SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chapter 6: The Civil War, 1861-1862

Chapter 7: The Civil War, 1863-1865

works remain among the very best, especially *This Hallowed Ground: A History of the Civil War* (Vintage, 2012 [1956]). Harry Stout asks whether the Civil War was indeed a “just war” in *Upon the Altar of the Nation: A Moral History of the Civil War* (Penguin, 2007).


The Union military effort is examined in Herman Hattaway and Archer Jones, *How the North Won* (University of Illinois Press, 1982), which is a must-read on this topic. Another insightful and compelling work is *The Union War* (Harvard University Press, 2011) by Gary
Gallagher. Other important books and essay collections also remain indispensable, especially
and Philip Shaw Paludan, *A People's Contest* : *The Union and the Civil War, 1861-1865* 
(Harper & Row, 1988), which describes a wartime North where morale often wavered but never
disintegrated.

The two wartime presidents have remained subjects of intense scrutiny. The 200th
anniversary of Abraham Lincoln’s birth spurred what was already a healthy interest in the
sixteenth president. Rising above them all is Michael Burlingame’s magisterial *Abraham
Lincoln: A Life* (2 vols., Johns Hopkins University Press, 2008), which has quickly become the
classic biography of this generation. Excellent single volume studies include David Donald,
*Lincoln* (Simon and Schuster, 1995); Ronald C. White, *A. Lincoln: A Biography* (Random
House, 2010); and Richard Carwardine, *Lincoln: A Life of Purpose and Power* (Vintage, 2007),
though the author focuses heavily on the prewar years. Older works that remain essential
include: Benjamin P. Thomas, *Abraham Lincoln* (Knopf, 1952) and Stephen B. Oates, *With
Malice Toward None: The Life of Abraham Lincoln* (Harper & Row, 1977). For treatments of
more specific topics, see Doris Kearns Goodwin, *Team of Rivals: The Political Genius of
Abraham Lincoln* (Simon & Schuster, 2005), a best-selling look at Lincoln’s ability to coopt
political opponents within his administration in support of his policies; William B. Hesseltine,
*Lincoln and the War Governors* (Knopf, 1948); T. Harry Williams, *Lincoln and His Generals*
(Knopf, 1952); and Robert V. Bruce, *Lincoln and the Tools of War* (Bobbs-Merrill, 1956). James
M. McPherson, *Abraham Lincoln and the Second American Revolution* (Oxford University
Press, 1990) contends that the Civil War was a truly revolutionary experience, and that Lincoln
was an ideal revolutionary. A splendid book of essays is G. S. Boritt, ed., *Lincoln the War

Jefferson Davis has not been lost along with the cause he led. Two excellent works by William J. Cooper, Jr., examine the Confederacy’s only president and the war he waged: Jefferson Davis, American (Knopf, 2000) and the more focused Jefferson Davis and the Civil War Era (Louisiana State University Press, 2008). William C. Davis, Jefferson Davis: The Man and the Hour (HarperCollins, 1991) and Clement Eaton, Jefferson Davis (Free Press, 1977) are splendid treatments and Frank E. Vandiver says much about Davis’s leadership in Rebel Brass: The Confederate Command System (Louisiana State University Press, 1956). More limited in scope is Steven E. Woodworth, Jefferson Davis and His Generals: The Failure of Confederate
Command in the West (University Press of Kansas, 1990), which is extremely critical of Davis’s leadership.


The only thing more difficult than getting men into the ranks was keeping them there.

Though important, desertion remains an understudied topic. The classic study by Ella Lonn, Desertion During the Civil War (University of Nebraska Press, 1998 [1928]) has held up well even though very dated. Some new interest has emerged, however, as evidenced by Mark A. Weitz’s study of disaffected soldiers from one Confederate state in A Higher Duty: Desertion among Georgia Troops during the Civil War (University of Nebraska Press, 2000), and his much broader More Damning Than Slaughter: Desertion in the Confederate Army (University of Nebraska Press, 2005). For the impact of battlefield defeats on the confidence and will of Southerners in the West, see Bradley R. Clampitt, The Confederate Heartland: Military and Civilian Morale in the Western Confederacy (Louisiana State University Press, 2011).

Wartime bureaucratic organization and logistical matters are treated in a number of invaluable books. For a good overview of the North, see Mark R. Wilson, The Business of Civil War: Military Mobilization and the State, 1861-1865 (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2006). Excellent for understanding the War Department and the North's logistical effort are Benjamin P. Thomas and Harold M. Hyman, Stanton (Knopf, 1962); Fred Albert Shannon, The Organization and Administration of the Union Army (2 vols., Arthur H. Clark, 1928); Alexander H. Meneely, The War Department, 1861 (Columbia University Press, 1928); David W. Miller, Second Only to Grant: Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs (White Mane, 2000); and Russell F. Weigley, Quartermaster General of the Union Army: A Biography of M. C. Meigs (Columbia University Press, 1959). Carl L. Davis outlines the process of Arming the Union (Kennikat, 1973). For a fascinating look at military justice within the Union armies, see Joshua E. Kastenberg’s exceptional Law in War, War as Law: Brigadier Joseph Holt and the Judge Advocate General’s Department in the Civil War and Early Reconstruction (Carolina Academic


With regard to the nature of warfare in the industrial age, Charles Royster's *The Destructive War: William Tecumseh Sherman, Stonewall Jackson, and the Americans* (Knopf,
1991) demonstrates that Sherman and Jackson, both of them "hard war" advocates, were not unusual, and that from 1861-62 onward many civilians and soldiers called for a war of terror and desolation, which helps explain why the war became so aggressively destructive. Edward Hagerman's *The American Civil War and the Origins of Modern Warfare* (Indiana University Press, 1988) argues that the mating of mass armies and the military technology spawned by the Industrial Revolution represented a new era in warfare. Environmental and cultural historians have weighed in on the destructiveness of the war in two exceptional works: Megan Kate Nelson, *Ruin Nation: Destruction in the American Civil War* (University of Georgia Press, 2012) and Lisa M. Brady, *War Upon the Land: Military Strategy and the Transformation of Southern Landscapes during the American Civil War* (University of Georgia Press, 2012). In *The Civil War and the Limits of Destruction* (Harvard University Press, 2009), Mark Neely sees the conflict as far more restrained in its conduct than historians have allowed.


Castel and Brooks D. Simpson examine *Victors in Blue: How Union Generals Fought the Confederates, Battle Each Other, and Won the Civil War* (University Press of Kansas, 2011).


Biographies on the “marquee” generals of the war have also been plentiful. Standing in a class apart are Lee, Longstreet, and Jackson for the Confederacy and Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan for the Union. Douglas Southall Freeman's *R. E. Lee* (4 vols., Scribner, 1934) and *Lee's Lieutenants* (3 vols., Scribner, 1944) are excellent sources though Freeman’s profound admiration for his subject limits their usefulness. Those desiring an antidote to Freeman need look no further than Alan T. Nolan’s highly polemical *Lee Considered: General Robert E. Lee and Civil War History* (University of North Carolina Press, 1991). Clifford Dowdey's *Lee* (Little, Brown, 1965) remains a fine single-volume study but has been eclipsed by the more measured and truly exceptional *Robert E. Lee: A Biography* (W.W. Norton, 1995) by Emory Thomas. *The Marble Man: Robert E. Lee and His Image in American Society* (Knopf, 1977) by Thomas Lawrence Connelly argues that Lee's supporters consciously stressed his strengths, minimized
the general's weaknesses, and established the foundation of the “Lost Cause” mythology. For a very good recent study of Lee’s generalship in the last two years of the war, see Ethan S. Rafuse, *Robert E. Lee and the Fall of the Confederacy, 1863-1865* (Roman & Littlefield, 2008). Two fine works cover Lee’s “Old War Horse”: William G. Piston’s excellent, *Lee's Tarnished Lieutenant: James Longstreet and His Place in Southern History* (University of Georgia Press, 1987) and Jeffrey D. Wert, *General James Longstreet: The Confederacy's Most Controversial Soldier: A Biography* (Simon & Schuster, 1993). Stonewall Jackson remains an intriguing figure and James I. Robertson, Jr. brings much-needed clarity to this enigmatic figure in his massive *Stonewall Jackson: The Man, the Soldier, the Legend* (Macmillan, 1997), which is now the standard Jackson biography. For a much briefer account see Ethan S. Rafuse, *Stonewall Jackson: A Biography* (Greenwood, 2011).

Grant has also found both friends and enemies on the shelves, starting with Bruce Catton’s classic and wonderfully written *Grant Moves South* (Little, Brown, 1960) and *Grant Takes Command* (Little, Brown, 1969). Also still useful is J. F. C. Fuller's *The Generalship of Ulysses S. Grant* (Dodd, Mead, 1929). Much less flattering or forgiving is William McFeely, *Grant: A Biography* (W.W. Norton, 2002 [1984]), which endorses the “Grant as butcher” theme. Recent scholarship has been more even-handed and offers a much needed corrective to McFeely’s indictment, especially Brooks D. Simpson, *Ulysses S. Grant: Triumph over Adversity* (Houghton Mifflin, 2000), which is an insightful and well-written *tour de force* that has quickly become the new standard biographical treatment. For his relations with his subordinates, see two companion volumes edited by Steven E. Woodworth: *Grant’s Lieutenants: From Cairo to Vicksburg* (University Press of Kansas, 2001) and *Grant’s Lieutenants: From Chattanooga to Appomattox* (University Press of Kansas, 2008). For his early development as a commander, see

The principal Union field army in the East has been well-covered. Multi-volume accounts include Bruce Catton, *The Army of the Potomac* (3 vols., Doubleday, 1951-1953) and Russel Beatie’s three volume history that follows this hard luck army through May 1862 in *The Army of the Potomac: The Birth of Command, November 1860-September 1861* (De Capo, 2002); *The Army of the Potomac: McClellan Takes Command, September 1861-February 1862* (De Capo, 2004); and *The Army of the Potomac: McClellan’s First Campaign, March-May 1862* (Savas Beatie, 2007). Jeffrey D. Wert, *Lincoln’s Sword: The Army of the Potomac* (Simon & Schuster, 2005) is a good single volume treatment. Two fine accounts of the army’s leadership are Stephen R. Taaffe, *Commanding the Army of the Potomac* (University Press of Kansas, 2006) and Warren W. Hassler, Jr., *Commanders of the Army of the Potomac* (Louisiana State University Press, 1962). Michael C. C. Adams argued that this army and its commanders suffered from a collective inferiority complex; see his *Our Masters the Rebels: A Speculation on Union Military Failure in the East, 1861-1865* (Harvard University Press, 1978). For another seemingly luckless
Eastern army, see Edward G. Longacre, *Army of Amatuers: General Benjamin F. Butler and the Army of the James, 1863-1865* (Stackpole, 1997).

Books on the Army of Northern Virginia also crowd the shelves. Without doubt the finest study yet to appear is Joseph Glatthaar, *General Lee’s Army: From Victory to Collapse* (Free Press, 2008), which captures the Confederate experience in the East by connecting the homefront with the battlefront and viewing the war from the perspective of both the general and the private. To delve more deeply into Glatthaar’s research and conclusions in this book, see his important companion work *Soldiering in the Army of Northern Virginia: A Statistical Portrait of the Troops Who Served Under Robert E. Lee* (University of North Carolina Press, 2011). J. Tracy Power examines the army from the bottom up in the last horrifying year of the war in *Lee’s Miserables: Life in the Army of Northern Virginia from the Wilderness to Appomattox* (University of North Carolina Press, 1998). Gary W. Gallagher assesses *Lee and His Army in Confederate History* (University of North Carolina Press, 2000).


Theater-specific studies have deepened our understanding of the war’s overall trajectory and outcome. For the Western Theater, see Earl J. Hess, The Civil War in the West: Victory and Defeat from the Appalachians to the Mississippi (University of North Carolina Press, 2012), which argues forcefully that the Federals won and the Confederates lost the war in the vastness of the West. Also good is Steven E. Woodworth, Decision in the Heartland: The Civil War in the West (Bison Books, 2011 [2008]). The Trans-Mississippi Theater is the subject of Alvin W. Josephy, The Civil War in the American West (Knopf, 1991) while Ray C. Colton covers The Civil War in the Western Territories: Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah (University of Oklahoma Press, 1984 [1959]). Another view of the conflict in the Far West is found in Blood & Empire: Confederate Empire in the Southwest (Texas A&M University Press, 1995) by Donald S. Frazier. For the Eastern Theater, see Brooks D. Simpson, The Civil War in the East: Struggle, Stalemate, and Victory (Praeger, 2011).

Battle and campaign studies remain extremely popular especially with general audiences and the resulting deluge of books will likely continue beyond the sesquicentennial. For campaigns and battles in the Eastern Theater from 1861-1862, see (in chronological order by campaign or battle): David Detzer, Allegiance: Fort Sumter, Charleston, and the Beginning of the Civil War (Houghton Mifflin, 2001); Maury Klein, Days of Defiance: Sumter, Secession, and the Coming of the Civil War (Knopf, 1997); Ethan S. Rafuse, A Single Grand Victory: The First Campaign and Battle of Manassas (Rowman & Littlefield, 2002); William C. Davis, Battle at
Bull Run: A History of the First Major Campaign of the Civil War (Doubleday, 1977); James Morgan, A Little Short of Boats: The Civil War Battles of Ball’s Bluff and Edwards Ferry, October 21-22, 1861 (Savas Beatie, 2011); Mark Snell, West Virginia in the Civil War: Mountaineers Are Always Free (The History Press, 2011); Clayton R. Newell, Lee vs. McClellan: The First Campaign (Regnery, 1996); Stephen Sears, To the Gates of Richmond: The Peninsula Campaign (Ticknor & Fields, 1992); Kevin Dougherty and J. Michael Moore, The Peninsula Campaign of 1862: A Military Analysis (University Press of Mississippi, 2005); Gary Gallagher, ed., The Richmond Campaign of 1862: The Peninsula and the Seven Days (University of North Carolina Press, 2000); Brian K. Burton, Extraordinary Circumstances: The Seven Days Battles (Indiana University Press, 2010); Peter Cozzens, Shenandoah 1862: Stonewall Jackson’s Valley Campaign (University of North Carolina Press, 2008); Robert G. Tanner, Stonewall in the Valley: Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson’s Shenandoah Valley Campaign, Spring 1862 (Stackpole, 1996); Robert K. Krick, Stonewall Jackson at Cedar Mountain (University of North Carolina Press, 1990); Benjamin Franklin Cooling, Counter-Thrust: From the Peninsula to the Antietam (University of Nebraska Press, 2008); John J. Hennessey, Return to Bull Run: The Campaign and Battle of Second Manassas (Simon & Schuster, 1993); Brian Jordan, Unholy Sabbath: The Battle of South Mountain in History and Memory, September 14, 1862 (Savas Beatie, 2012); John M. Priest, Before Antietam: The Battle for South Mountain (White Mane, 1992); D. Scott Hartwig, To Antietam Creek: The Maryland Campaign of September 1862 (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2012); Joseph L. Harsh, Taken at the Flood: Robert E. Lee and Confederate Strategy in the Maryland Campaign, September 1862 (Kent State University Press, 1999), which is the definitive study of the campaign to date; James V. Murfin, Gleam of Bayonets: The Battle of Antietam and Robert E. Lee’s Maryland Campaign, September 1862

Stones River: The Forgotten Conflict Between the Confederate Army of Tennessee and the Union Army of the Cumberland (Louisiana State University Press, 2012); and Peter Cozzens, No Better Place to Die: The Battle of Stones River (University of Illinois Press, 1989).


The experiences of the common soldier of the Civil War have proliferated in the years since Bell Irvin Wiley wrote the incomparable *The Life of Johnny Reb* (Bobbs-Merrill, 1943) and *The Life of Billy Yank* (Bobbs-Merrill, 1952). Newer overviews of the topic are Aaron Sheehan-Dean, ed., *The View From the Ground: Experiences of Civil War Soldiers* (University Press of Kentucky, 2006), and Paul A. Cimbala, *Soldiers North and South: The Everyday Experiences of the Men Who Fought America’s Civil War* (Fordham University Press, 2010). A number of more recent books remain indispensable for understanding the subject, particularly on the topic of soldier motivation: Gerald F. Linderman’s *Embattled Courage: The Experience of Combat in the American Civil War* (Free Press, 1987) places courage at the core of why they fought while Reid Mitchell, *Civil War Soldiers: Their Expectations and Their Experiences* (Viking, 1988) looks at the shared heritage of Northern and Southern soldiers and the importance of community and liberty in their constellation of values. The most significant work on motivation, however, remains James M. McPherson’s two pathbreaking works: *What They Fought For, 1861-1865* (Louisiana State University Press, 1994) and *For Cause and Comrades: Why Men Fought in the Civil War* (Oxford University Press, 1997), both of which argue for the centrality of ideology in


A diverse array of groups on both sides experienced the war in multiple ways and historians have taken notice. For the role of women in general, see Mary Elizabeth Massey, *Women in the Civil War* (University of Nebraska Press, 1994). Three essential works on women who went with the armies is DeAnne Blanton and Lauren M. Cook, *They Fought Like Demons:*
Women Soldiers in the American Civil War (Louisiana State University Press, 2002); Elizabeth D. Leonard, All the Daring of the Soldier: Women of the Civil War Armies (W.W. Norton, 1999); Jane E. Schultz, Women at the Front: Hospital Workers in Civil War America (University of North Carolina Press, 2004). Other must-reads on this topic are Catharine Clinton and Nina Silber, eds., Divided Houses: Gender and the American Civil War (Oxford University Press, 1992), and Drew Gilpin Faust, Mothers of Invention: Women of the Slaveholding South in the American Civil War (University of North Carolina Press, 1996). More focused monographs have added much to our understanding the varied wartime experiences and roles of Northern and Southern women. For two fine examples, see two works by Nina Silber: Daughters of the Union: Northern Women Fight the Civil War (Harvard University Press, 2005), and Gender and the Sectional Conflict (University of North Carolina Press, 2009). For a broad examination of social issues and conflicts, see Susannah J. Ural, Civil War Citizens: Race, Ethnicity, and Identity in America’s Bloodiest Conflict (New York University Press, 2010). The immigrant experience in the armies has also been the subject of several studies, though primarily focused on the North; see William L. Burton’s definitive, Melting Pot Soldiers: The Union’s Ethnic Regiments (Iowa State University Press, 1988); Susannah J. Ural, The Harp and the Eagle: Irish-American Volunteers and the Union Army, 1861-1865 (New York University Press, 2006); and Anne J. Bailey, Invisible Southerners: Ethnicity in the Civil War (University of Georgia Press, 2006). For a fascinating look at the long-term impact of a humiliating battlefield defeat on one ethnic group, see Christian B. Keller, Chancellorsville and the Germans: Nativism, Ethnicity, and Civil War Memory (Fordham University Press, 2007). The plight of Native Americans in the war has received attention in Laurence M. Hauptman, Between Two Fires: American Indians in the Civil War (Free Press, 1995), and Clarissa W. Confer, The Cherokee Nation in the Civil War

Though historians have recognized the importance of field fortifications during the war, books focusing on their impact on battles and campaigns remained scarce until the publication of Earl J. Hess’s masterful trilogy on the Eastern Theater: see *Field Armies and Fortifications in the Civil War: The Eastern Theater, 1861-1864* (University of North Carolina Press, 2005); *Trench Warfare under Grant and Lee: Field Fortifications in the Overland Campaign* (University of North Carolina Press, 2007); and *In the Trenches at Petersburg: Field Fortifications and Confederate Defeat* (University of North Carolina Press, 2009). One of the most fortified cities was the Federal capital, which is depicted in Benjamin F. Cooling, *Mr. Lincoln’s Forts: A Guide to the Civil War Defenses of Washington* (Scarecrow Press, 2009), and *Symbol, Sword, and Shield: Defending Washington During the Civil War* (White Mane, 1991).


Civil War prisons and prisoners of war has been a contentious topic in the past but some solid scholarly works have appeared. A standard work, now quite dated but still useful, is William B. Hesseltine, Civil War Prisons: A Study in War Psychology (Ohio State University Press, 1930). A more recent and good general work is Lonnie R. Speer, Portals of Hell: Military

The number and quality of works on Civil War guerrillas and guerrilla warfare has grown in the past two decades. These studies reveal that the battles between large armies were often irrelevant—but no less deadly—to those far behind the lines struggling against bloodthirsty bushwhackers and partisans. Any study of this topic must begin with Daniel E. Sutherland’s unmatched *The Savage War: The Decisive Role of Guerrillas in the American Civil War* (University of North Carolina Press, 2009), which is the standard comprehensive work on the topic not likely to be surpassed anytime soon. Both Michael Fellman's *Inside War: The

Champ Ferguson’s Civil War (Southern Illinois University Press, 2008) focus on one of the war’s most murderous yet relatively unknown guerrillas. Jay Monaghan surveys the Civil War on the Western Border, 1854-1865 (University of Nebraska Press, 1984) while Thomas Goodrich details one of the worst atrocities of the war in Bloody Dawn: The Story of the Lawrence Massacre (Kent State University Press, 1991).


Specialized studies of the Union Navy have deepened our understanding of the naval war. For books assessing Union naval officers, see Stephen R. Taaffe, Commanding Lincoln’s Navy: Union Naval Leadership During the Civil War (Naval Institute Press, 2009); Craig L. Symonds, Lincoln and His Admirals (Oxford University Press, 2008); Chester G. Hearn, Admiral David Glasgow Farragut: The Civil War Years (Naval Institute Press, 1997) and Admiral David Dixon Porter: The Civil War Years (Naval Institute Press, 1996); Charles L. Lewis, David Glasgow Farragut (2 vols., United States Naval Institute, 1941-1943); Myron J. Smith, Le Roy Fitch: The Civil War Career of a Union River Gunboat Commander (McFarland, 2007); Ari Hoogenboom, Gustavus Vasa Fox of the Union Navy: A Biography (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2008); Edward William Sloan III, Benjamin Franklin Isherwood (United States Naval Institute, 1965);


Caring for wounded and sick soldiers and sailors strained the medical personnel and resources of both sides during the war. Good studies of Civil War medicine include: Frank R. Freemon, Gangrene and Glory: Medical Care During the American Civil War (Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, 1998); Ira Rutkow, Bleeding Blue and Gray: Civil War Surgery and the Evolution of American Medicine (Random House, 2005); George Worthington Adams, Doctors in Blue: The Medical History of the Union Army in the Civil War (Louisiana State University Press, 1996 [1952]); and H. H. Cunningham, Doctors in Gray: The Confederate Medical Service (Louisiana State University Press, 1993 [1970]). For a look at the biggest killer of the war, see Paul E. Steiner Disease in the Civil War (Charles C Thomas, 1968), and especially Andrew McIlwaine Bell’s compelling Mosquito Soldiers: Malaria, Yellow Fever, and the Course of the American Civil War (Louisiana State University Press, 2010). For a fascinating look at Civil War medical thinking and practices through the lens of modern medicine, see Guy R. Hasegawa and James M. Schmidt, Years of Change and Suffering: Modern Perspectives on Civil War Medicine (Edinborough Press, 2009)

Until recently, military intelligence was one of the Civil War's least studied aspects. That changed with the publication of Edwin C. Fishel’s pathbreaking The Secret War for the Union: The Untold Story of Intelligence in the Civil War (Houghton Mifflin, 1996), which covered in great detail Union intelligence operations in the Eastern Theater from Bull Run through

The new standard general survey to consult for wartime diplomacy is Howard Jones’s exceptional *Blue and Gray Diplomacy: A History of Union and Confederate Foreign Relations* (University of North Carolina Press, 2009). The following books are also worthwhile consulting: Dean B. Mahin, *One War at a Time: The International Dimensions of the American Civil War* (Potomac Books, 1999); D. P. Crook, *The North, the South, and the Powers* (Wiley, 1974); Brian Jenkins, *Britain & the War for the Union* (2 vols., McGill-Queen's University Press, 1974-1980); Frank Lawrence Owsley, *King Cotton Diplomacy*, 2d ed. (University of Chicago Press, 1959); and Charles M. Hubbard, *The Burden of Confederate Diplomacy* (University of Tennessee Press, 1998). In *Caution and Cooperation: The American Civil War in British-American Relations* (Kent State University Press, 2008), Phillip E. Myers places the Anglo-American relationship within a broader historical context and concludes that the ever-cautious British did not come nearly as close to intervening in the Civil War as once believed. For the latest work regarding American-British relations, though the title greatly overstates the

Thomas Livermore, *Numbers and Losses in the Civil War in America, 1861-1865* (Forgotten Books, 2012 [1900]) and William Fox, *Regimental Losses in the American Civil War, 1861-1865* (Forgotten Books, 2012 [1889]) have done the grim accounting of the war. Recently, however, a researcher using 19th century census records has posited that the old accepted figure of 620,000 total dead is far too low and that the true death toll was likely more than 750,000. See J. David Hacker, “A Census-Based Count of the Civil War Dead,” *Civil War History* 57 (December 2011): 307-348. Beyond the bare statistics, historians have also tried to interpret the meaning of those deaths to those left behind. Two excellent studies on this topic are: Drew Gilpin Faust, *This Republic of Suffering: Death and the American Civil War* (Knopf, 2008), and Mark S. Schantz, *Awaiting the Heavenly Country: The Civil War and America’s Culture of Death* (Cornell University Press, 2008).