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Chapter 1 : A catalog of the Alfred Whital Stern collection of Lincolniana.: a machine-readable transcription

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Nicolay and John Hay. Memorandum given to Hicks. Sketch written for Fell. An Autobiography of Abraham Lincoln, consisting of the personal portions of his letters, speeches and conversations. Compiled and annotated by Nathaniel Wright Stephenson. L copy 3 "Table of sources": The Campaign in Illinois. Douglas and Lincoln at Alton, Illinois. Washington, Printed by L. The Abraham Lincoln Association, Springfield, Dunlap, assistant editors. Eight portraits of Lincoln reproduced in gravure; documents reproduced in collotype. Complete works of Abraham Lincoln. Edited by John G. With a general introduction by Richard Watson Gilder, and special articles by other eminent persons. This edition de grand luxe is limited to seven hundred numbered and registered sets. Blue cloth with gilt lettering on spine. Signed John Wesley Hill. Red full-morocco, with gilt tooling on front cover and spine. M P Cover title. P "A souvenir of Lincoln Day, P 2 copies "A souvenir of the Sixtieth Anniversary of the delivery of this classic utterance, November Pages 2, 4 blank. One copy with cream-colored background on cover, the other with same background on p. Discoveries and inventions; a lecture by Abraham Lincoln delivered in i It appeared in print for the first time in Sunset Magazine in Each page printed within black ornamented borders. Purple boards with gilt lettering on cover. M Ei86ocopy4 " copies. This copy is no. End paper autographed by Henry A. Melvin for John S. Red boards with gilt lettering on cover. Un documento storico; lettera autografa del Presidente Lincoln al rappresentanti di San Marino. Facsimile and translation on p. Separate from San Marino, 3 Settembre Douglas an enemy to the North. Reasons why the North should oppose Judge Douglas. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois. Delivered at Cincinnati, September 19, Washington, Printed by Lemuel Towers, ? In red quarter-morocco slipcase. New York, Doubleday, Page, " xiii, p. Little masterpieces M var. Stamped on title page: Washington, National Archives, National Archives facsimile, no. An Evening with Lincoln. The nutshell library, ed. Letters and recollections. Facsimile manuscript of a speech on sectionalism. Speech delivered October i, The mimeographed text accompanying the facsimile includes a section from "Historical American autographs" published by the American Art Association, Inc. Cardboard covers, bound at top with metal press. Portrait of Lincoln mounted on cover. Copy 4 consists of facsimile of the speech only, with one leaf missing. Homemade covers of brown wrapping paper. Sibley of Minnesota, ordering him to execute 39 of the Indian murderers, found guilty by a military commission, of massacring white people in the outbreak of , and condemned to be hung. Portrait of Lincoln on cover. Famous speeches of Abraham Lincoln. With an introduction by William H. This copy is number Address on the Dred Scott Decision at Springfield, Conclusion of speech at Springfield, Douglas, October 30, Farewell address at Springfield, First inaugural address, March 4, Address at the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery, November 19, Second inaugural address, March 4, Last public address, April 11, Red cloth, with paper labels on cover and spine. Townsend to George P. Red polished full-morocco, with gilt lettering and gilt ornaments on spine. Famous Speeches of Abraham Lincoln. Set in Waverley type. House of Representatives , and Oct. Blue boards, with orange simulated label on spine. In red three-quarter-closed case. First and second inaugural addresses; message, July 5, ; proclamation, January i, ; Gettysburg address, November 19,

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Harper's Ferry-Lincoln inauguration. v Index and list of authorities, by Ira Hutchinson Brainerd. Do you want to read the rest of this article?

Logan XV Corps , Maj. Howard IV Corps , Maj. After Howard took army command, David S. Stanley took over IV Corps. On paper at the beginning of the campaign, Sherman outnumbered Johnston 98, to 50,,[1] but his ranks were initially depleted by many furloughed soldiers, and Johnston received 15, reinforcements from Alabama. Johnston, who was relieved of his command in mid-campaign and replaced by Lt. The four corps in the 50,man army were commanded by: Hardee divisions of Maj. Walker, and William B. John Bell Hood divisions of Maj. Stevenson, and Alexander P. Leonidas Polk also called the Army of Mississippi, with the divisions of Maj. Loring and Samuel G. French and a cavalry division under Brig. Joseph Wheeler Cavalry corps, with the divisions of Maj. Kelly and William Y. Johnston was a conservative general with a reputation for withdrawing his army before serious contact would result; this was certainly his pattern against George B. McClellan in the Peninsula Campaign of But in Georgia, he faced the much more aggressive Sherman. Sherman prudently avoided suicidal frontal assaults against most of these positions, instead maneuvering in flanking marches around the defenses as he advanced from Chattanooga towards Atlanta. Both armies took advantage of the railroads as supply lines, with Johnston shortening his supply lines as he drew closer to Atlanta, and Sherman lengthening his own. In the meantime, the third column, under McPherson, passed through Snake Creek Gap and on May 9 advanced to the outskirts of Resaca, where it found Confederates entrenched. Battle of Resaca Union troops tested the Confederate lines around Resaca to pinpoint their whereabouts. Unable to halt this Union movement, Johnston was forced to retire. Failing to find a good defensive position south of Calhoun, Johnston continued to Adairsville while the Confederate cavalry fought a skillful rearguard action. Three Union divisions prepared for battle, but Thomas halted them because of the approach of darkness. Sherman then concentrated his men in the Adairsville area to attack Johnston the next day. Johnston had originally expected to find a valley at Adairsville of suitable width to deploy his men and anchor his line with the Atlanta Campaign flanks on hills, but the valley was too wide, so Johnston disengaged and withdrew. This corps was severely mauled. On May 26, both sides entrenched. Fighting ensued at two different points, but the Confederates were repulsed, suffering high casualties. Sherman abandoned his lines at Dallas on June 5 and moved toward the railhead at Allatoona Pass, forcing Johnston to follow soon afterward. The Confederates were ready for the attack, which did not unfold as planned because supporting troops never appeared. The Confederates repulsed the attack, causing high casualties. Battle of Marietta When Sherman first found Johnston entrenched in the Marietta area on June 9, he began extending his lines beyond the Confederate lines, causing some Confederate withdrawal to new positions. Sherman made some unsuccessful attacks on this position but eventually extended the line on his right and forced Johnston to withdraw from the Marietta area on July 2â€³. Arriving in his new position at Mt. Zion Church, Hood decided on his own to attack. Sherman was sure that Johnston had stretched his line on Kennesaw Mountain too thin and decided on a frontal attack with some diversions on the flanks. On the morning of June 27, Sherman sent his troops forward after an artillery bombardment. At first, they made some headway overrunning Confederate pickets south of the Burnt Hickory Road, but attacking an enemy that was dug in was futile. The fighting ended by noon, and Sherman suffered heavy casualties, about 3,, compared the Confederate 1, The Confederate pontoon bridge there was defended by dismounted cavalry. They were driven away by BG Thomas J. The bridge, although damaged, was captured. Howard decided not to force a crossing against increased Confederate opposition. This forced them to withdraw; and this permitted Sherman to cross the river, advancing closer to Atlanta. Hood Peachtree Creek July 20 Further information: Schofield and McPherson had drawn away to the east, leaving Thomas on his own. Johnston decided to attack Thomas as he crossed the creek, but Confederate President Jefferson Davis relieved him of command and appointed Hood to take his place. The determined

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assault threatened to overrun the Union troops at various locations, but eventually the Union held, and the Confederates fell back. The advance of McPherson from the east side of Atlanta distracted Hood from his offensive and drew off Confederate troops that might have joined the attack on Thomas. In the meantime, he sent William J. Hood, however, miscalculated the time necessary to make the march, and Hardee was unable to attack until afternoon. The Confederate attack stalled on the Union rear but began to roll up the left flank. Around the same time, a Confederate soldier shot and killed McPherson when he rode out to observe the fighting. Determined attacks continued, but the Union forces held. The Union troops held, and Hood suffered high casualties. Hood foresaw such a maneuver and sent the two corps of Lt. Stewart to intercept and destroy the Union force at Ezra Church. Howard, however, failed to cut the railroad. Concurrent attempts by two columns of Union cavalry to cut the railroads south of Atlanta ended in failure, with one division under Maj. George Stoneman, taken prisoner. Schofield then had to regroup his forces, which took the rest of the day. The delay allowed the Confederates to strengthen their defenses with abatis, which slowed the Union attack when it restarted on the morning of August 6. The Federals were repulsed with heavy losses and failed in an attempt to break the railroad. On August 7, the Union troops moved toward the Confederate main line and entrenched. They remained there until late August. Second Battle of Dalton Wheeler and his cavalry raided into North Georgia to destroy railroad tracks and supplies. They approached Dalton in the late afternoon of August 14 and demanded the surrender of the garrison. The Union commander refused to surrender and fighting ensued. Greatly outnumbered, the Union garrison retired to fortifications on a hill outside the town where they successfully held out, although the attack continued until after midnight. Judson Kilpatrick to raid Confederate supply lines. He therefore decided to move six of his seven infantry corps against the supply lines. On August 31, Hardee attacked two Union corps west of Jonesborough but was easily repulsed. On the night of September 1, Hood evacuated Atlanta, burning military supplies and installations, causing a great conflagration in the city the dramatic fire scenes depicted in the film *Gone with the Wind*. Union troops occupied Atlanta on September 2. Casualties for the campaign were roughly equal in absolute numbers: But this represented a much higher Confederate proportional loss. However, the capture of Atlanta made an enormous contribution to Northern morale and was an important factor in the re-election of President Abraham Lincoln. Roundhouse in Atlanta, following extensive damage from the Atlanta Campaign. Digitally restored albumen print, The Atlanta Campaign was followed by Federal initiatives in two directions: Atlanta Campaign 9 Notes [1] Eicher, p. War Like the Thunderbolt: The Battle and Burning of Atlanta. Decision in the West: The Atlanta Campaign of University Press of Kansas, A Military History of the Civil War. West Point Atlas of American Wars. The collection of maps without explanatory text is available online at the West Point website <http://www.usaiaa.com/>: The Civil War Battlefield Guide <http://www.civilwar.org/>: Heidler and Jeanne T. The Union Army, "Organization and Operations. Indiana University Press, Guide to the Atlanta Campaign: Rocky Face Ridge to Kennesaw Mountain. Its first commander, "with his headquarters in the field," was Major General Ulysses S.

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