

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chapter 6: The Civil War, 1861-1862

Chapter 7: The Civil War, 1863-1865

The scholarship devoted to the Civil War, particularly in the past two decades, has been extraordinary, both in quantity and quality. At the top of the "must read" list would be two exceptional general works by James McPherson, *Ordeal By Fire: The Civil War and Reconstruction*, (4th ed., McGraw-Hill, 2010), which places the war in a broad nineteenth-century context, devoting approximately equal attention to the prewar era, the war, and the postwar decades, and the now classic *Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era* (Oxford University Press, 1988), a masterpiece of scholarship on the war years that set the standard for the field. For an excellent traditional military history of the war, see Russell F. Weigley, *A Great Civil War: A Military and Political History* (Indiana University Press, 2000). Other outstanding surveys are Allen C. Guelzo, *Fateful Lightning: A New History of the Civil War and Reconstruction* (Oxford University Press, 2012); Charles P. Roland, *An American Iliad: The Story of the Civil War* (2nd ed., University of Kentucky Press, 2004); and Michael Fellman, Lesley Gordon, and Daniel Sutherland, *This Terrible War: The Civil War and Its Aftermath* (2nd ed., Prentice Hall, 2009). Louis Masur, *The Civil War* (Oxford University Press, 2011) is a brief yet valuable survey. Older but good multivolume works include Allan Nevins, *The War for the Union* (4 vols., Scribner, 1959-1971); Bruce Catton, *The Centennial History of the Civil War* (3 vols., Doubleday, 1961-1965); Shelby Foote, *The Civil War* (3 vols., Random House, 1958-1974); and Kenneth P. Williams, *Lincoln Finds a General: A Military Study of the Civil War* (5 vols., Macmillan, 1949-1959). For marvelous writing and trenchant observations, Bruce Catton's

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 Confederacy has had its full measure of devotion from historians. Among the best studies are William C. Davis, *Look Away! A History of the Confederate States of America* (Free Press, 2002); Frank E. Vandiver, *Their Tattered Flags* (Harper's Magazine Press, 1970), and Emory M. Thomas, *The Confederate Nation* (Harper & Row, 1979). Richard Beringer, Herman Hattaway, Archer Jones, and William N. Still, Jr. explore *Why the South Lost the Civil War* (University of Georgia Press, 1986), a topic also investigated in Gabor S. Boritt, ed., *Why the Confederacy Lost* (Oxford University Press, 1992); and Douglas B. Ball, *Financial Failure and Confederate Defeat* (University of Illinois Press, 1991). Paul D. Escott's *After Secession: Jefferson Davis and the Failure of Confederate Nationalism* (Louisiana State University Press, 1978) argued that the South lost because it never developed a vibrant nationalism that inspired people to continue resisting despite war-induced hardships, a theme further explored in Drew G. Faust, *The Creation of Confederate Nationalism: Ideology and Identity in the Civil War South* (Louisiana State University Press, 1988). Gary Gallagher challenged the notion that Confederates lack sufficient nationalism in *The Confederate War* (Harvard University Press, 1997). For the sometimes tense interactions between civilian officials and the Confederate military, see Paul D. Escott, *Military Necessity: Civil-Military Relations in the Confederacy* (Praeger, 2006).

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 David Donald, ed., *Why the North Won the Civil War* (Louisiana State University Press, 1960) 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*

President: The Gettysburg Lectures (Oxford University Press, 1992). James M. McPherson gives Lincoln high marks for his wartime leadership in *Tried by War: Abraham Lincoln as Commander-in-Chief* (Penguin, 2008). Also useful is Harold Holzer, *Lincoln on War: Our Greatest Commander-in-Chief Speaks to America* (Algonquin Books, 2011). Studying Lincoln's rapport with his senior commanders begins with T. Harry Williams' classic *Lincoln and His Generals* (Vintage, 2011 [1952]). William C. Davis examines the relationship between Union soldiers and their commander-in-chief in *Lincoln's Men: How President Lincoln Became Father to an Army and a Nation* (Free Press, 1999). More focused studies on Lincoln's most vexing civil-military relationship include Chester Hearn, *Lincoln and McClellan at War* (Louisiana State University Press, 2012) and John C. Waugh, *Lincoln and McClellan: The Troubled Partnership Between a President and His General* (Palgrave, 2011). Lincoln's direction of the war was complicated by the minefields sown by Radical Republicans in Congress, a story well-told in Bruce Tap, *Over Lincoln's Shoulder: The Committee on the Conduct of the War* (University Press of Kansas, 1998).

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.

On strategy and strategic thinking in general, see Donald Stoker, *The Grand Design: Strategy and the U.S. Civil War* (Oxford University Press, 2010) and Archer Jones, *Civil War Command & Strategy: The Process of Victory and Defeat* (Free Press, 1992). Still one of the best concise interpretations of Civil War strategy and command is Weigley's *The Great Civil War* (mentioned above). Carol Reardon, *With a Sword in One Hand and Jomini in the Other: The Problem of Military Thought in the Civil War North* (University of North Carolina Press, 2012) is an insightful and pathbreaking look at the influence of early strategic thinkers on Union strategy. For a more focused study, see Brian Holden Reid, *America's Civil War: The Operational Battlefield, 1861-1863* (Prometheus Books, 2006). Essential for understanding Confederate strategy is Joseph L. Harsh's masterful *Confederate Tide Rising: Robert E. Lee and the Making of Southern Strategy, 1861-1862* (Kent State University Press, 1998) and Archer Jones, *Confederate Strategy from Shiloh to Vicksburg* (Louisiana State University Press, 1961). Thomas Lawrence Connelly and Archer Jones examine *The Politics of Command: Factions and Ideas in Confederate Strategy* (Louisiana State University Press, 1973); and Robert G. Tanner considers *Retreat to Victory? Confederate Strategy Reconsidered* (SR Books, 2001). For the strategic importance of railroads, see George Edgar Turner, *Victory Rode the Rails* (Bobbs-Merrill, 1953) and Roger Pickenpaugh, *Rescue by Rail: Troop Transfer and the Civil War in the West* (University of Nebraska Press, 1998). An important must-read on railroads, though its scope reaches beyond wartime strategy, is William G. Thomas III, *The Iron Way: Railroads, the Civil War, and the Making of Modern America* (Yale University Press, 2011).

At the other end of the spectrum, Civil War tactics have also attracted scholarly attention. Paddy Griffith, *Battle Tactics of the Civil War* (Yale University Press, 1987) remains the standard work though also essential is Earl J. Hess, *The Rifle Musket in Civil War Combat: Myth and Reality* (University Press of Kansas, 2008). Other good works on this topic include Brent Nosworthy, *The Bloody Crucible of Courage: Fighting Methods and Combat Experience of the Civil War* (Carroll and Graf, 2003) and Grady McWhiney and Perry D. Jamieson, *Attack and Die: Civil War Military Tactics and the Southern Heritage* (University of Alabama Press, 1984), which remains an important study of tactics despite other interpretive shortcomings.

On manpower mobilization in the North, see James W. Geary's *We Need Men: The Union Draft in the Civil War* (Northern Illinois University Press, 1991), which supersedes all other books on the draft's origins, operation, and impact though Eugene C. Murdock's *One Million Men* (State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1971) remains useful. Frank J. Welcher provides a detailed account of how these men and armies were organized in *The Union Army, 1861-1865: Organization and Operations* (2 vols., Indiana University Press, 1989-1993). Draft resistance remained a troubling aspect of the mobilization effort, especially when it turned violent. Iver C. Bernstein, *The New York City Draft Riots: Their Significance for American Society and Politics in the Age of the Civil War* (Oxford University Press, 1990) and Barnett Schecter, *The Devil's Own Work: The Civil War Draft Riots and the Fight to Reconstruct America* (Walker, 2005) detail this complex and infamous uprising. Peter Levine's "Draft Evasion in the North During the Civil War, 1863-1865," *The Journal of American History* 67 (March 1981), is an important essay. For the South, Albert Burton Moore's *Conscription and Conflict in the Confederacy* (Hillary House, 1963 [1924]) remains the best discussion of the subject.

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

Press, 2011), which should be read with Elizabeth Leonard, *Lincoln's Forgotten Ally: Judge Advocate General Joseph Holt of Kentucky* (University of North Carolina Press, 2011). See also Burrus M. Carnahan, *Lincoln on Trial: Southern Civilians and the Law of War* (University Press of Kentucky, 2010).

Essential for understanding Confederate logistics are Richard D. Goff, *Confederate Supply* (Duke University Press, 1969); Charles B. Dew, *Ironmaker to the Confederacy: Joseph R. Anderson and The Tredegar Iron Works* (Yale University Press, 1966); and Frank E. Vandiver, *Ploughshares into Swords: Josiah Gorgas and Confederate Ordnance* (University of Texas Press, 1952). George Edgar Turner, *Victory Rode the Rails* (Bobbs-Merrill, 1953) considers the strategic importance of railroads while Robert C. Black examines the troubled history of *The Railroads of the Confederacy* (University of North Carolina Press, 1952). An important must-read on railroads, though its scope reaches beyond wartime strategy, is William G. Thomas III, *The Iron Way: Railroads, the Civil War, and the Making of Modern America* (Yale University Press, 2011). Charles W. Ramsdell shows the impact on civilian morale of having guns without butter in his *Behind the Lines in the Southern Confederacy* (Louisiana State University Press, 1944). Mary A. DeCredico's *Patriotism for Profit: Georgia's Urban Entrepreneurs and the Confederate War Effort* (University of North Carolina Press, 1990) describes how that state's businessmen responded to the demands of industrial-age warfare. Military-legal challenges within the Confederacy are detailed in Mark A. Weitz, *The Confederacy on Trial: The Piracy and Sequestration Cases of 1861* (University Press of Kansas, 2005).

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.

Brief sketches of every Civil War general can be found in Ezra J. Warner, *Generals in Gray* (Louisiana State University Press, 1959) and *Generals in Blue* (Louisiana State University Press, 1964). Lawrence L. Hewitt and Arthur Bergeron, eds., cover *Confederate Generals in the Western Theater: Classic Essays on America's Civil War* (3 vols., University of Tennessee Press, 2010-2011). For an excellent study of some important command relationships on both sides during the war, see Joseph T. Glatthaar, *Partners in Command: The Relationships Between Leaders in the Civil War* (Free Press, 1993). Many of the most important generals have been subjects of some very good full-length biographies. For accounts of Confederate generals see: T. Harry Williams, *P. G. T. Beauregard* (Louisiana State University Press, 1955); Grady McWhiney, *Braxton Bragg and Confederate Defeat*, Vol. I (Columbia University Press, 1969); Judith Lee Hallock, *Braxton Bragg and Confederate Defeat*, Vol. II (University of Alabama

Press, 1991); Craig L. Symonds, *Stonewall of the West: Patrick Cleburne and the Civil War* (University Press of Kansas, 1997); Brian Steel Wills, *The Confederacy's Greatest Cavalryman: Nathan Bedford Forrest* (University Press of Kansas, 1998); James I. Robertson, *General A. P. Hill: The Story of a Confederate Warrior* (Random House, 1987); Brian Craig Miller, *John Bell Hood and the Fight for Civil War Memory* (University of Tennessee Press, 2010); Richard M. McMurry, *John Bell Hood* (University Press of Kentucky, 1982); Spencer Tucker, *Brigadier General John D. Imboden: Confederate Commander in the Shenandoah* (University Press of Kentucky, 2002); Craig L. Symonds, *Joseph E. Johnston: A Civil War Biography* (Norton, 1992); Jeffrey N. Lash, *Destroyer of the Iron Horse: Joseph E. Johnston and Confederate Rail Transport, 1861-1865* (Kent State University Press, 1991); Thomas M. Settles, *John Bankhead Magruder: A Military Reappraisal* (Louisiana State University Press, 2009); Paul D. Casdorff, *Prince John Magruder: His Life and Campaigns* (Wiley, 1996); James A. Ramage, *Rebel Raider: The Life of General John Hunt Morgan* (University Press of Kentucky, 1986); Michael B. Ballard, *Pemberton: A Biography* (University Press of Mississippi, 1991); Lesley J. Gordon, *General George Pickett in Life and Legend* (University of North Carolina Press, 1998); Gary W. Gallagher, *Stephen Dodson Ramseur: Lee's Gallant General* (University of North Carolina Press, 1985); Emory M. Thomas, *Bold Dragoon: The Life of J. E. B. Stuart* (Harper & Row, 1986); and T. Michael Parrish, *Richard Taylor: Soldier Prince of Dixie* (University of North Carolina, 1992).

For the Union, see: James G. Hollandsworth, *Pretense of Glory: The Life of General Nathaniel P. Banks* (Louisiana State University Press, 1998); Stephen D. Engle, *Don Carlos Buell: Most Promising of All* (University of North Carolina Press, 1991); William Marvel, *Burnside* (University of North Carolina Press, 1991); Alice Rains Trulock, *In the Hands of*

Providence: Joshua L. Chamberlain and the American Civil War (University of North Carolina Press, 1992); Gregory J. W. Urwin, *Custer Victorious: The Civil War Battles of General George Armstrong Custer* (University of Nebraska Press, 1990); Dennis S. Lavery and Mark H. Jordan, *Iron Brigade General: John Gibbon, A Rebel in Blue* (Greenwood, 1993); William H. Leckie and Shirley Leckie, *Unlikely Warriors: General Benjamin H. Grierson and His Family* (University of Oklahoma Press, 1984); John Marszalek, *Commander of All Lincoln's Armies: A Life of Henry W. Halleck* (Harvard University Press, 2004); Stephen E. Ambrose, *Halleck* (Louisiana State University Press, 1962); David M. Jordan, *Winfield Scott Hancock: A Soldier's Life* (Indiana University Press, 1988); Walter H. Hebert, *Fighting Joe Hooker* (Bobbs-Merrill, 1944); Ethan S. Rafuse, *McClellan's War: The Failure of Moderation in the Struggle for the Union* (Indiana University Press, 2005); Stephen W. Sears, *George B. McClellan: The Young Napoleon* (Ticknor & Fields, 1988); Freeman Cleaves, *Meade of Gettysburg* (University of Oklahoma Press, 1960); Wallace J. Schutz and Walter N. Trenerry, *Abandoned by Lincoln: A Military Biography of General John Pope* (University of Illinois Press, 1990); Peter Cozzens, *General John Pope: A Life for the Nation* (University of Illinois Press, 2000); William M. Lamers, *The Edge of Glory: A Biography of General William S. Rosecrans, U.S.A.* (Louisiana State University Press, 1999 [1961]); Brian Steel Wills, *George Henry Thomas: As True as Steel* (University Press of Kansas, 2012); Christopher J. Einolf, *George Thomas: Virginian for the Union* (University of Oklahoma Press, 2007); and Francis F. McKinney, *Education in Violence: The Life of George H. Thomas* (Wayne State University Press, 1961). For internal conflicts between key Federal officers, see *The War Within the Union High Command: Politics and Generalship during the Civil War* (University Press of Kansas, 2003) by Thomas Goss. Albert

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).

The U.S. Military Academy at West Point and its shaping influence on future Civil War officers is well-covered in Wayne Wei-siang Hsieh, *West Pointers and the Civil War: The Old Army in War and Peace* (University of North Carolina Press, 2009). Works of a similar vein include John C. Waugh, *The Class of 1846: From West Point to Appomattox: Stonewall Jackson, George McClellan, and their Brothers* (Warner Books, 1994); Ralph Kirshner, *The Class of 1861: Custer, Ames, and Their Classmates after West Point* (Southern Illinois University Press, 2008); and Gerard A. Patterson, *Rebels From West Point* (Doubleday, 1987). Service in the Mexican War also influenced many future commanders, a subject explored in *Civil War Leadership and the Mexican War Experience* (University Press of Mississippi, 2011) by Kevin J. Dougherty.

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

Michael B. Ballard, *U.S. Grant: The Making of a General, 1861-1863* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2005). William T. Sherman also remains popular with historians. For the best treatment, see John Marszalek, *Sherman: A Soldier's Passion for Order* (Free Press, 1993). Much darker is Michael Fellman, *Citizen Sherman: A Life of William Tecumseh Sherman* (Random House, 1995), which wrestles with the mind of this Civil War hero. Two older yet valuable studies are Basil H. Liddell Hart, *Sherman* (Dodd, Mead, 1929), and Lloyd Lewis, *Sherman, Fighting Prophet* (Harcourt, Brace, 1932). Biographies of Philip Sheridan remain scarce and the most useful account remains Roy Morris, Jr., *Sheridan: The Life and Wars of General Phil Sheridan* (Crown, 1992). Eric J. Wittenberg, *Little Phil: A Reassessment of the Civil War Leadership of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan* (Brassey's, 2002) is far more critical of his generalship.

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 Amateurs: 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 battlefield 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).

The Confederate Army of Tennessee suffered equally hard times under equally bad leadership. See the classic works by Thomas Lawrence Connelly: *Army of the Heartland: The Army of Tennessee, 1861-1862* (Louisiana State University Press, 1967) and *Autumn of Glory: The Army of Tennessee, 1862-1865* (Louisiana State University Press, 1971). Richard M. McMurry, *Two Great Rebel Armies: An Essay in Confederate Military History* (University of North Carolina Press, 1989) unravels the reasons why the Army of Northern Virginia performed so well compared to the Army of Tennessee. For another key Rebel army, consult Jeffrey S. Prushankin, *A Crisis in Confederate Command: Edmund Kirby Smith, Richard Taylor, and the Army of the Trans-Mississippi* (Louisiana State University Press, 2005). Good surveys of three important Union armies in the Western Theater are Steven E. Woodworth, *Nothing but Victory:*

The Army of the Tennessee, 1861-1865 (Knopf, 2005); Larry J. Daniel, *Days of Glory: The Army of the Cumberland, 1861-1865* (Louisiana State University Press, 2004); and Gerald J. Prokopowics, *All For the Regiment: The Army of the Ohio, 1861-1862* (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*

(Louisiana State University Press, 2004 [1965]); James M. McPherson, *Crossroads of Freedom: Antietam, The Battle That Changed the Course of the Civil War* (Oxford University Press, 2002); Stephen B. Sears, *Landscape Turned Red: The Battle of Antietam* (Ticknor & Fields, 1983); Francis Augustin O'Reilly, *The Fredericksburg Campaign: Winter War on the Rappahannock* (Louisiana State University Press, 2003); and George C. Rable, *Fredericksburg! Fredericksburg!* (University of North Carolina Press, 2001).

For campaigns and battles in the Western Theater from 1861-1862, see (in chronological order by campaign or battle): William Garrett Piston and Richard W. Hatcher III, *Wilson's Creek: The Second Battle of the Civil War and the Men Who Fought It* (University of North Carolina Press, 2000); Nathaniel Cheairs Hughes, Jr., *The Battle of Belmont: Grant Strikes South* (University of North Carolina Press, 1991); William L. Shea and Earl J. Hess, *Pea Ridge: Civil War Campaign in the West* (University of North Carolina Press, 1992); Stephen D. Engle, *Struggle for the Heartland: The Campaigns from Fort Henry to Corinth* (University of Nebraska Press, 2001); Benjamin Franklin Cooling, *Forts Henry and Donelson: The Key to the Confederate Heartland* (University of Tennessee Press, 1987); O. Edward Cunningham, *Shiloh and the Western Campaign of 1862* (Savas Beatie, 2007); Wiley Sword, *Shiloh: Bloody April* (William Morrow, 1974); Larry J. Daniel, *Shiloh: The Battle That Changed the Civil War* (Simon & Schuster, 1997); James Lee McDonough, *Shiloh—In Hell Before Night* (University of Tennessee Press, 1983); Peter Cozzens, *The Darkest Days of the War: The Battles of Iuka and Corinth* (University of North Carolina Press, 1997); Timothy B. Smith, *Corinth 1862: Siege, Battle, Occupation* (University Press of Kansas, 2012); Kenneth W. Noe, *Perryville: The Grand Havoc of Battle* (University Press of Kentucky, 2001); William L. Shea, *Fields of Blood: The Prairie Grove Campaign* (University of North Carolina Press, 2009); Larry J. Daniel, *Battle of*

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).

For battles and campaigns in the Eastern Theater from 1863-1865, see (in chronological order by campaign or battle): Stephen Sears, *Chancellorsville* (Houghton Mifflin, 1996); Gary W. Gallagher, ed., *Chancellorsville: The Battle and Its Aftermath* (University of North Carolina Press, 1996); Daniel E. Sutherland, *Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville: The Dare Mark Campaign* (University of Nebraska Press, 1998); Ernest B. Furgurson, *Chancellorsville 1863: The Souls of the Brave* (Knopf, 1992); Edwin B. Coddington, *The Gettysburg Campaign: A Study in Command* (Charles Scribner's Sons, 1968); Steven E. Woodworth, *Beneath a Northern Sky: A Short History of the Gettysburg Campaign* (2nd ed., Rowman & Littlefield, 2008); Stephen Sears, *Gettysburg* (Houghton Mifflin, 2003); three books by Harry W. Pfanz: *Gettysburg—The First Day* (University of North Carolina Press, 2001), *Gettysburg—The Second Day* (University of North Carolina Press, 1987), and *Gettysburg—Culp's Hill and Cemetery Hill* (University of North Carolina Press, 1993); Earl J. Hess, *Pickett's Charge: The Last Attack at Gettysburg* (University of North Carolina Press, 2001); Carol Reardon, *Pickett's Charge in History and Memory* (University of North Carolina Press, 1997); Kent Masterson Brown, *Retreat from Gettysburg: Lee, Logistics, and the Pennsylvania Campaign* (University of North Carolina Press, 2005); William Glenn Robertson, *Back Door to Richmond : The Bermuda Hundred Campaign, April-June 1864* (Louisiana State University Press, 1991 [1987]); Mark Grimsley, *And Keep Moving On: The Virginia Campaign, May-June 1864* (University of Nebraska Press, 2002); Noah Andre Trudeau, *Bloody Roads South: The Wilderness to Cold Harbor, May-June, 1864* (Little, Brown, 1989); Gary W. Gallagher, ed., *The Wilderness*

Campaign (University of North Carolina Press, 1997); Edward Steere, *The Wilderness Campaign* (Stackpole, 1960); William D. Matter, *If It Takes All Summer: The Battle of Spotsylvania* (University of North Carolina Press, 1988); four books by Gordon Rhea: *The Battle of the Wilderness, May 5-6, 1864* (Louisiana State University Press, 1994), *The Battles for Spotsylvania Court House and the Road to Yellow Tavern, May 7-12, 1864* (Louisiana State University Press, 1997), *To the North Anna River: Grant and Lee, May 13-25, 1864* (Louisiana State University Press, 2000), and *Cold Harbor: Grant and Lee, May 26-June 3, 1864* (Louisiana State University Press, 2002); William C. Davis, *The Battle of New Market* (Louisiana State University Press, 1983); Frank E. Vandiver, *Jubal's Raid: General Early's Famous Attack on Washington in 1864* (University of Nebraska Press, 1992 [1960]); Benjamin F. Cooling, *Jubal Early's Raid on Washington, 1864* (Nautical & Aviation Publishing, 1989) and *The Battle That Saved Washington* (White Mane, 1997); Richard J. Sommers, *Richmond Redeemed: The Siege at Petersburg* (Doubleday, 1981); Noah Andre Trudeau, *The Last Citadel: Petersburg, Virginia, June 1864-April 1865* (Little, Brown, 1991); Earl J. Hess, *Into the Crater: The Mine Attack at Petersburg* (University of South Carolina Press, 2010); Scott C. Patchan, *Shenandoah Summer: The 1864 Valley Campaign* (University of Nebraska Press, 2007); Gary W. Gallagher, ed., *The Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1864* (University of North Carolina Press, 2006); Jeffrey D. Wert, *From Winchester to Cedar Creek: The Shenandoah Campaign of 1864* (Simon & Schuster, 1987); Rod Gragg, *Confederate Goliath: The Battle of Fort Fisher* (HarperCollins, 1991); A. Wilson Greene, *The Final Battles of the Petersburg Campaign: Breaking the Backbone of the Rebellion* (University of Tennessee Press, 2008); Chris Calkins, *The Appomattox Campaign, March 29-April 9, 1865* (H.E. Howard, 1997); and William Marvel, *Lee's Last Retreat: The Flight to Appomattox* (University of North Carolina Press, 2002).

For campaigns and battles in the Western Theater from 1863-1865, see (in chronological order by campaign or battle): Michael B. Ballard, *The War in Mississippi: Major Campaigns and Battles* (University Press of Mississippi, 2011) and *Vicksburg: The Campaign That Opened the Mississippi* (University of North Carolina Press, 2003); William L. Shea and Terrence Winschel, *Vicksburg is the Key: The Struggle for the Mississippi River* (University of Nebraska Press, 2003); Edwin C. Bearss, *The Vicksburg Campaign* (3 vols., Morningside Books, 1985-86); Lawrence L. Hewitt, *Port Hudson, Confederate Bastion on the Mississippi* (Louisiana State University Press, 1987); Steven E. Woodworth, *Six Armies in Tennessee: The Chickamauga and Chattanooga Campaigns* (University of Nebraska Press, 1998); Glenn Tucker, *Chickamauga* (Bobbs-Merrill, 1961); Steven E. Woodworth, ed., *The Chickamauga Campaign* (Southern Illinois University Press, 2010); Peter Cozzens, *This Terrible Sound: The Battle of Chickamauga* (University of Illinois, 1992) and *The Shipwreck of Their Hopes: The Battles for Chattanooga* (University of Illinois Press, 1994); Steven E. Woodworth and Charles D. Gear, eds., *The Chattanooga Campaign* (Southern Illinois University Press, 2012); Albert Castel, *Decision in the West: The Atlanta Campaign of 1864* (University Press of Kansas, 1992); Richard M. McMurry, *Atlanta 1864: Last Chance for the Confederacy* (University of Nebraska Press, 2000); James L. McDonough and James P. Jones, *War So Terrible: Sherman & Atlanta* (Norton, 1987); Samuel Carter III, *The Siege of Atlanta* (St. Martin's, 1964); Arthur W. Bergeron, Jr., *Confederate Mobile* (University Press of Mississippi, 1991); Noah Andre Trudeau, *Southern Storm: Sherman's March to the Sea* (Harper, 2008); Wiley Sword, *The Confederacy's Last Hurrah: Spring Hill, Franklin, and Nashville* (University Press of Kansas, 1993); James L. McDonough and Thomas L. Connelly, *Five Tragic Hours: The Battle of Franklin* (University of Tennessee Press, 1983); Stanley F. Horn, *The Decisive Battle of Nashville* (University of Tennessee Press,

1956); Joseph T. Glatthaar, *The March to the Sea and Beyond: Sherman's Troops in the Savannah and Carolina Campaigns* (New York University Press, 1985); John G. Barrett, *Sherman's March Through the Carolinas* (University of North Carolina Press, 1956); Mark L. Bradley, *The Battle of Bentonville: Last Stand in the Carolinas* (De Capo, 1996) and *This Astounding Close: The Road to Bennett Place* (University of North Carolina Press, 2000).

Works on various infantry, cavalry, and artillery units are not in short supply. For a few good examples, see: Stephen Z. Starr's *The Union Cavalry* (3 vols., Louisiana State University Press, 1979-1985) is a definitive account. L. Van Loan Naisawald tells about *Grape and Canister: The Story of the Field Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, 1861-1865* (Oxford University Press, 1960), and Jennings Cropper Wise describes *The Long Arm of Lee: The History of the Artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia* (Oxford University Press, 1959 reprint). Other books concentrating on the artillery or cavalry are: James C. Hazlett, Edwin Olmstead, and M. Hume Parks, *Field Artillery Weapons of the Civil War* (University of Delaware Press, 1983); Larry J. Daniel, *Cannoneers in Gray: The Field Artillery of the Army of Tennessee, 1861-1865* (University of Alabama Press, 1984); and Edward G. Longacre, *The Cavalry at Gettysburg* (Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, 1986). Among the small-unit studies, Warren Wilkinson's *Mother, May You Never See the Sights I Have Seen: The Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers in the Last Year of the Civil War* (Harper & Row, 1990) is stunningly good, but an array of others are worth reading: Richard Moe, *The Last Full Measure: The Life and Death of the First Minnesota Volunteers* (Henry Holt, 1993); Douglas Hale, *The Third Texas Cavalry in the Civil War* (University of Oklahoma Press, 1993); John J. Pullen, *The Twentieth Maine: A Volunteer Regiment in the Civil War* (Lippincott, 1957); James I. Robertson, Jr., *The Stonewall Brigade* (Louisiana State University Press, 1963); Alan Nolan, *The Iron Brigade: A Military*

History (Indiana University Press, 1994 [1975]); and Terry L. Jones, *Lee's Tigers: The Louisiana Infantry in the Army of Northern Virginia* (Louisiana State University Press, 1987). Two unique small units are described in Richard P. Weinert, *The Confederate Regular Army* (White Mane, 1991) and William H. Bragg, *Joe Brown's Army: The Georgia State Line, 1862-1865* (Mercer University Press, 1987). Also see Salvatore G. Cilella, Jr., *Upton's Regulars: The 121st New York Infantry in the Civil War* (University Press of Kansas, 2009) and Clayton R. Newell and Charles R. Schrader, *Of Duty Well and Faithfully Done: A History of the Regular Army in the Civil War* (University of Nebraska Press, 2011).

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

the array of reasons why men went to war, why they stayed in the ranks, and how they persevered in combat. On this last issue Earl J. Hess has provides an important perspective in *The Union Soldier in Battle: Enduring the Ordeal of Combat* (University Press of Kansas, 1997). Chandra Manning, *What This Cruel War Was Over: Soldiers, Slavery, and the Civil War* (Knopf, 2007) is a fascinating examination of soldier motivation on both sides founded on a close reading of the writings of enlisted personnel. Her conclusions as to why Union and Confederate soldiers went to war builds upon and deepens the findings of earlier works. Focusing specifically on Virginians is Aaron Sheehan-Dean, *Why Confederates Fought: Family and Nation in Civil War Virginia* (University of North Carolina Press, 2007). Other essential works include: Gerald J. Prokopowics, *All For the Regiment: The Army of the Ohio, 1861-1862* (University of North Carolina Press, 2000); James I. Robertson, Jr., *Soldiers Blue and Gray* (University of South Carolina Press, 1988); Reid Mitchell, *The Vacant Chair: The Northern Soldier Leaves Home* (Oxford University Press, 1993); Larry J. Daniel, *Soldiering in the Army of Tennessee: A Portrait of Life in a Confederate Army* (University of North Carolina Press, 1991); Joseph Allan Frank and George A. Reaves, *"Seeing the Elephant": Raw Recruits at the Battle of Shiloh* (Greenwood, 1989); Lorien Foote, *The Gentlemen and the Roughs: Violence, Honor, and Manhood in the Union Army* (New York University Press, 2010); and Pete Maslowski, "A Study of Morale in Civil War Soldiers," *Military Affairs* 34 (December 1970). For a look at Army's continuing struggle to restrain unruly volunteers, see Steven J. Ramold, *Baring the Iron Hand: Discipline in the Union Army* (Northern Illinois University Press, 2009). The important role of faith and religion in Civil War armies has received excellent treatment in Steven E. Woodworth, *While God is Marching On: The Religious World of Civil War Soldiers* (University Press of Kansas, 2001). Paul A. Cimballa and Randall M. Miller, eds., investigate *Union Soldiers and the*

Northern Home Front: Wartime Experiences, Postwar Adjustments (Fordham University Press, 2002), and *An Uncommon Time: The Civil War and the Northern Home Front* (Fordham University Press, 2002). Scott Reynolds Nelson and Carol Sheriff widen the lens to look at *A People at War: Civilians and Soldiers in America's Civil War* (Oxford University Press, 2007). Also useful on this topic is Joan E. Cashin, ed., *The War Was You and Me: Civilians in the American Civil War* (Princeton University Press, 2002). *Shook Over Hell: Post-Traumatic Stress, Vietnam, and the Civil War* (Harvard University Press, 1997) by Eric T. Dean details the long-term impact of Civil War combat upon veterans.

For good overviews of the role of African Americans in the war, see Noah Andre Trudeau, *Like Men of War: Black Troops in the Civil War, 1862-1865* (Little, Brown, 1998); Ira Berlin, ed., *Freedom: A Documentary History of Emancipation, 1861-1867. Series II: The Black Military Experience* (Cambridge University Press, 1982); and an excellent and diverse collection of essays in John David Smith, ed., *Black Soldiers in Blue: African American Troops in the Civil War Era* (University of North Carolina Press, 2001). Several older works remain indispensable: Benjamin Quarles, *The Negro in the Civil War* (De Capo, 1989 [1953]); James M. McPherson, *The Negro's Civil War* (Vintage, 2003 [1965]); Dudley Taylor Cornish, *The Sable Arm: Negro Troops in the Union Army, 1861-1865* (University Press of Kansas, 1987 [1956]); and Louis S. Gerteis, *From Contraband to Freedmen: Federal Policy Toward Southern Blacks, 1861-1865* (Greenwood, 1973). Also indispensable reading is Joseph T. Glatthaar's monumental study *Forged in Battle: The Civil War Alliance of Black Soldiers and White Officers* (Free Press, 1990). For Confederate treatment of black prisoners of war and subsequent retaliation, see George S. Burkhardt, *Confederate Rage, Yankee Wrath: No Quarter in the Civil War* (Southern

Illinois University Press, 2007), and Gregory J.W. Urwin, *Black Flag Over Dixie: Racial Atrocities and Reprisals in the Civil War* (Southern Illinois University Press, 2003).

African Americans serving in the Union Navy are covered in Barbara Brooks Tomblin, *Bluejackets and Contrabands: African Americans and the Union Navy* (University Press of Kentucky, 2009), and Steven J. Ramold, *Slaves, Sailors, Citizens: African Americans in the Union Navy* (Northern Illinois University Press, 2001). For the Confederacy's desperate plan to arm black slaves near war's end, see Bruce Levine, *Confederate Emancipation: Southern Plans to Free and Arms Slaves During the Civil War* (Oxford University Press, 2005). Two unique and fascinating studies examine the physical challenges confronting African Americans; see Margaret Humphreys, *Intensely Human: The Health of the Black Soldier in the American Civil War* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2008), and Jim Downs, *Sick from Freedom: African-American Illness and Suffering during the Civil War and Reconstruction* (Oxford University Press, 2012). David S. Cecelski looks at a former slave and firebrand who saw the war as a culminating moment of liberation and advanced that cause as a black recruiter and Union spy in *The Fire of Freedom: Abraham Galloway and the Slaves' Civil War* (University of North Carolina Press, 2012). For a fascinating new look at how African American participation in a major Union campaign influenced the move toward emancipation, see Glenn David Brasher, *The Peninsula Campaign and the Necessity of Emancipation: African Americans and the Fight for Freedom* (University of North Carolina Press, 2012).

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*

(University of Oklahoma Press, 2007). For violence between whites and Indians on the frontier during the war, see Duane Schultz, *Over the Earth I Come: The Great Sioux Uprising of 1862* (St. Martin's, 1993), and Stan Hoig, *The Sand Creek Massacre* (University of Oklahoma Press, 1974).

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).

Books on internal disaffection and dissent and their impact include Victoria E. Bynum, *The Long Shadow of the Civil War: Southern Dissent and Its Legacies* (University of North Carolina Press, 2010), and Frank L. Klement, *Dark Lanterns: Secret Political Societies, Conspiracies, and Treason Trails in the Civil War* (Louisiana State University Press, 1985), which provides a careful investigation of Northern wartime dissent. The best study on the Copperhead movement is Jennifer L. Weber, *Copperheads: The Rise and Fall of Lincoln's Opponents in the North* (Oxford University Press, 2006). On the opposition of the Democratic party in the North, see Frank L. Klement, *The Limits of Dissent: Clement L. Vallandigham and the Civil War* (University Press of Kentucky, 1970), and Joel Silbey, *A Respectable Minority: The*

Democratic Party in the Civil War Era (Norton, 1977). Good focused studies include Robert Sandow, *Deserter Country: Civil War Opposition in the Pennsylvania Appalachians* (Fordham University Press, 2009), and Arnold M. Shankman, *The Pennsylvania Antiwar Movement, 1861-1865* (Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, 1980). How Lincoln dealt with opposition during the war is the subject of *The Fate of Liberty: Abraham Lincoln and Civil Liberties* (Oxford University Press, 1991) by Mark E. Neely, Jr., who asserts that despite the revolutionary upheaval, the Lincoln administration did remarkably little to infringe on Northerners' civil rights. Also good on this topic is Jonathan W. White, *Abraham Lincoln and Treason in the Civil War: The Trials of John Merryman* (Louisiana State University Press, 2011), and *The Body of John Merryman: Abraham Lincoln and the Suspension of Habeas Corpus* (Harvard University Press, 2011) by Brian McGinty. The Confederacy also felt the sting of wartime discord on the battlefield and homefront, as detailed in Richard N. Current, *Lincoln's Loyalists: Union Soldiers from the Confederacy* (Northeastern University Press, 1992); Margaret Storey, *Loyalty and Loss: Alabama's Unionists in the Civil War and Reconstruction* (Louisiana State University Press, 2004); John C. Inscoe and Robert C. Kinzer, eds., *Enemies of the Country: New Perspectives on Unionists in the Civil War South* (University of Georgia Press, 2001); and Malcolm C. McMillan's *The Disintegration of a Confederate State: Three Governors and Alabama's Wartime Home Front, 1861-1865* (Mercer University Press, 1986). Georgia Lee Tatum's *Disloyalty in the Confederacy* (University of North Carolina Press, 1934) remains a classic study on this topic.

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*

Prisons of the Civil War (Stackpole, 1997). For an overview of Northern prison camps and policies, see two books by Roger Pickenpaugh: *Captives in Gray: The Civil War Prisons of the Union* (University of Alabama Press, 2009), and *Camp Chase and the Evolution of Union Prison Policy* (University of Alabama Press, 2007). For an excellent response to Southern arguments that, in relative terms, Union camps exceeded Andersonville in the scale of suffering and death, see James M. Gillispie, *Andersonvilles of the North: The Myths and Realities of Northern Treatment of Civil War Confederate Prisoners* (University of North Texas Press, 2008). Other valuable studies include: Benton McAdams, *Rebels at Rock Island: The Story of a Civil War Prison* (Northern Illinois University Press, 2000); Michael Horigan, *Elmira: Death Camp of the North* (Stackpole, 2002); and Michael P. Gray, *The Business of Captivity in the Chemung Valley: Elmira and Its Civil War Prison* (Kent State University Press, 2001). Also essential is William Marvel's magnificent and gripping account of *Andersonville: The Last Depot* (University of North Carolina Press, 1994). For an excellent new study of how and why Americans remembered, memorialized, and used Civil War prisons to advance diverse postwar agendas, see Benjamin G. Cloyd, *Haunted by Atrocity: Civil War Prisons in American Memory* (Louisiana State University Press, 2010).

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*

Guerrilla Conflict in Missouri During the American Civil War (Oxford University Press, 1989) and Stephen V. Ash's *Middle Tennessee Society Transformed, 1860-1870: War and Peace in the Upper South* (Louisiana State University Press, 1988) have made seminal contributions in understanding this unhappy subject. For other important regional studies focusing on guerrilla activity, see Brian D. McKnight, *Contested Borderland: The Civil War in Appalachian Kentucky and Virginia* (University Press of Kentucky, 2006); Sean O'Brien, *Mountain Partisans: Guerrilla Warfare in the Southern Appalachians, 1861-1865* (Praeger, 1999); Benjamin F. Cooling, *Fort Donelson's Legacy: War and Society in Kentucky and Tennessee, 1862-1863* (University of Tennessee Press, 1997), and *To the Battles of Franklin and Nashville and Beyond: Stabilization and Reconstruction in Tennessee and Kentucky, 1864-1866* (University of Tennessee Press, 2011); Noel C. Fisher, *War at Every Door: Partisan Politics & Guerrilla Violence in East Tennessee, 1860-1869* (University of North Carolina Press, 1997); Barton S. Myers, *Executing Daniel Bright: Race, Loyalty, and Guerrilla Violence in a Coastal Carolina Community, 1861-1865* (Louisiana State University Press, 2009); Wayne K. Durrill *War of Another Kind: A Southern Community in the Great Rebellion* (Oxford University Press, 1990); Thomas Goodrich, *Black Flag: Guerrilla Warfare on the Western Border, 1861-1865* (Indiana University Press, 1995); Victoria Bynum, *The Free State of Jones: Mississippi's Longest Civil War* (University of North Carolina Press, 2000); Virgil Carrington Jones, *Gray Ghosts and Rebel Raiders* (Henry Holt, 1956); Richard S. Brownlee, *Gray Ghosts of the Confederacy* (Louisiana State University Press, 1958); and Albert Castel, *The Guerrilla War* (Historical Times, Inc., 1974). Robert R. Mackey details *The Uncivil War: Irregular Warfare in the Upper South, 1861-1865* (University of Oklahoma Press, 2004) while Mark Grimsley's excellent *The Hard Hand of War: Union Military Policy Toward Southern Civilians, 1861-1865* (Cambridge University

Press, 1995) explores the evolution of Union policy toward Southern civilians and their property from “conciliation” to “directed severity” later in the war. In *Punitive War: Confederate Guerrillas and Union Reprisals* (University Press of Kansas, 2009), Clay Mountcastle examines how relentless guerrilla attacks led Union officials to respond with ever-increasing brutality and destruction, or a “warfare of frightfulness.” An intriguing approach to understanding guerrilla warfare in one key state is Mark W. Geiger, *Financial Fraud and Guerrilla Violence in Missouri’s Civil War, 1861-1865* (Yale University Press, 2010). Stephen V. Ash, *When The Yankees Came: Conflict and Chaos in the Occupied South, 1861-1865* (University of North Carolina Press, 1995) provides an excellent overview of Union occupation policy while Joseph W. Danielson focuses on one region in *War’s Desolating Scourge: The Union’s Occupation of North Alabama* (University Press of Kansas, 2012). One Union general became infamous for his counter-guerrilla methods in Tennessee; see Jonathan A. Noyalas, *My Will is Absolute Law: A Biography of Union General Robert H. Milroy* (McFarland, 2006).

For books on individual guerrillas and guerrilla units, see Albert Castel and Thomas Goodrich, *Bloody Bill Anderson: The Short, Savage Life of a Civil War Guerrilla* (Stackpole, 1998); T. J. Stiles, *Jesse James: Last Rebel of the Civil War* (Vintage, 2003); Edward H. Leslie, *The Devil Knows How to Ride: The True Story of William Clarke Quantrill and His Confederate Raiders* (De Capo, 1998); Duane Schultz, *The Life and Times of William Clarke Quantrill, 1837-1865* (St. Martins, 1996); Jeffrey D. Wert, *Mosby’s Rangers* (Simon & Schuster, 1990); James A. Ramage, *Gray Ghost of the Confederacy: The Life of John Singleton Mosby* (University Press of Kentucky, 1999); and Stephen Z. Starr, *Jennisons Jayhawkers* (Louisiana State University Press, 1973). Brian D. McKnight, *Confederate Outlaw: Champ Ferguson and the Civil War in Appalachia* (Louisiana State University Press, 2011), and Thomas D. Mays, *Cumberland Blood:*

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).

Good surveys of the naval war written by eminent Civil War scholars include James M. McPherson, *War on the Waters: The Union and Confederate Navies, 1861-1865* (University of North Carolina Press, 2012); Craig L. Symonds, *The Civil War at Sea* (Praeger, 2009); Ivan Musicant, *Divided Waters: The Naval History of the Civil War* (HarperCollins, 1995); and Spencer Tucker, *A Short History of the Civil War at Sea* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2001) and *Blue & Gray Navies: The Civil War Afloat* (Naval Institute Press, 2006). Also still useful is William M. Fowler, Jr., *Under Two Flags: The American Navy in the Civil War* (Norton, 1990), and Virgil C. Jones, *The Civil War at Sea* (3 vols., Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1960-1962). 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);

Dudley Taylor Cornish and Virginia J. Laas, *Lincoln's Lee: The Life of Samuel Phillips Lee, United States Navy, 1812-1897* (University Press of Kansas, 1986); and John Niven, *Gideon Welles* (Oxford University Press, 1973). The Union blockade is well covered in Robert M. Browning's two fine books: *From Cape Charles to Cape Fear: The North Atlantic Blockading Squadron during the Civil War* (University of Alabama Press, 1993) and *Success Is All That Was Expected: The South Atlantic Blockading Squadron during the Civil War* (Brassey's, 2002). For life onboard ship, see Michael J. Bennett, *Union Jacks: Yankee Sailors in the Civil War* (University of North Carolina Press, 2003). The most famous vessel in the Union Navy is the subject of David A. Mindell, *Iron Coffin: War, Technology, and Experience Aboard the USS Monitor* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2012), and A.A. Hoehling, *Thunder at Hampton Roads: The USS Monitor—Its Battle With the Merrimack and Its Recent Discovery* (De Capo, 1993 [1976])

The Union Navy's efforts on the western rivers are detailed in Gary D. Joiner, *Mr. Lincoln's Brown Water Navy: The Mississippi Squadron* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2007), and John D. Milligan, *Gunboats Down the Mississippi* (United States Naval Institute, 1965). Three books by Myron J. Smith focus on the ships of the "Brown Water Navy"; see *The Timberclads in the Civil War* (McFarland, 2008); *Tinclads in the Civil War: Union Light-Draught Gunboat Operations on the Western Waters, 1862-1865* (McFarland, 2009); and *The USS Carondelet: A Civil War Ironclad on Western Waters* (McFarland, 2010). For Union Navy-Army cooperation, see Rowena Reed, *Combined Operations in the Civil War* (Naval Institute Press, 1978), which argues that the Federals failed to exploit adequately their sea-power advantage, and Craig L. Symonds, *Union Combined Operations in the Civil War* (Fordham University Press, 2012).

For the South, Raimondo Luraghi provides a good *History of the Confederate Navy* (Naval Institute Press, 2006) while specialized monographs deal with various Confederate naval subjects. Some of the most valuable are William N. Still, Jr., *Confederate Shipbuilding* (University of Georgia Press, 1969) and *Iron Afloat: The Story of the Confederate Armorclads* (Vanderbilt University Press, 1971); William Morrison Robinson, Jr., *The Confederate Privateers* (Yale University Press, 1928); Milton F. Perry, *Infernal Machines: The Story of Confederate Submarine and Mine Warfare* (Louisiana State University Press, 1965); Walter E. Wilson and Gary L. McKay, *James D. Bulloch: Secret Agent and Mastermind of the Confederate Navy* (McFarland, 2012); and Frank J. Merli, *Great Britain and the Confederate Navy* (Indiana University Press, 1970). Stephen R. Wise's *Lifeline of the Confederacy: Blockade Running During the War* (University of South Carolina Press, 1988) is an excellent account, though it understates this supply line's tenuous nature and the complications that this tenuousness imposed on the South's war effort. For the remarkable journey of the first submarine in history to sink an enemy ship, see Tom Chaffin, *The H.L. Hunley: The Secret Hope of the Confederacy* (Hill & Wang, 2008). Joseph T. Durkin details the life of *Stephen R. Mallory* (University of North Carolina Press, 1954). For the *Virginia-Monitor* battle, see William C. Davis, *Duel Between the First Ironclads* (Doubleday, 1975), and Harold Holzer and Tim Mulligan, eds., *The Battle of Hampton Roads: New Perspectives on the USS Monitor and the USS Virginia* (Fordham University Press, 2006). Other useful studies of Confederate naval affairs include: Charles G. Summersell, *CSS Alabama: Builder, Captain, and Plans* (University of Alabama Press, 1985); Maxine Turner *Navy Gray: A Story of the Confederate Navy on the Chattahoochee and Apalachicola Rivers* (University of Alabama Press, 1988); Warren F. Spencer, *The Confederate Navy in Europe* (University of Alabama Press, 1983); and William S. Dudley, *Going South: U.S.*

Navy Officer Resignations & Dismissals on the Eve of the Civil War (Naval Historical Foundation, 1981). See also Craig L. Symonds, *Confederate Admiral: The Life and Wars of Franklin Buchanan* (Naval Institute Press, 1999). For an excellent dual “biography” of two of the war’s famous vessels, see William Marvel, *The Alabama and the Kearsarge: The Sailor’s Civil War* (University of North Carolina Press, 1996).

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* (Edinburgh 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

Gettysburg, and William B. Feis, *Grant's Secret Service: The Intelligence War from Belmont to Appomattox* (University of Nebraska Press, 2002), an examination of Grant's intelligence operations in the both theaters. Also valuable is Peter Maslowski, "Military Intelligence Sources during the American Civil War: A Case Study," in *The Intelligence Revolution: A Historical Perspective* (Office of Air Force History, 1991) edited by Lt. Col. Walter T. Hitchcock. Very little of scholarly merit has been written about Confederate intelligence operations, though some important operational details are provided in William A. Tidwell, James O. Hall, and David Winfred Gaddy, *Come Retribution: The Confederate Secret Service and the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln* (University Press of Mississippi, 1988), and William A. Tidwell, *April '65: Confederate Covert Action in the American Civil War* (Kent State University Press, 1995).

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

case made by the author, see Amanda Foreman's highly acclaimed *A World on Fire: Britain's Crucial Role in the American Civil War* (Random House, 2011). Also useful is Howard J. Fuller, *Clad in Iron: The American Civil War and the Challenge of British Naval Power* (Praeger, 2007). A famous diplomatic incident is portrayed in Frank Merli, *The Alabama, British Neutrality, and the American Civil War* (Indiana University Press, 2004 [1970]). In his *Union in Peril: The Crisis over British Intervention in the Civil War* (University of North Carolina Press, 1992) Howard Jones revises previous accounts by proving that the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation's immediate impact was to increase, not decrease, the chances of British intervention. His *Abraham Lincoln and a New Birth of Freedom: The Union and Slavery in the Diplomacy of the Civil War* (University of Nebraska Press, 2002) examines Lincoln's desire to restore the Union, emancipate slaves, and prevent European nations from interfering with the pursuit of those goals.

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).