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Opposing the Second Corps at Antietam
The Fight for the Confederate Left and Center on America's Bloodiest Day

Marion V. Armstrong Jr.

Opposing the Second Corps at Antietam offers a definitive guide to the Confederate army's primary engagements at the epic Battle of Antietam. With its companion volume about the Union side, Untold Those Colors, the two provide a detailed chronicle of America's bloodiest day.

With a tally of more than five thousand killed, twenty thousand wounded, and three thousand missing, the Battle of Antietam made September 17, 1862, the deadliest day of combat in American history. In Opposing the Second Corps at Antietam, Antietam scholar Marion V. Armstrong completes his magisterial study of Antietam begun in Untold Those Colors by examining Robert E. Lee's leadership at the climactic battle in the Confederate invasion of Union territory.

Eminent Civil War historians consider Antietam the turning point of the war. Hoping to maintain the initiative they had gained at the Second Battle of Bull Run, Confederate leaders looked to a stunning victory on Northern soil to sour Northern sentiment on the war as well as to secure European powers to recognize the fledgling Confederacy. Having examined McClellan's command and role at Antietam in Untold Those Colors, Armstrong now recounts in riveting detail Lee's command decisions and their execution in the field, drawing on a superlative collection of first-person accounts by Confederate veterans to narrate the cataclysmic struggle between Lee and McClellan.

Armstrong sets the stage with a lively recap of the political and military events leading up to the early fall of 1862 and forewarning the conflagration to come on September 17. Each chapter then traces a critical section of the battle, the fight for the West Woods and the bloody engagement of the Sunken Road. Armstrong augments this collection with an exceptional set of maps, which will be valued by scholars, readers, and visitors to the battlefield. These unique maps delineate troop movements in intervals as brief as fifteen minutes, bringing to life the fluid, mutable lines that characterize the glory and honor of Antietam.

Either together with Untold Those Colors or as a stand-alone account of the Confederate side of the battle, Opposing the Second Corps at Antietam provides the fullest possible understanding of the experience of Confederate soldiers at Antietam.

Marion V. Armstrong Jr. is the author of Untold Those Colors: McClellan, Sumner, and the Second Army Corps in the Antietam Campaign. He is a retired US Army reserve officer and teaches history at Middle Tennessee State University.
The Business of Captivity
_Elmira and Its Civil War Prison_
Michael P. Gray

An indispensable examination of a Union POW prison

Michael Gray's study of the economic and social impact, including the high death rate, of the Union prison at Elmira, New York, on the host community offers new insights on the social history of the Civil War. His conclusions are based on new, little-known, or never-used archival materials from prison and War Department records, as well as personal diaries and letters. His description of the prison culture is especially illuminating.

Civil War U.S. History
Now Available
Paper $29.95
ISBN 978-1-60635-266-3
244 pp., 6 x 9
Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index

The Printer's Kiss
_The Life and Letters of a Civil War Newspaperman and His Family_
Edited by Patricia A. Donohoe

An account of the Civil War era in the volatile Ohio River border country

The intimate details in these letters will engage readers with suspenseful accounts of survival in the borderlands during the Civil War: camp life, guerrilla warfare, commentary on politics and military events, journalism in the mid-1860s, and the roles of women and children. Most important, readers are exposed to the story of how one articulate and loyal Union family refused to give up hope when faced with tragic disruption.

Civil War in the North
Civil War U.S. History
Now Available
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Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index
Bushwhackers adds to the growing body of literature that examines the various irregular conflicts that took place during the American Civil War. Author Joseph M. Beilein Jr. looks at the ways in which several different bands of guerrillas across Missouri conducted their war in concert with their households and their female kin who provided logistical support in many forms. Whether noted fighters like Frank James, William Clarke Quantrill, and "Bloody Bill" Anderson, or less well-known figures such as Clifton Holtzclaw and Jim Jackson, Beilein provides a close examination of how these warriors imagined themselves as fighters, offering a brand-new interpretation that gets us closer to seeing how the men and women who participated in the war in Missouri must have understood it.

Beilein answers some of the tough questions: Why did men fight as guerrillas? Where did their tactics come from? What were their goals? Why were they so successful? Bushwhackers demonstrates that the guerrilla war in Missouri was not just an opportunity to settle antebellum feuds, nor was it some collective plummet by society into a state of chaotic bloodshed. Rather, the guerrilla war was the only logical response by men and women in Missouri, and one that was more in keeping with their worldview than the conventional warfare of the day.

As guerrilla conflicts rage around the world and violence remains closely linked with masculine identity here in America, this look into the past offers timely insight into our modern world and several of its current struggles.

Joseph M. Beilein Jr. is an expert in the fields of Civil War history, guerrilla studies, and masculinity. He has published several essays on these topics and is the coeditor of the recently published anthology The Civil War Guerrilla: Unfolding the Black Flag in History, Memory, and Myth. He is an assistant professor of history at Pennsylvania State University-Erie, The Behrend College.
Johnson's Island
A Prison for Confederate Officers
Roger Pickenpaugh

In 1861, Lt. Col. William Hoffman was appointed to the post of com-
misary general of prisoners and urged to find a suitable site for the
construction of what was expected to be the Union's sole military
prison. After inspecting four islands in Lake Erie, Hoffman came
upon one in Sandusky Bay known as Johnson's Island. With a large
amount of fallen timber, forty acres of cleared land, and its proxim-
ity to Sandusky, Ohio, Johnson's Island seemed the ideal location
for the Union's purpose. By the following spring, Johnson's Island
prison was born.

Johnson's Island tells the story of the camp from its planning
stages until the end of the war. Because the facility housed only of-
cers, several literate diary keepers were on hand; author Roger
Pickenpaugh draws on their accounts, along with prison records, to
provide a fascinating depiction of day-to-day life. Hunger, boredom,
harsh conditions, and few luxuries were all the prisoners knew until
the end of the war, when at last parts of Johnson's Island were auc-
tioned off, the post was ordered abandoned, and the island was mules-
ted out of service.

There has not been a book dedicated to Johnson's Island since
1965. Roger Pickenpaugh presents an eloquent and knowledgeable
overview of a prison that played a tremendous role in the lives of
countless soldiers. It is a book sure to interest Civil War buffs and
scholars alike.

Roger Pickenpaugh was a teacher at Shenandoah Middle
School in Sarahsville, Ohio, for thirty years before retiring. His
books have focused mainly on outstanding Ohio weather events and
the Civil War, and in recent years he has devoted a great amount of
study to the topic of Civil War prisons. Some of his works include
Rescue by Rail: Troop Transfer and the Civil War in the West, 1863;
Camp Chase and the Evolution of Union Prison Policy; and Captives
in Gray: The Civil War Prisons of the Union, recipient of the 2010
James I. Robertson Jr. Literary Prize, sponsored by the Robert E.
Lee Robert E. Lee Civil War Library and Research Center.
NEW IN PAPER

Haunted by Atrocity
Civil War Prisons in American Memory

BENJAMIN G. CLOYD

"An incisive and elegantly written book that represents a significant contribution to our ongoing search for meaning in a war that will forever haunt the nation's collective imagination."—Journal of Southern History

"A thought-provoking monograph that engagingly explores the memory of one of the darkest chapters in the American Civil War."—Virginia Magazine of History and Biography

"A compelling study on an often ignored aspect of the Civil War."—American Historical Review

"The finest historiographical treatment of the Civil War prison controversy to date."—Journal of Economic History

During the Civil War, approximately 96,000 Union and Confederate soldiers died in enemy military prison camps. Even amidst the war's shocking violence, the intensity of prisoners' suffering and the brutal manner of their deaths provoked outrage. As both sides distributed propaganda designed to convince citizens of the relative virtue of their own prison system, they etched hardened and divisive memories of the prison controversy into the American psyche. These memories would prove difficult to uproot. In Haunted by Atrocity, Benjamin G. Cloyd deftly analyzes how Americans have remembered the military prisons of the Civil War from the war itself to the present.

Throughout Reconstruction and well into the twentieth century, Cloyd shows, competing sectional memories of the prisons prolonged the process of national reconciliation. As northerners, white southerners, and African Americans contested the meaning of the war, these divisive memories tore at the scars of the conflict and ensured that the subject of Civil War prisons remained controversial. By the 1920s, the death of the Civil War generation removed much of the emotional connection to the war, and the devastation of the first two world wars provided new contexts in which to reassess the meaning of atrocity. As a result, Cloyd explains, a more objective opinion of Civil War prisons emerged—one that condemned both the Union and the Confederacy for their callous handling of captives while denouncing the mistreatment of prisoners as an inevitable consequence of modern war. But, Cloyd argues, these seductive arguments also reflected a closer examination of the precise responsibility for the tragedy of Civil War prisons and allowed Americans to believe in a comforting but ahistorical memory of the controversy.

The first study of Civil War memory to focus exclusively on the military prison camps, Haunted by Atrocity offers a cautionary tale of how Americans, for generations, have unconsciously constructed their recollections of painful events in ways that protect cherished ideals of myth, meaning, identity, and, ultimately, a deeply rooted faith in American exceptionalism.

BENJAMIN G. CLOYD is professor of history and director of the honors program at Hinds Community College in Raymond, Mississippi.
Confederate Political Economy
Creating and Managing a Southern Corporatist Nation, 1861–1865

MICHAEL BREM BONNER

In Confederate Political Economy, Michael Brem Bonner suggests that the Confederate nation was an expedient corporatist state—a society that required all sectors of the economy to work for the national interest, as defined by a partnership of industrial leaders and a dominant government. As Bonner shows, the characteristics of the Confederate States’ political economy included modern organizational methods that mirrored the economic landscape of other late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century corporatist governments.

Southern leaders, Bonner argues, were slave-owning agricultural capitalists who sought a counterrevolution against northern liberal capitalism. During secession and as the war progressed, they built and reinforced Confederate nationalism through specific centralized government policies. Bolstered by the Confederate constitution, these policies evolved into a political culture that allowed for immense executive powers, facilitated an anti-party ideology, and subordinated individual rights.

In addition, the South’s lack of industrial capacity forced the Confederacy to pursue a curious manufacturing policy that used both private companies and national ownership to produce munitions. This symbiotic relationship was just one component of the Confederacy’s expedient corporatist state: other wartime policies like conscription, the domestic passport system, and management of southern railroads also exhibited unmistakable corporatist characteristics. Bonner’s probing research and new comparative analysis expand our understanding of the complex organization and relationships in Confederate political and economic culture during the Civil War.

MICHAEL BREM BONNER is assistant professor of history at the University of South Carolina at Lancaster.

Extreme Civil War
Guerrilla Warfare, Environment, and Race on the Trans-Mississippi Frontier

MATTHEW M. STITH

During the American Civil War the western Trans-Mississippi frontier was host to a harsh environmental setting, irregular warfare, and intense racial tensions that created extraordinarily difficult conditions for both combatants and civilians. Matthew M. Stith’s Extreme Civil War focuses on Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, and Indian Territory to examine the physical and cultural frontiers that challenged Confederate and Union forces alike. A disturbing narrative emerges where conflict indiscriminately besets troops and families in a region that continually verged on social and political anarchy. With hundreds of small fights dispersed over the expansive borderland, fought by civilians—even some women and children—as much as by soldiers and guerrillas, this theater of war was especially savage.

Despite connections to the political issues and military campaigns that drove the larger war, the irregular conflict on this border region represented a truly disparate war within a war. The blend of violence, racial unrest, and frontier culture presented distinct challenges to combatants, far from the aid of governmental services. Stith shows how white Confederate and Union civilians faced forces of warfare and the bleak environmental realities west of the Great Plains while barely coexisting with a number of other ethnicities and races, including Native Americans and African Americans. In addition to the brutal fighting and lack of basic infrastructure, the inherent mistrust among these communities intensified the suffering of all citizens on America’s frontier.

Extreme Civil War reveals the complex racial, environmental, and military dimensions that fueled the brutal guerrilla warfare and made the Trans-Mississippi frontier one of the most difficult and diverse pockets of violence during the Civil War.

MATTHEW M. STITH is assistant professor of history at the University of Texas at Tyler.
Two Civil Wars
The Curious Shared Journal of a Baton Rouge Schoolgirl and a Union Sailor on the USS Essex

Edited and Annotated by KATHERINE BENTLEY JEFFREY

Two Civil Wars is both an edition of an unusual Civil War–era double journal and a narrative about the two writers who composed its contents. The initial journal entries were written by thirteen-year-old Celeste Repp while a student at St. Mary's Academy, a prominent but short-lived girls' school in midcentury Baton Rouge. Celeste's French compositions, dating from 1859 to 1861, offer brief but poignant meditations, describe seasonal celebrations, and mention by name both her headmistress, Matilda Victor, and French instructor and priest, Father Darius Hubert.

Immediately following Celeste's prettily decorated pages a new title page intervenes, introducing "An Abstract Journal Kept by William L. Park, of the U.S. gunboat Essex during the American Rebellion." Park's diary is a fulsome three-year account of military engagements along the Mississippi and its tributaries, the bombardment of southern towns, the looting of plantations, skirmishes with Confederate guerrillas, the uneasy experiment with "contrabands" (freed slaves) serving aboard ship, and the mundane circumstances of shipboard life. Very few diaries from the inland navy have survived, and this is the first journal from the ironclad Essex to be published. Jeffrey has read it alongside several unpublished accounts by Park's crewmates as well as a later memoir composed by Park in his declining years. It offers rare insight into the culture of the ironclad fleet and equally rare firsthand commentary by an ordinary sailor on events such as the sinking of CSS Arkansas and the prolonged siege of Port Hudson.

Jeffrey provides detailed annotation and context for the Repp and Park journals, filling out the biographies of both writers before and after the Civil War. In Celeste's case, Jeffrey uncovers surprising connections to such prominent Baton Rouge residents as the diarist Sarah Morgan, and explores the complexity of wartime allegiances in the South through the experiences of Matilda Victor and Darius Hubert. She also unravels the mystery of how a southern youngster's school scribbler found its way into the hands of a Union sailor. In so doing, she provides a richly detailed picture of occupied Baton Rouge and especially of events surrounding the Battle of Baton Rouge in August 1862.

These two unusual personal journals, linked by curious happenstance in one notebook, open up intriguing, provocative, and surprisingly complementary new vistas on antebellum Baton Rouge and the Civil War on the Mississippi.

KATHERINE BENTLEY JEFFREY is a freelance editor and writer, and an independent scholar.
The Civil War Years in Utah
The Kingdom of God and the Territory That Did Not Fight
By John Gary Maxwell

In 1838, Joseph Smith, Jr., the Mormons' first prophet, foretold of a great war beginning in South Carolina. In the combatants' mutual destruction, God's purposes would be served, and Mormon men would rise to form a geographical, political, and theocratic 'Kingdom of God' to encompass the earth. Three decades later, when Smith's prophecy failed with the end of the American Civil War, the United States left torn but intact, the Mormons' perspective on the conflict—and their inactivity in it—required palliative revision. In *The Civil War Years in Utah*, the first full account of the events that occurred in Utah Territory during that war, John Gary Maxwell contradicts the patriotic mythology of Mormon leaders' version of this dark chapter in Utah history.

While the Civil War spread death, tragedy, and sorrow across the continent, Utah Territory remained virtually untouched. Although the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints—and its faithful—proudly praise the service of an 1862 Mormon cavalry company during the Civil War, Maxwell's research exposes the relatively inconsequential contribution of these Navajo Legion soldiers. Active for a mere ninety days, they patrolled roads and trails and telegraph lines. Furthermore, Maxwell finds indisputable evidence of Southern allegiance among Mormon leaders, despite their claim of staunch, long-standing loyalty to the Union. Men at the highest levels of Mormon hierarchy were in close personal contact with Confederate operatives. In seeking sovereignty, Maxwell contends, the Saints engaged in brutal and treacherous conflict with Union authorities, the California and Nevada Volunteers, and federal policies, repeatedly staring open warfare with the U.S. government.

Collective memory of this consequential period in American history, Maxwell argues, has been ill-served by a one-sided perspective. This engaging and long-overdue reappraisal finally fills in the gaps, telling the full story of the Civil War years in Utah Territory.

John Gary Maxwell is author of *Gettysburg to Great Salt Lake: George R. Maxwell, Civil War Hero and Federal Marshal among the Mormons* and *Robert Newton Beazley and the Making of Modern Utah*.
Kill Jeff Davis

The Union Raid on Richmond, 1864

By Bruce M. Venter

The ostensible goal of the controversial Kilpatrick-Dahlgren Raid on Richmond (February 28–March 5, 1864) was to free some 2,000 Union prisoners of war held in the Confederate capital. But orders found on the dead body of the raid’s subordinate commander, Colonel Uriah Dahlgren, point instead to a plot to capture or kill Confederate president Jefferson Davis and set Richmond ablaze. What really happened, and how and why, are debated to this day. Kill Jeff Davis offers a fresh look at the failed raid and mines newly discovered documents and little-known sources to provide definitive answers.

In this detailed and deeply researched account of the most famous cavalry raid of the Civil War, author Bruce M. Venter describes an expedition that was carefully planned but poorly executed. A host of factors failed the raid: bad weather, poor logistics, inadequate command and control, ignorance of the terrain, the failures of supporting forces, and the leaders’ personal and professional shortcomings.

Venter delves into the background and consequences of the debacle, beginning with the political maneuvering orchestrated by commanding brigadier general Judson Kilpatrick to persuade President Abraham Lincoln and Secretary of War Edwin Stanton to approve the raid. Venter’s examination of the relationship between Kilpatrick and Brigadier General George A. Custer illuminates the reasons why the flamboyant Custer was excluded from the Richmond raid.

In a lively narrative describing the multiple problems that beset the raiders, Kill Jeff Davis uncovers new details about the African American guide whom Dahlgren ordered hanged, the defenders of the Confederate capital, who were not just the “old men and young boys” of popular lore, and General Benjamin F. Butler’s expedition to capture Davis, as well as Custer’s diversionary raid on Charlottesville.

Venter’s thoughtful reinterpretations and well-reasoned observations put to rest many myths and misperceptions. He tells, at last, the full story of this highly contested moment in Civil War history.

Bruce M. Venter is an independent historian and the author of The Battle of Hubbardton: The Rear Guard Action That Saved America.
Sailing with Farragut
The Civil War Recollections of Bartholomew Diggins

GEORGE S. BURKHARDT, EDITOR

_Sailing with Farragut_, the latest book in the Voices of the Civil War series, shows readers the war through the recollections of Bartholomew Diggins, a young sailor who fought under U.S. Admiral David G. Farragut in the battles for control of the Mississippi River.

A recent Irish immigrant, Diggins joined the crew of the USS Hartford, Admiral Farragut’s flagship, at age seventeen and served for three years. Diggins’s memoir, one of a very few written by a sailor on either side, allows readers to experience a Northern seaman’s daily existence and the perilous battles he endured during the Civil War. Wounded during the first foiled approach to Vicksburg, Diggins, his side paralyzed by a guerrilla’s bullet from shore, richly describes the dangers and dangers possible to a ship on the Mississippi. He recalls how action could suddenly shift from the mundane, like washing the decks, to a life-or-death skirmish with a hidden enemy as his ship passed rebel torpedoes.

Additionally, Diggins describes how surreal war can be, writing of dark nights of smoke and fire using only the flash of the enemy’s guns to steer clear of the treacherous banks, of desperate crowds of slaves scrambling for safe passage, and of a fire raft 150 feet long, filled with burning pine knots, set on a course of destruction among the Union’s ships.

Each chapter features an introduction by editor George S. Burkhardt, who adds careful research and useful background information to the tales that follow. For historians of the Civil War, this book will deepen their understanding of brown-water warfare and put a face to the stories of victory and loss. From the bloody skirmishes around Vicksburg to Farragut’s disaster at Port Hudson and on to his victory at Mobile Bay, _Sailing with Farragut_ gives readers a vivid view of life on the Mississippi during the Civil War and keen insight into the leader, officer, and man that was Admiral David Farragut.

GEORGE S. BURKHARDT is a retired newspaper editor and former owner-publisher of California’s smallest daily newspaper, the Corning Daily Observer. He is the author of Confederate Rage, Yankee Wrath: No Quarter in the Civil War and editor of Double Duty in the Civil War: The Letters of Sailor and Soldier Edward W. Bacon.

Voices of the Civil War
Michael P. Gray, Series Editor
Ambrose Bierce and the Period of Honorable Strife
The Civil War and the Emergence of an American Writer

CHRISTOPHER K. COLEMAN

In the spring of 1861, Ambrose Bierce, just shy of nineteen, became Private Bierce of the Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. For the next four years, Bierce marched and fought throughout the western theater of the Civil War. Because of his searing wartime experience, Bierce became a key writer in the history of American literary realism. Scholars have long asserted that there are concrete connections between Bierce’s fiction and his service, but surprisingly no biographer has focused solely on Bierce’s formative Civil War career and made these connections clear.

Christopher K. Coleman uses Ambrose Bierce’s few autobiographical writings about the war and a deep analysis of his fiction to help readers see and feel the muddy, bloody world threatening Bierce and his fellow Civil War soldiers. Across the Tennessee River from the battle of Shiloh, Bierce, who could only hear the battle in the darkness, wrote, “The death-line was an arc of which the river was the chord.” *Ambrose Bierce and the Period of Honorable Strife* is a fascinating account of the movements of the Ninth Indiana Regiment—a unit that saw as much action as any through the war—and readers will come to know the men and leaders, the deaths and glories, of this group from its most insightful observer.

Using Bierce’s writings and a detective’s skill to provide a comprehensive view of Bierce’s wartime experience, Coleman creates a vivid portrait of a man and a war. Not simply a tale of one writer’s experience, this meticulously researched book traces the human costs of the Civil War. From small early skirmishes in western Virginia through the horrors of Shiloh to narrowly escaping death from a Confederate sniper’s bullet during the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Bierce emerges as a writer forged in war, and Coleman’s gripping narrative is a genuine contribution to our understanding of the Western Theater and the development of a proto-realism.
Grant Invades Tennessee
The 1862 Battles for Forts Henry and Donelson
Timothy B. Smith

When General Ulysses S. Grant targeted Forts Henry and Donelson, he presented the Confederacy with one of its most vulnerable points, setting in motion events that would elevate his stature, demoralize Confederate leadership—especially General Braxton Bragg—and, significantly, tear the western Confederacy asunder. More to the point, the two battles of early 1862 opened the Tennessee River campaign that would prove crucial to the ultimate Union victory in the Mississippi Valley. In Grant Invades Tennessee, award-winning Civil War historian Timothy B. Smith gives readers a battlefield view of the fight for Forts Henry and Donelson, as well as a critical wide-angle perspective on their broader meaning in the context and outcome of the war. The first comprehensive tactical treatment of these decisive battles, this book completes the trilogy of the Tennessee River campaign that Smith began in Shiloh and Corinth 1862, marking a milestone in Civil War history.

Whether depicting command-level decisions or using eye-witness anecdotes to describe events on the ground, valuing readers through maps or pulling back for an assessment of strategy, this finely written work is equally sure on matters of combat and context. Beginning with Grant's decision to bypass the Confederates' better-defended sites on the Mississippi, Smith takes readers step-by-step through the battles: the employment of a flotilla of riverine warships along with infantry and land-based artillery in subduing Fort Henry; the futility of time-consuming attacks on the formidable counters of batteries; the reconsideration by the Confederates and their officers of their commanders’ inexperience and cowardice in failing its success. Though casualties at the two forts fell for short of 2000 Union soldiers, the impact on morale and will to continue the war transcended battlefield statistics. Grant Invades Tennessee allows us, for the first time, to clearly see how and why.

Timothy B. Smith teaches history at the University of Tennessee at Martin. He is the author of many books, including Shiloh, Conquer or Perish, and Corinth 1862. Siege, Battle, Capture, also from Kansas.
The Civil War Memoirs of a Virginia Calvaryman

Lt. Robert T. Hubard
Edited by Thomas P. Nanez

Robert Hubard was an enlisted man and officer of the 3rd Virginia Cavalry in the Army of Northern Virginia (C.S.A.) from 1861 through 1865. He wrote his memoir during an extended convalescence spent at his father's Virginia plantation after being wounded at the battle of Five Forks on April 1, 1865.

"Unlike many such memoirs, Hubard's assessments are critical as well as complimentary of the events and individuals he observed. Thomas P. Nanez provides editorial clarity and includes some of the soldier's correspondence. The result is a substantial contribution to Confederate cavalry operations in Virginia."

— Society of Civil War Historians

"This work makes a nice contribution to the existing literature on Stuart's cavalry, and anyone with an interest in the Civil War's eastern theater, the military history of the Civil War, or Virginia history in general would do well to take notice of it."

— The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography

Civil War Weather in Virginia

Robert K. Krick

This work fills a tremendous gap in our knowledge of a fundamental aspect of Civil War studies, that of basic everyday information on the weather in the theater of operations in the vicinity of Washington, D.C., and Richmond, Virginia. The information in Civil War Weather in Virginia is indispensable for students of the Civil War in the vital northern Virginia/Maryland theater of operations, and of the effects of weather on military history in general.

"A widely acclaimed authority on the Virginia campaigns as well as the Army of Northern Virginia, Krick is also an indefatigable researcher who seems constantly to be unearthing personal writings and data that bring data and life to Civil War history. Events become clearer and more accurate when weather data is inserted."

— Journal of Military History

"Krick's book is a valuable reference work that fills a gap in (the) literature and could potentially inspire research into the environmental history of the war—an area wide open for investigation."

— Journal of Southern History
The Sacred Cause of Union
Iowa in the Civil War
by Thomas R. Baker

IOWA AND THE MIDWEST EXPERIENCE
William B. Fritzie, series editor

The Sacred Cause of Union highlights Iowans' important role in reunifying the nation when the battle over slavery tore it asunder. In this first-ever survey of the state's Civil War history, Thomas Baker interweaves economics, politics, army recruitment, battlefield performance, and government administration. Scattered across more than a dozen states and territories, Iowa's fighting men marched long distances and won battles against larger rebel armies despite having little food or shelter and sometimes poor equipment. On their own initiative, the state's women ventured south to the battlefields to tend to the sick and injured, and farm families produced mountains of food to feed hungry federal armies. In the absence of a coordinated military supply system, women's volunteer organizations were instrumental in delivering food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies to those who needed them. All of these efforts contributed mightily to the Union victory and catapulted Iowa into the top circle of most influential states in the nation.

To shed light on how individual Iowans experienced the war, the book profiles six state residents. Three were well-known: Annie Watermeyer, a divorced woman with roots in Virginia, led the state's efforts to ship clothing and food to the soldiers. Alexander Clark, a Muscatine businessman and the son of former slaves, eloquently championed the rights of African Americans. Cyrus Carpenter, a Pennsylvania-born land surveyor anxious to make his fortune, served in the army and then headed the state's Radical Republican faction after the war, ultimately being elected governor.

Three never became famous. Ben Stevens, a young, unemployed carpenter, fought in an Iowa regiment at Shiloh, and then transferred to a Louisiana African American regiment so that he could lead the former slaves into battle. Farm boy Abner Dunham defended the Sunken Road at the Battle of Shiloh, before spending seven grim months in Confederate prison camps. The young Charles Musser faced pressure from his neighbors to enlist and from his parents to remain at home to work on the farm. Soon after he signed on to serve the Union, he discovered that his older brother had joined the Confederate Army. Through the letters and lives of these six Iowans, Thomas Baker shows how the Civil War transformed the state at the same time that Iowans transformed the nation.

Thomas R. Baker is the associate dean of students at the University of Iowa. A judicial administrator since 1988, he specializes in civil rights investigations. He lives in Muscatine with his partner, Nova Redig Baker.

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HONORING THE CIVIL WAR DEAD

COMMEMORATION AND THE PROBLEM OF RECONCILIATION

John R. Neff

"Neff's fresh viewing perspective challenges numerous myths that have become entrenched in American war memory. This is an exciting narrative and a welcome contribution to American Civil War historiography and to the literature on memory and reconciliation, one that should be considered essential reading by all serious scholars of the period."—H-Net Reviews

"Focuses on how the bitterness engendered by mass slaughter indelibly shaped the politics of race in the South... Thoughtful and fascinating."—Journal of Military History

"Neff writes movingly of the personal grief and devastation that northerners and southerners experienced in grappling with the dead soldiers, the slaves, the fishermen, not only bitterly eschewing the assassination of Abraham Lincoln but ignoring the killing in ways that formed their commitment to reconciliation; and he demonstrates how, for white southerners, the death of Jefferson Davis managed to instill a new yearning for support for the memory of the Confederacy and the principles of the Lost Cause. Rarely, if ever, does a book bring us so close to the heart of America. America's past is America's present, and this book is a great contribution to American history."—American Historical Review

"A provocative revision of the 'road to reunion' thesis that has dominated recent historiography."—James M. McPherson, author of Battle Cry of Freedom

John R. Neff is associate professor of history and director of The Center for Civil War Research, University of Massachusetts.

Available in the U.S. as History;
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[NEW YORK]


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OCCUPIED VICKSBURG

BRADLEY R. CLAMPITT

During the Civil War, Vicksburg, Mississippi, assumed almost mythic importance in the minds of Americans: northerners and southerners, soldiers and civilians. The city occupied a strategic and commanding position atop rocky cliffs above the Mississippi River, from which it controlled the great waterway. As a result, Federal forces expended enormous effort, expense, and troops in many attempts to capture Vicksburg. The immense struggle for this southern bastion ultimately heightened its importance beyond its physical and strategic value. Its psychological significance elevated the town's status to one of the war's most important locations.

Vicksburg's defense dismayed northerners and delighted Confederates, who saw command of the river as a badge of honor. Finally, after a six-week siege that involved intense military and civilian suffering amid heavy artillery bombardment, Union forces captured the "Gibraltar of the Confederacy," ending the bloody campaign.

While many historians have told the story of the fall of Vicksburg, Bradley R. Clampitt is the first to offer a comprehensive examination of life there after its capture by the United States military. In the war-torn town, indiscriminate hardships befell soldiers and civilians alike during the last two years of the conflict and immediately after its end. In Occupied Vicksburg, Clampitt shows that following the Confederate withdrawal, Federal forces confronted myriad challenges in the city, including filth, disease, and a never-ending stream of black and white refugees. Union leaders also responded to the pressures of newly freed people and persistent guerrilla violence in the surrounding countryside.

Detailing the trials of blacks, whites, northerners, and southerners, Occupied Vicksburg stands as a significant contribution to Civil War studies, adding to our understanding of military events and the home front. Clampitt's astute research provides insight into the very nature of the war and enhances existing scholarship on the experiences of common people during America's most cataclysmic event.

Bradley R. Clampitt is associate professor and chair of the Department of History and Native American Studies at East Central University and the author of The Confederate Heartland: Military and Civilian Morale in the Western Confederacy.

October 2010
304 pages, 9 x 12
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Civil War
Conflicting Worlds: New Dimensions of the American Civil War
1. Michael Peraino, Series Editor
Kentucky Rebel Town

The Civil War Battles of Cynthiana and Harrison County

William A. Penn

On April 22, 1861, within weeks of the surrender at Fort Sumter, fresh recruits marched to the Cynthiana, Kentucky, depot—one of the state's first volunteer companies to join the Confederate army. The soldiers boarded a waiting train as many sympathetic city and county officials cheered. A Confederate flag was raised at the Harrison County courthouse but it was taken down within six months, as the influence of pro-Southern officials diminished. However, this "pestilential little nest of treason" became a battlefield during some of the most dramatic military engagements in the state.

In this fascinating book, William A. Penn provides an impressively detailed account of the region that saw more major military action during the Civil War than anywhere else in Kentucky. Because of its political leanings and strategic position along the Kentucky Central Railroad, Harrison County became the target of multiple raids by Confederate general John Hunt Morgan. Conflict in the area culminated in the Battle of Cynthiana, in which Morgan's men clashed with Union troops led by Major General Stephen G. Burbridge (the "Butcher of Kentucky"), resulting in the destruction of much of the town by fire.

Penn draws on dozens of period newspapers as well as personal journals, memoirs, and correspondence from citizens, slaves, soldiers, and witnesses to provide a vivid account of the war's impact on the region. Featuring new maps that clearly illustrate the combat strategies employed in various engagements, Kentucky Rebel Town provides an illuminating look at divided loyalties and dissent in Union Kentucky.


ALSO OF INTEREST

Kentucky Confederates

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"One of the nation’s leading Civil War historians, Tim Smith, has produced what may be his best work yet. This volume is the definitive book on the critical battle of Shiloh, its stunning prose and exhaustive research will astound the historical imagination of scholars and the general public alike."—John W. Manierre, Executive Director of the Ulysses S. Grant Association’s Ulysses S. Grant Presidential Library at Mississippi State University

Timothy B. Smith is the author of Shiloh: 1862, Siege, Battle, Occupation and Grant Invades Tennessee. The 1862 Battles for Fort Henry and Donelson. He teaches history at the University of Tennessee at Martin.

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[KANSAS]

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"Corinth 1862 is a great read and is a must for the Civil War enthusiast."—Military Review

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"A timely important and original contribution to the Civil War literature...The parts covering the siege and occupation are truly unmatched. Corinth 1862 is highly recommended reading for all students of the war, not just those with a primarily western outlook."—Civil War Books and Authors

Timothy B. Smith is the author of Shiloh: 1862, Siege, Battle, Occupation and Grant Invades Tennessee. The 1862 Battles for Fort Henry and Donelson. He teaches history at the University of Tennessee at Martin.

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[KANSAS]
My Gettysburg
Meditations on History and Place
Mark A. Snell

The Gettysburg Campaign and its culminating battle have generated more than their share of analysis and published works. In My Gettysburg, Civil War scholar and twenty-six-year Gettysburg resident Mark Snell goes beyond the campaign itself to explore the "culture" of the battlefield. In this fascinating collection, Snell provides an intriguing interpretation of some neglected military aspects of the battle, such as a revisionist study of Judson Kilpatrick's decision to launch "Farnsworth's Charge" on the southern end of the Confederate line after Pickett's Charge and the role of Union logisticians in the Northern victory. In addition, he looks at a town east of Gettysburg—York, Pennsylvania, a community that likewise suffered invasion in the summer of 1863—as well as at the role of Union and Confederate soldiers from the new state of West Virginia who fought against each other during the campaign. Further, this collection assesses Gettysburg's evolution as a historic place: an American shrine, an inspiration for popular music, a training ground for soldiers past and present, a mecca for reenactors, a combat zone between commercial developers and preservationists, and a home to its residents—including the author, who gives us a personal view of what the battlefield and its surrounding community have come to mean to him.

A retired Army officer and an established authority on the Civil War and military history, Snell amply demonstrates in this thought-provoking yet entertaining anthology that there remains much to learn even from such a well-studied subject as Gettysburg.

Mark A. Snell retired from the United States Army in 1993. Among his wide variety of assignments during more than twenty years of service, he taught American history from 1987–1990 in the Department of History at the U.S. Military Academy. Snell is the founding director of the George Tyler Moore Center for the Study of the Civil War at Shepherd University and was professor of history at Shepherd University for twenty years until his second retirement in 2003. In 2008, he was the Senior Visiting Lecturer of War Studies at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst in the United Kingdom. Snell is the author or editor of numerous books and essays on the Civil War and American military history, including Unknown Soldiers: The American Expeditionary Forces in Memory and Remembrance (The Kent State University Press, 2008) and a book forthcoming from the Kent State University Press about Gettysburg during the First World War and the two Army camps whose soldiers lived and trained on the old battlefield. In 2009, West Virginia governor Joe Manchin presented Snell with the Honorary West Virginian award, the highest accolade that can be bestowed on a nonresident of the state.
For Their Own Cause
The 27th United States Colored Troops
Kelly D. Mezurek

The 27th United States Colored Troops (USCT), composed largely of free black Ohio men, served in the Union army from April 1864 to September 1865 in Virginia and North Carolina. It was the first time most members of the unit had traveled so far from home. The men faced daily battles against racism and against inferior treatment, training, and supplies. They suffered from the physical difficulties of military life, the horrors of warfare, and homesickness and worried about loved ones left at home without financial support. Yet their contributions provided a tool that allowed blacks with little military experience, and their families, to demand social acceptance and acknowledgment of their citizenship.

Their service did not end when their enlistment was over. After the men of the 27th returned to Ohio, they and their families sought full access to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments and compensatory citizenship rights for their collective sacrifice. Despite their constant battle against racism, this public behavior benefited the men and their families. It also meant that the African American role in the Union victory remained part of local community remembrance and commemoration. As a result, the experiences of these men from the 27th USCT gave the late-nineteenth-century Ohio black community legitimate hopes for access to equal civil and social rights for all.

For Their Own Cause is the first comprehensive history of the 27th USCT. By including rich details culled from private letters and pension files, Mezurek provides more than a typical regimental study; she demonstrates that the lives of the men of the 27th USCT help to explain why in the wars that followed, despite the disappointments and increasingly difficult struggle for African American equality that continued for far too many decades after the promise of the three Civil War-era constitutional amendments, blacks in the United States continued to offer their martial support in the front lines and the back.

Kelly D. Mezurek is an associate professor at Walsh University, where she teaches United States history and is the Secondary Education Social Studies Content Coordinator. Mezurek is a member of the Ohio Civil War 150 Advisory Committee and a speaker for the Ohio Humanities Council Speakers Bureau.

Northern black soldiers and their families during and after the Civil War

Pat. John Burnel served in Company F of the 28th United States Colored Troops from August 1864 to September 1865. (Courtesy of Marjorie Pearson.)

[19]

Civil War in the North
Civil War/U.S. History/Civil Rights
October
Cloth $37.95
c. 344 pp., 6 x 9
Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index

Albert C. Ellithorpe, the First Indian Home Guards, and the Civil War on the Trans-Mississippi Frontier

Edited by M. JANE JOHANSSON

The Civil War experiences of Albert C. Ellithorpe, a Caucasian Union Army officer commanding the tri-racial First Indian Home Guards, illuminate remarkable and under-studied facets of campaigning west of the Mississippi River. Major Ellithorpe's unit—comprised primarily of refugee Muscogee Creek and Seminole Indians and African Americans who served as interpreters—fought principally in Arkansas and Indian Territory, isolated from the larger currents of the Civil War. Using Ellithorpe's journal and his series of Chicago Evening Journal articles as her main sources, M. Jane Johansson unravels this exceptional account, providing one of the fullest examinations available on a mixed-race Union regiment serving in the border region of the West.

Ellithorpe's insightful observations on Indians and civilians as well as the war in the trans-Mississippi theater provide a rare glimpse into a largely forgotten aspect of the conflict. He wrote extensively about the role of Indian troops, who served primarily as scouts and skirmishers, and on the nature of guerrilla warfare in the West. Ellithorpe also exposed internal problems in his regiment, some of his most dramatic entries concern his own charges against Caucasian officers, one of whom allegedly stole money from the unit's African American interpreters. Compiled here for the first time, Ellithorpe's commentary on the war adds a new chapter to our understanding of America's most complicated and tragic conflict.

Pure Heart
The Faith of a Father and Son in the War for a More Perfect Union
William E. Quigley Jr.

In the summer of 1862, as Union morale ebbed low with home front division over war costs, coming emancipation, and demoralizing battlefield losses, 24-year-old William White Dorr enlisted as a lieutenant in the 121st Pennsylvania Volunteers, a new Union regiment organizing in Philadelphia. His father, the Reverend Benjamin Dorr, rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, strived to prevent divisions in his congregation from sundering that Episcopal church historically tied to the nation’s founding.

William E. Quigley Jr. presents a narrative that remarkably encapsulates much of the North’s experience of the war. Reverend Benjamin Dorr was one of the most important clergymen of the era, who strove to hold his warring parishioners intact. His efforts paralleled Lincoln’s far greater but comparable challenge to preserve the Union. “The Nation’s Church” was torn apart from within between a faction of Pennsylvania’s leading anti-emancipation Democrats and a faction of the city’s and state’s leading Republicans. Like Lincoln, Dorr invoked a temperate faith apart from the civil religion with which most Americans crusaded against each other. Dorr prayed that war might be avoided. But, when war came, he stood faithfully in support of the Union and of the war as Lincoln waged it, emancipation included, even unto the most grievous of losses.

William White Dorr was a young officer in a storied Union infantry regiment whose brave stand at Gettysburg was pivotal in the Union’s preservation. Ten months later, wearing the second bar of an army captain, the rector’s son would lead his company once more into the Wilderness, one of the most brutal and bloody campaigns of the war.

By war’s end, many Philadelphians came to praise the spirit of charity and forgiveness exemplified by Reverend Dorr. He was their shepherd through that political, constitutional, economic, and religious crisis, and to honor his memory they erected stone monuments in “The Nation’s Church” to him and to Captain Dorr, “A Christian and a Patriot, Faithful unto death.”

Clearly and engagingly written, Pure Heart is unique in its narrative synthesis of home front political divisions and frontline infantry experiences. The emotional heart of the story lies in Reverend Dorr’s relationship with his soldier son, poignantly revealed in a recently discovered collection of his son’s wartime letters.

William E. Quigley Jr. teaches history at The Governor’s Academy, the nation’s oldest nonsectarian independent boarding school. He and his family make their home in Cape Porpoise, Maine.

As a son fights to save the Union, his father strives to save the divided church he serves.

Civil War in the North

[Image: Book cover of Pure Heart: The Faith of a Father and Son in the War for a More Perfect Union by William E. Quigley Jr.]
Lt. Spalding in Civil War Louisiana
A Union Officer’s Humor, Privilege and Ambition

MICHAEL D. PIERN

In July 1862, Union Lieutenant Stephen Spalding wrote a long letter from his post in Algiers, Louisiana, to his former college roommate. Equally fascinating and unsettling for modern readers, the comic cynicism of the young soldier’s correspondence offers an unusually candid and intimate account of military life and social change on the southern front. A captivating primary source, Spalding’s letter is reproduced here for the first time, along with contextual analysis and biographical detail, by Michael D. Pierson. Lt. Spalding in Civil War Louisiana lifts the curtain on the twenty-two-year-old’s elitist social attitudes and his consuming ambition, examining the mind of a man of privilege as he turns to humor to cope with unwelcome realities.

Spalding and his correspondent, James Peck, both graduates of the University of Vermont, lived in a society dominated by elite young men, with advantages granted by wealth, gender, race, and birth. Caught in the middle of the Civil War, Spalding adopts a light-hearted tone in his letter, both to mask his most intimate thoughts and fears and distance himself from those he perceives as social inferiors.

His jokes show us an unpleasantly stratified America, with blacks, women, and the men in the ranks subjected to ridicule and even physical abuse by an officer with more assertiveness than experience. His longest story, a wild escapade in New Orleans that included abundant drinking and visits to two brothels, gives us a glimpse of a world in which bonding through excess and indulgence. More poignantly, tactless jests about death, told as his unit suffers its first casualties, reveal a man struggling to come to terms with mortality. Evidence of Spalding’s unfailingly lighthearted wit provides readers with a past his entitlement to his human weaknesses. An engaging picture of a charismatic but flawed young officer, Lt. Spalding in Civil War Louisiana offers new ways to look at the society that shaped him.

MICHAEL D. PIERN is professor of history at the University of Massachusetts at Lowell and the author of Mutiny at Fort Jackson: The Untold Story of the Fall of New Orleans and Free Hearts and Free Homes: Gender and American Antislavery Politics.
Inventing Loreta Velasquez
Confederate Soldier Impersonator, Media Celebrity, and Con Artist
William C. Davis

The astonishing truth behind a legendary figure of the Civil War

She went by many names—Mary Ann Keith, Ann Williams, Lauretta Williams, and more—but history knew her best as Loreta Janeta Velasquez, a woman who claimed to have posed as a man to fight for the Confederacy. In *Inventing Loreta Velasquez*, acclaimed historian William C. Davis delves into the life of one of America's early celebrities, peeling back the myth she herself created to reveal a startling and even more implausible reality. This groundbreaking biography reveals a woman quite different from the public persona she promoted.

William C. Davis is the author or editor of more than fifty books on the Civil War. His work has received the Jefferson Davis Award, the Fletcher Pratt Award, the Jules Lundry Award, and in 2015, the Richard Nelson Current Award. He served as a professor of history at Virginia Tech and the executive director of the Virginia Center for Civil War Studies until his retirement in 2015.

"Truth is not only stranger than fiction; often, it's even more fun. In *Inventing Loreta Velasquez*, William C. Davis reconstructs a fascinating life—not that of the female Civil War veteran Velasquez was believed to be—but of a pathological liar whose main accomplishment in life was hoodwinking the press and the public. Her true story is entertaining on every page."

—Christina Vella,
author of *George Washington Carver: A Life*

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Stepdaughters of History
Southern Women and the American Civil War

CATHERINE CLINTON

In Stepdaughters of History, noted scholar Catherine Clinton reflects on the roles of women as historical actors within the field of Civil War studies and examines the ways in which historians have redefined female wartime participation. Clinton contends that despite the recent attention, white and black women's contributions remain shrouded in myth and sidelined in traditional historical narratives. Her work tackles some of these well-worn assumptions, dismantling prevailing attitudes that consign women to the footnotes of Civil War texts.

Clinton highlights some of the debates, led by emerging and established Civil War scholars, which seek to demolish demeaning and limiting stereotypes of southern women as simpering belles, stodgy Mammies, Rebel spotters, or sultry spies. Such caricatures mask the more concrete and compelling struggles within the Confederacy, and in Clinton's telling, a far more balanced and vivid understanding of women's roles within the wartime South emerges.

New historical evidence has given rise to fresh insights, including important revisionist literature on women's overt and covert participation in activities designed to challenge the rebellion and on white women's roles in reshaping the war's legacy in postwar narratives. Increasingly, Civil War scholarship integrates those women who defied gender conventions to assume men's roles—including those few who gained notoriety as spies, scouts, or soldiers during the war.

As Clinton's work demonstrates, the larger questions of women's wartime contributions remain important correctives to our understanding of the war's impact. Through a fuller appreciation of the dynamics of sex and race, Stepdaughters of History promises a broader conversation in the twenty-first century, inviting readers to continue to confront the conundrums of the American Civil War.

CATHARINE CLINTON is Gilbert Dannen Endowed Chair of American History at the University of Texas at San Antonio and International Research Professor at Queen's University Belfast. She is the author of over a dozen books, including The Planter's Mistress: Woman's World in the Old South; The Other Civil War: American Women in the Nineteenth Century; Tara Revisited: Women, War, and the Plantation Legend; Fanny Kemble's Civil Wars; Harriet Trieman: The Road to Freedom; and Mrs. Lincoln: A Life. She currently serves as president of the Southern Historical Association.
Captain James Carlin

Anglo-American Blockade Runner

Colin Carlin

A unique portrait of one of the most successful blockade runners who brought vital supplies to Confederate forces.

Captain James Carlin is a biography of a shadowy nineteenth-century British Confederate, James Carlin (1833–1911), who was among the most successful captains running the U.S. Navy’s blockade of Southern ports during the Civil War. Written by his descendant Colin Carlin, Captain James Carlin ventures behind the scenes of this perilous trade that transported vital supplies to the Confederate forces.

An Englishman trained in the British merchant marine, Carlin was recruited into the U.S. Coastal and Geodetic Survey Department in 1856, spending four years charting the U.S. Atlantic seaboard. Married and settled in Charleston, South Carolina, he resigned from the survey in 1860 to resume his maritime career. His blockade-running started with early runs into Charleston under sail. These came to a lively conclusion under gunfire off the Stono River mouth. More blockade-running followed until his capture on the SS Memphis. Documents in London reveal the politics of securing Carlin’s release from Port Lafayette.

On Carlin’s return to Charleston, General P. G. T. Beauregard gave him command of the spartan torpedo launch Torch for an attack on the USS New Ironides. After more successful trips through the blockade, he was appointed superintending captain of the South Carolina Importing and Exporting Company and moved to Scotland to commission six new steam runners.

After the war Carlin returned to Southern states to secure his assets before embarking on a gun-running expedition to the northern coast of Cuba for the Cuban Liberation Junta fighting to free the island from Spanish control and plantation slavery.

In researching his forebear, the author gathered a wealth of private and public records from England, Scotland, Ireland, Greenland, the Bahamas, and the United States. The use of fresh sources from British Foreign Office, U.S. Prize Court documents and surviving business papers make this volume distinctive.
A Promise Fulfilled

The Kitty Anderson Diary and Civil War Texas, 1861

Edited by Nancy Draves

What terrible days those were of anxiety and suspense in a country and at a time when much less conspicuous men than our Father were mysteriously killed for their sentiments or spent weary years of imprisonment. Also, in times of war power will abuse the innocent offender and stain the purest cause—from the diary.

In 2008, Texas historian Nancy Draves happened upon an amazing find up for public auction: the 1861 diary of Kitty Anderson, the daughter of prominent San Antonio resident and vocal Union Army supporter Colonel Charles Anderson. Kitty’s diary chronicles the Anderson family’s tumultuous experience during the early years of the Civil War. Following the vote for Texas’s secession and the surrender of San Antonio’s federal garrison, Col. Anderson attempted to flee, only to be arrested by Confederate Texas soldiers. Kitty and the family fled to Matamoros via Brownsville and boarded a ship: Col. Anderson escaped from custody and made his way across the Rio Grande and into Monterrey, later reuniting with the family in Vera Cruz.

Kitty Anderson’s diary is unique not only for chronicling her trials and observations during the harrowing days between September 29 and November 30, 1861—it also contains a later account written by Kitty describing her father’s escape from the Confederates. The strength of this appended text, along with the first-person diary itself, lies in Kitty’s gifted prose and her willingness to catalogue all her experiences, including the names of those she encountered, the dates, and the places. A Promise Fulfilled is an important artifact of Civil War Texas and illuminates the diversity of viewpoints held by Texans on the issues of secession, slavery, and what it truly meant to be a patriot.

Nancy Draves taught high school in San Antonio for twenty years and still lives there. This is her first book.
South Carolina in the Civil War and Reconstruction Eras

Essays from the Proceedings of the South Carolina Historical Association
Edited by Michael Brem Bonner and Fritz Hamer

A collection of important but little-known scholarship examining the Civil War and Reconstruction

South Carolina in the Civil War and Reconstruction Eras is an anthology of the most enduring and important scholarly articles about the Civil War and Reconstruction era published in the peer-reviewed journal Proceedings of the South Carolina Historical Association. Past officers of the South Carolina Historical Association (SCHA) Michael Brem Bonner and Fritz Hamer have selected twenty-three essays from the several hundred published since 1931 to create this treasure trove of scholarship on an impressive variety of subjects including race, politics, military events, and social issues.

The volume is divided by topic into five subsections. “The Politics of Secession and Civil War” surveys the intellectual and political debates that led to the Civil War and includes essays on states’ rights, the role of the边州 in the conflict, and the impact of the war on the South. “The Politics of Reconstruction” examines the efforts of the federal government to reconstruct post-war society.

The essays in “The Politics of Reconstruction” investigate the contentious end of Reconstruction in South Carolina. Michael Brem Bonner is an assistant professor of history at the University of South Carolina. He is the author of Confederate Political Economy and served as president of the South Carolina Historical Association from 2015 to 2016.

Fritz Hamer is the curator of history and archivist at the South Carolina Confederate Relic Room and Military Museum and previously held posts at the South Carolina State Museum and the South Caroliniana Library at the University of South Carolina. He has published articles on the social and racial impact of World War II in Charleston and on the South Carolina home front in World War I. Hamer served as president of the South Carolina Historical Association from 2011 to 2012.
HENRY WARE LAWTON
UNION INFANTRYMAN, FRONTIER SOLDIER, CHARISMATIC WARRIOR

Michael E. Shay

“Shay provides an excellent balance between Lawton’s life and the historical context in which he lived. Lawton was a man of his times who shaped the society he lived in and the wars he fought.” — Tony R. Mullis, United States Army Command and General Staff College, author of Peacekeeping on the Plains: Army Operations in Bleeding Kansas

Henry Ware Lawton’s nearly four decades as a professional soldier in the U.S. Army tie his story closely to that of America in the nineteenth century, from the Civil War to the settlement of the West, to the experiment with empire. Lawton served the country nearly uninterrupted from the day he enlisted at age 18—soon after Lincoln’s first call for volunteers to fight in the Civil War, where he earned a Medal of Honor—to his death at age 56, a major general in the Philippine War. In between, he fought in the Spanish-American War and the Indian Wars and it was during this time that he rose to national prominence as the man who captured Geronimo.

Michael E. Shay is a Judge Trial Referee for the State of Connecticut, having previously served as a Superior Court Judge. He is the author of five previous books, three of them published by the University of Missouri Press. He lives in Connecticut.

OCTOBER | $29.95 T | H: 978-0-8262-2100-1 | 286 pp. | 21 illus. | 13 maps 16 x 9

[MISSOURI]
The First Republican Army
The Army of Virginia and the Radicalization of the Civil War

John H. Matsui

Although much is known about the political stance of the military at large during the Civil War, the political party affiliations of individual soldiers have received little attention. Drawing on archival sources from twenty-five generals and 250 volunteer officers and enlisted men, John Matsui offers the first major study to examine the ways in which individual politics were as important as military considerations to battlefield outcomes and how the experience of war could alter soldiers' political views.

The conservative war aims pursued by Abraham Lincoln and his generals in the first year of the American Civil War focused on the preservation of the Union and the restoration of the antebellum status quo. This approach was particularly evident in the prevailing policies and attitudes toward the Confederacy-supporting Southern civilians and African American slaves. But this changed in Virginia during the summer of 1862 with the formation of the Army of Virginia. If the Army of the Potomac (the major Union force in Virginia) was dominated by generals who concurred with the ideology of the Democratic Party, the Army of Virginia was its political opposite, from its senior generals to the common soldiers. The majority of officers and soldiers in the Army of Virginia saw slavery and pro-Confederate civilians as crucial components of the rebel war effort and blamed them for prolonging the war. Ultimately, the frustrating occupation experiences of the Army of Virginia radicalized them and other Union soldiers against Southern rebellion and slavery, paving the way for Abraham Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.

"The First Republican Army is a significant work of original scholarship. Such an analysis of the personnel who made up the various field armies is an exciting new frontier in Civil War history, and the Army of Virginia is a particularly interesting case, since its significance is not only sociological but also political."

—Steven E. Woodworth, Texas Christian University, author of Manifest Destinies: Westward Expansion and the Road to the Civil War

JOHN H. MATSUI is Assistant Professor of History at the Virginia Military Institute.

A NATION DIVIDED: STUDIES IN THE CIVIL WAR ERA


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