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**War in Kentucky** - James L. McDonough - 1996-02
Explores the strategic importance of Kentucky for both sides in the Civil War and recounts the Confederacy's bold attempt to capture the Bluegrass State.

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Explores the strategic importance of Kentucky for both sides in the Civil War and recounts the Confederacy's bold attempt to capture the
After Major General William Tecumseh Sherman's forces ravaged Atlanta in 1864, Ulysses S. Grant urged him to complete the primary mission Grant had given him: to destroy the Confederate Army in Georgia. Attempting to draw the Union army north, General John Bell Hood's Confederate forces focused their attacks on Sherman's supply line, the railroad from Chattanooga, and then moved across north Alabama and into Tennessee. As Sherman initially followed Hood's men to protect the railroad, Hood hoped to lure the Union forces out of the lower South and, perhaps more important, to recapture the long-occupied city of Nashville. Though Hood managed to cut communication between Sherman and George H. Thomas's Union forces by placing his troops across the railroads south of the city, Hood's men were spread over a wide area and much of the Confederate cavalry was in Murfreesboro. Hood's men pursued the Confederate troops for ten days until they recrossed the Tennessee River. The decimated Army of Tennessee (now numbering only about 15,000) retreated into northern Alabama and eventually Mississippi. Hood requested to be relieved of his command. Less than four months later, the war was over. Written in a lively and engaging style, Nashville presents new interpretations of the critical issues of the battle. James Lee McDonough sheds light on how the Union army stole past the Confederate forces at Spring Hill and their subsequent clash, which left six Confederate generals dead. He offers insightful analysis of John Bell Hood's overconfidence in his position and of the leadership and decision-making skills of principal players such as Sherman, George Henry Thomas, John M. Schofield, Hood, and others. Within the pages of Nashville, McDonough's subjects, both common soldiers and officers, present their unforgettable stories in their own words. Unlike
on Sherman's supply line, the railroad from Chattanooga, and then moved across north Alabama and into Tennessee. As Sherman initially followed Hood's men to protect the railroad, Hood hoped to lure the Union forces out of the lower South and, perhaps more important, to recapture the long-occupied city of Nashville. Though Hood managed to cut communication between Sherman and George H. Thomas's Union forces by placing his troops across the railroads south of the city, Hood's men were spread over a wide area and much of the Confederate cavalry was in Murfreesboro. Hood's army was ultimately routed. Union forces pursued the Confederate troops for ten days until they recrossed the Tennessee River. The decimated Army of Tennessee (now numbering only about 15,000) retreated into northern Alabama and eventually Mississippi. Hood requested to be relieved of his command. Less than four months later, the war was over. Written in a lively and engaging style, Nashville presents

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Nashville - James L. McDonough - 2004

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War in Kentucky: From Shiloh to Perryville.
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is the author of numerous books on the Civil War, including Shiloh--In Hell Before Night, Chattanooga--Death Grip on the Confederacy, and War in Kentucky: From Shiloh to Perryville.

**The Civil War In Kentucky** - Kent Masterton Brown - 2007-10-09
Top scholars contribute to this book of essays on the complex series of battles and political maneuvers for control of Kentucky during the Civil War.

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**Shiloh and the Western Campaign of 1862** - Edward Cunningham - 2009-06-25
The bloody and decisive two-day battle of Shiloh
subordinates. Tonight we will water our horses
American Civil War. The stunning Northern
victory thrust Union commander Ulysses S. Grant
into the national spotlight, claimed the life of
Confederate commander Albert S. Johnston, and
forever buried the notion that the Civil War
would be a short conflict. The conflagration at
Shiloh had its roots in the strong Union advance
during the winter of 1861-1862 that resulted in
the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson in
Tennessee. The offensive collapsed General
Albert S. Johnston’s advanced line in Kentucky
and forced him to withdraw all the way to
northern Mississippi. Anxious to attack the
enemy, Johnston began concentrating Southern
forces at Corinth, a major railroad center just
below the Tennessee border. His bold plan called
for his Army of the Mississippi to march north
and destroy General Grant’s Army of the
Tennessee before it could link up with another
Union army on the way to join him. On the
morning of April 6, Johnston boasted to his
in the Tennessee! They nearly did so.
Johnston’s sweeping attack hit the unsuspecting
Federal camps at Pittsburg Landing and routed
the enemy from position after position as they
fell back toward the Tennessee River. Johnston’s
sudden death in the Peach Orchard, however,
coupled with stubborn Federal resistance,
widespread confusion, and Grant’s dogged
determination to hold the field, saved the Union
army from destruction. The arrival of General
Don C. Buell’s reinforcements that night turned
the tide of battle. The next day, Grant seized the
initiative and attacked the Confederates, driving
them from the field. Shiloh was one of the
bloodiest battles of the entire war, with nearly
24,000 men killed, wounded, and missing.
Edward Cunningham, a young Ph.D. candidate
studying under the legendary T. Harry Williams
at Louisiana State University, researched and
wrote Shiloh and the Western Campaign of 1862
in 1966. Although it remained unpublished, many
Shiloh experts and park rangers consider it to be the best overall examination of the battle ever written. Indeed, Shiloh historiography is just now catching up with Cunningham, who was decades ahead of modern scholarship. Western Civil War historians Gary D. Joiner and Timothy B. Smith have resurrected Cunningham's beautifully written and deeply researched manuscript from its undeserved obscurity. Fully edited and richly annotated with updated citations and observations, original maps, and a complete order of battle and table of losses, Shiloh and the Western Campaign of 1862 will be welcomed by everyone who enjoys battle history at its finest.

About the Authors: Edward Cunningham, Ph.D., studied under T. Harry Williams at Louisiana State University. He was the author of The Port Hudson Campaign: 1862-1863 (LSU, 1963). Dr. Cunningham died in 1997. Gary D. Joiner, Ph.D., is the author of One Damn Blunder from Beginning to End: The Red River Campaign of 1864, winner of the 2004 Albert Castel Award and the 2005 A. M. Pate, Jr., Award, and Through the Howling Wilderness: The 1864 Red River Campaign and Union Failure in the West. He lives in Shreveport, Louisiana. Timothy B. Smith, Ph.D., is author of Champion Hill: Decisive Battle for Vicksburg (winner of the 2004 Mississippi Institute of Arts and Letters Non-fiction Award), The Untold Story of Shiloh: The Battle and the Battlefield, and This Great Battlefield of Shiloh: History, Memory, and the Establishment of a Civil War National Military Park. A former ranger at Shiloh, Tim teaches history at the University of Tennessee.

Shiloh and the Western Campaign of 1862
Edward Cunningham - 2009-06-25
The bloody and decisive two-day battle of Shiloh (April 6-7, 1862) changed the entire course of the American Civil War. The stunning Northern victory thrust Union commander Ulysses S. Grant into the national spotlight, claimed the life of Confederate commander Albert S. Johnston, and forever buried the notion that the Civil War
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The Wild Riders of the First Kentucky Cavalry - Sergeant E. Tarrant - 1894

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On December 31, 1862, some 10,000 Confederate soldiers streamed out of the dim light of early morning to stun the Federals who were still breakfasting in their camp. Nine months earlier the Confederates had charged the Yankees in a similarly devastating attack at dawn, starting the Battle of Shiloh. By the time this new battle ended, it would resemble Shiloh in other ways - it would rival that struggle's shocking casualty toll of 24,000 and it would become a major defeat for the South. By any Civil War standard, Stones River was a monumental, bloody, and dramatic story. Yet, until now, it has had no modern, documented history. Arguing that the battle was one of the significant engagements in the war, noted Civil War historian James Lee McDonough here devotes to Stones River the attention it has long deserved. Stones River, at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, was the first big battle in the union campaign to seize the Nashville-Chattanooga-Atlanta corridor. Driving eastward and southward to sea, the campaign eventually climaxied in Sherman's capture of Savannah in December 1864. At Stones River the two armies were struggling desperately for control of Middle Tennessee's railroads and rich farms. Although they fought to a tactical draw, the Confederates retreated. The
questions. Quotations from diaries, letters, and memoirs of the soldiers involved furnish the reader with a rare, soldier's-eye view of this tremendously violent campaign. Tactics, strategies, and commanding officers are examined to reveal how personal strengths and weaknesses of the opposing generals, Bragg and Rosecrans, shaped the course of the battle. Vividly recreating the events of the calamitous battle, Stones River - Bloody Winter in Tennessee firmly establishes the importance of this previously neglected landmark in Civil War history. James Lee McDonough is professor of history at Auburn University, and author of Shiloh - In Hell before Night, Chattanooga - A Death Grip on the Confederacy, and co-author of Five Tragic Hours: The Battle of Franklin.

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Breckenridge a significant factor in the events of the engagement's last day? McDonough uses a variety of sources to illuminate these and other questions. Quotations from diaries, letters, and memoirs of the soldiers involved furnish the reader with a rare, soldier's-eye view of this tremendously violent campaign. Tactics, strategies, and commanding officers are examined to reveal how personal strengths and weaknesses of the opposing generals, Bragg and Rosecrans, shaped the course of the battle. Vividly recreating the events of the calamitous battle, Stones River - Bloody Winter in Tennessee firmly establishes the importance of this previously neglected landmark in Civil War history. James Lee McDonough is professor of history at Auburn University, and author of Shiloh - In Hell before Night, Chattanooga - A Death Grip on the Confederacy, and co-author of Five Tragic Hours: The Battle of Franklin. 

The Second American Civil War: Book One the Red and the Blue - Bill Daugherty - 2014-11-09
Think It Can't Happen Here? Think Again: Operation Vigilant Eagle HR 347 Million Vet March IRS Targeting Bundy Ranch Ferguson Patriot Act Partisanship is on the rise, the economy is in a downward spiral, and there is a steady erosion of civil liberties. These factors all contribute to a plotline that is as unthinkable as it is inevitable. A Second American Civil War. From the backroom deals in Washington D.C. to the front lines of the battlefield. Daugherty offers an unflinching view of how a modern war on American soil would play out. A nightmare scenario which will come true.
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**The Orphan Brigade** - William C. Davis - 2012-05-16

On September 18, 1861, ominous sounds of battle thundering in the distance, the Kentucky legislature voted to align itself with the Union. It was a decision which tore at the heart of the state, splitting apart families and severing friendships. For the newly formed First Kentucky Brigade, it marked a four-year separation from the beloved homeland. Fiercely independent to the South. With their first march into battle, they became outcasts from their mother state — orphans in the raging strife of civil war. William C. Davis has written a gripping story of the rebel troops whose remarkable spirit and tenacity were heralded throughout the Confederacy. The First Kentucky Brigade was “baptized in fire and blood” at the Battle of Shiloh and went on to serve with great distinction at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Chickamauga, and the fight for Atlanta. In this vivid narrative, the author captures the searing drama of each battle, as well as the unbearable drudgery of the months between. We see men of all backgrounds and ranks coming to grips with the war: some of them, renowned leaders such as John C. Breckinridge; others, young soldiers learning the horror of death for the first time. Drawing from a wealth of documents, memoirs, personal letters, and journals, Davis brings to life the fascinating history of the Civil War’s “Orphan Brigade.”
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**U.S. Army Campaigns of the Civil War** - Department of Defense - 2017-05-19

Three documents about the American Civil War are reproduced in this unique book. The anchor document, U.S. Army Campaigns of the Civil War: The Civil War in the Western Theater 1862, is a 2014 release of the Army Center of Military History. Topics and subjects covered include Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, McClellan, General Albert Sidney Johnston, General William T. Sherman, General Don Carlos Buell, Ulysses Grant, General Polk, General Pope, General
engagements, the Gulf Coast of Texas was under Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, General Bragg, Battle of Perryville, Battle of Iuka and Second Corinth. In addition, a National Park Service document, The Civil War in the American West Bibliography, demonstrate the complexity and extent of the Civil War in the American West through a listing of published books on the subject, including recent scholarship accomplished since publication of Alvin Josephy's general work. To most Americans, the Civil War means a geographical focus on the region from the Atlantic Seaboard and the Gulf Coast to the Mississippi Valley. Indeed, the term "Civil War in the West" often is construed to mean the war in Kentucky, Tennessee and the Mississippi Valley and the other states flanking it, and even the Atlanta campaign. It would never occur to many Americans that anything connected with the Civil War happened farther "out West." Yet New Mexico Territory was an active theater of the war with two major battles and a number of lesser

Union assault periodically, Confederate guerrillas operated in Colorado Territory, Confederate soldiers occupied the cities of Albuquerque, Santa Fe and Tucson; and the westernmost combat in the war occurred southwest of Phoenix in what now is Arizona at Picacho Pass when a detachment of Confederate Texas Mounted Riflemen ambushed a patrol of the Union 1st California Volunteer Cavalry. A third document - Naval Strategy During the American Civil War - examines how the Union and Confederate naval strategies and new naval technologies affected the conduct of the American Civil War. With regard to the Union Navy's strategy, the effectiveness of the blockade, Western River Campaign, and amphibious operations were examined. Discussions on the Union blockade also touch on the effectiveness on Confederate blockade runners. The Confederate strategies of using privateers and commerce raiders are examined.
human and agricultural resources, but it also examined within the context of new technology, specifically with respect to ironclad ships and the use of mines, torpedoes, and submarines. The paper shows how naval strategy did play a major role in the outcome of the Civil War. Although it cannot be said that naval strategies were singularly decisive, they certainly were vitally important and often overlooked in history books.

The Civil War in the Western Theater 1862 - The contest for the Western Theater in 1862 was monumental in scope and importance. Containing an area of about 230,000 square miles-roughly the size of France-the Western Theater extended from the Appalachian Mountains in the east to the Mississippi River in the west, and from the Ohio River in the north to the Gulf of Mexico in the south. Seven states-Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, eastern Louisiana, and western Florida-lay within its boundaries. The region was vital to the Confederacy. Not only was it rich in

contained the Confederacy's largest city (New Orleans, Louisiana), important ports (New Orleans and Mobile, Alabama), and critical industrial and railroad centers (Nashville and Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Atlanta, Georgia). Home to the mighty Mississippi River, towns such as Memphis, Tennessee; Vicksburg, Mississippi; and Port Hudson and Baton Rouge, Louisiana, controlled a water transportation system that was the lifeblood of both the South and the Midwest.

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**Ardennes-Alsace** - Roger Cirillo - 2004

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**Shiloh—In Hell Before Night** - James L. McDonough - 2008

Most intriguing in this book are the accounts and vignettes of the soldiers themselves. Their
Northern penetration into the Confederate west, and their loneliness make for very moving reading.-Back cover.

Shiloh—In Hell Before Night - James L. McDonough - 2008
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Civilian Slaughter - James Rouch -

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Struggle for the Heartland - Stephen D. Engle - 2005-03-01
Struggle for the Heartland tells the story surrounding the military campaign that began in early 1862 with the advance to Fort Henry and culminated in late May with the capture of Corinth, Mississippi. The first significant Northern penetration into the Confederate west, this campaign saw the military coming-of-age of Ulysses S. Grant and offered a hint as to where the Federals might win the war. For the South, it dashed any hopes of avoiding a protracted conflict. Stephen D. Engle colors in the details that bring great clarity and new life to the scene of these battles as well as to the social and political context in which they occurred.
eyewitness account traces the first Illinois
of these battles as well as to the social and political context in which they occurred.

**War in the West** - John Cannan - 1990
Documents some of the great battles of the West that took place in Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Mississippi from 1862 to 1863. Includes eyewitness accounts.

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Documents some of the great battles of the West that took place in Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Mississippi from 1862 to 1863. Includes eyewitness accounts.

**From Shiloh to Savannah** - Daniel Leib Ambrose - 1868
From the first Union victories in the west at Forts Henry and Donelson to the savage battle of Shiloh and onward to the March to the Sea, the Seventh Illinois Infantry fought with distinction across the Confederacy. Ambrose's vivid volunteer regiment from its muster in 1861 to the final days of the war. An introduction and explanatory notes by Civil War historian Daniel E. Sutherland reveal the importance of this western unit's contributions. Originally stationed in Missouri and Kentucky, the unit helped to maintain Union control of border slave states that had not joined the Confederacy. During the middle years of the war, the Seventh protected rail lines and raided into Confederate-held areas of Tennessee and Alabama. Ambrose vividly depicts the ravages of war as the Seventh Illinois tracked and fought rebel raiders, partisans, and guerrillas. Illustrating the chilling relationship between violence and daily army life, Ambrose describes Northern soldiers who, initially reluctant to pillage and forage the South, grew hardened to brutality and unrepentantly destroyed towns and plantations. The Seventh's bloodiest battles took place at Shiloh and at Allatoona Pass, where the unit played a crucial
western unit's contributions. Originally stationed throughout the prolonged campaigns around Corinth. It saw the sea at Savannah, witnessed the burning of Columbia, and marched through the heart of the Confederacy before ending the war in North Carolina. Throughout this highly textured account, Ambrose searingly portrays the confusion of battle and the fierce loyalty to fallen comrades as he details the heroism and sacrifice of his fellow soldiers.

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The Civil War in the Western Theater, 1862 - Charles R. Bowery - 2014
In "The Civil War in the Western Theater, 1862," author Charles R. Bowery Jr. examines the campaigns and battles that occurred during 1862 in the vast region between the Appalachian Mountains in the east and the Mississippi River in the west, and from the Ohio River in the north to the Gulf of Mexico in the south. Notable battles discussed include Mill Springs, Kentucky; Forts Henry and Donelson, Tennessee; Shiloh, Tennessee; Perryville, Kentucky; Corinth and Iuka, Mississippi; and Stones River, Tennessee."

"The War Chief of the Six Nations: A Chronicle of Joseph Brant" by Louis Aubrey Wood. Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten—or yet undiscovered gems—of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to
Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

"The War Chief of the Six Nations: A Chronicle of Joseph Brant" by Louis Aubrey Wood. Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten—or yet undiscovered gems—of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

**The Shiloh Campaign** - Steven E. Woodworth - 2009-04-21
This title provides new insights into the civil War's bloodiest battle. Steven E. Woodworth has brought together a group of historians to reassess this significant battle and provide in-depth analysis of key aspects of the campaign and its aftermath.

**Tom Worthington's Civil War** - James D. Brewer - 2001-02-26
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In 1807, Thomas Worthington was born into a wealthy and powerful Ohio family. Though his path in life should have led to fortune and prestige, he died alone and penniless, having spent his life and his fortune trying to remove the stain of shame from his reputation and name. This is the previously untold story of Worthington, West Point graduate, leader of men in both the Mexican War and War Between the States, and bitter enemy of the man who would ruin his life--General William Tecumseh Sherman. As commander of the 46th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Worthington valiantly led his men into battle at Shiloh, but his knowledge of Sherman's blunders, both before and during the battle, resulted in his being illegally court-martialed and cashiered out of the Army. The last twenty years of his life were spent in a desperate quest to tell his side of the story, the true events of Shiloh as he saw them. Colonel Worthington's story is one of war, both public and personal, honor, and a quest for vindication. Photographs and maps illustrate Worthington's dramatic life and struggle.

Tom Worthington's Civil War - James D. Brewer - 2001-02-26
Current Issues in U.S.-Lebanon Relations:
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**Lebanon** - Casey L. Addis - 2011-01
This is a print on demand edition of a hard to find publication. Contents: (1) Recent Developments: Parliamentary Elections 2009; Lebanon and Israel; Cluster-Bomb Coordinates; Arrests of Alleged Israeli Intelligence Agents; Hariri Tribunal; (2) U.S. Policy Toward Lebanon; (3) Political Profile: Demography; Civil War, Occupation, and Taif Reform; Syrian and Israeli Incursions; Taif Agreement; Syrian Withdrawal and Parliamentary Elections of 2005; U.N. Resolutions and the Tribunal; Sectarianism and Stability; Political Stalemate; Renewed Sectarian Violence; Doha Agreement; Unity Gov't.; (4) Confronting Hezbollah; Hezbollah's Al Manar TV; Lebanon-Syria Relations; The Shib'a Farms; Extremist Groups in Lebanon; The Lebanese Armed Forces; (5) U.S. Assistance.

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battle of the Civil War, Groom describes the Armed Forces; (5) U.S. Assistance.

Shiloh, 1862 - Winston Groom - 2012-03-20
A main selection in History Book-of-the-Month Club and alternate selection in Military Book-of-the-Month Club. In the spring of 1862, many Americans still believed that the Civil War, "would be over by Christmas." The previous summer in Virginia, Bull Run, with nearly 5,000 casualties, had been shocking, but suddenly came word from a far away place in the wildernesses of Southwest Tennessee of an appalling battle costing 23,000 casualties, most of them during a single day. It was more than had resulted from the entire American Revolution. As author Winston Groom reveals in this dramatic, heart-rending account, the Battle of Shiloh would singlehandedly change the psyche of the military, politicians, and American people--North and South--about what they had unleashed by creating a Civil War. In this gripping telling of the first "great and terrible" dramatic events of April 6 and 7, 1862, when a bold surprise attack on Ulysses S. Grant's encamped troops and the bloody battle that ensued would alter the timbre of the war. The Southerners struck at dawn on April 6th, and Groom vividly recounts the battle that raged for two days over the densely wooded and poorly mapped terrain. Driven back on the first day, Grant regrouped and mounted a fierce attack the second, and aided by the timely arrival of reinforcements managed to salvage an encouraging victory for the Federals. Groom's deft prose reveals how the bitter fighting would test the mettle of the motley soldiers assembled on both sides, and offer a rehabilitation of sorts for Union General William Sherman, who would go on from the victory at Shiloh to become one of the great generals of the war. But perhaps the most alarming outcome, Groom poignantly reveals, was the realization that for all its horror, the Battle of Shiloh had solved nothing, gained
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_Eternity_ - Maggie Shayne - 2020-03-17
“A rich, sensual, bewitching adventure of good vs. evil with love as the prize.” ~Publisher’s Weekly on ETERNITY

300 years ago, Raven St. James was hanged for witchcraft. But she revives among the dead to find herself alive. She is an Immortal High Witch, one of the light. A note from her mother warns that there are others, those of the Dark, who preserve their own lives by taking the hearts of those like her. Duncan costs him his life. 300 years later, he loves her again, tormented by hazy memories of a past that can’t be real. She tells him of another lifetime, claims to be immortal. Though he knows she’s deluded, he can’t stay away. And the Dark Witch after her heart is far closer than either of them know. If you liked the TV Series HIGHLANDER, you will LOVE this series. Don’t miss Book 2, INFINITY. “A hauntingly beautiful story of a love that endures through time itself.” ~New York Times Bestselling Author, Kay Hooper “This captivating story of a love that reaches across the centuries, becomes as immortal as the lover’s themselves, resonates with timeless passion, powerful magic, and haunting heartbreak.” ~BN.com’s official review

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Johnny Green of the Orphan Brigade - John Williams Green - 2021-12-14
John W. Green (1841-1920), an enlisted man with Kentucky's famed Confederate Orphan Brigade throughout the Civil War, fought at Shiloh, Baton Rouge, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Atlanta and many other crucial battles. An acute observer with a flair for humanizing the impersonal horror of war, he kept a record of his experiences, and penned an exciting front-line account of America's defining trial by fire. Albert D. Kirwan provides a brief history of the Orphan Brigade and a biography of Johnny Green. Introductions to each chapter explain references in the journal and also set the context for the major campaigns.

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**Guerrilla War in Kentucky** - Gordon Mellish - 2009-09
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To suppress guerrillas in Kentucky, he executed
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**The Autobiography of Ma-Ka-Tai-Me-She-Kia-Kiak, or Black Hawk** - Black Hawk -
2021-07-29T21:13:15Z
Black Hawk, so named after the sacred medicine
bag he carried with him, was a warrior and a
leader of a tribe of Sauk Native Americans in the
American Midwest circa 1800. He rose to
leadership during a tumultuous time for his
people, as they were pressed on all sides by the
warlike British, the ruthlessly expansionist
Americans, and the grudges and jealousies of
neighboring tribes. He lived as a warrior for
much of his early life, when the War of 1812
between the British and the Americans forced
the Sauk to take sides and enter the fray.
Angered by the Americans’ demands they sign
shaky treaties to cede their land, the tribe fought
for the British until the toll of the war forced
the tribe to bow out. After the war, Black Hawk
signed a peace treaty with the Americans, but a
series of misunderstandings once again brought
tensions between the Sauk and the Americans to a head. When a group of under-trained Illinois militia mistakenly opened fire on the Sauk, Black Hawk began what is known as the Black Hawk War, leading raids against American forts and settlements in an effort to reclaim their ancient land. Even though Black Hawk managed to convince other tribes to join his cause, the war was quickly lost and Black Hawk captured. He was then taken on a tour of the vast East Coast cities in an attempt to impress upon him America’s overwhelming might. Despite his status as a former enemy, he was treated with dignity and respect by his captors before they granted him a small house and plot of land in Iowa to live out the rest of his days. His autobiography was dictated to a translator, Antoine Le Clair, and written down by his amanuensis and publisher, J. B. Patterson. The story Black Hawk tells is a vivid one of life on the prairie, rich with tradition and meaning, but riven equally by war and bloodshed. As he reminisces about the bucolic life he and his ancestors once led and compares it with the hardships his people are facing, his sorrow becomes palpable; and as his days draw to a close, the reader sees that even to Black Hawk, the fate of his people appears inevitable. This book is part of the Standard Ebooks project, which produces free public domain ebooks.

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The Darkest Days of the War - Peter Cozzens -
2017-12-10
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During the late summer of 1862, Confederate forces attempted a three-pronged strategic advance into the North. The outcome of this offensive—the only coordinated Confederate attempt to carry the conflict to the enemy—was disastrous. The results at Antietam and in Kentucky are well known; the third offensive, the northern Mississippi campaign, led to the devastating and little-studied defeats at Iuka and Corinth, defeats that would open the way for Grant's attack on Vicksburg. Peter Cozzens presents here the first book-length study of these two complex and vicious battles. Drawing on extensive primary research, he details the tactical stories of Iuka—where nearly one-third of those engaged fell—and Corinth—fought under brutally oppressive conditions—analyzing troop movements down to the regimental level. He also provides compelling portraits of Generals Grant, Rosecrans, Van Dorn, and Price, exposing the ways in which their clashing ambitions and antipathies affected the outcome of the campaign. Finally, he draws out the larger, strategic implications of the battles of Iuka and Corinth, exploring their impact on the fate of the northern Mississippi campaign, and by extension, the fate of the Confederacy.
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**Shiloh** - Time-Life Books - 1996
Through letters, journals, articles, and regimental histories, civilians and soldiers describe the Battle of Shiloh, one of the Civil War's major campaigns

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**Thoughts on African Colonization** - William Lloyd Garrison - 2019-12-06
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This study is a historical analysis of Major General Patrick R. Cleburne’s Division during the Battle of Chickamauga. Cleburne’s Division earned a reputation as one of the best divisions in either army. This reputation also carried with it lofty expectations. This study analyzes how Cleburne’s Division performed at Chickamauga and what the effects of its actions were on the overall outcome of the battle. The Battle of Chickamauga has suffered its share of historical neglect. Fought in the forests and mountains of northern Georgia and southeastern Tennessee, the battle has not been immortalized by any stirring fictional works, nor has it inspired any feature films, but the story of the men who fought there is worth studying. Cleburne’s Division did not distinguish itself at Chickamauga. It launched a confused, disjointed night attack to close out the first day of the battle, but determined leaders succeed in capturing their objectives. Day two of the battle saw Cleburne’s Division attack four hours late. It was quickly repulsed while suffering horrific casualties. While the Confederate left wing routed the Union Army, Cleburne’s Division nursed their wounds before finally advancing at sunset, as the Union withdrew from the battlefield.
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The Man Who Ended War - Hollis Godfrey - 2021-05-19
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**To Put Down the Rebellion** - Bruce A. Smith - 2014
When the Civil War threatened to destroy the United States, three brothers from rural Miami County Indiana, Joseph, Abner and Charles Wait, volunteered to fight for their country and help put down the Southern rebellion. This is their story spanning four years of war and the death of the youngest brother, 19-year-old Charles, at a hellish POW camp in Salisbury, North Carolina. The diaries of Joseph Wait, the oldest brother, and Benjamin Booth, a Salisbury survivor, vividly depict the sacrifices made by the Wait brothers—and thousands like them—that saved the Union and gave America a new birth of freedom.

**The Story of the Battle of Shiloh** - Zachary Kent - 1991-04
Describes the second great battle of the Civil
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**Big Uncle** - David Chaltas - 2013-10
BIG UNCLE: The Saga of Martin Van Buren Bates is the story of the Kentucky Giant and Anna H. Swan, the Nova Scotia Giantess. Seen through the eyes of an unknown former student of Martin, the story reveals the life and times of Martin Van Buren Bates and his eight feet, one inch tall wife. Born in an area known as Kona, Kentucky, Big Uncle was the twelfth child of John and Sarah Bates. Martin became a teacher, captain in the confederate army, and traveled the world in different circuses. On one excursion he met Anna and the legend of the Giant Couple was born. They were married in England and the wedding was sponsored by the Queen. She even gave them gold watches to match their size and Anna received a brooch along with other finery. Follow their unique true story as seen through a distant relative who is proud to call Martin, 'Big Uncle'.

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**The Yankees' Secret Weapon** - Thomas Lowry - 2016-04-06

Civil War soldiers faced many threats: bullets, cannon balls, bayonets, scurvy, dysentery, malaria, mumps, and measles. Yet, Robert E. Lee's immortal Army of Northern Virginia lost 70,000 men to an invisible threat, one not understood until forty years after the guns fell silent. That menace was hookworm, which bled the Deep South dry, not just during the war but for generations before and after. Now for the first time, a book-length exploration of this menace clearly shows its effects not just in the American South but throughout the world. Full justice is done to the Hookworm Heroes who raised half the country from being enfeebled "poor white trash," to the productive and healthy men and women of the South today. A biologist's view of Pickett's Charge casts a whole new light on both commanders and the men who faced the Union guns, opening a window of knowledge to both Civil War buffs and general readers. Twenty-four photographs. Fully indexed.

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When the Civil War broke out, thousands of Kentuckians struggled to maintain the state's neutrality in deciding which side to support. Although Kentucky was a slaveholding state, most of the population did not wish to secede from the Union. More than 140,000 Kentucky soldiers fought on both sides, in the Eastern and Western Theaters. Some of those who emerged from these battlegrounds are among the state's favorite local heroes. Join historian and author Bryan S. Bush as he recounts the journeys of these brave men who fought to build and maintain the legacy of the Bluegrass State.

Confederate Winter - Kurt M. Vetters - 2012-07-12
Confederate Winter is historical fiction based on a true family story backed up by an affidavit in the Confederate archives in Montgomery, Alabama. The author's great, great, great grandfather, William Sweeney, fought as a
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