

Download Free The Story Of A Common Soldier Army Life In Civil War 1861 1865 Kindle Edition Leander Stillwell Pdf File Free

The Story Of A Common Soldier Of Army Life In The Civil War, 1861-1865 [Illustrated Edition] The War for the Common Soldier The Common Soldier in the Civil War The Common Soldier of the Civil War Stp 21-1-Scmt Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks Warrior Skills Level 1 A People's Army Motivation in War Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks From Serf to Russian Soldier Detailed Minutiæ of Soldier Life in the Army of Northern Virginia, 1861-1865 The Three Meter Zone Nature's Civil War TRADOC Pamphlet TP 600-4 The Soldier's Blue Book Army of the Heartland The Other End of the Spear The Ragged Rebel From Leningrad to Hungary The Life of Johnny Reb Life in the Confederate Army All for the King's Shilling 'They

Were Good Soldiers' Soldier Training Publication STP 21-24-SMCT Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks Warrior Leader Skills Level 2, 3, and 4 September 2008 The Life of Billy Yank Rank and File The Sergeants Major of the Army Thirty Years After Recollections of a Private Soldier in the Army of the Potomac The Civil War For Dummies® Wellington's American General The Adventures of a Revolutionary Soldier "Deliver Us from This Cruel War" For Cause and Comrades Forty Miles a Day on Beans and Hay Compilation of Letters to Mira from William J. Huff The Unknown Warrior A Brotherhood of Valor Recollections of a Private Soldier in the Army of the Potomac Tactical Display for Soldiers Vicksburg Civil Affairs

Based on the journals of a New Yorker who would become one of Wellington's senior generals, the story of a remarkable military career from The American War of Independence to the Peninsula, Tobago and Canada. An American General in Wellington's Army? At the age of 14, Frederick Robinson fought for the Loyalists in the War of Independence. With their defeat, his family took refuge in England. After serving against the French in the West Indies, he worked in army recruitment in London. In 1813 he joined the Peninsular campaign as a Brigade Major General. His journals and letters shed light on the local topography and the personalities he encounters - the British grandees of Oporto, landed gentry, priests and peasants, Wellington and his generals and the common soldier - the marches across country and the battles of Vitoria, San Sebastian, the Nime and Toulouse. Subsequently, he commanded a division in America during the War of 1812. After colonial governorships in Upper Canada and Tobago, he continued to contribute as a Regimental Colonel. At his death in 1852, he was the longest-serving soldier in

the British Army. Tracing two combat units, one Union and one Confederate, through several of the most important battles of the Civil War, Wert offers a visceral depiction of the war from the perspective of ordinary soldiers. of photos. 13 maps. This historical work contains the experiences of a Confederate private in General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia during the American Civil War. Its author, Carlton McCarthy, would go on to become mayor of Richmond. This is a compilation of transcriptions of 130 letters written by William J. Huff to his wife Almira (Mira) during his service in the Union Army during the Civil War from August 1862 - June 1865. Additional letters are included from member of his regiment plus one letter written by a Confederate General prior to the battle of Prairie Grove. As well as accounts of battles, William's letters provide a detailed picture of what ordinary soldiers experienced and endured on a daily basis in camp, on the march, inspections and drills, uniforms, "pup" tents, makeshift shelters and mail service. Survival through periods of meager rations supplemented by food purchased from traveling sutlers, sickness (ague, small pox, scurvy) and medical care of the day. Travel via gunboats and transports. He provides observations about interactions with the mostly untrained officers in the voluntary army. William Huff enlisted in Co H 20th Iowa Infantry Regiment on 21 July 1862. The 20th Iowa Infantry Regiment was among the infantry regiments recruited and organized in Iowa under the President's proclamation of July 2, 1862, calling for three hundred thousand additional volunteers. The counties of Scott and Linn each contributed five companies to the organization. They were ordered to report to Camp Kirkwood near Clinton and were mustered into service of the United States on August 22, 1862. William and his fellow soldiers in his regiment had no idea when they enlisted in their small home town in Iowa that the

regiment would be transported down the Mississippi to St. Louis and would endure over 450 miles of marching in rain and snow, day and night (sometimes without shoes) throughout the Ozark Mountains. They suffered alternate heat and cold without shelter while campaigning in Louisiana followed by garrison duty on an island on the Southwest coast of Texas. As part of the Mobile campaign, William was detached from the regiment as part of a detail assigned to construct a log road across swampy ground near Pensacola, Florida. After the war ended, the regiment was assigned Provost Marshall duty in Mobile, Alabama and William was detailed to work in the Freedman's Bureau until the regiment was mustered out. Along the way, the regiment was in the Battle of Prairie Grove in Northwest Arkansas, the siege of Vicksburg, the attack on Fort Morgan and the Fort Blakeley campaign at the end of the war. The book is fully indexed for names, places and events mentioned in his letters. A tale of the 'poor bloody infantry' and what we glean of their lot from prehistory right through to World War I. This book compares the life of the soldier across time and cultures. It includes the great battles of medieval Europe. Who beside the enlisted men can tell how the fierce Confederates looked and fought behind their earthworks and in the open; how the heroic soldiers of the impoverished South were clothed, armed, and fed? The memoirs of Grant, Lee, Hood, Gordon, Johnston, and other civil war generals are some of our most common sources that we look at when learning about this tumultuous conflict. But what about the voices of the common soldier? Frank Wilkeson, when he wrote his account of the civil war, aimed to rectify this and reassert the importance of looking at the accounts of the men who carried the muskets, served the guns, and rode their saddles into the heat of battle. As he states in his preface, "The epauleted history has been largely inspired by

vanity or jealousy, saving and excepting forever the immortal record". Wilkeson and his fellow comrades who lived on the frontlines of the conflict had no need to rescue their reputations or assert their actions and thus their accounts provide a brilliant and unbiased alternative view of this bloody war. After lying about his age Frank Wilkeson was just sixteen when he joined the Union Army in 1864. Through the course of the next year he saw some of the ferocious battles of Grant's Overland Campaign. *Recollections of a Private Soldier in the Army of the Potomac* is a wonderfully refreshing account of the American Civil War that takes the reader to the heart of what it would have been like to have served in the front ranks. "Wilkeson's words have a robustness that remind us that colorful writing was in the American air, and contemporaries like Mark Twain didn't come out of the blue (or the gray)." Robert Cowley, HistoryNet "deeply portrays the experience of the ordinary soldier on campaign and in battle." Civil War Talk "[The memoir is] unlike most others by Civil War Veterans who tended to romanticize and sometimes glorify the experiences they went through His emphasis on the seamy, unheroic, horrific side of war is a healthy corrective to romanticism." James McPherson Frank Wilkeson was an American journalist, soldier, farmer and explorer. His memoir *Recollections of a Private Soldier in the Army of the Potomac* was first published in 1887 and he passed away in 1913. A documentary history with brief narrative introductions illustrating the evolution of civil affairs policy and practice in the Mediterranean and European theaters. The enlisted men in the United States Army during the Indian Wars (1866-91) need no longer be mere shadows behind their historically well-documented commanding officers. As member of the regular army, these men formed an important segment of our usually slighted national military continuum and, through

their labors, combats, and endurance, created the framework of law and order within which settlement and development become possible. We should know more about the common soldier in our military past, and here he is. The rank and file regular, then as now, was psychologically as well as physically isolated from most of his fellow Americans. The people were tired of the military and its connotations after four years of civil war. They arrayed their army between themselves and the Indians, paid its soldiers their pittance, and went about the business of mushrooming the nation's economy. Because few enlisted men were literarily inclined, many barely able to scribble their names, most previous writings about them have been what officers and others had to say. To find out what the average soldier of the post-Civil War frontier thought, Don Rickey, Jr., asked over three hundred living veterans to supply information about their army experiences by answering questionnaires and writing personal accounts. Many of them who had survived to the mid-1950's contributed much more through additional correspondence and personal interviews. Whether the soldier is speaking for himself or through the author in his role as commentator-historian, this is the first documented account of the mass personality of the rank and file during the Indian Wars, and is only incidentally a history of those campaigns. This manual, TRADOC Pamphlet TP 600-4 The Soldier's Blue Book: The Guide for Initial Entry Soldiers August 2019, is the guide for all Initial Entry Training (IET) Soldiers who join our Army Profession. It provides an introduction to being a Soldier and Trusted Army Professional, certified in character, competence, and commitment to the Army. The pamphlet introduces Soldiers to the Army Ethic, Values, Culture of Trust, History, Organizations, and Training. It provides information on pay, leave, Thrift Saving Plans (TSPs), and organizations that will be

available to assist you and your Families. The Soldier's Blue Book is mandated reading and will be maintained and available during BCT/OSUT and AIT. This pamphlet applies to all active Army, U.S. Army Reserve, and the Army National Guard enlisted IET conducted at service schools, Army Training Centers, and other training activities under the control of Headquarters, TRADOC. In this companion to *The Life of Johnny Reb*, Bell Irvin Wiley explores the daily lives of the men in blue who fought to save the Union. With the help of many soldiers' letters and diaries, Wiley explains who these men were and why they fought, how they reacted to combat and the strain of prolonged conflict, and what they thought about the land and the people of Dixie. This fascinating social history reveals that while the Yanks and the Rebs fought for very different causes, the men on both sides were very much the same. "This wonderfully interesting book is the finest memorial the Union soldier is ever likely to have.... [Wiley] has written about the Northern troops with an admirable objectivity, with sympathy and understanding and profound respect for their fighting abilities. He has also written about them with fabulous learning and considerable pace and humor. *A People's Army* documents the many distinctions between British regulars and Massachusetts provincial troops during the Seven Years' War. Originally published by UNC Press in 1984, the book was the first investigation of colonial military life to give equal attention to official records and to the diaries and other writings of the common soldier. The provincials' own accounts of their experiences in the campaign amplify statistical profiles that define the men, both as civilians and as soldiers. These writings reveal in intimate detail their misadventures, the drudgery of soldiering, the imminence of death, and the providential world view that helped reconcile them to their condition and to the war. Here is the

first social history devoted to the common soldier in the Russian army during the first half of the 19th-century--an examination of soldiers as a social class and the army as a social institution. By providing a comprehensive view of one of the most important groups in Russian society on the eve of the great reforms of the mid-1800s, Elise Wirtschafter contributes greatly to our understanding of Russia's complex social structure. Based on extensive research in previously unused Soviet archives, this work covers a wide array of topics relating to daily life in the army, including conscription, promotion and social mobility, family status, training, the regimental economy, military justice, and relations between soldiers and officers. The author emphasizes social relations and norms of behavior in the army, but she also addresses the larger issue of society's relationship to the autocracy, including the persistent tension between the tsarist state's need for military efficiency and its countervailing need to uphold the traditional norms of unlimited paternalistic authority. By examining military life in terms of its impact on soldiers, she analyzes two major concerns of tsarist social policy: how to mobilize society's resources to meet state needs and how to promote modernization (in this case military efficiency) without disturbing social arrangements founded on serfdom. Originally published in 1990. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905. Explains the motivation of ordinary soldiers to enlist, serve and

fight in the armies of eighteenth-century Europe. Very latest edition! This publication, Soldier Training Publication STP 21-1-SMCT Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks: Warrior Skills Level 1 August 2015, contains the individual tasks that are essential to the Army's ability to win on the modern battlefield. In an operational environment, regardless of job or individual MOS, each Soldier risks exposure to hostile actions. This manual contains the warrior skills that Soldiers must be able to perform to fight, survive, and win in combat. This SMCT gives the commander, NCO trainer, first-line supervisor, and individual Soldiers the information necessary to support integration and sustainment training in their units. This information allows trainers to plan, prepare, train, evaluate, and monitor individual training of warrior tasks. Using the appropriate mission-training plan (MTP), military occupational specialty (MOS)-specific Soldier's training publication (STP), and this manual helps provide the foundation for an effective unit-training plan. This manual includes the Army Warrior Training plan for warrior skills level (SL) 1 and task summaries for SL 1 critical common tasks that support unit wartime missions. This manual is the only authorized source for these common tasks. Task summaries in this manual supersede any common tasks appearing in military occupational specialty (MOS)-specific Soldier manuals. Training support information, such as reference materials, is also included. In the Shenandoah Valley and Peninsula Campaigns of 1862, Union and Confederate soldiers faced unfamiliar and harsh environmental conditions--strange terrain, tainted water, swarms of flies and mosquitoes, interminable rain and snow storms, and oppressive This manual is one of a series of Soldier training publications that support individual training. Commanders, trainers, and Soldiers will use this manual and STP 21-1SMCT, Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks, Warrior Skills Level

1, to plan, conduct, sustain, and evaluate individual training of warrior tasks and battle drills in units. This manual contains an Army Warrior Training plan for warrior leader skills level (SL) 2 through SL 4 and task summaries for SL 2 critical common tasks that support unit wartime missions. This manual is the only authorized source for these common tasks. Task summaries in this manual supersede any common tasks appearing in MOS-specific Soldier manuals. Training support information such as reference materials, websites, ammunition requirements, and reproducible evaluation forms are also included. Trainers and first-line supervisors will ensure that SL 2 through SL 4 Soldiers have access to this publication in their work areas, unit learning centers, and unit libraries. This manual applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard (ARNG)/Army National Guard of the United States (ARNGUS), and the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR). This manual contains the critical common tasks for warrior skills levels 2, 3, and 4. Mastering the performance of these tasks will help the individual Soldier and the Soldiers that he or she supervises fight better and survive on the battlefield, and perform across the full spectrum of operations. Each Soldier must be able to perform all common critical tasks for that skill level and below. The individual Soldier shares responsibility with the trainer to sustain the skills and knowledge required to perform all warrior skills and warrior leader skills.

a. Individual Soldiers. To ensure that you can perform each task, have another Soldier or your supervisor periodically evaluate your performance using the task summaries. If you have questions about how to perform a task or which task to perform, ask your first-line supervisor. The first-line supervisor knows how to perform each task and can direct you to the appropriate training materials. You should also check the Reimer Digital Library for new training materials. It is your responsibility

to use these materials to maintain your proficiency. b. Trainers. If you are a supervisor and trainer and have Soldiers working for you, you must train them to do the tasks for their skill level and below. Commanders and trainers should use the Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks (SMCT), military occupational specialty (MOS) specific soldier's training publications (STPs), and mission training plans (MTPs) to establish effective training plans and programs which integrate individual and collective tasks. This manual is one of a series of Soldier training publications that support individual training. Commanders, trainers, and Soldiers will use this manual and STP 2-1-SMCT, Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks, Warrior Skills Level 1, to plan, conduct, sustain, and evaluate individual training of warrior tasks and battle drills in units. This manual contains an Army Warrior Training plan for warrior leader skills level (SL) 2 through SL 4 and task summaries for SL 2 critical common tasks that support unit wartime missions. This manual is the only authorized source for these common tasks. Task summaries in this manual supersede any common tasks appearing in MOS-specific Soldier manuals. Training support information such as reference materials, websites, ammunition requirements, and reproducible evaluation forms are also included. Trainers and first-line supervisors will ensure that SL 2 through SL 4 Soldiers have access to this publication in their work areas, unit learning centers, and unit libraries. This manual applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard (ARNG)/Army National Guard of the United States (ARNGUS), and the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) unless otherwise stated. The proponent of this publication is the United States Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), with the United States Army Training Support Center (ATSC) designated as the principle publishing, printing, and distribution agency.

Proponents for the specific tasks are the Army schools and agencies as identified by the school code, listed in appendix A. This code consists of the first three digits of the task identification number. Includes Civil War Map and Illustrations Pack – 224 battle plans, campaign maps and detailed analyses of actions spanning the entire period of hostilities. “A story of the great war between the States—told from the ranks This is an engaging recollection of the American Civil War by one of its most humble participants an ordinary soldier—later an NCO of the Union Army—in the 61st Regiment of the Illinois Infantry. His story, written in old age is surprisingly fresh, vital and full of concise detail. Here, clearly, is a man who relished recalling his time in the army and had many interesting stories of camp, campaign and battlefield action to tell. Leander Stillwell was a westerner and member of the Union army of the West, so within these pages the reader will find accounts of the Battle of Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, Iuka, Salem Cemetery, Vicksburg, Devall’s Bluff, Little Rock, the Clarendon Expedition, Murfreesboro and the fight at Wilkinson’s Pike.”-Print ed. This book looks at several troop categories based on primary function and analyzes the ratio between these categories to develop a general historical ratio. This ratio is called the Tooth-to-Tail Ratio. McGrath's study finds that this ratio, among types of deployed US forces, has steadily declined since World War II, just as the nature of warfare itself has changed. At the same time, the percentage of deployed forces devoted to logistics functions and to base and life support functions have increased, especially with the advent of the large-scale of use of civilian contractors. This work provides a unique analysis of the size and composition of military forces as found in historical patterns. Extensively illustrated with charts, diagrams, and tables. (Originally published by the Combat Studies Institute Press) The Civil War

was America's trial by fire; its battles forged the nation we know today. We're still fascinated with it – the national reckoning with slavery, the legendary generals and leaders, the epic and bloody clashes of armies, the impact on the daily lives of ordinary people. We visit its battlefields – mostly idyllic patches of countryside near small towns and creeks – where more Americans died in combat than in all other wars combined, except for World War Two. And we tell its stories – of last charges, brother fighting brother, imprisonment and emancipation, and tragedy and rebirth. It is our country's epic; the story of how we became who we are, and what price we paid. *The Civil War For Dummies* is your complete introduction to this seminal conflict. Eschewing tedious historical pondering and military micro-analysis, this fun and information-rich guide gives an accurate overview of the event, from the war's causes through the fighting to the aftermath. Inside you'll discover: 1850-1860: what led to war First Bull Run: illusions lost Antietam: the bloodiest day The Emancipation Proclamation Heroes and goats of each major battle Jackson's Valley Campaign Sherman's March to the Sea Surrender at Appomattox And much more Full of sidebars and illustrations, *The Civil War For Dummies* brings history to life with personalities, factoids, battle reports, strategic maps, and "what ifs." In addition to the military and political history, you'll also find out about: The African American experience in the war Women and the Civil War Native Americans and the war The life of the common soldier Banking and finance systems and the war "Firsts" that make the Civil War history's first modern war Civil War food Civil War tourism: the best battlefields to visit, and how to get the most out of your trip Written in an accessible style so you can start reading at any point in the story, *The Civil War For Dummies* makes a great cornerstone for learning about this

violent and compelling chapter of American history. A pocket-sized guide to being a good leader, for non-commissioned officers (NCOs). Discusses US Army values in 'user-friendly' terms, from the perspective of a former member of the NCO core. Introduces three different types of leadership styles for 3-meter, 50-meter, and 100-meter soldiers. Praise for *The Three Meter Zone* “I have read plenty of leadership books and find this one to be the most realistic . . . This book is down to earth, with plenty of scenarios, quotations and situations that can easily be related to a reader’s past, present and future. I highly recommend this book.”—*Army Magazine* “Pendry’s book is both timely and useful . . . I encourage all battalion and brigade commanders to add it to their unit’s professional reading list . . . Read this book, take up his challenge to critically examine ourselves and our styles.”—*Armor Magazine* “[J. D. Pendry] does a superb job of relating his own personal experiences and tying them into everyday leadership and management principles ... It is not too difficult to transfer the lessons presented here to any other military service or civilian application.”—*U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* “Business and corporate leaders would do well to take [Pendry’s] lessons to heart.”—*Ocala, Florida, Star Banner* In this companion to *The Life of Johnny Reb*, Bell Irvin Wiley explores the daily lives of the men in blue who fought to save the Union. With the help of many soldiers' letters and diaries, Wiley explains who these men were and why they fought, how they reacted to combat and the strain of prolonged conflict, and what they thought about the land and the people of Dixie. This fascinating social history reveals that while the Yanks and the Rebs fought for very different causes, the men on both sides were very much the same. "This wonderfully interesting book is the finest memorial the Union soldier is ever likely to have.... [Wiley] has written about the

Northern troops with an admirable objectivity, with sympathy and understanding and profound respect for their fighting abilities. He has also written about them with fabulous learning and considerable pace and humor. Joseph Plumb Martin (1760 – 1850) was a soldier in the Continental Army and Connecticut Militia during the American Revolutionary War, holding the rank of private for most of the war. His published narrative of his experiences has become a valuable resource for historians in understanding the conditions of a common soldier of that era, as well as the battles in which Martin participated. "My intention is to give a succinct account of some of my adventures, dangers and sufferings during my several campaigns in the revolutionary army." Contents: Campaign of 1776. Campaign of 1777. Campaign of 1778. Campaign of 1779. Campaign of 1780. Campaign of 1781. Campaign of 1782. Campaign of 1783. This new book is a chronological narrative of the experiences of Evgenii Moniushko, who lived through and survived the first year of the siege of Leningrad and who served as a junior officer in the Red Army during the last eighteen months of war and the first year of the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia and Hungary. This volume presents an intensely human view of daily army life both in combat and garrison duty and unique perspectives on the conditions he and other junior officers and common soldiers endured while in army service. Vicksburg is the exciting sequel to Osceola. It chronicles the daily life of a common soldier in the Army of the Tennessee as they march to Vicksburg and on to Atlanta. The descriptions of the battles, characters and events are based on diaries, journals and official reports and adds a realistic touch that makes the reader feel like they were present. The British troops who fought so successfully under the Duke of Wellington during his Peninsular Campaign against Napoleon have long been branded by the

duke's own words—"scum of the earth"—and assumed to have been society's ne'er-do-wells or criminals who enlisted to escape justice. Now Edward J. Coss shows to the contrary that most of these redcoats were respectable laborers and tradesmen and that it was mainly their working-class status that prompted the duke's derision. Driven into the army by unemployment in the wake of Britain's industrial revolution, they confronted wartime hardship with ethical values and became formidable soldiers in the bargain. These men depended on the king's shilling for survival, yet pay was erratic and provisions were scant. Fed worse even than sixteenth-century Spanish galley slaves, they often marched for days without adequate food; and if during the campaign they did steal from Portuguese and Spanish civilians, the theft was attributable not to any criminal leanings but to hunger and the paltry rations provided by the army. Coss draws on a comprehensive database on British soldiers as well as first-person accounts of Peninsular War participants to offer a better understanding of their backgrounds and daily lives. He describes how these neglected and abused soldiers came to rely increasingly on the emotional and physical support of comrades and developed their own moral and behavioral code. Their cohesiveness, Coss argues, was a major factor in their legendary triumphs over Napoleon's battle-hardened troops. The first work to closely examine the social composition of Wellington's rank and file through the lens of military psychology, *All for the King's Shilling* transcends the Napoleonic battlefield to help explain the motivation and behavior of all soldiers under the stress of combat. Joseph J. Hoyle enlisted in the Confederate Army in May 1862 as a private. By the time of his death in September 1864, he was serving as a lieutenant in the 55th Regiment North Carolina Troops. The personal letters of this soldier, supplemented by the editor's overview of the events

and actions of the regiment, offer a view of the common soldier as well as battlefield and camp culture. The letters also reveal, among other things, how this former schoolteacher urged his fellow soldiers forward at Gettysburg despite a sense that the cause was lost. The following account of my experiences as a private soldier in the Confederate Army during the great war of 1861-'65 records only the ordinary career of an ordinary Confederate soldier. It does not treat of campaigns, army maneuvers, or plans of battles, but only of the daily life of a common soldier, and of such things as fell under his limited observation. 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 like to go home with the name of a coward," 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. How did Civil War soldiers endure the brutal and unpredictable existence of army life during the conflict? This question is at the heart of Peter S. Carmichael's sweeping new study of

men at war. Based on close examination of the letters and records left behind by individual soldiers from both the North and the South, Carmichael explores the totality of the Civil War experience--the marching, the fighting, the boredom, the idealism, the exhaustion, the punishments, and the frustrations of being away from families who often faced their own dire circumstances. Carmichael focuses not on what soldiers thought but rather how they thought. In doing so, he reveals how, to the shock of most men, well-established notions of duty or disobedience, morality or immorality, loyalty or disloyalty, and bravery or cowardice were blurred by war. Digging deeply into his soldiers' writing, Carmichael resists the idea that there was "a common soldier" but looks into their own words to find common threads in soldiers' experiences and ways of understanding what was happening around them. In the end, he argues that a pragmatic philosophy of soldiering emerged, guiding members of the rank and file as they struggled to live with the contradictory elements of their violent and volatile world. Soldiering in the Civil War, as Carmichael argues, was never a state of being but a process of becoming. The role of African-Americans, most free but some enslaved, in the regiments of the Continental Army is not well-known; neither is the fact that relatively large numbers served in southern regiments and that the greatest number served alongside their white comrades in integrated units. *They Were Good Soldiers* begins by discussing, for comparison, the inclusion and treatment of black Americans by the various Crown forces (particularly British and Loyalist commanders, and military units). The narrative then moves into an overview of black soldiers in the Continental Army, before examining their service state by state. Each state chapter looks first at the Continental regiments in that state's contingent throughout the war, and then adds interesting

black soldiers' pension narratives or portions thereof. The premise is to introduce the reader to the men's wartime duties and experiences. The book's concluding chapters examine veterans' postwar fortunes in a changing society and the effect of increasing racial bias in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. *They Were Good Soldiers* makes extensive use of black veterans' pension narratives to 'hear' them and others tell their stories, and provides insights into their lives, before, during, and after the war. Here is the adventurous, eloquent, true story of David Carey Nance--a young Texas farmer caught up in the carnage of the Civil War as a soldier in William H. Parsons' Texas Cavalry. This book examines the human factors issues associated with the development, testing, and implementation of helmet-mounted display technology in the 21st Century Land Warrior System. Because the framework of analysis is soldier performance with the system in the full range of environments and missions, the book discusses both the military context and the characteristics of the infantry soldiers who will use the system. The major issues covered include the positive and negative effects of such a display on the local and global situation awareness of the individual soldier, an analysis of the visual and psychomotor factors associated with each design feature, design considerations for auditory displays, and physical sources of stress and the implications of the display for affecting the soldier's workload. The book proposes an innovative approach to research and testing based on a three-stage strategy that begins in the laboratory, moves to controlled field studies, and culminates in operational testing. A companion volume to *Autumn of Glory* Most of the Civil War was fought on Southern soil. The responsibility for defending the Confederacy rested with two great military forces. One of these armies defended the "heartland" of the Confederacy—a vital area which embraced the

state of Tennessee and large portions of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Kentucky. This is the story of that army—the first detailed study to be based upon research in manuscript collections and the first to explore the military significance of the heartland. The Army of Tennessee faced problems and obstacles far more staggering than any encountered by the other great Confederate force. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. Lee's army was charged with the defense of an area considerably smaller in size. And while Lee's line of defense extended only about 125 miles, the front defended by the Army of Tennessee stretched for some 400 miles. Yet the Army of the Heartland has heretofore been given relatively slight attention by historians. With this volume Thomas Lawrence Connelly, a native Tennessean, has brought Confederate military history more nearly into balance. Throughout the war the Army of Tennessee was plagued by ineffective leadership. There were personality conflicts between commanding generals and corps commanders and breakdowns in communications with the Confederate government at Richmond. Lacking the leadership of a Lee, the Army of Tennessee failed to attain a real esprit at the corps level. Instead, the common soldiers, sensing the quarrelsome nature of their leaders, developed at regimental and brigade levels their own peculiar brand of morale which sustained them through continuous defeats. Connelly analyzes the influence and impact of each successive commander of the Army. His conclusions regarding Confederate command and leadership are not the conventional ones. Edwin Forbes's *Thirty Years After* is surely one of the most remarkable firsthand accounts of the Civil War ever published. Originally issued in 1890--thus the title--the lavish, oversized book is both a pictorial and a written record of the daily experience of war. It contains almost two hundred etchings of Civil War scenes

along with twenty equestrian portraits of Union generals such as Grant, Sherman, McClellan, and Custer, reproduced from oil paintings. The present edition is a facsimile of the original, with the addition of an Introduction by William J. Cooper, Jr, who discusses the significance of the books and provides a biographical sketch of Edwin Forbes and information about the role of journalists in the war. Forbes, born in New York City in 1839, was a staff artist for Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper. On assignment for the paper, Forbes traveled with the federal army from the battle of Cross Keys, in 1862, to the siege of Petersburg, in 1864. A keen observer, Forbes sketched battlefields, campsites, and other scenes that he later rendered in relief etchings on copper plate. Some of the etchings were published in a portfolio in 1876. For the much larger *Thirty Years After*, Forbes executed scores of additional etchings and wrote an informative text to go with them. The book is divided into dozens of brief chapters, with each chapter's text serving to introduce and explain the accompanying illustrations. Although Forbes made drawings of officers, he was clearly more interested in depicting the common soldier. His evocative etchings show such scenes as a regiment marching into camp at nightfall, an artillery reserve rolling into action at Cemetery Hill, a cavalry charge at Brandy Station, a band of prisoners lined up for execution, positioned so that they would tumble directly into their coffins. Forbes did not flinch from portraying the full terror and force of combat, but he also clearly understood that soldiering was not a one-dimensional experience. Many of his studies reveal the almost-forgotten minutiae of war. He shows soldiers engaged in such ordinary activities as preparing meals, laundering uniforms, avidly reading about events at hand whenever newspapers were available, and relaxing between skirmishes. His illustrations also depict supply trains, pontoon bridges, army hospitals,

and slaver cabins. In drawings of Confederate soldiers, Forbes emphasizes the comradely bond that sometimes could develop between opposing sides. A particularly telling etching shows Confederate pickets exchanging tobacco for coffee with their Union counterparts. For the modern reader, this visually arresting book offers a unique perspective on the Civil War.

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