

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chapter 5: The Armed Forces and National Expansion, 1815-1860

For an overview of the Army in the antebellum era, Francis Paul Prucha, *The Sword of the Republic* (Macmillan, 1969), *Broadax and Bayonet: The Role of the United States Army in the Development of the Northwest, 1815-1860* (University of Nebraska Press, 1995, [1953]), and *A Guide to the Military Posts of the United States, 1789-1893* (State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1964) are indispensable. Equally important is Marcus Cunliffe's *Soldiers & Civilians* (Little, Brown, 1968), which discusses the professional and volunteer traditions with great insight. Two superb books dealing with the Army during this era are Edward M. Coffman's *The Old Army: A Portrait of the American Army in Peacetime, 1784-1898* (Oxford University Press, 1986) and William B. Skelton's *An American Profession of Arms: The Army Officer Corps, 1784-1861* (University Press of Kansas, 1992). An excellent in-depth examination of the complex nature of the officer corps after the War of 1812 can be found in Samuel J. Watson, *Jackson's Sword: The Army Officer Corps on the Southern Frontier, 1810-1821* (University Press of Kansas, 2012). William B. Skelton explores "The Commanding General and the Problem of Command in the United States Army, 1821-1841," *Military Affairs* 34 (December 1970), and Roger J. Spiller discusses "Calhoun's Expansive Army: The History of a Military Idea," *South Atlantic Quarterly* 79 (Spring 1980). John Niven, *John C. Calhoun and the Price of Union* (Louisiana State University Press, 1988) remains the best one-volume biography of that army reformer and politician. Crucial to the emerging professionalization was the development of a stable military educational system based on West Point. James L. Morrison, Jr., details the

evolution of *"The Best School in the World": West Point, the Pre-Civil War Years, 1833-1866* (Kent State University Press, 1986).

Robert M. Utley's *Frontiersmen in Blue: The United States Army and the Indian, 1848-1865* (Macmillan, 1967) remains an indispensable work on army in the West after the Mexican War. Also useful is Durwood Ball, *Army Regulars on the Western Frontier* (University of Oklahoma Press, 2001). William H. Goetzmann's *Army Exploration in the American West* (Yale University Press, 1959) and *Exploration and Empire* (Knopf, 1966) survey the Army's contribution to western exploration and Michael L. Tate examines *The Frontier Army in the Settlement of the West* (University of Oklahoma Press, 1999). For a more focused study, see William F. Strobebridge, *Regulars in the Redwoods: The U.S. Army in Northern California, 1852-1861* (Arthur H. Clark, 1994). But Regulars were not the only military force in the West during this period, as shown in Mary Ellen Rowe, *Bulwark of the Republic: The American Militia in Antebellum West* (Praeger, 2003). An early conflict with Plains Indians is recounted in *Blue Water Creek and the First Sioux War, 1854-1856* (University of Oklahoma Press, 2004) by R. Eli Paul.

Explaining the soldiers' frontier life and the Army's important economic impact in national development are: Robert W Frazier, *Forts and Supplies: The Role of the Army in the Economy of the Southwest, 1846-1861* (University of New Mexico Press, 1983); Robert Wooster, *Soldiers, Sutlers, & Settlers: Garrison Life on the Texas Frontier* (Texas A & M University Press, 1987); and Frank N. Schubert, *Vanguard of Expansion: Army Engineers in the Trans-Mississippi West, 1819-1879* (Historical Division, Office of the Chief of Engineers, 1970). For the experiences of a soon-to-be famous Army officer on the frontier, see Carl Coke Rister, *Robert E. Lee in Texas* (University of Oklahoma Press, 2004 [1946]).

An examination of Army exploration in the West should begin with James P. Ronda, *Beyond Lewis and Clark: The Army Explores the West* (University of Washington Press 2003). Famous Army explorers and expeditions are detailed in Stephen Ambrose, *Undaunted Courage: Meriwether Lewis, Thomas Jefferson, and the Opening of the West* (Simon & Schuster, 1996); Tom Chaffin, *Pathfinder: John Charles Fremont and the Course of American Empire* (Hill & Wang, 2002); Allan Nevins, *Fremont: Pathmarker of the West* (University of Nebraska Press, 1992 [1955]); Matthew L. Harris and Jay H. Buckley, eds., *Zebulon Pike, Thomas Jefferson, and the Opening of the American West* (University of Oklahoma Press, 2012); and *Stephen Long and American Frontier Exploration* (University of Oklahoma Press, 1995 [1980]) by Roger L. Nichols and Patrick L. Halley. For the Army's role in internal improvements, see Forest G. Hill, *Roads, Rails, & Waterways* (University of Oklahoma Press, 1957) and W. Turrentine Jackson, *Wagon Roads West* (University of California Press, 1952). Between the War of 1812 and the Civil War, Army engineers and soldiers also built and manned a series of fortifications along the coastline to repel seaborne invasions, a process that receives excellent treatment in Mark A. Smith, *Engineering Security: The Corps of Engineers and Third System Defense Policy, 1815-1861* (University of Alabama Press, 2009).

Scholars have produced some very good monographs on Andrew Jackson's Removal Policy and the Indian wars it sparked. Francis Paul Prucha details *American Indian Policy in the Formative Years* (Harvard University Press, 1962) and his *The Great Father: The United States Government the American Indian* (University of Nebraska Press, 1984) provides an excellent overview of this complex relationship. Grant Foreman wrote the standard account of *Indian Removal* (University of Oklahoma Press, 1953, new ed.) but the more recent *The Long, Bitter Trail: Andrew Jackson and the Indians* (Hill & Wang, 1993) by Anthony F. C. Wallace should

also be consulted. A good survey of *American Indian Policy in the Jacksonian Era* (University of Nebraska Press, 1975) is by Ronald N. Satz. In *Fathers and Children* (Knopf, 1975), Michael Paul Rogin argues that Indian hating and removal were the central themes in the Age of Jackson. For an engaging treatment of the seventh president's dealings with Native Americans, see Robert V. Remini, *Andrew Jackson and His Indian Wars* (Viking, 2001) and David S. Heidler and Jeanne T. Heidler, *Old Hickory's War: Andrew Jackson and the Quest for Empire* (Louisiana State University Press, 2003 [1996]).

Fine accounts of the "wars of removal" include *The Seminole Wars: America's Longest Indian Conflict* (University Press of Florida, 2004) by John Missall and Mary Lou Missall, which covers all three wars between 1817 and 1858. John K. Mahon, *History of the Second Seminole War, 1835-1842* (rev. ed., University Press of Florida, 1991) remains the best account of the most onerous of those conflicts for the Army. An excellent account of the massacre that sparked the Second Seminole War is *Dade's Last Command* (University Press of Florida, 1995) by Frank Laumer. The Black Hawk War of 1832 is covered from various perspectives in John H. Hall, *Uncommon Defense: The Black Hawk War of 1832* (University of Oklahoma Press, 2007); Patrick J. Jung, *The Black Hawk War of 1832* (University of Oklahoma Press, 2007); and Roger L. Nichols, *Black Hawk and the Warrior's Path* (Harlan Davidson, 1992). Cecil Eby's *"That Disgraceful Affair," the Black Hawk War* (Norton, 1973) is sympathetic to the Indians and especially disdainful of the volunteers. *The Second Creek War: Interethnic Conflict and Collusion on a Collapsing Frontier* (University of Nebraska Press, 2010) by John T. Ellisor provides a comprehensive study of the much-neglected yet important 1836 Creek War.

Bernard Brodie's *Sea Power in the Machine Age* (Princeton University Press, 1941) explores the relationship between the rapid technological changes in warships and strategy and

tactics. Frank M. Bennett deals with *The Steam Navy of the United States* (Greenwood, 1972 [1896]) and James Phinney Baxter III with *The Introduction of the Ironclad Warship* (Harvard University Press, 1933). Merritt Roe Smith's *Harpers Ferry Armory and the New Technology* (Cornell University Press, 1977) is a superb study of the introduction of new technology resulting in the machine production of firearms and should be supplemented by James J. Farley, *Making Arms in the Machine Age: Philadelphia's Frankford Arsenal, 1816-1870* (Pennsylvania State University Press, 1994). For the introduction of more lethal shoulder arms, see David F. Butler, *United States Firearms* (Winchester Press, 1971).

The creation of the U.S. Naval Academy and the growth of professionalism in the post-War of 1812 Navy is treated in William P. Leeman, *The Long Road to Annapolis: The Founding of the Naval Academy and the Emerging American Republic*. (University of North Carolina Press, 2010); Mark C. Hunter, *A Society of Gentlemen: Midshipman at the U.S. Naval Academy, 1845-1861* (Naval Institute Press, 2010); and Charles Todorich, *The Spirited Years: A History of the Antebellum Naval Academy* (Naval Institute Press, 1984).

For the Navy's role in fostering American interests on the west coast and abroad, excellent studies are John H. Schroeder, *Shaping a Maritime Empire: The Commercial and Diplomatic Role of the American Navy, 1829-1861* (Greenwood, 1985); David F. Long, *Gold Braid and Foreign Relations: Diplomatic Activities of U.S. Naval Officers, 1798-1883* (Naval Institute Press, 1988); and Lorraine McConaghy, *Warship under Sail: The USS Decatur in the Pacific West* (University of Washington Press, 2009). Long's "*Mad Jack*": *The Biography of Captain John Percival, USN, 1779-1862* (Greenwood, 1993) describes the career of a lesser-known officer who participated in these endeavors, and Peter Booth Wiley, *Yankees in the Land of the Gods: Commodore Perry and the Opening of Japan* (Viking, 1990); George Feifer,

Breaking Open Japan: Commodore Perry, Lord Abe, and American Imperialism in 1853 (Smithsonian, 2006); John H. Schroeder, *Matthew Calbraith Perry: Antebellum Sailor and Diplomat* (Naval Institute Press, 2001); and the excellent classic "*Old Bruin*": *Commodore Matthew C. Perry* (Little, Brown, 1967) by Samuel Eliot Morison detail the career and exploits of one of the most important officers in the antebellum Navy. Two excellent studies of naval squadrons are Robert E. Johnson, *Thence Round Cape Horn: The Story of United States Naval Forces on Pacific Station* (Naval Institute Press, 1963), and Curtis T. Henson, Jr., *Commissioners and Commodores: The East India Squadron and American Diplomacy in China* (University of Alabama Press, 1982). James C. Bradford, ed., *Captains of the Old Steam Navy: Makers of the American Naval Tradition, 1840-1880* (Naval Institute Press, 1986) contains essays on the more famous naval officers during the transition from sail to steam. For another important aspects of naval history, see and Myra C. Glenn, *Campaigns Against Corporal Punishment: Prisoners, Sailors, Women and Children in Antebellum America* (State University of New York Press, 1984).

Vincent Ponko, Jr., surveys *Ships, Seas, and Scientists: U.S. Naval Exploration and Discovery in the Nineteenth Century* (Naval Institute Press, 1974), and Charles Oscar Paullin investigates *Diplomatic Negotiations of American Naval Officers, 1778-1883* (Johns Hopkins Press, 1912). David F. Long details the attack on Quallah Battoo in "'Martial Thunder': The First Official American Armed Intervention in Asia," *Pacific Historical Review* 42 (May 1973). James E. Valle's *Rocks & Shoals* (Naval Institute Press, 1980) portrays the grim conditions aboard ship, and Harold D. Langley's *Social Reform in the United States Navy* (University of Illinois Press, 1967) tells of the efforts to ameliorate them.

Several books examine "Manifest Destiny" and the problems with England and Mexico: Frederick Merk, *Manifest Destiny and Mission in American History* (Knopf, 1963); his *The Monroe Doctrine and American Expansionism* (Knopf, 1966); and David M. Pletcher, *The Diplomacy of Annexation* (University of Missouri Press, 1973). More recent scholarship on the topic is reflected in Anders Stephanson, *Manifest Destiny: American Expansion and the Empire of Right* (Hill & Wang, 1995) and Sam W. Haynes and Christopher Morris, eds., *Manifest Destiny and Empire: American Antebellum Expansion* (Texas A&M University Press, 1998), which contains several insightful essays on military affairs. For an in-depth look at a critical period in American expansionist tendencies, see Frank L. Owsley and Gene A. Smith, *Filibusterers and Expansionists: Jeffersonian Manifest Destiny, 1800-1821* (University of Alabama Press, 1997). For an analysis of the tragic consequences of this era, see Steven E. Woodworth, *Manifest Destinies: America's Westward Expansion and the Road to the Civil War* (Alfred A. Knopf, 2010).

The War for Texas Independence remains a much-studied topic. For a good overview of the campaigns and battles, see Stephen L. Hardin, *Texian Iliad: A Military History of the Texas Revolution* (University of Texas Press, 1994). H. W. Brands, *Lone Star Nation: How a Ragged Army of Volunteers Won the Battle for Texas Independence and Changed America* (Doubleday, 2004) is a more popular history of the period. The most famous episode of the war is detailed in Richard Bruce Winders, *Sacrificed at the Alamo: Tragedy and Triumph in the Texas Revolution* (State House Press, 2004); William C. Davis, *Three Roads to the Alamo: The Lives and Fortunes of David Crockett, James Bowie, and William Barret Travis* (HarperCollins, 1998); and Randy Roberts and James S. Olson, *A Line in the Sand: The Alamo in Blood and Memory* (Free Press, 2001).

The Mexican War has often been overshadowed by the Civil War but historians have written many excellent books on various facets of the conflict. The best overall histories are Justin H. Smith, *The War with Mexico* (2 vols., Macmillan, 1919); K. Jack Bauer, *The Mexican War* (Macmillan, 1974); David A. Clary, *Eagles and Empire: The United States, Mexico, and the Struggle for a Continent* (Bantam, 2009); and John S. D. Eisenhower, *So Far from God: The U.S. War with Mexico, 1846-1848* (Random House, 1989), which is a dramatic "battles and leaders" narrative that provides insights into wartime civil-military relations and the nature of successful generalship. The political dimension of the war is narrated in a lively account entitled *The Wicked War: Polk, Clay, Lincoln and the 1846 U.S. Invasion of Mexico* (Knopf, 2012) by Amy S. Greenberg. Timothy J. Henderson contributes much to our understanding of the Mexican perspective in *A Glorious Defeat: Mexico and Its War with the United States* (Hill & Wang, 2007).

The diplomatic and military leadership of the wartime commander-in-chief has also attracted scholarly attention, including Robert W. Merry, *A Country of Vast Designs: James K. Polk, the Mexican War, and the Conquest of the American Continent* (Simon & Schuster, 2009); Thomas M. Leonard, *James K. Polk: A Clear and Unquestionable Destiny* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2000); and Sam W. Haynes, *James K. Polk and the Expansionist Impulse* (3rd ed., Longman, 2005). John C. Pinheiro examines the clashes between Polk and his generals in *Manifest Ambitions: James K. Polk and Civil-Military Relations during the Mexican War* (Praeger, 2006). For the war's major field commanders, K. Jack Bauer, *Zachary Taylor: Soldier, Planter, Statesman of Old Southwest* (Louisiana State University Press, 1985) is now the definitive biography of "Old Rough and Ready." Historians have also directed renewed attention on "Old Fuss and Feathers," most notably John S. D. Eisenhower, *Agent of Destiny: The Life*

and Times of General Winfield Scott (University of Oklahoma Press, 1999); Timothy D. Johnson, *Winfield Scott: the Quest for Military Glory* (University Press of Kansas, 1998); and Allan Peskin, *Winfield Scott and the Profession of Arms* (Kent State University Press, 2003). Edward S. Wallace's *General William Jenkins Worth* (Southern Methodist University Press, 1953) and Dwight L. Clarke's *Stephen Watts Kearny* (University of Oklahoma Press, 1961) give appropriate attention to secondary but important commanders. Also important not only for the Mexican War but for the entire era covered in this chapter is Chester L. Kieffer's *Maligned General* (Presidio Press, 1979), a biography of Thomas S. Jesup, who was the quartermaster general from 1818 to 1860. The antiwar crusade can be followed in *Mr. Polk's War* (University of Wisconsin Press, 1973) by John H. Schroeder and *Reluctant Imperialists* (Louisiana State University Press, 1980) by Ernest McPherson Lander, Jr.

Books on the war's critical battles and campaigns and how Americans waged war in Mexico have also appeared since the second edition. For the northern theater, see David Lavender, *Climax at Buena Vista: The Decisive Battle of the Mexican-American War* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2003); Christopher D. Dishman, *A Perfect Gibraltar: The Battle for Monterrey, Mexico, 1846* (University of Oklahoma Press, 2010); and Felice Flanery Lewis, *Trailing Clouds of Glory: Zachary Taylor's Mexican War Campaign and His Emerging Civil War Leaders* (University of Alabama Press, 2010), which provides both a narrative of Taylor's campaign and an assessment of the impact it had upon future Civil War officers under his command. This latter theme is also explored in Martin Dugard, *The Training Ground: Grant, Lee, Sherman, and Davis in the Mexican War, 1846-1848* (Little, Brown, 2008) Timothy D. Johnson, *A Gallant Little Army: The Mexico City Campaign* (University Press of Kansas, 2007) is an excellent source on that campaign. Brian Delay, *War of a Thousand Deserts: Indian Raids*

and the U.S.-Mexican War (Yale University Press, 2008) reveals the impact Native Americans in the borderlands had upon the conduct of the war and the American expansion. For broad view of the American land forces that fought, see Richard Bruce Winders, *Mr. Polk's Army: The American Military Experience in the Mexican War* (Texas A & M Press, 1997). K. Jack Bauer deals exclusively with the Navy's role in *Surfboats and Horse Marines* (United States Naval Institute, 1969) while Adrian George Traas, *From the Golden Gate to Mexico City: The U.S. Army Topographical Engineers in the Mexican War, 1846-1848* (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1993) tells the story of the Army's mapmakers. Two of the war's most famous units receive detailed treatment in Robert R. Miller, *Shamrock and Sword: The Saint Patrick's Battalion in the U.S.-Mexican War* (University of Oklahoma Press, 1989); Peter F. Stevens, *The Rogue's March: John Riley and the St. Patrick's Battalion* (Brassey's, 2000); and Joseph E. Chance, *Jefferson Davis's Mexican War Regiment* (University Press of Mississippi, 1991). Randy W. Hackenburg, *Pennsylvania in the War with Mexico* (White Mane Publishing, 1992) and Joseph G. Dawson, III, *Doniphan's Epic March: The 1st Missouri Volunteers in the Mexican War* (University Press of Kansas, 1999) cover the wartime experiences of volunteers from those two states. James M. McCaffrey details the soldiers' experience in the *Army of Manifest Destiny: The American Soldier in the Mexican War, 1846-1848* (New York University Press, 1992). *A Short, Offhand, Killing Affair: Soldiers and Social Conflict during the Mexican-American War.* (University of North Carolina Press, 2001) by Paul W. Foos is a fascinating study of the soldiers who fought and their attitudes towards other races as well as their individualized interpretations of "manifest destiny" that shaped their actions in enemy territory. Robert W. Johannsen's *To the Halls of the Montezumas: The Mexican War in the American Imagination* (Oxford University

Press, 1985) grapples with the questions of how Americans perceived the war and what the war meant to them.

For the diplomatic context of antebellum military activity, see Reginald C. Stuart's *United States Expansionism and British North America, 1775-1871* (University of North Carolina Press, 1988), John M. Belohlavek's *Let the Eagle Soar: The Foreign Policy of Andrew Jackson* (University of Nebraska Press, 1985), and Paul H. Bergeron's *The Presidency of James K. Polk* (University Press of Kansas, 1987).