

Chapter 1 : ## Path Of The Human Digestive System - (Step By Step) - Path Of The Human Digestive Sys

Bloody Path to the Shenandoah includes an electrifying account of the turning of the tide of battle at Cedar Creek. A personal view of the fighting from the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and finally to Cedar Creek with the Union VI Corps in the American Civil War.

Moderate; Freeman Trail is rocky and brushy Access: Paved road to trailhead, no pass required The rocky summit of Blood Mountain is the highest point on the Appalachian Trail in Georgia and provides beautiful views of the southern Blue Ridge just two hours driving from Atlanta. This loop hike visits the summit via a well-traveled stretch of the AT but make a loop for the return, following the little-used Freeman Trail along the southern slopes of Blood Mountain. The numerous rhododendrons along the trail suggest that this would be a gorgeous late spring or early summer hike when the flowers bloom. This was a beautiful and enjoyable hike, especially when done as a round trip to the summit of Blood Mountain on the AT; I recommend it to anyone who lives in or is visiting the Atlanta area. Hikers looking at a map may wonder why this hike starts from the Byron Reece Trail north of Neels Gap rather than following the AT from Neels Gap; the answer is that the parking area at Neels Gap is dedicated for customers of Mountain Crossings at Walasi-Yi, an outdoors equipment store housed in a historic stone building. As Blood Mountain is an extremely popular hike, the larger parking area at the Byron Reece Trailhead is better suited for accommodating hikers. I took the turnoff on the left for the Byron Reece Trailhead shortly after crossing the gap and parked at the trailhead. Byron Reece, as a memorial at the trailhead notes, was a twentieth-century poet who grew up in Blairsville, just north of Blood Mountain, and became distinguished for his writings about the north Georgia Blue Ridge before his early death. The trail itself entered the Blood Mountain Wilderness soon after leaving the parking area. Large patches of mountain laurel and rhododendron lined the trail; I imagine this stretch of trail would be gorgeous when those flowers bloom in May and June. I took the right hand turn, which placed me on the Appalachian Trail going south. I followed the white blazes uphill from the gap, ascending towards the summit of Blood Mountain. When I see the white blazes, I feel at home Although summer was ending and a hint of fall already tinged the oaks and the poplars, a few scattered wildflowers still bloomed along the trail. Here, the canopy is not so thick that sunlight is kept out; instead, the morning light was cast about the trees and the trail. Appalachian Trail on Blood Mountain The trail switchbacked often as it climbed the slopes of Blood Mountain and was at times quite rocky. Peek-a-boo views began emerging, improving as more openings in the tree cover occurred higher up on the mountain. Finally, a little over 2 miles from the trailhead, the AT came out onto a large, exposed rock outcrop. Standing at the uphill edge of the outcrop, I gazed across the tops of nearby trees to the rolling landscape of the Georgia Blue Ridge. First views on Blood Mountain These peaks and hollows were strangers to me: All the same, this gentle but still rugged landscape reminded me of the Virginia Blue Ridge: Layer upon layer of hills faded out into the Piedmont, reminding me of the rolling hills of Albemarle, Nelson, and Madison Counties that I once gazed out at from the mountains outside Charlottesville. View into the Piedmont Later in the day, I visited Brasstown Bald, where it is apparently possible to see the Atlanta skyline on a clear day. As Blood Mountain is barely shorter than Brasstown Bald, it, too, rises well over feet- and Blood Mountain, lying further south, is closer to Atlanta, I would imagine that Atlanta should be visible from this summit on a clear day as well. Continuing past this initial viewpoint, I soon arrived at a second overlook on a broad rock outcrop, this one with a view wider than the first view. This time, I could gaze out along the crest of the Blue Ridge to the west, my eyes straining to spot Springer Mountain and the starting point of the 2,mile long Appalachian Trail. The highest peaks in the view formed the watershed divide between the Chattahoochee and Tennessee River watersheds. Blue Ridge view from Blood Mountain To the east, the Blue Ridge lived up to its name, with ridge after ridge fading into the blue-tinged haze and Yonah Mountain rising at the edge of the Piedmont. Yonah Mountain and the Blue Ridge Mountains Further down along the summit ridge from the overlooks, I came to the Blood Mountain Shelter, a well-built stone shelter for AT hikers, about two and a quarter miles from the trailhead. A large rock next to shelter provided good views to the west similar to those that I had seen earlier at the overlooks. Unlike the AT

shelters in Virginia and Maryland, which typically have bunk spaces, this shelter consisted of two rooms with stone floors. I signed the shelter guest log, which, like other AT shelter logs, was filled with odd doodlings, winding stories, and passionate outbursts. Blood Mountain Shelter Next to the shelter was the only view to the northeast on this hike: Brasstown Bald Hikers who prefer an easier hike or who are only interested in the summit views should turn back after the shelter; the views ended after leaving the shelter. From here, the AT dropped downhill, descending via switchbacks to meet the Duncan Trail about a third of a mile past the summit. I stayed to the right to remain on the AT and descended to a junction with the Slaughter Creek Trail about 3 miles from the trailhead. At this junction, the AT made a sharp switchback, while the Slaughter Creek Trail continued in the direction of descent after crossing Slaughter Creek itself; once again, I stayed on the AT here, bearing left at the junction. The AT then cut along the side of the mountain with fairly little elevation gain or loss over the next two-fifths of a mile to its junction with the Freeman Trail at Bird Gap. A nice, large campsite lay west of the AT at the gap, just across from the Freeman Trail junction. While the AT was well maintained and obviously saw high traffic, the Freeman Trail was very brushy and appeared much less frequented. Over the next two miles on the Freeman Trail, I spent much of my time pushing away vegetation and brushing off the hundreds of spider webs that had collected on my clothes and my body. The Freeman Trail had a less pleasant trail tread as well, traversing over rocky terrain. The Freeman Trail followed the southern slopes of Blood Mountain for a little under 2 miles, with occasional ups and downs but no extended climbs or descents. There were no views but the hardwood forest was pleasant to hike through. At about half a mile in, the trail crossed over a small stream where a few autumn leaves decorated the water. Hickory nuts and acorns littered the forest floor. Autumn leaf on the Freeman Trail Further along the Freeman Trail, I found a hollowed-out spiral tree trunk right next to the trail; there were no burn marks inside the trunk, so I wondered how it might have formed. Hollowed-out spiral trunk After making my way around the south ridge of Blood Mountain, I found substantial areas of blowdown on the Freeman Trail. While many of these trees appeared to have fallen a while ago, quite a few were clearly fresh, with the leaves on the fallen trees still green. I speculated whether these trees might have fallen when the remnants of Hurricane Irma swept through Georgia about a week and a half before my hike in the area. Soon after passing the area of fresh blowdown, the Freeman Trail made a slight downhill and returned to Flatrock Gap. This circuit is highly recommended for hikers living in or visiting the area.

Chapter 2 : Popalis Family History

Get this from a library! Bloody path to the Shenandoah: fighting with the Union VI Corps in the American Civil War. [Stewart J Petrie; George Earl Judson] -- "Drawing from the primary resource of George Judson's diaries from and , Stewart Petrie incorporates other information concerning the Union VI Corps to paint this picture of Civil War life.

It has drawn a lot of criticism because of the odd way the mechanic works and the very un-descriptive fluff, making it extremely unclear how exactly the character is meant to be causing the effects described by the ability. The power effectively forces every enemy the rogue runs past during his movement to make a basic melee attack against itself. Ignoring situations where this is physically impossible such as a triceratops impaling itself, many argue that the targets of the ability are in fact attempting to attack the rogue, but the rogue is cunningly parrying and otherwise redirecting their attacks as he travels so they instead strike themselves. Others argue that this makes just as little sense as the original fluff, since enemies with better attack bonuses who could hence be assumed to be more skilled in combat are actually more likely to hit themselves. It also raises the question as to how exactly a human-sized or even smaller character is capable of parrying or redirecting the attacks of creatures much larger than they are, such as adult dragons. A more realistic interpretation is that the Rogue draws the monster into a Looney Toons gag. And on top of all that, the opponents are forced to make the opportunity attack if they would hold back to avoid hurting themselves, meaning any enemy wishing to hold his OA for any other reason say, "make an attack against a different foe later the same round" is a probably a clever munchkin or a munchkin that co-opted the loophole from somewhere else, like here. This also clears the threatened area for any allies wishing to follow the rogue on the same round. Judging by how the mechanic actually works, the only "logical" explanation is that the rogue is suddenly manifesting short range mind control powers and forcing every enemy he runs past to spontaneously turn stupid and then attempt to stab themselves, hence: A humanoid using a sling is forced to punch themselves? Necrotizing Touch; makes itself double-undead? Bat - Fire Bat: Fiery Touch; a fire elemental burning itself? Bite; a beetle that folds its own carapace? Bite; how can a beach-ball fold around itself without collapsing? Gore; a boar that gets in front of itself? Dragon - Blue Dragon: Gore; would take some serious yoga, or maybe a broken spine? Drake - Spiretop Drake: Snatch; it steals an item from itself? Fire Lash; how can fire burn itself? Elemental - Thunderblast Cyclone: Lightning Arc; how can lightning do damage by not discharging? Firey Bite; can you nibble on your own ear without ripping off your own jaw? Lamia - Cursed Touch: Larva Mage - Corrupting Touch: Lich - Lich Vestige: Satyr - Satyr Piper: Shambling Mound - any: Wraith - Mad Wraith:

Chapter 3 : Life Blood by Joanne Shenandoah on Spotify

Stewart J. Petrie is the author of Bloody Path to the Shenandoah (avg rating, 2 ratings, 0 reviews, published), Letters and Journal of a Civil.

Fees subject to change without notice. Weather Warm in summer with sudden showers. The mountains of the Shenandoah area average 10 degrees below the floor of the valley. Winter weather includes snow and ice. Photo courtesy Library of Congress. Fall in Shenandoah National Park. Courtesy National Park Service. Shenandoah The history of the Shenandoah region that spans the spine of Appalachia in the state of Virginia from the West Virginia border to Carolina is a varied lot. It is the history of a people who, for the most part, have endured a specific mountain culture, even though located only a short distance from the metropolitan areas of Baltimore, Washington, and Richmond. It is a history of nature, such a spectacular nature now evidenced within the confines of Shenandoah National Park and the awesome ride down Skyline Drive with its viewshed across the valleys on both sides of the roadbed below. It presents such a range of colors in fall that October is the highest attendance month of the year. Your banner or text ad can fill the space above. Click here to Sponsor the page and how to reserve your ad. Shenandoah Then It encompasses the history of the Civil War, with a variety of battles waged from the early days of the conflict to the later ravages of war in It contains wonders beneath the hills in caverns with a variety of forms, from the large caves of Luray to the smaller passageways of Skyline Caverns. The Shenandoah is a wonder that some on the east coast seem to forget and others marvel at with many forays to camp, for history, or for a drive. It is well worth the effort to explore, no matter your interest. The highest points of the region are over four thousand feet, Hawksbill, and most of Shenandoah National Park is two thousand feet above sea level. Scenic Vistas - The many scenic vistas were made more accessible with the construction of Skyline Drive. Stream in the forest scene within Shenandoah National Park. Photo courtesy National Park Service. Shenandoah Now The park itself contains a rich history, and the various walks and talks by park rangers will concentrate not only on the natural beauty and nature that surrounds at every point of a hike, but the development of the park and drive through the Civilian Conservation Corps, plus the history of the Appalachian Trail that runs through the park, Massanutten Lodge, and Rapidan Camp, the former summer retreat of President Herbert Hoover. Camping and hiking opportunities abound with miles and miles of trails all along the Skyline Drive area. The Appalachian Trail runs through the park on its winding way from Maine to Georgia. Camping is provided in four distinct sites, with spaces for RVs and tents. Skyline Drive - Four entrances throughout the drive allow you to get on and off after about an hour travel in each section. The second, below, is a spectacular winter scene at the entrance to a Skyline tunnel. Museums and Tours - Exhibits and ranger guided tours are plentiful, check the information desk at the various visitor centers for their times and dates. They focus on birds, Shenandoah history, and other topics of the valley and mountain. Outside the park, if you love Civil War history, check out the many sites now being coordinated as the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Heritage District into five regional sites.

Chapter 4 : Shenandoah National Park History and Heritage Tourism from America's Best History

Bloody path to the Shenandoah: fighting with the Union VI Corps in the American Civil War: 1. Bloody path to the Shenandoah: fighting with the Union VI Corps in the.

Shenandoah Valley About Us The Shenandoah Valley is known far and wide because dedicated residents, recognizing its natural beauty, have joined to enthusiastically sing its praises for more than nine decades. Originally formed in , SVTA is one of the oldest regional tourism promotion organizations of its kind in the United States. Simply stated, the mission of SVTA is to promote the tourism assets of our beautiful and historic Valley to the rest of the world. Currently, the Association is comprised of Valley attractions, lodging establishments, campgrounds, restaurants, golf courses, retail stores, tourism offices, convention and visitor bureaus, and city, town, and county governments that are interested in welcoming visitors to our region. No matter what your needs are, SVTA is here to assist you. We very much look forward to making your visit to the beautiful and historic Shenandoah Valley a memorable one. The Ancient Legendâ€”Daughter of the Stars After the Great Spirit had made the world, the morning stars came together on the shores of a quiet silver lake bordered with blue mountains, the most beautiful place they could see. Hovering above the quiet waters and lighting the mountain tops with their robes of fire, the stars sang their songs of joy and pledged to gather here every thousand years. One time when the stars were singing, there came a mighty crashing!! A great rock in the mountain wall tore asunder, and through the deep opening the lake waters began to pour out and rush to the sea. As time passed, the stars looked over the earth for another place to meet. They finally agreed upon a lovely valley through which a winding river ran. Suddenly the stars realized that this valley had been the bed of their beautiful lake, and the blue mountains around it were the same ones upon which they had cast their robes of light in ages past. The stars were so joyous they placed the brightest jewels from their crowns in the river where they still lie and sparkle. And ever since that day, the river and its valley have been calledâ€”. Shenandoah, Daughter of the Stars. Native American groups lived in and traversed the Valley for nearly 11, years before Europeans penetrated the mountain ranges in the 17th century. While a Jesuit priest is believed to have journeyed to the area in , the man credited with first exploring the Valley was John Lederer, a German medical practitioner who visited in He left detailed records and crude maps. Many of the early settlers were Quakers who had good relations with the Indians. The Virginia government encouraged settlement on the western frontier to provide a buffer against the potential threat of Indians friendly with the French who were pushing south from Canada into the Ohio Valley. The Warriors Path long used to traverse the Valley is today known as Route 11, part of which was surveyed by George Washington. Along this historic Valley route also referred to as The Wilderness Road: Along the route, the patriotic priest John Peter Muhlenburg preached revolution and helped form the Eighth Virginia Regiment of Continentals, made up of Valley soldiers. The Shenandoah Valley offers an unmatched perspective of the American Civil War, as soldiers who wore blue clashed with those in gray under the leadership of Jackson, Early, Gordon, Sheridan, Banks and Custer. More than military engagements, 14 battles, 3 years of bloody campaigningâ€”and almost souls who never returned home. Thanks to its unique geography and agricultural abundance, the Shenandoah Valley was critical to both sides during the Civil Warâ€”indeed, numerous military campaigns were waged here. With its broad, sweeping campaigns, its effect on the civilian population, and above all, the accounts of the soldiers and officers who fought its battles, the Valley is a significant part of the Civil War story. Today, the Shenandoah Valley remains a vibrant, historic region especially touched by nature. Its postcard-like scenery, rich history, incomparable natural resources, outstanding recreational opportunities, fertile fields, and friendly people beckon tens of thousands of travelers who visit the region each year. Travel Guide Get a copy of our travel guide, with all the best places the Shenandoah Valley has to offer.

Chapter 5 : Bloody Path - 1d4chan

Buy Bloody Path To The Shenandoah: Fighting With The Union Vi Corps In The American Civil War by Stewart J. Petrie () by Stewart J. Petrie;George Earl Judson (ISBN:) from Amazon's Book Store.

Sign in or Become a Member to add comments. Wed Jan 18, by Jennylizvo Luray is a great place for camping with the kids. We love the Yogi Bear campsites. Lake Arrowhead is a great place to spend the day while there. Sat Jun 6, by TMeyers We did this ride a months ago and it was beautiful. It is worth doing the whole ride. I can not wait to go back and do it in the fall. Our family escaped the heat with a trip to the Shenandoah Valley. We started our day at Luray Caverns. We were clearly not the only ones who thought that going underground on a hot day was a good idea, but the wait to buy tickets moved quickly and soon we were in line to go into the caverns. We scanned our tickets and headed down the stairs to join a tour. As soon as we were down in the caverns, my daughter demanded to borrow our phones to take pictures of the rock formations. We were all blown away with the natural beauty of the stalactites and stalagmites. As we wandered along the pathways, we had such a good time imagining what the different structures looked like. The ones that looked like you were walking through the mouth of a giant were some of our favorites. Another of our favorites was Dream Lake - a perfectly still body of water that reflected the stalactites like a mirror. Luray Caverns is explored by guided tour. On the day we visited, however, the tour guides were stationed throughout the path and we moved from guide to guide at our own pace. While this may be disappointing to some, it was perfect for our family as it let us move at our own pace. The path is paved the entire way and there are handrails as you go up and down. There is, however, a set of stairs to initially descend into the caverns. One of the nicest parts of visiting in the summer is how cool it was. The outside weather does not affect tours of the caverns. We were glad that we had brought light sweatshirts to put on as we got further and further into the caverns. We were also glad that we had worn sneakers - many of the paths are wet, and with the incline, it would have been difficult in flip flops. On your way in to the caverns your picture is taken in front of a green screen, and on your way out they will help you find a picture package with the structures digitally placed in the background. If you can resist the picture package, you then exit through the gift shop. I was glad that we had taken a few family pictures in the actual caverns so we could skip the fake ones. We looked at both and decided instead to head to Skyline Drive to continue our day. Skyline Drive runs miles north and south along the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Shenandoah National Park and is the only public road through the park. The weather was so much nicer in the mountains than back at home that a spur of the moment drive seemed like the perfect way to spend the afternoon. As you drive Skyline Drive, there are 75 different overlooks that allow you to stop and take in the beauty of the mountains. Our plan was to just drive the section from Thornton Gap back to Front Royal, but instead we headed south so we could take in the view from the higher elevations. We drove about 20 miles along the drive to the highest point in the park, stopping at many of the overlooks along the way. We then turned around and headed all the way back to the Front Royal entrance. While we only stopped at the overlooks, there are also many hiking trails through the park. You can look at the suggested hikes online and plan the best one for your family. Even with just stopping at the overlooks, we really enjoyed our time. In fact, my daughter liked it just as much as Luray Caverns. Her favorite stop was the Hazel Mountain Overlook because there were rocks that you could carefully climb up for a really spectacular view. We also made a stop at the end of our day at the Dickey Ridge Visitor Center to learn a little more about the park. Overall, our trip to the Shenandoah Valley was the perfect way to escape the DC heat and enjoy nature as a family. It includes the tour of the caverns as well as admission to the two adjoining museums. There is a restroom right before you go down the stairs into the cavern. Be sure to use it as there are none underground. Tours take a little over an hour; because we had a self-paced tour, we spent about 90 minutes in the caverns. There are several places to purchase food and drink, as well as plenty of picnic tables if you want to bring your own lunch. Your admission helps support the National Parks. While there are wayside food stops every 25 miles, packing a picnic lunch is highly recommended. We also passed several rest room stops that were remarkably clean. Be sure to bring sunblock and bug spray with you. While the bugs might not be bad in the fall, they were thick

during our summer visit and we all came home with bug bite souvenirs. Photos courtesy of Mara Surrige. The quirkiest they are, the more likely I will check it out. Whenever our family heads to Skyline Drive, we pass the roadside forest affectionately known as Dinosaur Land. I finally caved to letting my daughter go because she has developed a fascination with dinosaurs. I have no idea where this interest came from. Enter the age of the dinosaur. The outdoor Jurassic park was built in by sculptors James Q. Sidwell and Mark Cline. All of the animals are made of fiberglass and paint. While the dinos are dated and weathered, they provide an educational look at the first animals who roamed the earth. Each dinosaur is labeled with its name and interesting facts like when it lived and what it ate. My husband and I were surprised to discover that we only knew a handful of the dinosaurs listed here. Walk under the wings of a Pteranodon or measure your height against dinosaurs which range in height from 3 to 90 feet. If you ever watched The Flintstones growing up, you would have heard of the Stegosaurus and chances are your children know the difference between a Triceratops and a T-Rex. You may be surprised to know that some dinosaurs ate other dinosaur eggs and that the Saltoposuchus was believed to be the grandfather of the dinosaurs. You will encounter two bloody scenes of survival including the Megalosaurus versus the Brontosaurus and a battle between the T-Rex and Titanosaurus. The details are not very gruesome and did not scare the young children present at the park the day of our visit. Believe it or not, snakes were plentiful during the pre-historic period. Climb inside the mouth of a 60 foot shark. Clearly created just for fun is a 30 foot tall King Kong where you can sit in his giant paw. The shark and King Kong are the only two beasts you are permitted to climb on. What I love most about Dinosaur Land is the lack of advertisements. Set in a rural Virginia location, between Front Royal and Winchester, this prehistoric forest is known mainly through word of mouth. The attraction is simply realistic fiberglass models of extinct creatures. There are no animation or sound effects like that of a box office movie. Dinosaur Land is all about using your imagination. To enter Dinosaur Land, you pay your admission in the gift shop. You walk down a few steps through a cavern-like entrance. There are many signs posted to stay on the path and that they are not responsible for accidents. There are rough patches on the gravel path so if using a stroller, bring an all-terrain one. Bathrooms are small and do not have changing facilities. The gift shop is full of everything a dinosaur lover could dream of in the form of dinosaur figures, stuffed toys, eggs, educational books, posters and souvenir t-shirts. They sell an eclectic collection of collectibles and other oddities along with reasonably priced Minnetonka moccasins. Crank out a souvenir penny of your visit. From September to December they are open 9: There is a 7-Eleven located across the street, which also has a gas station with prices a little cheaper than that of the DC metro area. We spent a little over an hour here and considered the trip from northern Virginia worth the experience. While dinosaurs are extinct, they are remembered at Dinosaur Land.

Chapter 6 : Shenandoah Burning - LewRockwell

Phil Sheridan determined to show the rebels a hot time in the Shenandoah Valley. war was the shortest path to peace. by prosecuting the bloody Overland.

From Indians to Speculators by Ruth S. The entire Piedmont was used largely as an Indian hunting ground. The first settlers at Waterford probably were Indians who used the spot for a temporary camping site rather than as a permanent home. The earliest men who lived and roamed this region, perhaps as long as 10,000 years ago, were people of what are known archeologically as the Paleo-Indian group. While their remains are not overly plentiful, they do occur in stone points, etc. The people of this era, called the Archaic Period, hunted any small game they could get their hands on, including deer, the modern bison or buffalo, and rabbits. Since even this game was not as plentiful as formerly they supplemented their diet by gathering nuts, berries, tubers and grass seeds. For hunting these early men used the dart and throwing stick but were totally unacquainted with the bow and arrow. With the introduction of the bow and arrow, at about the same time as the coming of pottery-making, generally assumed to be about 2,000 B.C. The bow and arrow enabled him to bring down his game from a greater distance and with less risk to himself since he no longer had to creep within throwing distance of his prey. In the very early days the land was covered by dense forest broken only by great clearings. These areas, in ever greater numbers, were cleared by Indians, who burned them out to create grazing grounds in which native grasses grew that were particularly attractive to buffalo. Buffalo were one of the staples of the Indians and until as late as buffalo were found in abundance in this area. Archeologists estimate that in the Indian population in Montgomery County, Maryland, and Loudoun County, Virginia numbered only about 1,000 - certainly a scanty habitation. Several different Indian groups were scattered over the whole region. Historically, the Indians occupying the "coastal" area-below the falls and to the south and east of the Potomac River - have been attributed to the Algonquin group. But the "upland" area, north and west of the falls is believed to have been peopled by groups of the Siouan elements, although this is not supported by modern archeological evidence. The Susquehannocks and tribes of the powerful Iroquois nation made use of the Shenandoah Valley as a prime war path between themselves and groups to the South. Iroquoian battling over hunting rights in the area caused the other Indians present to migrate eastward, which accounts for some of the Indian settlements in the Piedmont area by Sioux and Dakotas. After the defeat of the Tuscaroras in 1714 by the English and their subsequent withdrawal to the Iroquois " Long House" in central New York state, these groups drifted westward again, leaving only a smattering of Indian groups in this region. Characteristically, both the Iroquois and the Algonquin may be classed as highly developed savage groups. They were farmers who lived in permanent settlements surrounded by their agricultural lands. Hunting was more of a pastime to them than a means of livelihood. In contrast, the Siouan tribes who roamed the Piedmont area of which Waterford is a part were nomadic peoples who relied on constant hunting, fishing and gathering for their food. Consequently, little evidence is found of permanent Indian villages in this area. One of the most interesting and well known accounts of encounters with upland Indians is found in Capt. Through the services of an Indian guide the Englishmen finally made friends with a group of about 100 Indians who had been taking pot shots at them all the way up the river. They discovered that these red men were of the Mannahoack Confederacy, a loosely joined group of eight or more Siouan tribes probably brought together for the purpose of common protection against the more powerful and sophisticated warring groups from the north and east. But during later exploration of the territory, around 1730, no trace of the Mannahoacks was found, indicating that they were either driven out by the Iroquois and Susquehannocks or drawn westward in their pursuit of game. A fascinating sidelight is the story of a group of Piscataways who were tired of being pushed and pulled between the constantly warring tribes. After much roaming, they finally settled on an island in the Potomac at nearby Point of Rocks. No persuasion by the English could bring them to budge from the village and fort they had constructed on the island and there they remained until 1714, after the Treaty of Albany, which had such a broad effect on Indians throughout the region and so greatly influenced the settlement of Loudoun. This Treaty of Albany opened the way for intensive settlement of the western uplands. Governor Alexander Spotswood,

who assumed office in , realized that development of the Virginia colony would be impossible without the pacification of the hostile Indian tribes. After prolonged preliminary discussions, Spotswood succeeded, over a period of five years, in completing an agreement with the Iroquois and the Virginia tributary Indians on the one hand and the governors of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York. This agreement was the famed Treaty of Albany and by its terms the Indians were prohibited from ever again crossing the Potomac or. Although there had been previous treaties with the Indians, the Treaty of Albany was the first to provide effective protection against the Indians over a sustained period. Slowly and cautiously for the next ten years the colonists moved westward. The western movement and land settlement between and aroused the enthusiastic interest of what today would be called "land speculators. Lord Fairfax, although born in England, made his home in Virginia and lived until his death in at his estate, Greenery Court, in what is now Clarke County, but what, in his day, was a deep wilderness. Thomas Lee and Robert Carter, as agents of Lord Fairfax, acquired for themselves as grants from Fairfax, tremendous tracts of land in the southern and southeastern part of Loudoun. These great tracts were administered as "manors" and settlers were allowed to lease the lands only for a period of three lives within two generations but were not permitted to purchase the lands or hold title to them. This delayed the settlement of the southern part of the county by small freeholders, who pushed on to the newer frontiers beyond the mountains. In the northern part of the county several land speculators operated off and on during this period. Among the first grants of land in the Waterford area were those made to Catesby Cocke and John Mercer. Pioneers from Pennsylvania, moving into the valley between the Short Hills and the Catoctin Mountain, bought or leased land from Cocke and Mercer. These Pennsylvanians were composed of two separate groups, the Germans who settled in the Lovettsville area and the Quakers who made their home in the Waterford neighborhood. Except for their love of the land there was little in common between these two groups, and the two communities remained separate and distinct. About most of the land grants in this area were bought up by William Fairfax and John Colville, who then divided their holdings between them. Fairfax retained 46, acres which included all of the territory on the Potomac River lying between Catoctin Creek and the Shenandoah River. Colville held 16, acres along the other side of Catoctin Creek. Colville and Fairfax then subdivided these large holdings into smaller tracts ranging in size from to acres. A steady flow of settlers followed, attracted by the fertile land and low quitrents. Thus, in less than one generation, the valley was transformed from a bloody Indian hunting ground to a peaceful agricultural community. Reevaluation of the Eastern Siouan problem with particular emphasis on the Virginia branches. Archeology of the John H. Carl Miller of the Smithsonian Institution supplied a wealth of invaluable information dealing with the prehistoric periods covered.

Chapter 7 : Stewart J. Petrie (Author of Bloody Path to the Shenandoah)

The Shenandoah Valley is known far and wide because dedicated residents, recognizing its natural beauty, have joined to enthusiastically sing its praises for more than nine decades.

The race to Spotsylvania[edit] Movements on May 7, ; cavalry actions inset Confederate See also: The brigade of Col. The first Union infantry began moving at 8 p. Reconnaissance told him that the river crossing equipment had been removed from Germanna Ford , so Grant would not be withdrawing as his predecessors had. The Union Army could either be heading east to Fredericksburg or moving south. In either event, the crossroads at Spotsylvania Court House would play an important role, so Lee ordered his artillery chief, Brig. Pendleton , to begin constructing a road through the woods from the Confederate position at the Wilderness due south to the Catharpin Road. He also ordered Maj. Anderson, who had replaced Lt. Lee did not indicate any need for haste, but Anderson and his men desired to leave the stench of burning forest and dead bodies in the Wilderness, so they began marching about 10 p. Robinson led the way in overwhelming the cavalry obstacle. Multiple attacks by the divisions of the V Corps were repulsed with heavy casualties, and by noon the Union troops began building earthworks on the northern end of the Spindle clearing. Meanwhile, the Union cavalry division under James H. Wilson had reached and occupied the town of Spotsylvania Court House at 8 a. Wilson sent a brigade under Col. Kershaw was marching in that direction. With orders from Sheridan to withdraw and with Confederate infantry in hot pursuit, Wilson withdrew up the Fredericksburg Road. After a heated exchange laced with expletives on both sides, Sheridan told Meade that he could "whip Stuart" if Meade let him. Meade reported the conversation to Grant, who replied, "Well, he generally knows what he is talking about. Let him start right out and do it. They engaged with and mortally wounded Stuart at the Battle of Yellow Tavern on May 11, threatened the outskirts of Richmond, refitted near the James River, and did not return to the army until May Grant and Meade were left without cavalry resources during the critical days of the battle to come. Jubal Early , who had just replaced A. Hill as Third Corps commander because of his illness, decided to test the defenses and sent the division of William Mahone and some cavalry. Meade had not had a good day. He lost the race to Spotsylvania, he was dissatisfied with his cavalry, he judged Sedgwick to be "constitutionally slow," and he was most disappointed that Warren had been unsuccessful at Laurel Hill, telling him that he had "lost his nerve. Fortifications, Sedgwick, and Hancock[edit] John Sedgwick Positions and movements on the Union flanks, May 9 With such entrenchments as these, having artillery throughout, with flank fire along the lines wherever practicable, and with the rifled musket then in use, which were effective at three hundred yards as the smooth-bore muskets at sixty yards, the strength of an army sustaining attack was more than quadrupled, provided they had force to man the entrenchments well. Humphreys , chief of staff to General Meade [23] Over the night of May 8–9, the Confederates were busy erecting a series of earthworks, more than four miles 6. The earthworks were reinforced with timber and guarded by artillery placed to allow enfilade fire on any attacking force. At about 9 a. Sedgwick was one of the most beloved generals in the Union Army and his death was a hard blow to his men and colleagues. Wright , the senior division commander, to replace Sedgwick. Grant absorbed these two observations and concluded that the Confederates were shifting their men from west to east, opening an opportunity for an attack. Grant attacks[edit] Grant attacks, May 10 Grant attacks, May 10 additional map. However, this opened a new opportunity. He guessed incorrectly that the troops facing Hancock had been withdrawn from Laurel Hill. He ordered Hancock to withdraw north of the Po, leaving a single division in place to occupy the Confederates in that sector, while the rest of his army was to attack at 5 p. Hancock left Francis C. They were able to retreat through a mile-long corridor and crossed the Po without being captured, destroying the bridges behind them. Lee time to react and nullify the movement on May Warren was embarrassed by his performance the previous day and wanted to restore his reputation for aggressiveness. For reasons unexplained, Meade acceded to the request. The attacks were beaten off with severe losses. They had been badly shot up and routed in the Wilderness, and as they headed towards the Confederate entrenchments, a burst of artillery fire caused the men to panic and flee from the field, never getting closer than a quarter of a

mile to the enemy position. As Burnside began to get resistance from Wilcox, he timidly stopped and entrenched. Grant wrote about this significant lost opportunity in his Personal Memoirs: He was not aware of the importance of the advantage he had gained, and I, being with the troops where the heavy fighting was, did not know of it at the time. He had gained his position with but little fighting, and almost without loss. At night he was ordered to join on to this. This brought him back about a mile, and lost to us an important advantage. I attach no blame to Burnside for this, but I do to myself for not having had a staff officer with him to report to me his position. Ulysses Grant [36] May Planning for the grand assault[edit] Despite his reverses on May 10, Grant had reason for optimism. He recognized the failure stemming from the lack of support and reasoned that using the same tactics with an entire corps might be successful. I would rather have no troops there. Our losses have been heavy as well as those of the enemy. I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer. On the Confederate side, Lee received some intelligence reports that made him believe Grant was planning to withdraw toward Fredericksburg. If this came to pass, he wanted to follow up with an immediate attack. He was completely unaware, of course, that this was exactly the place Grant intended to attack. The men and junior officers were poorly prepared for the assault, lacking basic information about the nature of the ground to be covered, the obstacles to expect, or how the Confederate line was configured. Confederates could hear their preparations through the storm, but could not decide whether an attack was imminent or the Union Army was preparing to withdraw. Allegheny Johnson became suspicious and requested of Ewell that his artillery be returned. Ewell agreed, but somehow the order did not reach the artillery units until 3: William Monaghan and Brig. Walker the Stonewall Brigade. The Union troops continued to spread south along the western edge of the Mule Shoe. Despite the initial success at obliterating much of the Mule Shoe salient, there was a flaw in the Union plan—no one had considered how to capitalize on the breakthrough. Although Johnston was wounded, his brigade halted the breakthrough in that sector. Gordon then sent forward the brigade of Col. Hoffman and three regiments from Col. On the western leg, Maj. Rodes coordinated the defense and the brigade of Brig. Ramseur suffered heavy casualties as they fought their way to regain the entrenchments lost by the Stonewall Brigade. The VI Corps division of Brig. Neill headed for the western leg of the Mule Shoe, at the point where it turned to the south. This sector of the line, where the heaviest fighting of the day would occur, became known as the "Bloody Angle. Perrin and Nathaniel H. The South Carolinians of Brig. Russell joined the attack. A section of Union artillery was able to advance close to the Confederate lines and cause numerous casualties. For some of his men, this was their fourth or fifth attack against the same objective and few fought with enthusiasm. After thirty minutes the attack petered out and Warren told Meade that he was not able to advance "at present. The attack by his division under Brig. The North Carolina brigade of Brig. Lane fought back, reinforced by a Georgia brigade under Brig. Thomas and the North Carolina brigade of Brig. The two sides became stalemated. Grant considered this sector to be lightly defended and hoped for a new breakthrough while Lee wanted to take out an artillery position that the IX Corps was using to harass his line. The advance by Union Brig. Below the mass of fast-decaying corpses, the convulsive twitching of limbs and the writhing of bodies showed that there were wounded men still alive and struggling to extricate themselves from the horrid entombment. Every relief possible was afforded, but in too many cases it came too late. The place was well named the "Bloody Angle. There was no fighting on any part of the line, and by permission I went. On my arrival in this angle, I could well see why the enemy had withdrawn their lines. The stench was almost unbearable. There was dead artillery horses in considerable numbers that had been killed on the 10th and in the early morning of the 12th. Along these lines of breastworks where the earth had been excavated to the depth of one or two feet and thrown over, making the breastworks, I found these trenches filled with water for there had been much rain and in this water lay the dead bodies of friend and foe commingled, in many instances one laying across the other, and in one or more instances I saw as many as three lying across one another. All over the field lay the dead of both armies by hundreds, many of them mangled by shells.

Chapter 8 : "Life Blood by Joanne Shenandoah & Peter Kater on Apple Music

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Phil Sheridan determined to show the rebels a hot time in the Shenandoah Valley. Philip Sheridan surveyed his awful handwork with satisfaction. Distance muted the crackle of burning fires, the crash of barns and outbuildings collapsing in heaps of charred timbers, and the cries of women and children as the bluecoats shot down their livestock. Ulysses Grant had ordered the destruction in his initial instructions to Sheridan. Sheridan also ordered Brig. Alfred Torbert to deploy his cavalry divisions along a line running southeast from Winchester. Fields and farm buildings were to be burned, livestock destroyed and slaves set free. Abraham Lincoln, William Sherman, Grant and Sheridan shared the belief that prosecuting a total war was the shortest path to peace. The drift toward total war began in 1862, when Lincoln exhorted his Eastern commanders to focus on destroying Robert E. A year later, Grant became the first to put this policy into practice by prosecuting the bloody Overland Campaign and by suspending prisoner exchanges, denying the Confederacy tens of thousands of veteran troops. This was not just a war of armies; it was a war of cultures, to be fought to the death. Moreover, Lincoln and Grant, like Sherman and Sheridan, also believed that the advent in the South of guerrilla warfare justified their jettisoning the old rules. They reasoned that by systematically targeting civilian property—unprecedented on the North American continent except toward Native Americans—they might psychologically break the enemy, thereby shortening the war and saving lives. This new guiding principle was never set down as policy, but its outlines were clearly visible in the actions of Sheridan and Sherman. The two would later bring this kind of warfare to a wicked apotheosis on the Great Plains when they wiped out villages of Indian warriors, women and children in order to stop depredations against white settlers. These killings—and the Rebel response to them—added an extra dimension of horror to the destruction sweeping the Valley. Too late, they spotted a brigade from Brig. In retribution, the Yankees shot four partisan captives and hanged two others on a hill overlooking Front Royal. A placard was draped over one of the hanged men. At dusk, while riding on a public road between Dayton and Harrisonburg on their way to camp, they overtook three mounted men dressed in blue uniforms. Believing the riders to be comrades, Meigs and his companions joined them. The strangers, however, were Rebel scouts from Brig. Accounts differ over what happened next, but the outcome was clear: When the gun smoke cleared, Meigs lay dead in the muddy road, and one of his companions had been taken prisoner. The third surveyor managed to escape. Not only had he lost his prized topographer, who had become somewhat like a son to the bachelor general, but the shooting had occurred a mere mile and a half from headquarters and inside Union lines—suggesting to Sheridan that the Confederates had been visiting their homes in the area. Included in the burn area was the town of Dayton, which erupted in frenzied activity when residents were told what was planned. Some of the women threw their arms around the necks of the Yankees, begging for mercy. In anticipation of such an order, the Rebels had released their prisoner on the condition that he tell Sheridan what had actually happened. According to the Confederate scouts, they had gotten the drop on Meigs and his assistants. The two survivors had thrown up their hands, but Meigs had fired a pistol from beneath his slicker, wounding Private George Martin in the groin. Instead, he ordered buildings burned near the site where Meigs was shot and the arrest as war prisoners of all able-bodied men in the area. One of the bleakest chapters of the war now began. The completeness of the devastation is awful. They were loyal to the Union, as were members of those sects everywhere, because of their unbending hatred of slavery. Sheridan watched the methodical destruction with approval. Until the end of his life, Sheridan remained convinced that this was the right choice. Not all the combat veterans obeyed the orders to burn and destroy. Lacking a taste for vandalism, some of them applied the torch sparingly. A detachment from the 2nd Ohio Cavalry left many barns standing in its area of operation, and other units, too, made less than a clean sweep. Some residents fought back. Another farmer stood on a haystack and fired steadily at a column of Yankees until they riddled him with bullets. At the end of the second day of the scorched-earth march, Sheridan was able to report to Grant from Woodstock: In moving back to this point the whole country from

the Blue Ridge to the North Mountain has been made untenable for a rebel army. Tomorrow I will continue the destruction of wheat, forage Etc. When this is completed the valley from Winchester up to Staunton, 92 miles, will have but little in it for man or beast. Loyal Confederate citizens bitterly denounced the systematic ruin of the Valley. God grant that you may meet with a righteous compensation. We may so use their own weapon as to make them repent. New York is worth twenty Richmonds. Rosser, 27, was a West Point classmate and friend of George Custer. Until he was severely wounded in , Rosser was an artillery officer and best known for having shot down a Union observation balloon. Returning to duty, he was given command of a cavalry regiment and quickly made a reputation for daring attacks, much like his former classmate. Having a party, while Rosser is carrying off your guns! Got on your nice clothes and clean shirts! Torbert, mount quicker than hell will scorch a feather! I want you to go out there in the morning and whip that Rebel cavalry or get whipped yourself! Custer rode along his line, making sure his brigades were ready for battle. Then, turning toward where Rosser was watching through his field glasses, Custer raised his hat and made a deep bow to his old West Point friend. The men of both armies cheered loudly. It was open country, ideal for an old-fashioned cavalry fight on horseback with sabers and pistolsâ€”as well as for artillery. From Round Top Mountain, Sheridan intently watched the charges and countercharges. The Rebel cavalry, outnumbered two to one, buckled and sagged. Stuart, weep in his grave. On October 10, it crossed Cedar Creek and camped on its north bank, south of Middletownâ€”all except Maj. The raid accomplished nothing. Stephen Dodson Ramseur wrote to his brother-in-law: Let us be brave, cheerful, and truthful. Remembering that Might is not Right. Five Union divisions, or nearly 20, men, had astonishingly been wiped from the battlefield by a smaller Rebel army. In only a few areas did the surprised Federals cobble together enough of a force to stem the onslaught. But at 10 a. He jumped on his steed Rienzi and rode frantically toward Cedar Creek, rallying his shaken troops and then leading a counterattack that chased the Rebels from the field. He was now the fourth-ranking officer in the army, behind only Grant, Sherman and General George Meade. Cedar Creek earned Sheridan not only accolades from Lincoln and Grant but also the respect and friendship of Sherman, the other member of the triumvirate that would ultimately win the war. He too, is honest, modest, plucky and smart enough. When it closedâ€”this impression had been removed from his mind. The Life of General Philip H. To subscribe, click [here](#).

Chapter 9 : The Burning in Shenandoah Valley | HistoryNet

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Karalius , and "Shenandoah St. George Lithuanian Parish" Dr. The land that Shenandoah now occupies belonged to the Leni-Lenape Indians. Shenandoah, is a Native American word meaning "Spruce Stream". Another popular interpretation is "Daughter of the Stars", although this is not believed to be accurate. It was Kehley who discovered a piece of coal in a nearby stream. After obtaining financial assistance, he began a crude mining operation. He never uncovered any substantial amount of coal and died in . At the outbreak of the Civil War the demand for coal was greater than ever, by the town was laid out and the Shenandoah City Colliery was opened. Railroad facilities soon followed, and the development of the territory began in earnest. New residents looking for work began to settle within the town of Shenandoah City, the "City" never really caught on and was later dropped. The discovery of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania and the promise of employment attracted many Lithuanian immigrants to Schuylkill County. Laboring in the mines was dangerous, backbreaking, dirty work. A day in the mines lasted ten hours, and the average pay was twenty-five cents an hour, which was good compared to other industries. These Lithuanians formed a tight knit community in this small mining town. The town began to pulse with a vibrant collection of cultures, these people would experience good times and bad, together. The booming economy fueled quick population growth, and tragedies like the Fire of would seem to tear it down just as quickly. Lithuanians first arrived in Shenandoah during the year . These Lithuanian residents were eager to establish a parish, so in they banded together, with some new Polish arrivals, to form The Society of St. However through an error, this church was registered as a Polish Catholic church. Father Strupinskas never bothered to correct the error and years later was replaced by a Polish priest. In Father Strupinskas was buried in Old St. Escalating tensions would eventually lead to the Society of St. Casimir changing its name to The St. These immigrants then did what may have seemed impossible to many; they obtained permission to form a new parish and proceeded to build a second church, St. Entire families lived in cellars because of the housing shortage. Lithuanians made considerable contributions to their new home, as far back as a survey found the following Lithuanian owned businesses; 59 Taverns, 17 Stores, 5 Meat Markets, 4 Tailors, 8 Cobblers, 3 Barbers, 1 Blacksmith, 5 Morticians, 5 Livery Stables, and 2 Printers. Lithuanians served their fellow citizens as politicians, for forty-two years the office of Mayor was held by men of Lithuanian descent. These immigrants established Citizens Clubs and Beneficial Societies. Of course Lithuanians made up only a portion of the diverse population settling in Shenandoah. Of all of these it was the Irish who earned a reputation as no-nonsense defenders of workers rights in the coal region. A group of Irish miners known as the Molly Maguires would strike a blow for organized workers in the pre-union coal mines of Pennsylvania. Violence and Shenandoah are both central to the story of the Molly Maguires. An undercover Pinkerton detective was sent to infiltrate this illegal organization. He made Shenandoah his headquarters during his entire investigation in the coal region. The Molly Maguires were convicted in and shortly thereafter hung. However, crude working conditions and unfair labor practices would continue to stir unrest in the community of Shenandoah. Strikes would take place in the region throughout the last two decades of the 19th century. These violent altercations would come to a head in , and the "Bloody First Riot" would leave its mark on Shenandoah and the Lithuanian community. In , Schuylkill County authorized a special publication, in honor of its centennial. This history of the county described the boroughs as they appeared when the story was published. The first half of the 20th century was a golden period in Shenandoah history. The borough was a leader in anthracite coal production. Shenandoah gave birth to outstanding athletes and sport teams, like the Shenandoah Pros, a semi-pro football team. The town was home to a number of semi-pro football teams like the Red Sox, Yellowjackets and Presidents. In they played the Philadelphia Athletics in a memorable game. However Shenandoah was best known not for an athlete, but for two musicians, Jimmy and Tommy Dorsey. Today coal is no longer deep mined in the anthracite region. The

church survived fire and underwent renovation more than once, but it could not survive the modern day desire to consolidate parishes. The Diocese of Allentown tore down the historic church instead of allowing the repair of a granite facade. More can be found on the St. George Lithuanian Church page. Some of the families who settled in Shenandoah still remain, this town has special meaning to them, as it did to their ancestors so long ago.