

*Encounter at Hanover: Prelude to Gettysburg [George Reeser Prowell] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Over 60 illustrations and maps enhance this book-length account of the cavalry battle at Hanover which is considered the second largest Civil War battle in Pennsylvania.*

Almost everyone who thinks about Pennsylvania and the Civil War immediately thinks of the Battle of Gettysburg. What they may not know is that the outcome of that battle could have been significantly different had it not been for one encounter in the small York County town of Hanover. The Battle of Hanover tested the cavalry forces and artilleries of both the Union troops led by General Judson Kilpatrick and by the Confederates commanded by General J. Lee to fight without the eyes of his cavalymen and to succumb to eventual defeat. The battle itself started with a wagon train. Stuart intercepted the train, which included wagons full of supplies—a huge blow to the Union forces; but a silver lining would soon be realized. According to *Prelude to Gettysburg*: A spirited fight broke out that included hand-to-hand combat, cavalymen riding horses, slashing sabers, and the use of an assortment of guns, ranging from small pistols to large cannons shooting artillery shells. Before the rebels slammed into the rear of a Union regiment on June 30, , citizens were already prepared to meet the Confederates. They are now in McSherrystown! The rebels were given the duty of destroying telegraph lines and bridges to delay the Union forces from reaching Gettysburg in time. The Union regiments, who were resting in Hanover, received gifts such as food, cigarettes, and other supplies from the very patriotic and willing citizens. They were soon bombarded by rebels who cut the Union force in two, seizing the town in a very quick and forceful manner, driving the Union troops out of town. General Kilpatrick and the troops he led had already passed through Hanover, when a messenger delivered a letter from General Alfred Pleasanton in Maryland that warned him of a possible rebel engagement. As soon as he read the warning, the first shot signaling the start of the Battle of Hanover was heard, compelling Kilpatrick to countermarch his troops back to Hanover. With the help of the citizens, the Union soldiers barricaded the streets with anything they could find. According to *The Prelude to Gettysburg*: The shell is housed at the Hanover Area Historical Society. Not so long after each side was set up, artillery shells started raining over the town. Tom Huntington quotes Ambrose M. Schmidt, a boy who was in Hanover at the time with his mother, and a Union cavalry soldier. Get your children into the house. We could not have been there more than a few moments when the cavalry forces met on Broadway, right before us. We ran into the house, crying. He decided the town was too well-guarded for him to pursue. He called upon one of his officers to take his plunder through the village of Jefferson to York and eventually to Gettysburg. The capture of the train of wagons was a misfortune for the Union army. But it delayed Stuart from meeting up with General Lee at Gettysburg. General Farnsworth drove the rebels from town where they had to backtrack and take a longer way to Gettysburg. As Farnsworth drove the rebels out of town, Stuart and his men were cut off on the road and had to leap a ditch. Stuart retired to the hills south and east of Hanover, which gave him a good position that caused the Union forces to stop their own advances. Kilpatrick kept a presence in front of Hanover. The night march to Jefferson proved difficult as the wagons and passengers were a hindrance; they had nearly prisoners. The mules were starving for food and water, making them unmanageable. It shows the positions of both sides during the Civil War Battle in Hanover. After the battle, the newspaper at the time, according to *The Prelude to Gettysburg*: Encounter at Hanover, called the Hanover Spectator wrote about the war. He reported having two officers killed, six wounded, and five missing. The enlisted men included seventeen killed, thirty-five wounded, and missing. The total Union casualties were killed, wounded, missing. The report also includes the enemy having an upward of twenty killed, fifty taken as prisoners, and one captured battle flag. David Petruzzi and John Krepps very much agree with the general on the encounter at Hanover being vital in the outcome of the battle at nearby Gettysburg. His late arrival probably had an impact, with the wear and tear on his horses and the casualties suffered in Hanover. In , the th anniversary of the battle was commemorated throughout the Hanover area. The major feature of the festivities was a re-enactment of the battle on the Sheppard farm south of Hanover. While some phases of the battle had indeed taken place in the

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open countryside, most of it had occurred in the town itself, making an on-site re-enactment impossible. Heather Sheppard said of the re-enactment: Hanover Chamber of Commerce. Burd Street Press, Hanover Community Bi-Centennial Corporation. Hanover Community Bi-Centennial Corporation, Pennsylvania Civil War Trails: The Battle of Hanover June 30,

Chapter 2 : Holdings: Encounter at Hanover: prelude to Gettysburg;

Encounter at Hanover is a promotional game for the town of Hanover, Pennsylvania, sponsored by the Hanover General Hospital Auxiliary. Hanover is mostly famous for being the site of an American Civil War battle in the Gettysburg campaign.

Background[edit] As Robert E. Stuart slipped eastward across the path of the Union Army of the Potomac. A series of raids in eastern Maryland netted prisoners and supplies, as well as disrupting Federal communications and telegraph lines. As Stuart headed north in an effort to link with Lee, Union cavalry commander Maj. Alfred Pleasonton , riding towards Pennsylvania to the west of Stuart, ordered his divisions to fan out across a wide swath, keeping an eye out for Confederates. The majority of his men passed through Hanover early in the morning of June 30, pausing briefly for refreshments and to receive the greetings of the jubilant townspeople. Their town had been raided three days before by Confederate Lt. He left behind a small rear guard force to picket the roads south and west of Hanover. Hearing that Federal cavalry had been spotted near his intended destination, Littlestown, Pennsylvania , he instead turned towards Hanover in adjacent York County. His progress was slowed considerably by a cumbersome train of over heavily laden supply wagons that he had captured near Rockville, Maryland. In addition, he had skirmished with Delaware cavalry on June 29 at Westminster, Maryland , further delaying him. In the ensuing exchange of small arms fire, a Confederate cavalryman died and several were wounded. As the Confederates occupied the town in the wake of the fleeing Pennsylvanians, General Farnsworth wheeled the 5th New York Cavalry into position near the town commons and attacked the Rebel flank in the streets, forcing the Tar Heels to abandon their brief hold on the town. The commander of the 2nd North Carolina, William Henry Fitzhugh Payne , was captured after his dying horse pitched him into a nearby tanning vat. A Union soldier pulled Payne out and took him prisoner. Nearly surrounded in the confused fighting, Stuart and a staff officer made their escape cross-country through the hedges bordering the country lane, at one point leaping their horses over a foot 4. Hearing the unmistakable sound of distant gunfire, Judson Kilpatrick raced southward towards Hanover, with his horse dying in the town square from the severe ride. The young general began to deploy his men in and around Hanover, barricading some streets with barrels, farm wagons, dry goods boxes, and anything else that might provide cover. Shortly before noon, fighting at the Forney farm ceased as the Rebels broke off contact. Meantime, Kilpatrick repositioned the brigades of the newly promoted duo of Custer and Farnsworth to form a better defensive perimeter and then brought up his guns. An artillery duel ensued for the better part of two hours as opposing cannons hurtled shells over the town. Fragments blasted holes in several houses and narrowly missed killing Mrs. Henry Winebrenner and her daughter, who had just left their balcony when a projectile came hurtling through the upstairs. Flanked and losing fifteen men as prisoners, the Wolverines tried again and succeeded in securing the Littlestown-Frederick Road, opening a line of communication with the Union XII Corps. Stuart and Kilpatrick made no further aggressive moves, and both sides initiated a series of skirmishes and minor probing actions. Stuart changed course and headed northward through the night on winding, hilly country roads, still trying to locate Early or Lt. Ewell , thinking the latter still to be towards the Susquehanna River. Stuart paroled over Union prisoners and gave his troopers a much needed six-hour rest while, unknown to Stuart, Maj. Stuart resumed his exhausting march through the afternoon and early evening, seizing over 1, fresh horses from York County farmers. Instead, Stuart found nearly 3, Pennsylvania and New York militia occupying the borough. After lobbing a few shells into town during the early evening and burning the Carlisle Barracks , Stuart withdrew after midnight to the south towards Gettysburg see Skirmish at Carlisle. The fighting at Hanover, the long march through York County with the captured wagons, and the brief encounter at Carlisle slowed Stuart considerably in his attempt to rejoin the main army and locate Lee. The "eyes and ears" of the Army of Northern Virginia had failed Lee. Losses at Hanover were relatively light in terms of casualties, but the cost in time in delaying Stuart from linking with Lee proved to be even more costly. Estimates vary as to the number of men lost at Hanover; Union losses in one source are listed as 19 killed, 73 wounded, and missing for a total of The 18th Pennsylvania had suffered the most, with three men killed, 24

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wounded, and 57 missing. Paid for by the state of Pennsylvania, it was erected in in the center square. In , the borough erected over a dozen wayside markers at key spots along the city streets to help interpret the battle for visitors, and three years later the state added its own markers as part of the Pennsylvania Civil War Trails initiative. The York County Heritage Trust and some local Hanover organizations sponsor guided tours of the battle sites.

Chapter 3 : SUMITOMO Encounter At | Town Fair Tire

*Prelude to Gettysburg: Encounter at Hanover: Story of the Invasion of Pennsylvania Culminating in the Battles of Hanover and Gettysburg June and Ju [Hanover Chamber of Commerce, Historical Publications of Hanover Chamb] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

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Encounter at Hanover: Prelude to Gettysburg. Gettysburg, PA: Historical Publication Committee of the Hanover Chamber of Commerce, Times and News Publishing Company, Ferree, Barr, ed. Year Book of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, New York City: The Pennsylvania Society,