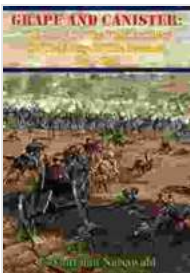


# The Story of the Field Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, 1861-1865

The field artillery of the Army of the Potomac played a significant role in the American Civil War. This book tells the story of these artillerymen, from their early training to their heroic actions on the battlefield.

The book is based on extensive research, including interviews with veterans and a close examination of primary sources. It provides a detailed and accurate account of the field artillery's role in the war.



## Grape And Canister: The Story Of The Field Artillery Of The Army Of The Potomac, 1861-1865 by L. VanLoan Naisawald

★★★★☆ 4.7 out of 5

Language : English  
File size : 4463 KB  
Text-to-Speech : Enabled  
Screen Reader : Supported  
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
Word Wise : Enabled  
Print length : 732 pages



The book is also a compelling read, filled with stories of courage, sacrifice, and camaraderie. It is a must-read for anyone interested in the American Civil War or the history of artillery.

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## **Chapter 1: The Early Days of the Field Artillery**

The field artillery of the Army of the Potomac was created in the early days of the Civil War. The first artillery units were raised in the spring of 1861, and they were quickly sent to the front lines.

The early field artillery units were not very well-trained or equipped. They were often armed with obsolete cannons, and they lacked the necessary horses and wagons to transport their equipment. As a result, they were often outmatched by the Confederate artillery.

Despite their shortcomings, the field artillery played a significant role in the early battles of the war. They provided fire support for the infantry and cavalry, and they helped to break up enemy formations.

## **Chapter 2: The Peninsula Campaign**

The Peninsula Campaign was a major Union offensive that was launched in the spring of 1862. The goal of the campaign was to capture the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia.

The field artillery played a major role in the Peninsula Campaign. They provided fire support for the infantry and cavalry, and they helped to break up enemy formations. They also played a key role in the Battle of Malvern Hill, which was one of the bloodiest battles of the war.

Despite the efforts of the field artillery, the Peninsula Campaign was a failure. The Union army was unable to capture Richmond, and it was forced to retreat.

## **Chapter 3: The Seven Days Battles**

The Seven Days Battles were a series of battles that were fought in the summer of 1862. The battles were fought between the Army of the Potomac and the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia.

The field artillery played a major role in the Seven Days Battles. They provided fire support for the infantry and cavalry, and they helped to break up enemy formations. They also played a key role in the Battle of Malvern Hill, which was one of the bloodiest battles of the war.

Despite the efforts of the field artillery, the Seven Days Battles were a defeat for the Union army. The Union army was unable to capture Richmond, and it was forced to retreat.

## **Chapter 4: The Second Battle of Bull Run**

The Second Battle of Bull Run was fought in the summer of 1862. The battle was a major victory for the Confederate army.

The field artillery played a major role in the Second Battle of Bull Run. They provided fire support for the infantry and cavalry, and they helped to break up enemy formations. They also played a key role in the Confederate victory.

The Second Battle of Bull Run was a major setback for the Union army. The defeat led to the resignation of Union commander George McClellan.

## **Chapter 5: The Battle of Antietam**

The Battle of Antietam was fought in the fall of 1862. The battle was a bloody draw, but it was a major turning point in the war.

The field artillery played a major role in the Battle of Antietam. They provided fire support for the infantry and cavalry, and they helped to break up enemy formations. They also played a key role in the Union victory.

The Battle of Antietam was a major turning point in the war. The Union victory led to the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed the slaves in Confederate-held territory.

## **Chapter 6: The Battle of Fredericksburg**

The Battle of Fredericksburg was fought in the winter of 1862-1863. The battle was a major defeat for the Union army.

The field artillery played a major role in the Battle of Fredericksburg. They provided fire support for the infantry and cavalry, and they helped to break

up enemy formations. However, they were unable to prevent the Confederate victory.

The Battle of Fredericksburg was a major setback for the Union army. The defeat led to the resignation of Union commander Ambrose Burnside.

## **Chapter 7: The Battle of Chancellorsville**

The Battle of Chancellorsville was fought in the spring of 1863. The battle was a major victory for the Confederate army.

The field artillery played a major role in the Battle of Chancellorsville. They provided fire support for the infantry and cavalry, and they helped to break up enemy formations. However, they were unable to prevent the Confederate victory.

The Battle of Chancellorsville was a major setback for the Union army. The defeat led to the resignation of Union commander Joseph Hooker.

## **Chapter 8: The Battle of Gettysburg**

The Battle of Gettysburg was fought in the summer of 1863. The battle was a major victory for the Union army.

The field artillery played a major role in the Battle of Gettysburg. They provided fire support for the infantry and cavalry, and they helped to break up enemy formations. They also played a key role in the Union victory.

The Battle of Gettysburg was a major turning point in the war. The Union



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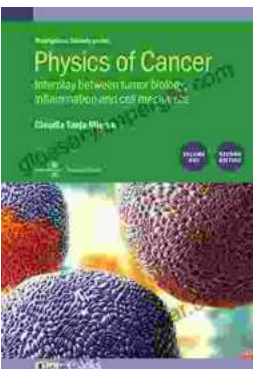
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