

Chapter 1 : Never call retreat : Lee and Grant, the final victory / |

Never Call Retreat: Lee and Grant: The Final Victory is the conclusion of an alternate history trilogy by former Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives Newt Gingrich, William R. Forstchen, and Albert S. Hanser.

The Final Victory, the third installment of the trilogy. When General Custer gets wind of the Confederates making a crossing at Frederick he races there to capture the main bridge, leading to a major confrontation between newly appointed Union General Ulysses S. Grant and Confederate General Robert E. Lee as they amass their troops for a battle that could decide the war. Despite i Newt Gingrich and William R. Despite its fictional nature, the narrative tries to emulate a historical aesthetic; listing locations and times as events unfold. However, the characters come off more as Civil War stereotypes than real people. Still, the writing shows a clear passion and reverence for the material. An entertaining what if, Never Call Retreat: The Final Victory has its moments and helps one to see the humanity and honor of the men who fought the War Between the States. Many thanks to the author for such a wonderful story. Continuing from where the last novel left off. Grant takes his newly formed command to face off Robert E. From here on in Newt Gingrich expands on what might have happened if the Confederacy had won what was originally the Union victory at Gettysburg. After the victory on the first day of Gettysburg becoming a withdraw leading to the overwhelming victory at Union Mills. Yet it claims the state of Maryland for the Confederacy causing the army to become well equipped than it had ever been to meet the Army of Potomac at Gunpowder Falls in another victory. But for every victory the Confederacy is wearing itself out. The victories are becoming Pyrrhic and with Ulysses S. Grant known for being the user of hammer tactics he brought to play against the Confederacy with Shiloh and Vicksburg in the West. He now brings to the East the same tactics. The new battles in this alternate history are vicious and as devastating as the battles in real history. The battle of Frederick is an amazing contest which begins believe it or not with a train wreck. Leading up to the epic conclusion at the Battle of Monacacy, which is fought sooner than it actually would have been and of far greater importance. The Civil War ends almost two years earlier than it would have, with just as much if not more honor and glory for the men who brought peace. God Bless You Mr. Any American Civil War buff Shelves: This writing combo works extremely well for me. There was no let down in this third book. This series as a whole was top notch. If you are not a fan of alternative history, then these novels will not change your mind. They are quite different than the actual history of this period, but for me, that is what made this series interesti This final installment of this fantastic alternative history telling of a period during the American Civil War was as tense as the first paragraph of the first book. They are quite different than the actual history of this period, but for me, that is what made this series interesting. The characters are non-fictional so if you have read any books on the Civil War, they will be familiar. How this duo combined the characters and story was quite creative. If you enjoy a good skirmish and can disassociate yourself from actual facts then you are in for a treat.

Chapter 2 : Never Call Retreat: Lee and Grant: The Final Victory by Newt Gingrich

Never Call Retreat: Lee and Grant: The Final Victory: A Novel of the Civil War by Newt Gingrich William R. Forstchen is the last entry into their impressive trilogy of the American Civil War. As one may expect the majority of the twists and turns of the book, there are definitely surprises that will either have you screaming hooray!

Please help improve it by removing unnecessary details and making it more concise. His performance is aggressive and at times sloppy, but always remains as dependable and brilliant. Commanding the largest corps, it numbered 21, men, with veteran divisions under Jubal Early 7, men, Jerome B. Robertson , 6,, R. Divided into three divisions, the officers names are not mentioned. His corps numbered close to 20, men, but were mainly green troops. Beauregard was often at odds with Lee through this campaign, and jealous. This would take its toll during the battle. On the Union side, Grant commanded all Union forces, and was directly in command of his troops sent from the west, The Army of The Susquehanna. It numbered around 16, men as well, including one division that is made up of colored troops who had never fired a shot. His second in command, James McPherson, was in charge of those troops. This Corps also had Division commanders such as Blair or Logan. At 13, men though, it was the smallest corps in the army. Made up of crack troops, this formation was the heaviest, numbering over 20, Grant also had available to him four other commands, his cavalry, under Ben Grierson and George Custer numbered close to 6, sabers. Darius Couch commanded 20, day volunteers and militia. George Sykes commanded the fragment of the once proud Army of the Potomac which numbered close to 15,, Lastly, Winfield Scott Hancock commanded the garrison of Washington, close to 43, green troops and colored from Washington. Buildup to battle The Campaign begins after Lee has smashed the Army of the Potomac at Gunpowder River and Grant has finally completed transporting his army from the west and refitting it in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Grant makes the first move, and begins to march his newly minted Army of the Susquehanna southward down the Cumberland Valley toward Virginia. He also sends a large force of Pennsylvania militia whose enlistments are about to expire under General Darius Couch with a strong cavalry screen directly toward Baltimore as a feint. Lee, in Baltimore with the Army of Northern Virginia, intuits that Grant may be moving his main body south toward Virginia, but he cannot be certain and, thus, cannot fully commit his army until his own cavalry can break through the Union cavalry screen and obtain more information about their order of battle. However, purely as a precautionary measure, Lee does agree to send a pontoon train that was captured from the Union army during the Gettysburg Campaign westward to the vicinity of Frederick, Maryland, where it would be in better position to assist in any rapid Confederate movements in that direction. While the pontoons are not of critical importance, Lee realizes that the town of Frederick itself is extremely critical. Custer quickly makes plans both for defense and for destroying critical bridges and rail facilities on the banks of the Monocacy River just east of Frederick, but, before he can complete either, Stuart arrives and immediately begins to attack. James McPherson brings his Union Corps up, driving them relentlessly. After a half hour, his entire first division was engaged. Not wanting to be a hollow wreck, Scales slowly pulled back. McPherson occupies the heights but needs reinforcements. However, Ambrose Burnside stops his corps to rest, which angers Grant. Burnside is relieved and Phillip Sheridan takes his place and tries to drive his men to the front. McPherson advances down from the crest of the Catoctins toward the town of Frederick where Lee decides to set a trap, intending to lure McPherson into the town where he can engage his isolated corps in front while sending additional forces around both flanks before Union reinforcements can arrive. Second day The next day begins with various skirmishes. Lee is dug in on a ridge to the east of the town. Grant is on a long ridge, with the town in the center. A road goes up his entire line, which is on the banks of the Monocacy. Throughout the day, the Union make small attacks but to little effect and the fighting on that day is over. Third day The third day begins with Ord assaulting a Confederate salient on the river. After a fierce artillery barrage and duel, Ord attacks and suffers heavily. The second and third divisions redouble their efforts and temporarily push the confederates back to the ridge. Lee now feels his advantage and wants to use it. Grant on the other hand decides to wait, because he has a trap on a wider scale that is now being sprung. First, he has placed all the forces in the

fortifications around Washington under the command of General Winfield Scott Hancock with orders to advance westward along the south bank of the Potomac to seize and fortify all of the crossings that Lee might use if he must retreat back to Virginia. Lee, on the other hand, with his communications to the south soon to be severed will soon have little choice but to attack and defeat Grant here at Frederick. After defeating them, he continues up the road on a two division front. The battle drags out and becomes very costly. Beauregard tries to rush the position but suffers heavily. He then tries to surround it and mass his attack that way, the same tactic he used at Shiloh in a similar position. This sector called the hornets nest, holds for hour after hour. Casualties mount as he fails to take the position. Eventually Robertson arrives and bayonet charges the position with the Texas Brigade in the thick of it. Robertson is killed and his division is torn to shreds. After hours of fighting, Ord surrenders, but not without inflicting over 10, casualties. Lee is furious with Beauregard and thinks of relieving him, for now Grant has bled Lee dry. Scores of Union are captured as Longstreet and Hood bring their forces upon the fleeing federals. Finally it seemed the road was over and there was a clear road all the way to Washington. Going up the two roads, Stuart leads the advance against guns. The assault is torn to shreds as scores fall on the road. The victory was nearly theirs until Banks and Sheridan counterattacked and made short work of the assault. The attack in Frederick was torn apart, divisions torn to shreds. Lee led the assault until taken custody of and sent to the rear. Lee nearly saw them break another time, only to meet failure. He lost over 25, men killed, wounded and captured and two of his corps commanders were lost, McPherson killed. Lee lost 25, men, half his infantry. The army of Northern Virginia. With his army fought out and short of supplies and, now, facing threats to his flanks and rear, Lee was left with no choice but to retreat back to Virginia. He first tried to retake the Potomac crossings now held by Hancock, but he was driven back. Marching westward, while attempting to hold off Grant to his north and the now rapidly advancing Sykes to the west, Lee searched for and, eventually, found an undefended crossing. He began to build the pontoon bridge, but, as the bridge neared completion, Lee again found himself pressed on all sides. First, Hancock advanced artillery to a point close enough to begin a bombardment of the bridge, which greatly slowed progress and threatened to destroy the bridge before it could even be used. Then, Sykes attacked and was able to drive right to the bridge and seize it along with a number of prisoners. Lee attempted to march the remainder of his army away, but his army was now greatly outnumbered, low on supplies and physically exhausted. After briefly considering one final, desperate attack to push Grant aside and breakout to Virginia, Lee sees the futility of it and agrees to surrender. Lee was only responsible for the Army of Northern Virginia, but its surrender became the death blow to the Confederacy. After the surrender, Grant paroled Lee and his army, and allowed them to "go home". Then, he declared a day, unilateral truce, ostensibly to give the paroled Confederates time to return home, but more so to give Confederate President Jefferson Davis time to "come to his senses" and realize the war was lost. However, Davis tried desperately to build a new army to defend Virginia and continue the fight, but his plan consisted mostly of redrafting the now-paroled Lee and his troops back into service. Without an army, Davis was left with no choice but to surrender, ending the war. Reception Kirkus Reviews said that this novel was "reasonably well-written and plausible, with excellent period photographs as a bonus.

Chapter 3 : Never Call Retreat (Audiobook) by Newt Gingrich, William R. Forstchen | theinnatdunvilla.com

A review by Anthony T. Riggio of Never Call Retreat: Lee and Grant: The Final Victory I read all three in this series of "Alternative History" and found the first two fascinating reading and all three were page turners.

Please help improve it by removing unnecessary details and making it more concise. July Learn how and when to remove this template message "The Battle of Frederick"[edit] The book picks up where the second volume, Grant Comes East left off, after the Confederate victory over the Army of the Potomac. His performance is aggressive and at times sloppy, but always remains as dependable and brilliant. Commanding the largest corps, it numbered 21, men, with veteran divisions under Jubal Early 7, men, Jerome B. Robertson , 6,, R. Divided into three divisions, the officers names are not mentioned. His corps numbered close to 20, men, but were mainly green troops. Beauregard was often at odds with Lee through this campaign, and jealous. This would take its toll during the battle. On the Union side, Grant commanded all Union forces, and was directly in command of his troops sent from the west, The Army of The Susquehanna. It numbered around 16, men as well, including one division that is made up of colored troops who had never fired a shot. His second in command, James McPherson, was in charge of those troops. This Corps also had Division commanders such as Blair or Logan. At 13, men though, it was the smallest corps in the army. Made up of crack troops, this formation was the heaviest, numbering over 20, Grant also had available to him four other commands, his cavalry, under Ben Grierson and George Custer numbered close to 6, sabers. Darius Couch commanded 20, day volunteers and militia. George Sykes commanded the fragment of the once proud Army of the Potomac which numbered close to 15,, Lastly, Winfield Scott Hancock commanded the garrison of Washington, close to 43, green troops and colored from Washington. Buildup to battle[edit] The Campaign begins after Lee has smashed the Army of the Potomac at Gunpowder River and Grant has finally completed transporting his army from the west and refitting it in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Grant makes the first move, and begins to march his newly minted Army of the Susquehanna southward down the Cumberland Valley toward Virginia. He also sends a large force of Pennsylvania militia whose enlistments are about to expire under General Darius Couch with a strong cavalry screen directly toward Baltimore as a feint. Lee, in Baltimore with the Army of Northern Virginia, intuits that Grant may be moving his main body south toward Virginia, but he cannot be certain and, thus, cannot fully commit his army until his own cavalry can break through the Union cavalry screen and obtain more information about their order of battle. However, purely as a precautionary measure, Lee does agree to send a pontoon train that was captured from the Union army during the Gettysburg Campaign westward to the vicinity of Frederick, Maryland, where it would be in better position to assist in any rapid Confederate movements in that direction. While the pontoons are not of critical importance, Lee realizes that the town of Frederick itself is extremely critical. Custer quickly makes plans both for defense and for destroying critical bridges and rail facilities on the banks of the Monocacy River just east of Frederick, but, before he can complete either, Stuart arrives and immediately begins to attack. James McPherson brings his Union Corps up, driving them relentlessly. After a half hour, his entire first division was engaged. Not wanting to be a hollow wreck, Scales slowly pulled back. McPherson occupies the heights but needs reinforcements. However, Ambrose Burnside stops his corps to rest, which angers Grant. Burnside is relieved and Phillip Sheridan takes his place and tries to drive his men to the front. McPherson advances down from the crest of the Catoctins toward the town of Frederick where Lee decides to set a trap, intending to lure McPherson into the town where he can engage his isolated corps in front while sending additional forces around both flanks before Union reinforcements can arrive. Second day[edit] The next day begins with various skirmishes. Lee is dug in on a ridge to the east of the town. Grant is on a long ridge, with the town in the center. A road goes up his entire line, which is on the banks of the Monocacy. Throughout the day, the Union make small attacks but to little effect and the fighting on that day is over. Third day[edit] The third day begins with Ord assaulting a Confederate salient on the river. After a fierce artillery barrage and duel, Ord attacks and suffers heavily. The second and third divisions redouble their efforts and temporarily push the confederates back to the ridge. Lee now feels his advantage and wants to use it. Grant on the other hand

decides to wait, because he has a trap on a wider scale that is now being sprung. First, he has placed all the forces in the fortifications around Washington under the command of General Winfield Scott Hancock with orders to advance westward along the south bank of the Potomac to seize and fortify all of the crossings that Lee might use if he must retreat back to Virginia. Lee, on the other hand, with his communications to the south soon to be severed will soon have little choice but to attack and defeat Grant here at Frederick. After defeating them, he continues up the road on a two division front. The battle drags out and becomes very costly. Beauregard tries to rush the position but suffers heavily. He then tries to surround it and mass his attack that way, the same tactic he used at Shiloh in a similar position. This sector called the hornets nest, holds for hour after hour. Casualties mount as he fails to take the position. Eventually Robertson arrives and bayonet charges the position with the Texas Brigade in the thick of it. Robertson is killed and his division is torn to shreds. After hours of fighting, Ord surrenders, but not without inflicting over 10, casualties. Lee is furious with Beauregard and thinks of relieving him, for now Grant has bled Lee dry. Scores of Union are captured as Longstreet and Hood bring their forces upon the fleeing federals. Finally it seemed the road was over and there was a clear road all the way to Washington. Going up the two roads, Stuart leads the advance against guns. The assault is torn to shreds as scores fall on the road. The victory was nearly theirs until Banks and Sheridan counterattacked and made short work of the assault. The attack in Frederick was torn apart, divisions torn to shreds. Lee led the assault until taken custody of and sent to the rear. Lee nearly saw them break another time, only to meet failure. He lost over 25, men killed, wounded and captured and two of his corps commanders were lost, McPherson killed. Lee lost 25, men, half his infantry. The army of Northern Virginia. With his army fought out and short of supplies and, now, facing threats to his flanks and rear, Lee was left with no choice but to retreat back to Virginia. He first tried to retake the Potomac crossings now held by Hancock, but he was driven back. Marching westward, while attempting to hold off Grant to his north and the now rapidly advancing Sykes to the west, Lee searched for and, eventually, found an undefended crossing. He began to build the pontoon bridge, but, as the bridge neared completion, Lee again found himself pressed on all sides. First, Hancock advanced artillery to a point close enough to begin a bombardment of the bridge, which greatly slowed progress and threatened to destroy the bridge before it could even be used. Then, Sykes attacked and was able to drive right to the bridge and seize it along with a number of prisoners. Lee attempted to march the remainder of his army away, but his army was now greatly outnumbered, low on supplies and physically exhausted. After briefly considering one final, desperate attack to push Grant aside and breakout to Virginia, Lee sees the futility of it and agrees to surrender. Lee was only responsible for the Army of Northern Virginia, but its surrender became the death blow to the Confederacy. After the surrender, Grant paroled Lee and his army, and allowed them to "go home". Then, he declared a day, unilateral truce, ostensibly to give the paroled Confederates time to return home, but more so to give Confederate President Jefferson Davis time to "come to his senses" and realize the war was lost. However, Davis tried desperately to build a new army to defend Virginia and continue the fight, but his plan consisted mostly of redrafting the now-paroled Lee and his troops back into service. Without an army, Davis was left with no choice but to surrender, ending the war. Reception[edit] Kirkus Reviews said that this novel was "reasonably well-written and plausible, with excellent period photographs as a bonus.

Chapter 4 : Never Call Retreat: Lee and Grant: The Final Victory - Wikipedia

Let me say this Gingrich and Forstchen DID NOT let their readers down, by far this was the best of the three, the three being - Gettysburg, Grant Comes East and this one Never Call Retreat. How Gingrich and Forstchen keep the story going, connecting 'all the dots' was fabulous.

Chapter 5 : Editions of Never Call Retreat: Lee and Grant: The Final Victory by Newt Gingrich

The Civil War is the American Iliad. Lincoln, Stonewall Jackson, Grant, and Lee still stand as heroic ideals, as stirring to our national memory as were the legendary Achilles and Hector to the world of the ancient Greeks.

DOWNLOAD PDF NEVER CALL RETREAT: LEE AND GRANT

Chapter 6 : Never Call Retreat: Lee and Grant: The Final Victory - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge co

Lee, desperately short of manpower, must conserve his remaining strength while maneuvering for the killing blow that will take Grant's army out of the fight and, at last, bring a final and complete victory for the South.

Chapter 7 : Never call retreat (edition) | Open Library

Editions for Never Call Retreat: Lee and Grant: The Final Victory: (Paperback published in), (Kindle Edition), (Hardcover publ.

Chapter 8 : Grant Comes East - Wikipedia

Auto Suggestions are available once you type at least 3 letters. Use up arrow (for mozilla firefox browser alt+up arrow) and down arrow (for mozilla firefox browser alt+down arrow) to review and enter to select.