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KEY=CIVIL - MASON PONCE

THE CIVIL WAR FOR DUMMIES

John Wiley & Sons

THE THREE-CORNERED WAR

THE UNION, THE CONFEDERACY, AND NATIVE PEOPLES IN THE FIGHT FOR THE WEST

Scribner **Finalist for the Pulitzer Prize in History** A dramatic, riveting, and “fresh look at a region typically obscured in accounts of the Civil War. American history buffs will relish this entertaining and eye-opening portrait” (Publishers Weekly). Megan Kate Nelson “expands our understanding of how the Civil War affected Indigenous peoples and helped to shape the nation” (Library Journal, starred review), reframing the era as one of national conflict—involving not just the North and South, but also the West. Against the backdrop of this larger series of battles, Nelson introduces nine individuals: John R. Baylor, a Texas legislator who established the Confederate Territory of Arizona; Louisa Hawkins Canby, a Union Army wife who nursed Confederate soldiers back to health in Santa Fe; James Carleton, a professional soldier who engineered campaigns

against Navajos and Apaches; Kit Carson, a famous frontiersman who led a regiment of volunteers against the Texans, Navajos, Kiowas, and Comanches; Juanita, a Navajo weaver who resisted Union campaigns against her people; Bill Davidson, a soldier who fought in all of the Confederacy's major battles in New Mexico; Alonzo Ickis, an Iowa-born gold miner who fought on the side of the Union; John Clark, a friend of Abraham Lincoln's who embraced the Republican vision for the West as New Mexico's surveyor-general; and Mangas Coloradas, a revered Chiricahua Apache chief who worked to expand Apache territory in Arizona. As we learn how these nine charismatic individuals fought for self-determination and control of the region, we also see the importance of individual actions in the midst of a larger military conflict. Based on letters and diaries, military records and oral histories, and photographs and maps from the time, "this history of invasions, battles, and forced migration shapes the United States to this day—and has never been told so well" (Pulitzer Prize-winning author T.J. Stiles).

CIVIL WAR DAY BY DAY

THE TRAGIC CLASH BETWEEN THE UNION AND THE CONFEDERACY

Chartwell Books The hardcover reference titles in the Day by Day series examine the evolution of wars in a chronological timeline, from the first skirmish to the last battle and everything in between. These books are a historical companion to each major war in the nineteenth and twentieth century. The fate of soldiers, battalions, armies, can change in the blink of an eye—with this comprehensive book readers can follow the conflicting sides in their strategy, weaponry, and policies. The Civil War was the bloodiest conflict in U.S. history, claiming the lives of over 600,000 Americans between 1861 and 1865. The Civil War Day by Day is a chronological, month-by-month approach to the conflict, allowing the reader to see at a glance the key battles on land and at sea; bloody engagements such as the First Bull Run, Antietam, Nashville, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Cold Harbor and Gettysburg. Illustrated throughout with hundreds of contemporary photographs and illustrations, this book also includes full-color maps of all the major battles and campaigns of the war. Each chapter contains boxes on the weapons that were used by both sides in the war, and the tactics that were employed on the battlefield.

THE ARMY AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1865-1877

U.S. ARMY CAMPAIGNS OF THE CIVIL WAR

Independently Published Within two months of Confederate General Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House on 9 April 1865, the Confederacy had collapsed, and its armed forces had ceased to exist. In the spring of 1865, the U.S. Army faced the unprecedented task of occupying

eleven conquered Southern states and administering "Reconstruction"-the process by which the former rebellious states would be restored to the Union. But a rapid demobilization of the Army placed the remaining occupation troops at a disadvantage almost from the start. This brochure traces the Army's law enforcement, stability, and peacekeeping roles in the South from May 1865 to the end of Reconstruction in 1877, marking a unique period in American history. During that time, the Southern states remained under military occupation, and for several years, they were also ruled by military government. Veteran Army commanders such as Philip H. Sheridan, John M. Schofield, Daniel E. Sickles, Edward R. S. Canby, and Winfield S. Hancock may have found the work of Reconstruction less dangerous than fighting the Civil War had been, but they also found it no less challenging.

SEXUAL MISBEHAVIOR IN THE CIVIL WAR

A COMPENDIUM

Xlibris Corporation Over three million young men left home, shouldered rifles, and set about killing one another in the 1860s. Behind, they left wives and sweethearts. The 50,000 books about the war have told us in meticulous detail about the strategy, tactics, weapons, uniforms, canteens, famous generals, religious beliefs, personality quirks, fortifications, battles, sieges, gunboats, medical care, and recruiting policies. The causes of the war have been endlessly analyzed. The surviving veterans wrote hundreds of memoirs, sometimes inflating their own heroism and importance. What rarely appears in this literature is any mention of sex, in spite of most soldiers being in their early twenties, a time of manly vigor. The late 19th century brought the ascendancy of Victorian prudishness and hypocrisy. The Comstock laws sent men to prison for mailing contraceptive advice. Just advice! Whatever willingness there might have been to reveal wartime hanky-panky evaporated in the tenor of the time and the admiring gaze of the veteran's growing grandchildren. The following scene would be unimaginable: the old veteran sits by the stove in the country store. His long white beard covers his tattered vest. A faded medal graces his chest. On the floor are the shavings from his most recent whittling. A tiny child pipes up: "Tell us about the war, grandpa." "Well, Jimmy, there was this pretty little whore in Memphis..." Never happen. Material collected twenty years ago resulted in the author's 1994 book, *The Story the Soldiers Wouldn't Tell - Sex in the Civil War*, which presented everything that was then known on the subject. There had been no previous book on Civil War sex. Since then, the author and his wife, Beverly, have read over 90,000 court-martials and countless letters and diary entries. What emerges is that sexual activity was far more common and public than our previous research or any memoir had ever revealed. The records come from literally every corner of the country: Key West, Washington Territory, Los Angeles, and Maine. The malfeasants are both officers and enlisted men. The victims

range from six-year girls to sixty-year old grandmothers. The soldiers carried with them lewd books and obscene photos. Even more striking is the universality of houses of prostitution. Every village and every city neighborhood has at least one such—and everybody knew it. They knew the addresses of the houses. They knew the names of the madams and the names of many of the “girls.” Most of the witnesses for the trials had visited the houses, for the usual reasons. The military police tramped through the houses, looking for deserters. Rape, thought to be rare during the war, was not that rare. An unexpected finding was that Union soldiers, who were supposedly freeing the slaves, were quick to rape black women. An even more surprising finding was that the Confederate army had a policy of not prosecuting rapists, whether the victim was black or white. The inventor of the Graham cracker had, in 1834, written a book claiming that masturbation caused severe illness, even death. This idea had taken root in the medical profession and many army doctors testified that a defendant was not guilty because of “insanity from self-abuse.” The Union army’s largest hospital listed dozens men, dead from “masturbation.” The famous ship Monitor had a thick iron turret. In other such ships, the sound-proof turret proved a convenient place for old sailors to rape young boys. A Union cavalry colonel was tried for sexually assaulted both men and women. Evidence for Civil War homosexuality was unknown until now. Even more astonishing stories appear in the records: sex with horses, sheep, even with chickens and turkeys. There are records of obscene tattoos, foul cursing by Winfield Scott Hancock, black and white mistresses of Confederate generals, even many records of “fornication and bastardy” in the little village of Gettysburg. Ads fo

FOR CAUSE AND COMRADES

WHY MEN FOUGHT IN THE CIVIL WAR

Oxford University Press General John A. Wickham, commander of the famous 101st Airborne Division in the 1970s and subsequently Army Chief of Staff, once visited Antietam battlefield. Gazing at Bloody Lane where, in 1862, several Union assaults were brutally repulsed before they finally broke through, he marveled, "You couldn't get American soldiers today to make an attack like that." Why did those men risk certain death, over and over again, through countless bloody battles and four long, awful years? Why did the conventional wisdom -- that soldiers become increasingly cynical and disillusioned as war progresses -- not hold true in the Civil War? It is to this question--why did they fight--that James McPherson, America's preeminent Civil War historian, now turns his attention. He shows that, contrary to what many scholars believe, the soldiers of the Civil War remained powerfully convinced of the ideals for which they fought throughout the conflict. Motivated by duty and honor, and often by religious faith, these men wrote frequently of their firm belief in the cause for which they fought: the principles of liberty, freedom, justice, and

patriotism. Soldiers on both sides harkened back to the Founding Fathers, and the ideals of the American Revolution. They fought to defend their country, either the Union--"the best Government ever made"--or the Confederate states, where their very homes and families were under siege. And they fought to defend their honor and manhood. "I should not lik to go home with the name of a couhard," one Massachusetts private wrote, and another private from Ohio said, "My wife would sooner hear of my death than my disgrace." Even after three years of bloody battles, more than half of the Union soldiers reenlisted voluntarily. "While duty calls me here and my country demands my services I should be willing to make the sacrifice," one man wrote to his protesting parents. And another soldier said simply, "I still love my country." McPherson draws on more than 25,000 letters and nearly 250 private diaries from men on both sides. Civil War soldiers were among the most literate soldiers in history, and most of them wrote home frequently, as it was the only way for them to keep in touch with homes that many of them had left for the first time in their lives. Significantly, their letters were also uncensored by military authorities, and are uniquely frank in their criticism and detailed in their reports of marches and battles, relations between officers and men, political debates, and morale. For Cause and Comrades lets these soldiers tell their own stories in their own words to create an account that is both deeply moving and far truer than most books on war. Battle Cry of Freedom, McPherson's Pulitzer Prize-winning account of the Civil War, was a national bestseller that Hugh Brogan, in The New York Times, called "history writing of the highest order." For Cause and Comrades deserves similar accolades, as McPherson's masterful prose and the soldiers' own words combine to create both an important book on an often-overlooked aspect of our bloody Civil War, and a powerfully moving account of the men who fought it.

SMITHSONIAN CIVIL WAR

INSIDE THE NATIONAL COLLECTION

Smithsonian Institution Smithsonian Civil War is a lavishly illustrated coffee-table book featuring 150 entries in honor of the 150th anniversary of the Civil War. From among tens of thousands of Civil War objects in the Smithsonian's collections, curators handpicked 550 items and wrote a unique narrative that begins before the war through the Reconstruction period. The perfect gift book for fathers and history lovers, Smithsonian Civil War combines one-of-a-kind, famous, and previously unseen relics from the war in a truly unique narrative. Smithsonian Civil War takes the reader inside the great collection of Americana housed at twelve national museums and archives and brings historical gems to light. From the National Portrait Gallery come rare early photographs of Stonewall Jackson and Ulysses S. Grant; from the National Museum of American History, secret messages that remained hidden inside Lincoln's gold watch for nearly 150 years; from the National Air and Space Museum, futuristic Civil

War-era aircraft designs. Thousands of items were evaluated before those of greatest value and significance were selected for inclusion here. Artfully arranged in 150 entries, they offer a unique, panoramic view of the Civil War.

ARMY AT HOME

WOMEN AND THE CIVIL WAR ON THE NORTHERN HOME FRONT

Univ of North Carolina Press Introducing readers to women whose Civil War experiences have long been ignored, Judith Giesberg examines the lives of working-class women in the North, for whom home front was a battlefield of its own. Black and white working-class women managed

TANK COMBAT IN SPAIN

ARMORED WARFARE DURING THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR 1936-1939

Casemate "...offers important insight into the employment of tanks during the war, lessons learned (or not learned) by the participating armed forces..." — *Globe at War* Although Spain had been for many years on the periphery of the great affairs of Europe, within a few months of the Civil War breaking out in 1936, three out of the four major European powers—Italy, Germany, and the Soviet Union—decided to intervene. Spain turned out to be the perfect proving ground to carry out controlled, realistic experiments with live weapons and troops. This book covers the theories of the three main contributors that provided armor to the warring parties in the civil war, how those contributions shaped combat, and how the lessons learned were then applied to tank combat in World War II. The use of tanks in the Spanish Civil War wedded traditional war to modern technology. The fighting in Spain did not offer any easy answers, however, to the question of infantry-armor cooperation, primarily because the tanks supplied were not very worthy and had been supplied in small numbers, even though the Republicans organized an 'armored division.' The situation for the tanks on the Nationalist side was so bad in practical terms that they reused captured Russian armor in their units. Tank employment in Spain did offer many lessons, but the lessons did not always lie in what was done or accomplished but precisely on what was not done and was not accomplished.

GANGRENE AND GLORY

MEDICAL CARE DURING THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

University of Illinois Press Dealing with the civil war, this title takes a close look at the battlefield doctors in whose hands rested the lives of thousands of Union and Confederate soldiers. It also examines the impact on major campaigns - Manassas, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Shiloh, Atlanta - of ignorance, understaffing, inexperience, and overcrowded hospitals.

DOCTORS IN BLUE

THE MEDICAL HISTORY OF THE UNION ARMY IN THE CIVIL WAR

The author hopes his work will not only help to illuminate certain aspects of the Civil War, and the medical sciences of that period, but will also extend public understanding of continuing problems of military medicine. The Civil War saw the beginnings of ambulance field work, the Army Nurse Corps and other organizations and practices now taken for granted. It highlighted such vexed questions as the proper relationship of line officers to medical officers, and of Regulars to "Reserves. An understanding of the origins of such questions may contribute to sane solutions in the days ahead. -- Preface

A GRAND ARMY OF BLACK MEN

LETTERS FROM AFRICAN-AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE UNION ARMY 1861-1865

Cambridge University Press The Civil War stands vivid in the collective memory of the American public. There has always been a profound interest in the subject, and specifically the participation of black Americans in and reactions to the war and the war's outcome. Almost 200,000 African-American soldiers fought for the Union in the Civil War. Although most were illiterate ex-slaves, several thousand were well-educated, free black men from the northern states. The 176 letters in this collection were written by black soldiers in the Union army during the Civil War to black and abolitionist newspapers. They provide a unique expression of the black voice that was meant for a public forum. The letters tell of the men's experiences, their fears and their hopes. They describe in detail their army days - the excitement of combat and the drudgery of digging trenches. Some letters give vivid descriptions of battle; others protest against racism; still others call eloquently for civil rights. Many describe their conviction that they are fighting not only to free the slaves but to earn equal rights as citizens. These letters give an extraordinary picture of the war and also reveal the bright expectations, hopes, and ultimately the demands that black soldiers had for the future - for themselves and for their race. As first-person documents of the Civil War, the letters are strong statements of the American dream of justice and equality, and of the human spirit.

LIKE MEN OF WAR

BLACK TROOPS IN THE CIVIL WAR, 1862-1865

Book Sales In 1862 - more than a year into the Civil War - most Americans believed that blacks did not have the courage, intelligence, or discipline to make combat soldiers. But by war's end, more than 175,000 African

Americans had served in the Union Army. From the first actions along the Mississippi River to the celebrated attack on Fort Wagner to the final skirmishes of the war, black troops more than proved their courage. Like *Men of War* recounts the complete, battle-by-battle history of these soldiers, beginning with the first unofficial ex-slave regiments and the push to organize all-black federal regiments. Drawing on newspapers, soldiers' diaries, and letters, acclaimed Civil War historian Noah Andre Trudeau offers a richly textured and unforgettable account of African-American soldiers in battle. This thoroughly researched and engaging history brings these soldiers vividly to life in their own words as they relate their battle experiences and their thoughts on the war and race.

RAILROAD GENERALSHIP: FOUNDATIONS OF CIVIL WAR STRATEGY [ILLUSTRATED EDITION]

Pickle Partners Publishing Includes 4 figures, 13 maps and 4 tables. Renowned Military Historian Dr Christopher Gabel investigates the effects of the Railroad on the strategies employed by both the Union and Confederate Generals of the Civil War. According to an old saying, "amateurs study tactics: professionals study logistics." Any serious student of the military profession will know that logistics constantly shape military affairs and sometimes even dictate strategy and tactics. This excellent monograph by Dr. Christopher Gabel shows that the appearance of the steam-powered railroad had enormous implications for military logistics, and thus for strategy, in the American Civil War. Not surprisingly, the side that proved superior in "railroad generalship," or the utilization of the railroads for military purposes, was also the side that won the war.

COLONELS IN BLUE: NEW YORK

Schiffer Publishing This book is the second in a series which will feature the colonels of the Union Army in the Civil War. Most of them were citizen soldiers from a wide variety of backgrounds. Motivated by patriotic enthusiasm and personal ambition but often lacking any real military expertise, they nevertheless offered their services in defense of the Union. Through photographs and biographical sketches their lives are now being remembered. This volume documents the colonels who commanded regiments from New York state. Volume one in the series covers the New England states.

ALL FOR THE UNION

THE CIVIL WAR DIARY & LETTERS OF ELISHA HUNT RHODES

Vintage All for the Union is the eloquent and moving diary of Elisha Hunt Rhodes, featured throughout Ken Burns' PBS documentary *The Civil War*. Rhodes enlisted into the Union Army as a private in 1861 and left it four years later as a twenty-three-year-old colonel after fighting hard and

honorably in battles from Bull Run to Appomattox. Anyone who heard these diaries excerpted in *The Civil War* will recognize his accounts of those campaigns, which remain outstanding for their clarity and detail. Most of all, Rhodes's words reveal the motivation of a common Yankee foot soldier, an otherwise ordinary young man who endured the rigors of combat and exhausting marches, short rations, fear, and homesickness for a salary of \$13 a month and the satisfaction of giving "all for the union."

HENDON BROTHERS IN THE CIVIL WAR

A DIVIDED FAMILY

William S. Hendon In late 1863, the Hendon brothers from northern Alabama went to war. Most men around them joined the Confederate Army as did James, the oldest son of William and Sarah Hendon. James joined the 10th Alabama Infantry Regiment and fought in Lee's Army of Northern Virginia against U.S. Grant's Overland Campaign of 1864, including the Wilderness, Spotsylvania and the Bloody Angle, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and the end at Appomattox. However, for the other three brothers, the Union cavalry was their choice. Robert, Jonathan and Henry joined the 1st U.S. Alabama Cavalry Regiment and fought in Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, and in the battle for Atlanta under William Tecumseh Sherman. Four brothers went to war and only three came home. This book is the story of their war-time experiences and the deep divide that came to their family as a result.

CALIFORNIO LANCERS

THE 1ST BATTALION OF NATIVE CAVALRY IN THE FAR WEST, 1863-1866

University of Oklahoma Press More than 16,000 Californians served as soldiers in the Union Army during the Civil War. One California unit, the 1st Battalion of Native Cavalry, consisted largely of Californio Hispanic volunteers from the "Cow Counties" of Southern California and the Central Coast. Out-of-work vaqueros who enlisted after drought decimated the herds they worked, the Native Cavalrymen lent the army their legendary horsemanship and carried lances that evoked both the romance of the Californios and the Spanish military tradition. *Californio Lancers*, the first detailed history of the 1st Battalion, illuminates their role in the conflict and brings new diversity to Civil War history. Author Tom Prezelski notes that the Californios, less than a generation removed from the U.S.-Mexican War, were ambivalent about serving in the Union Army, but poverty trumped their misgivings. Based on his extensive research in the service records of individual officers and enlisted men, Prezelski describes both the problems and the accomplishments of the 1st Battalion. Despite a desertion rate among enlisted men that exceeded 50 percent for some companies, and despite the feuds among its officers, the Native Cavalry was the face of federal authority in the region, and their presence helped

retain the West for the Union during the rebellion. The battalion pursued bandits, fought an Indian insurrection in northern California, garrisoned Confederate-leaning southern California, patrolled desert trails, guarded the border, and attempted to control the Chiricahua Apaches in southern Arizona. Although some ten thousand Spanish-surnamed Americans served during the Civil War, their support of the Union is almost unknown in the popular imagination. *Californio Lancers* contributes to our understanding of the Civil War in the Far West and how it transformed the Mexican-American community.

JACK HINSON'S ONE-MAN WAR

Pelican Publishing The true story of one man's reluctant but relentless war against the invaders of his country. A quiet, wealthy plantation owner, Jack Hinson watched the start of the Civil War with disinterest. Opposed to secession and a friend to Union and Confederate commanders alike, he did not want a war. After Union soldiers seized and murdered his sons, placing their decapitated heads on the gateposts of his estate, Hinson could remain indifferent no longer. He commissioned a special rifle for long-range accuracy, he took to the woods, and he set out for revenge. This remarkable biography presents the story of Jack Hinson, a lone Confederate sniper who, at the age of 57, waged a personal war on Grant's army and navy. The result of 15 years of scholarship, this meticulously researched and beautifully written work is the only account of Hinson's life ever recorded and involves an unbelievable cast of characters, including the Earp brothers, Jesse James, and Nathan Bedford Forrest.

TARNISHED SCALPELS

THE COURT-MARTIALS OF FIFTY UNION SURGEONS

Stackpole Books The Civil War surgeon faced a unique challenge: to answer to two very different authorities. On one hand, he was bound to uphold the principles of medical tradition, while on the other required to obey the regulations of the army. In the former realm, it was his duty to follow the customs and ethics of his profession and his responsibility to maximize his skills in the diagnosis and treatment of wounds and sickness. In the latter arena--a world unfamiliar to most doctors--he was to learn and follow the Articles of War, the Regulations of the Army, and the customs of military life. Not every doctor was able to rise to the challenge of these dual responsibilities and many Civil War surgeons ended up facing official sanctions for their alleged medical and/or procedural failures. It is all too easy today to look back on the medical practices of the Civil War era with the smug superiority of 135 years of hindsight. Modern medical knowledge and technology make the practices of late-nineteenth-century medicine seem downright primitive. But Civil War doctors and surgeons were no less knowledgeable than their civilian colleagues. The Civil War doctor did not

think of bacteria because no one thought of bacteria. He did not strive for a sterile operating field because that concept would not arrive for another twenty years. For the same reasons, he did not x-ray his patients or order transfusions or examine their blood for parasites or prescribe antibiotics. We know of these things, but no one in 1861-1965 did. When Civil War surgeons arrived to perform their duty, they met a challenge for which medical training could not have prepared them: doing things the army way. The two main sources of information for enlisted men, The Articles of War and the Regulations of the Army, offered little or no guidance to Civil War surgeons. The customs of the army depended on an oral tradition, a learning by experience, but a vast citizen army raised almost overnight had no collective memory--and therefore no way to inform itself. This ignorance was the basis of several court-martials. Undoubtedly, some of these surgeons were guilty of negligence, perhaps even worse. But the great majority of Civil War surgeons did their duty. Even those who fell short raise the question: Could we, with the same challenges and the same limited knowledge, have done better? -- Inside jacket flaps.

THE LOGISTICS OF MOBILIZING AND SUPPLYING THE UNION ARMY DURING THE INITIAL STAGES OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

This thesis studies the logistics involved in mobilizing and supplying the Union Army at the onset of the Civil War. The main elements discussed are the sources, procedures, and items needed for the mobilization and supply efforts. Initially, the Union relied on the States to mobilize the military with the majority of the military being militia members or volunteers. The number of volunteers declined later in the war and the Union used both the bounty system and the draft for recruitment. Eventually, the Federal Government replaced the States as the primary mobilizing entity. The military needed supplies of weapons, clothing, and food. Again the States were the primary providers of supplies. The Union later used domestic and foreign markets for supplies, but the urgency of the nation spawned fraud and corruption. Additionally, the majority of the supplies provided were not adequate for the environment of war. By the end of war, corruption decreased and quality increased. Today's military can use the actions of the Union as guidance of what to do and what not to do in the time of war. The actions of the Union during the Civil War should be used as a template for future generations.

SOLDIERS IN THE ARMY OF FREEDOM

THE 1ST KANSAS COLORED, THE CIVIL WAR'S FIRST AFRICAN AMERICAN COMBAT UNIT

University of Oklahoma Press It was 1862, the second year of the Civil War, though Kansans and Missourians had been fighting over slavery for almost a decade. For the 250 Union soldiers facing down rebel irregulars on Enoch

Toothman's farm near Butler, Missouri, this was no battle over abstract principles. These were men of the First Kansas Colored Infantry, and they were fighting for their own freedom and that of their families. They belonged to the first black regiment raised in a northern state, and the first black unit to see combat during the Civil War. Soldiers in the Army of Freedom is the first published account of this largely forgotten regiment and, in particular, its contribution to Union victory in the trans-Mississippi theater of the Civil War. As such, it restores the First Kansas Colored Infantry to its rightful place in American history. Composed primarily of former slaves, the First Kansas Colored saw major combat in Missouri, Indian Territory, and Arkansas. Ian Michael Spurgeon draws upon a wealth of little-known sources—including soldiers' pension applications—to chart the intersection of race and military service, and to reveal the regiment's role in countering white prejudices by defying stereotypes. Despite naysayers' bigoted predictions—and a merciless slaughter at the Battle of Poison Spring—these black soldiers proved themselves as capable as their white counterparts, and so helped shape the evolving attitudes of leading politicians, such as Kansas senator James Henry Lane and President Abraham Lincoln. A long-overdue reconstruction of the regiment's remarkable combat record, Spurgeon's book brings to life the men of the First Kansas Colored Infantry in their doubly desperate battle against the Confederate forces and skepticism within Union ranks.

THE MAN WHO SAVED THE UNION

ULYSSES GRANT IN WAR AND PEACE

Anchor From the two-time Pulitzer Prize finalist, bestselling historian, and author of *Our First Civil War*—a masterful biography of the Civil War general and two-term president who saved the Union twice, on the battlefield and in the White House. • “[A] splendidly written biography ... Brands does justice to one of America's most underrated presidents.” —Dallas Morning News Ulysses Grant emerges in this masterful biography as a genius in battle and a driven president to a divided country, who remained fearlessly on the side of right. He was a beloved commander in the field who made the sacrifices necessary to win the war, even in the face of criticism. He worked valiantly to protect the rights of freed men in the South. He allowed the American Indians to shape their own fate even as the realities of Manifest Destiny meant the end of their way of life. In this sweeping and majestic narrative, bestselling author H.W. Brands now reconsiders Grant's legacy and provides an intimate portrait of a heroic man who saved the Union on the battlefield and consolidated that victory as a resolute and principled political leader.

THE SIXTH CORPS

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, UNION ARMY, DURING THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

The history of a famous Union Army corps by one its members The Sixth Corps, army of the Potomac was formed in 1862 under the command of Major General William B. Franklin. Stevens, the author of this book was a serving soldier in the corps and ably complements this essential history of a Union Army fighting corps with his own personal eye-witness accounts of life on campaign and on the battlefield. This is a comprehensive account of the American Civil war from the perspective of one army corps of the Union Army. Its contents are a veritable roll of battle honours including among many-Manassas, Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Brandy Station, Shenandoah Valley, Winchester, Cedar Creek and the Appomattox campaign. An essential volume for every student of the conflict between the States.

FACES OF THE CIVIL WAR

AN ALBUM OF UNION SOLDIERS AND THEIR STORIES

JHU Press Before going off to fight in the Civil War, many soldiers on both sides of the conflict posed for a carte de visite, or visiting card, to give to their families, friends, or sweethearts. Invented in 1854 by a French photographer, the carte de visite was a small photographic print roughly the size of a modern trading card. The format arrived in America on the eve of the Civil War, which fueled intense demand for the convenient and affordable keepsakes. Considerable numbers of these portrait cards of Civil War soldiers survive today, but the experiences—and often the names—of the individuals portrayed have been lost to time. A passionate collector of Civil War-era photography, Ron Coddington became intrigued by these anonymous faces and began to research the history behind them in military records, pension files, and other public and personal documents. In *Faces of the Civil War*, Coddington presents 77 cartes de visite of Union soldiers from his collection and tells the stories of their lives during and after the war. The soldiers portrayed were wealthy and poor, educated and unschooled, native-born and immigrant, urban and rural. All were volunteers. Their personal stories reveal a tremendous diversity in their experience of war: many served with distinction, some were captured, some never saw combat while others saw little else. The lives of those who survived the war were even more disparate. While some made successful transitions back to civilian life, others suffered permanent physical and mental disabilities, which too often wrecked their families and careers. In compelling words and haunting pictures, *Faces of the Civil War* offers a unique perspective on the most dramatic and wrenching period in American history. -- Les Jensen, West Point Museum

MUSIC OF THE CIVIL WAR ERA

Greenwood Publishing Group Examines the popular songs of the Civil War and those who composed and played them, includes biographies of musicians of the era and a dictionary of Civil War music.

ARMY LIFE

A PRIVATE'S REMINISCENCES OF THE CIVIL WAR

THE CHICKAMAUGA CAMPAIGN

SIU Press From mid-August to mid-September 1863, Union major general William S. Rosecrans's Army of the Cumberland maneuvered from Tennessee to north Georgia in a bid to rout Confederate general Braxton Bragg's Army of Tennessee and blaze the way for further Union advances. Meanwhile, Confederate reinforcements bolstered the numbers of the Army of Tennessee, and by the time the two armies met at the Battle of Chickamauga, in northern Georgia, the Confederates had gained numerical superiority. Although the Confederacy won its only major victory west of the Appalachians, it failed to achieve the truly decisive results many high-ranking Confederates expected. In *The Chickamauga Campaign*, Steven E. Woodworth assembles eight thought-provoking new essays from an impressive group of authors to offer new insight into the complex reasons for this substantial, yet ultimately barren, Confederate victory. This broad collection covers every angle of the campaign, from its prelude to its denouement, from the points of view of key players of all ranks on both sides. In addition to analyzing the actions taken by Union leaders Thomas L. Crittenden, Alexander McCook, and James S. Negley, and Confederate commanders Braxton Bragg, Patrick Cleburne, Daniel Harvey Hill, Thomas C. Hindman, James Longstreet, and Alexander P. Stewart, the book probes the campaign's impact on morale in the North and South, and concludes with an essay on the campaign's place in Civil War memory. The final essay pays particular attention to Union veteran Henry Van Ness Boynton, the founder and developer of Chickamauga and Chattanooga State Military Park, whose achievements helped shape how the campaign would be remembered. This second volume in the *Civil War Campaigns in the Heartland* series provides a profound understanding of the campaign's details as well as its significance to Civil War history. Contributors: John R. Lundberg Alexander Mendoza David Powell Ethan S. Rafuse William G. Robertson Timothy B. Smith Lee White Steven E. Woodworth

MISSOURI'S WAR

THE CIVIL WAR IN DOCUMENTS

Ohio University Press Civil War Missouri stood at the crossroads of America. As the most Southern-leaning state in the Middle West, Missouri faced a

unique dilemma. The state formed the gateway between east and west, as well as one of the borders between the two contending armies. Moreover, because Missouri was the only slave state in the Great Interior, the conflicts that were tearing the nation apart were also starkly evident within the state. Deep divisions between Southern and Union supporters, as well as guerrilla violence on the western border, created a terrible situation for civilians who lived through the attacks of bushwhackers and Jayhawkers. The documents collected in Missouri's War reveal what factors motivated Missourians to remain loyal to the Union or to fight for the Confederacy, how they coped with their internal divisions and conflicts, and how they experienced the end of slavery in the state. Private letters, diary entries, song lyrics, official Union and Confederate army reports, newspaper editorials, and sermons illuminate the war within and across Missouri's borders. Missouri's War also highlights the experience of free and enslaved African Americans before the war, as enlisted Union soldiers, and in their effort to gain rights after the end of the war. Although the collection focuses primarily on the war years, several documents highlight both the national sectional conflict that led to the outbreak of violence and the effort to reunite the conflicting forces in Missouri after the war.

THE CIVIL WAR IN THE EAST

STRUGGLE, STALEMATE, AND VICTORY

ABC-CLIO For all the literature about Civil War military operations and leadership, precious little has been written about strategy, particularly in what has become known as the eastern theater. Yet it is in this theater where the interaction of geography and logistics, politics and public opinion, battlefield and home front, and the conduct of military operations and civil-military relations can be highlighted in sharp relief. With opposing capitals barely 100 miles apart and with the Chesapeake Bay/tidewater area offering Union generals the same sorts of opportunities sought by Confederate leaders in the Shenandoah Valley, geography shaped military operations in fundamental ways: the very rivers that obstructed Union overland advances offered them the chance to outflank Confederate-prepared positions. If the proximity of the enemy capital proved too tempting to pass up, generals on each side were aware that a major mishap could lead to an enemy parade down the streets of their own capital city. Presidents, politicians, and the press peeked over the shoulders of military commanders, some of who were not reluctant to engage in their own intrigues as they promoted their own fortunes. The Civil War in the East does not rest upon new primary sources or an extensive rummaging through the mountains of material already available. Rather, it takes a fresh look at military operations and the assumptions that shaped them, and offers a more integrated interpretation of military operations that shows how politics, public perception, geography, and logistics shaped the course of military operations in the East. The eastern

theater was indeed a theater of decision (and indecision), precisely because people believed that it was important. The presence of the capitals raised the stakes of victory and defeat; at a time when people viewed war in terms of decisive battles, the anticipation of victory followed by disappointment and persistent strategic stalemate characterized the course of events in the East.

EYE OF THE STORM

A CIVIL WAR ODYSSEY

New York ; Toronto : Free Press **A vividly illustrated chronicle of the Civil War, written by a Union mapmaker who witnessed the worst of the war firsthand, includes his experiences during a two-year stint at the notorious Andersonville prison. 100,000 first printing. First serial, Military History Quarterly.**

HOMEGROWN YANKEES

TENNESSEE'S UNION CAVALRY IN THE CIVIL WAR

LSU Press **Of all the states in the Confederacy, Tennessee was the most sectionally divided. East Tennesseans opposed secession at the ballot box in 1861, petitioned unsuccessfully for separate statehood, resisted the Confederate government, enlisted in Union militias, elected U.S. congressmen, and fled as refugees into Kentucky. These refugees formed Tennessee's first Union cavalry regiments during early 1862, followed shortly thereafter by others organized in Union-occupied Middle and West Tennessee. In Homegrown Yankees, the first book-length study of Union cavalry from a Confederate state, James Alex Baggett tells the remarkable story of Tennessee's loyal mounted regiments. Fourteen mounted regiments that fought primarily within the boundaries of the state and eight local units made up Tennessee's Union cavalry. Young, nonslaveholding farmers who opposed secession, the Confederacy, and the war -- from isolated villages east of Knoxville, the Cumberland Mountains, or the Tennessee River counties in the west -- filled the ranks. Most Tennesseans denounced these local bluecoats as renegades, turncoats, and Tories; accused them of betraying their people, their section, and their race; and held them in greater contempt than soldiers from the North. Though these homegrown Yankees participated in many battles -- including those in the Stones River, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, East Tennessee, Nashville, and Atlanta campaigns -- their story provides rare insights into what occurred between the battles. For them, military action primarily meant almost endless skirmishing with partisans, guerrillas, and bushwackers, as well as with the Rebel raiders of John Hunt Morgan, Joseph Wheeler, and Nathan Bedford Forrest, who frequently recruited and supplied themselves from behind enemy lines. Tennessee's Union cavalry scouted and foraged the countryside, guarded outposts and railroads,**

acted as couriers, supported the flanks of infantry, and raided the enemy. On occasion, especially during the Nashville campaign, they provided rapid pursuit of Confederate forces. They also helped protect fellow unionists from an aggressive pro-Confederate insurgency after 1862. Baggett vividly describes the deprivation, sickness, and loneliness of cavalymen living on the war's periphery and traces how circumstances beyond their control -- such as terrain, transport, equipage, weaponry, public sentiment, and military policy -- affected their lives. He also explores their well-earned reputation for plundering -- misdeeds motivated by revenge, resentment, a lack of discipline, and the hard-war policy of the Union army. In the never-before-told story of these cavalymen, Homegrown Yankees offers new insights into an unexplored facet of southern Unionism and provides an exciting new perspective on the Civil War in Tennessee.

CIVIL WAR PAPER SOLDIERS IN FULL COLOR

100 AUTHENTIC UNION AND CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS

Courier Corporation Meticulously rendered toy soldier collection in paper form includes easy-to-assemble, free-standing Union and Confederate soldiers, cannons, tents, flags, more — all in full color. 16 color plates. Introduction.

DAILY LIFE IN CIVIL WAR AMERICA

Greenwood The United States Civil War touched the lives of every American North and South at that time. This informative book makes extensive use of journals, newspapers, and diaries to bring together the experience of the soldier, civilian, and slave in one volume. What the soldiers ate, how they lived, and what they did for entertainment are discussed in detail. The experiences of Billy Yank and Johnny Reb are contrasted with activities on the homefront to bring this turbulent era alive for students, teachers, and Civil War buffs.

THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

Penguin UK The Address was delivered at the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on the afternoon of Thursday, November 19, 1863, during the American Civil War, four and a half months after the Union armies defeated those of the Confederacy at the decisive Battle of Gettysburg. In just over two minutes, Lincoln invoked the principles of human equality espoused by the Declaration of Independence and redefined the Civil War as a struggle not merely for the Union, but as "a new birth of freedom" that would bring true equality to all of its citizens, and that would also create a unified nation in which states' rights were no longer dominant. Throughout history, some books have changed the world. They have transformed the way we see ourselves - and each other. They have inspired debate, dissent, war and revolution. They

have enlightened, outraged, provoked and comforted. They have enriched lives - and destroyed them. Now Penguin brings you the works of the great thinkers, pioneers, radicals and visionaries whose ideas shook civilization and helped make us who we are.

ARMY OF "CRIPPLES"

NORTHERN CIVIL WAR AMPUTEES, DISABILITY, AND MANHOOD IN VICTORIAN AMERICA

More than 20,000 Union Army soldiers returned from the American Civil War missing an arm or a leg. For decades and even generations after the war's end, Americans' image of the Civil War veteran often included an empty sleeve or pant leg. Although scholars of the Reconstruction and Gilded Age eras have studied the experiences of disabled veterans as recipients of federal pension benefits or as beggars on city streets, only recently have they turned to considering veterans within the framework of disability history. This dissertation examines the readjustment, work, and personal experiences of the most visible group of disabled veterans--amputees--along with the shifting cultural meanings attached to their disabled bodies. Using sources such as census and pension records, literary productions, prosthetic manufacturers' catalogs, and amputees' own writings, it explores how the presence of Civil War amputees forced Northerners to reconsider what it meant to be a "cripple" in Victorian America and how the men themselves adjusted to the loss of physical wholeness. Two themes run through this dissertation: the desire of Union amputees to be seen as independent and their concerns about looking manly in the public arena. While many disabled veterans made a successful postwar transition to paid work, they often had to rely on the federal government for financial assistance and on female family members for help with daily tasks. They frequently called on their war experience to differentiate themselves from other nineteenth-century "cripples." As able-bodied men paid increasing attention to their appearance in public, particularly bodily symmetry and muscular strength, Union amputees expressed concerns about matching up to the ideal. They often claimed to wear their empty sleeves and pant legs as badges of honor, but privately wished they had the strong, athletic bodies they had taken to war. Prosthetics manufacturers designed and advertised substitute limbs, but few amputees used them consistently. By placing disabled Union amputees at the center of analysis, my work illuminates the Civil War's enduring legacy of disability that continued to shape the daily lives of maimed veterans, the nature of public policy, and the cultural perception of disabled bodies.--Abstract, pages xi-xii.

HISTORY OF THE 19TH ARMY CORPS OF THE UNION ARMY DURING

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

A Federal Corps at war against the Confederacy The Nineteenth Army Corps of the Union Army was comprised of the Federal troops allocated to the Department of the Gulf. It commenced active operations in 1863 first engaging the enemy at Fort Bisland and Irish Bend in Louisiana followed by the investment of Port Hudson. Thereafter it took part in Bank's Red River Expedition where it engaged at the Battles of Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill. In 1864 the 1st and 2nd Divisions transferred to Virginia and thence to Maryland where they served under Sherman in the Shenandoah Valley. The 19th also fought with distinction at Opequon, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Before the war was won it was engaged in further actions at Fort Blakely, Spanish Fort and Mobile. This is an essential unit history of an army corps during the American Civil war and provides much vital information for the student of the period. Available in soft cover and hard back with dust jacket.

CONFEDERATE EMANCIPATION

SOUTHERN PLANS TO FREE AND ARM SLAVES DURING THE CIVIL WAR

Oxford University Press In early 1864, as the Confederate Army of Tennessee licked its wounds after being routed at the Battle of Chattanooga, Major-General Patrick Cleburne (the "Stonewall of the West") proposed that "the most courageous of our slaves" be trained as soldiers and that "every slave in the South who shall remain true to the Confederacy in this war" be freed. In *Confederate Emancipation*, Bruce Levine looks closely at such Confederate plans to arm and free slaves. He shows that within a year of Cleburne's proposal, which was initially rejected out of hand, Jefferson Davis, Judah P. Benjamin, and Robert E. Lee had all reached the same conclusions. At that point, the idea was debated widely in newspapers and drawing rooms across the South, as more and more slaves fled to Union lines and fought in the ranks of the Union army. Eventually, the soldiers of Lee's army voted on the proposal, and the Confederate government actually enacted a version of it in March. The Army issued the necessary orders just two weeks before Appomattox, too late to affect the course of the war. Throughout the book, Levine captures the voices of blacks and whites, wealthy planters and poor farmers, soldiers and officers, and newspaper editors and politicians from all across the South. In the process, he sheds light on such hot-button topics as what the Confederacy was fighting for, whether black southerners were willing to fight in large numbers in defense of the South, and what this episode foretold about life and politics in the post-war South. *Confederate Emancipation* offers an engaging and illuminating account of a fascinating and politically charged idea, setting it firmly and vividly in the context of the Civil War and the part played in it by the issue of slavery and the actions of the slaves themselves.

THE BETTER ANGELS OF OUR NATURE

FREEMASONRY IN THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

University of Alabama Press **The first in-depth study of the Freemasons during the Civil War** From first-person accounts culled from regimental histories, diaries, and letters, Michael A. Halleran has constructed an overview of 19th-century American freemasonry. The author examines carefully the major Masonic stories from the Civil War, in particular the myth that Confederate Lewis A. Armistead made the Masonic sign of distress as he lay dying at the high-water mark of Pickett's charge at Gettysburg.

WRITING THE CIVIL WAR

THE QUEST TO UNDERSTAND

Co-edited by the author of the Pulitzer Prize-winning *Battle Cry of Freedom*, a collection of essays by fourteen distinguished historians discusses the ongoing effort to chronicle the Civil War and trends in Civil War scholarship. History Alt. UP.