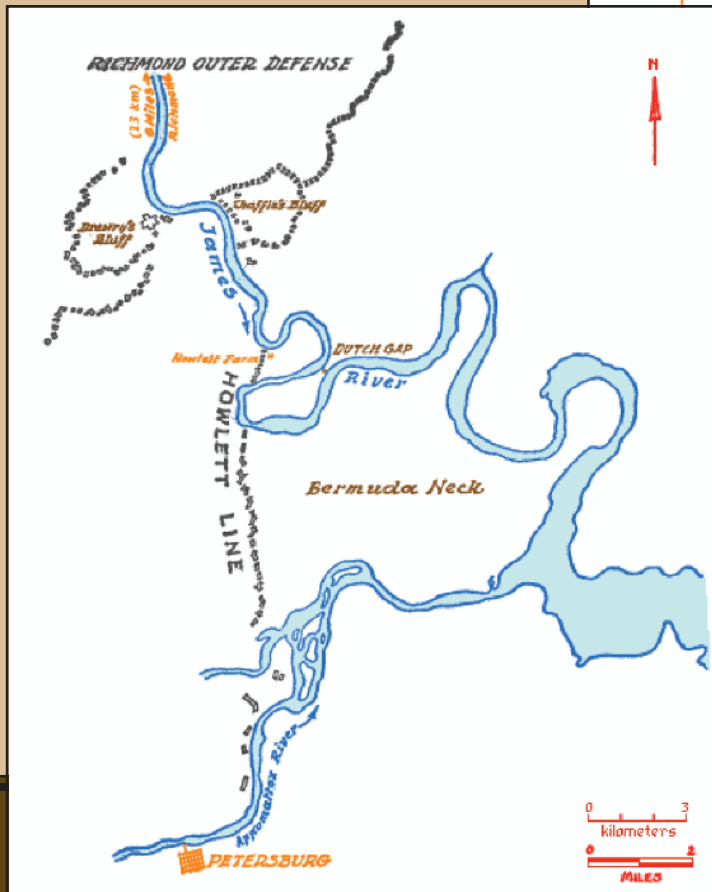
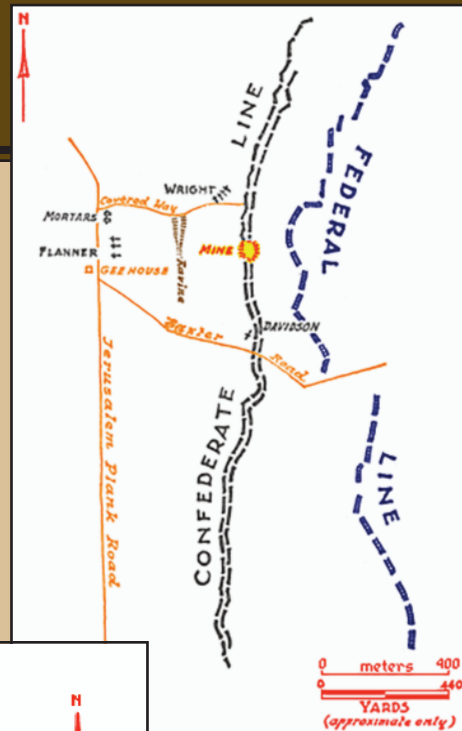
Sketch showing how, in the transfer of troops from one side of the James River to the other, Grant enjoyed the advantage of a short route and in effect had the “inner lines”.



Sketch showing the relation of the Federal mine, exploded on July 30, 1864, to the Confederate defenses around Petersburg.



Position of certain Confederate batteries employed in the counterattack of July 30, 1864, for the recovery of that part of the line occupied by the Federals after the mine explosion.



Sketch of the Confederate defenses on the Drewry's Bluff-Howlett line sector, showing how the completion of the Dutch Gap canal might make it possible for the Federal fleet to turn the Howlett line.

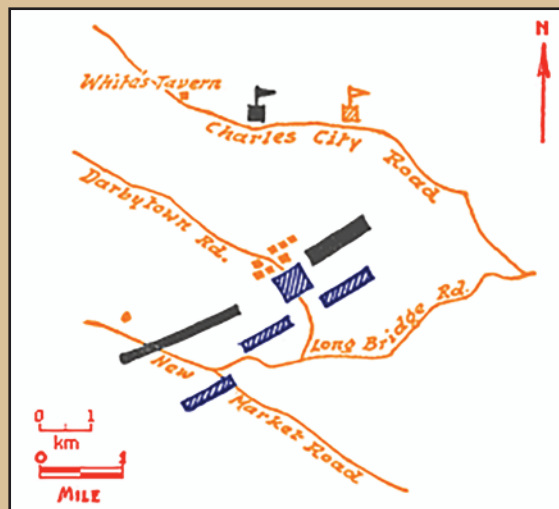


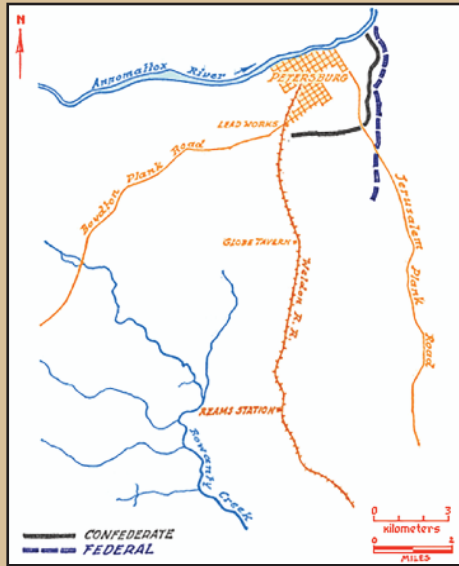


Field's line (approximate only) in the affair of August 16, 1864.



Position of the opposing forces on the Charles City, Darbytown, and New Market roads in the affair of August 16, 1864.

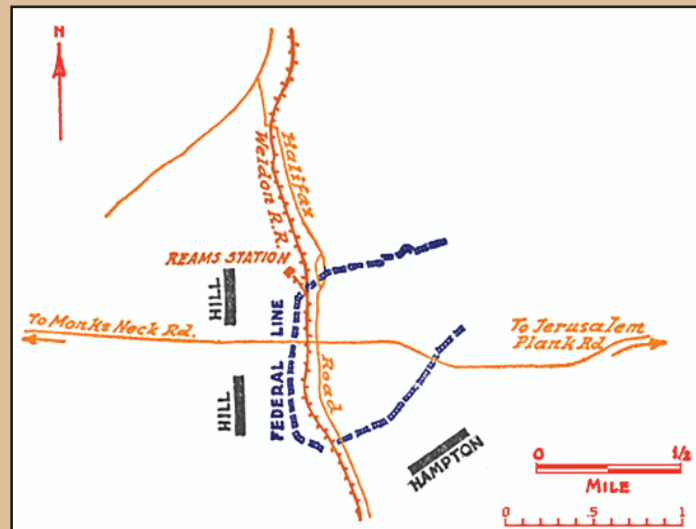


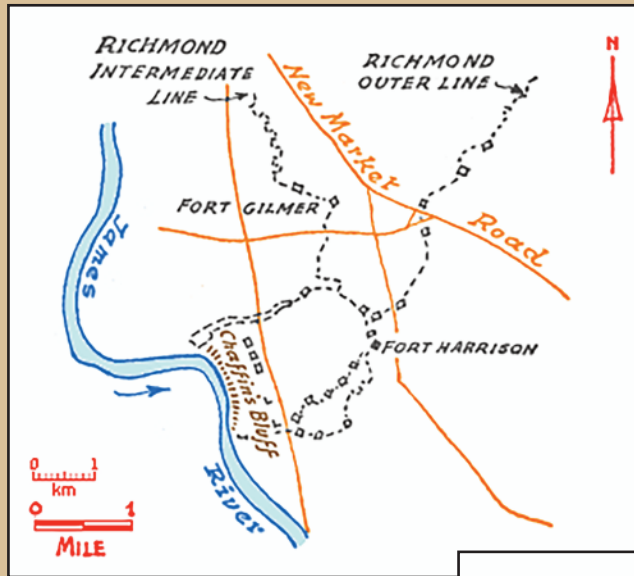


Terrain from Petersburg to Reams Station, to illustrate the operations against the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad.



Disposition of Confederate forces in the action at Reams Station, August 24, 1864.

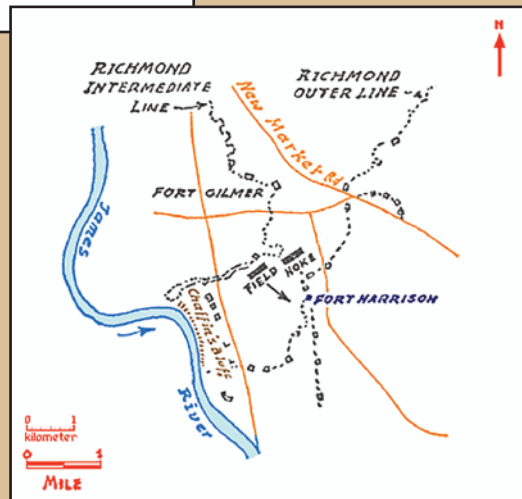




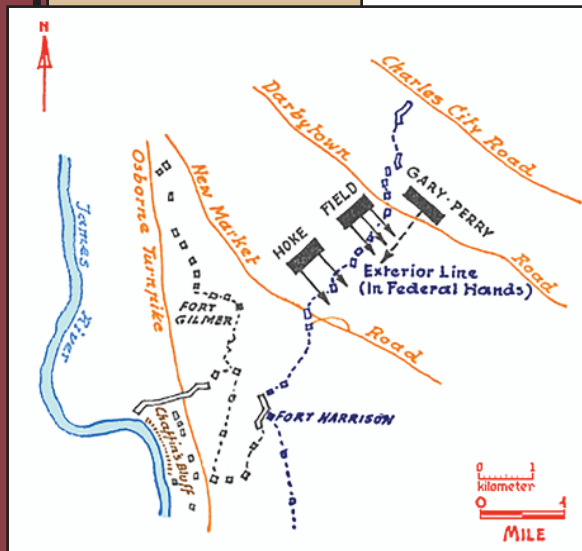
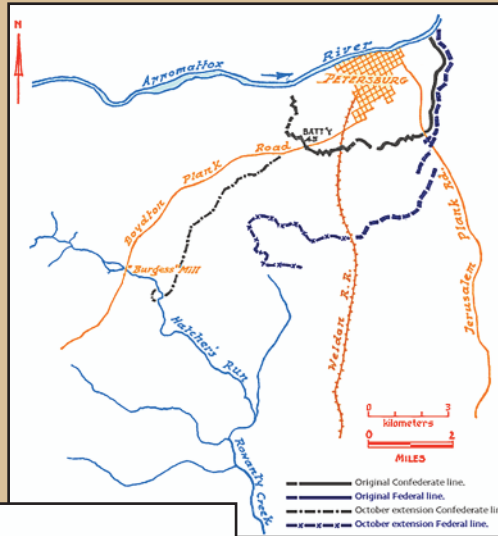
Sketch of the Confederate defenses on the Chaffin's Bluff-Fort Harrison sector, as of September 29, 1864.



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

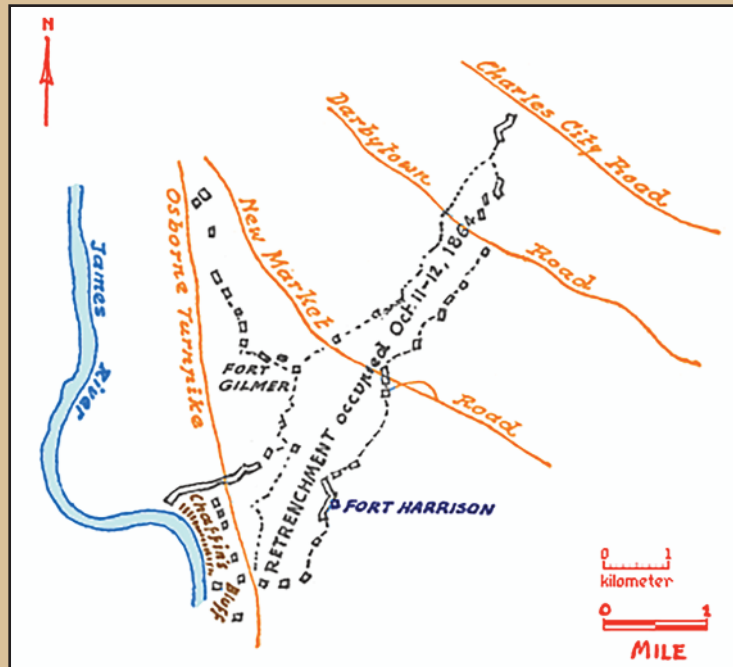


*Sketch showing
the extension of the
Confederate and
Federal lines
southwest of
Petersburg,
October, 1864.*



*Plan of operations
against exterior
Richmond line north
of Fort Harrison,
October 7, 1864.*





Retrenchment drawn, October 1864, after Lee abandoned hope of recapturing Fort Harrison.





R.E. Lee on Traveler.

September 1866.





Coat, boots, sword, hat, sidearm, binoculars, and camp mess kit belonging to R.E. Lee. Also shown is the parade saddle cover Lee used on special occasions.



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