



The Dispatch and Book Reviews of the Company of Military Historians

Spring 2011

In this issue of the occasionally produced CMH “Dispatch” we have the fine book reviews contributed by our members.

In a sense, I have come to the realization that the main, perhaps the only purpose of the Dispatch is to provide the reviews of current publications that have attracted attention. In this era of “social networking” on internet groups such as “Linkedin” and so on, where the CMH is now present, there is little news for a “Dispatch” to report that might not be redundant by many weeks or months.

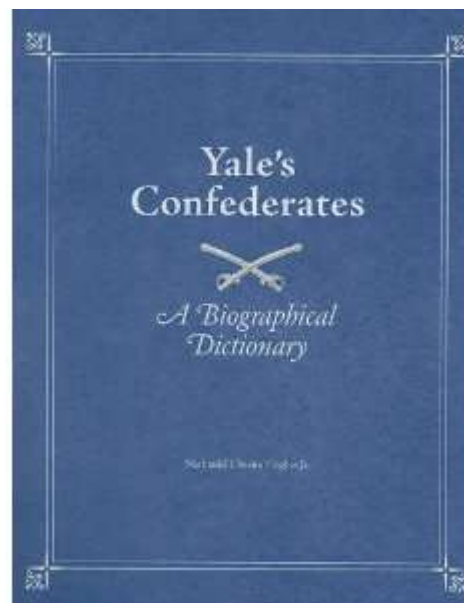
But there is one unique and timeless contribution by members whose intellect is deeply rooted in the critical analysis of the studies they encounter, and this is expressed in the book reviews. This is now stored on our website for future reference for anyone to consult. And I hasten to add, our reviews have the depth and maturity that one can only find in the Company’s learned membership. Thus, without further ado,

Good and Happy Reading!

René Chartrand
Interim Editor

Yale Confederates by Nathaniel Cheairs Hughes, Jr. University of Tennessee Press. 110 Conference Center, 600 Henley Street, Knoxville, TN 37996. Hardcover; 232 pp., illus. \$45.00. ISBN 13:978-1-57233-653-3.
Crimson Confederates by Helen Trimpi. University of Tennessee Press. 110 Conference Center, 600 Henley Street, Knoxville, TN 37995. Hardcover; 380 pp., illus. \$59.00. ISBN-13:978-1-57233-682-7.

Hughes himself is a Yalie, as Yale graduates call themselves, built upon the work of a previous Yale Confederate biographer Ellsworth Elliot Jr., as a foundation for his own book. Elliot limited himself to Yalies who were listed by their class secretary and did not include men who attended but did not graduate from Yale. Hughes also drew on third year history student Gary Reeder Jr’s work



for a 1996 display on Yale Confederates. Perhaps Hughes' greatest difficulty was deciding whom to include or exclude. Excluded was Samuel Clemons because "his service with the Marion Rangers was too shadowy." Company member Helen Trimpi is no stranger to academia. Trimpi is also a Yale who received her PhD from Harvard. Picking up the baton of previous authors who attempted to compile a list of forgotten Harvard men, Trimpi has successfully located virtually any man who became a Confederate politician, soldier or marine and gives a complete biographical sketch of their academic career, their Confederate service and post-war activity. Like Hughes, she waded through the *Official Records*, Hewett's *Roster of Confederate Soldiers*, Compiled Service Records of all ranks, and volumes of other authoritative works to ferret out her man. Both authors introduce their subject by providing the identity of their parents, birthplace, birth year, their affiliation with their respective university including their area of study and then their career in the Confederacy and post-war occupation. Since many served as soldiers, not all survived and the circumstances of their demise is covered. Each biography is followed with a list of sources used by the author and eliminates the inconvenience of having to flip through the book for endnotes.

As far as this writer can tell, there are ten men who attended both Yale and Harvard and they are covered by both authors who acknowledge sharing research with each other. Of the two books, Trimpi's entries tend to be longer. For instance, whereas Hughes covered John S. Marmaduke in one page, Trimpi took thirteen including the exchange that preceded Marmaduke's duel with Marsh Walker. In the case of L. W. Brandon, Trimpi entry also described the incident at Fredericksburg (Dec. 11, 1862) where Brandon learned from a prisoner that his classmate, Henry Abott was leading the Twentieth Massachusetts' attack and spirited by classmate rivalry, disobeyed orders to retreat and attacked instead and drove Abbott back. Besides giving the insights of contemporaries and classmates, Trimpi includes the assessments by modern scholars on her subject to ensure that the reader receives the benefit of hindsight.

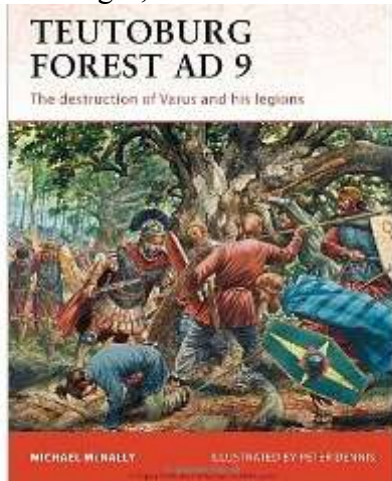
The two volumes are useful to any writer/researcher who needs a quick but thorough (and in some cases exhaustive) background of an individual. Of the two books, Hughes' is better illustrated and Trimpi relies exclusively on Harvard University's collection for her images. In all fairness to Trimpi, images and reproduction rights cost money and would increase the size of her already substantial book - something unwanted by any publisher. Trimpi's entries in *Crimson Confederates* incline toward providing a greater wealth of information on her subject. Printed as companion volumes with Hughes' with a simple blue jacket over blue cloth and Trimpi's with a red jacket over red cloth, both casebound books are alphabetically arranged and neither are indexed. If one is researching a particular unit, battle or campaign, it is possible to miss a man.

Few books are worthy to be considered as standard Civil War reference works. Included on this list are Mark Boatner's *Dictionary of the Civil War*, Patricia Faust's *Illustrated Encyclopedia of the Civil War*, E. B. and Barbara Long's *Civil War Day by Day*, Ezra Warner's *Generals in Blue* and its companion volume, *Generals in Gray*, Bruce Allardice's *More Generals in Gray*, Robert E. L. Krick's *Confederate Staff Officers*, Dornbusch's four volume series on *Military Bibliography of the Civil War* and of course, *Annals of War and Battles & Leaders*. Nathaniel Cheairs Hughes Jr.'s *Yale's Confederates* and Helen Trimpi's *Crimson Confederates* are both destined to become standard reference works on America's Civil War.

Gary Yee

Teutoburg Forest, A. D. 9. Michael McNally. (Osprey, Oxford, 2011). Softcover. 96 pages. Illus., Maps, Biblio. \$19.95. ISBN: 978-1-84603-581-4.

The battle between the XVII, XVIII, and XIX Roman Legions and the German tribes of the *Cherusaii*, *Angrivarii*, and *Bructeri* fought in the Teutoburger in A.D. 9 were the Roman equivalent of The Little Big Horn or Isandhlwana. Professional soldiers were defeated by primitive native tribes. Of the five legions that officially disappeared from the Roman Army List over the ages, three vanished in this battle in northwestern Germany. And, who can forget



Augustus crying “Quintillius Varus! Give me back my eagles!” in the BBC production of *I, Claudius*?

Rome was engaged in active operations west of the Rhine River in an area bounded on further to the west by the Elbe River known as *Germania Magna*, Greater Germany. Their aim may have been to add this territory to the Empire. In this, their commander, Publius Quintillius Varus was thwarted by the Roman trained German leader, Hermann (or in Latin, Arminius). Recent archeology had led to a re-interpretation of this battle. Rather than a forest massacre, Major Terry Chunn (British Army, Retired) has reconstructed

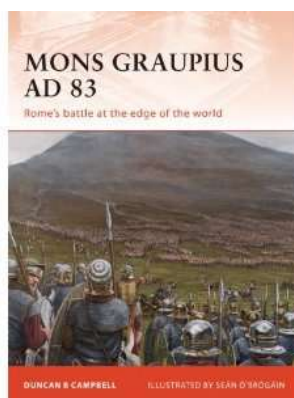
a running battle lasting from 8 to 11 September during which Arminius was able to divide and exhaust the Roman force before closing in for the kill. Varus committed suicide and Rome set its European boundaries on the Rhine and Danube.

The author, Michael McNally, is passionate student of military history and lives in Germany with his family.

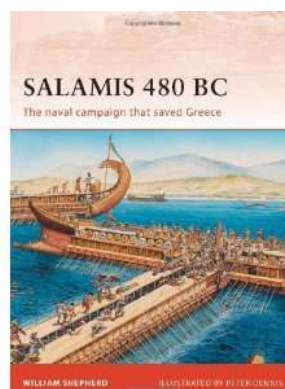
Clothing, equipment, and terrain are excellently illustrated in Osprey style and there are many photos of the monument commemorating the battle, *Weg Der Romer*, near Karlkriese, Germany. This work is highly recommended for the general reader of ancient history or to supplement reading of classical works.

James B. Ronan II

William Shepherd. *Salamis 480 B.C. The Naval Campaign that Saved Greece* (Oxford: Osprey, 2010); 96 pages, paperback, illus., maps, biblio., index. \$19.95 ISBN: 978-1-84603-684-2



Duncan B. Campbell. *Mons Graupius AD 83, Rome's Battle at the Edge of the World*(Oxford: Osprey, 2010); 96 pages, paperback, illus., maps, biblio., index. \$19.95 ISBN: 978-184603-926-3.



Osprey publications are generally satisfying. They contain many illustrations. Diagrams, and maps for clarity, and bibliographies for further research. They also allow the reader to become aware of historical events without a huge investment in time and money.

They can also make it quite plain why ancient events have shaped the world we live in now. These two works are entries in Osprey's Campaign Series.

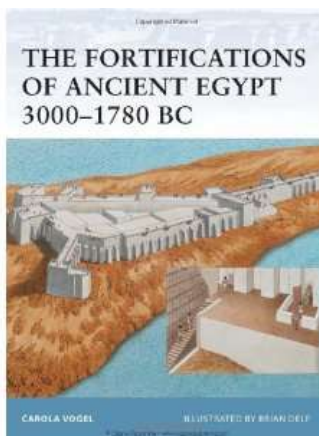
Salamis chronicles a naval battle between the city states of Greece and the Persian Empire. Techniques of naval construction and tactics are illustrated as are views of what the battle may have looked like to those who participated. In short doses like this the virtually unpronounceable names and unfamiliar geography of the ancients are easier to understand and digest. Perhaps the reader will be tempted to find a copy of Herodotus to view ancient history as he saw it. These Osprey works, used as references while reading the ancients, can make them more pleasurable and understandable. One may even see that conflict between East and West is far older than 9/11.

The Roman conquest of Britain took over forty years and *Mons Graupius* details a final major battle in the campaign in modern Scotland. But of what import is it to us? Does it matter that the Romans finally reached *Ultima Thule* (to us the Shetland Islands)? Did not the 360 year Roman occupation of Britain embed Roman law in English law. Is English law not embedded in American law? Roman tenacity in imposing their culture on the Celts of Britain may have a lesson for us, too. And, what a good background work when reading Tacitus's *Agricola* (the Roman commander and his father-in-law).

William Shepherd studied the classics at Clare College and is the author of the *Persian War* (Cambridge, 1982) and was chief executive of Osprey. Duncan Campbell is a specialist in ancient warfare, a regular contributor to *Ancient Warfare* magazine and re-assessed Roman siege craft in writing his PhD.

These works are highly recommended for those interested in ancient history or the classics.

James B. Ronan II



Carola Vogel, *The Fortifications of Ancient Egypt, 3000-1780 BC*. Oxford, UK: Osprey, 2010. Paperback; 64 pp., illus., maps, index. \$18.95. ISBN: 978-1-84603-956-0.

“My name is Ozymandias, king of kings;

Look upon my works, ye Mighty, and despair!”

Shelley, *Ozymandias*, 1817

When we think of the building prowess of the ancient Egyptians, often our thoughts turn to the Pyramids at Giza and the temple at Luxor, and somehow we forget that ancient Egypt was a nation state. The ancient Egyptians were also indefatigable empire builders and their

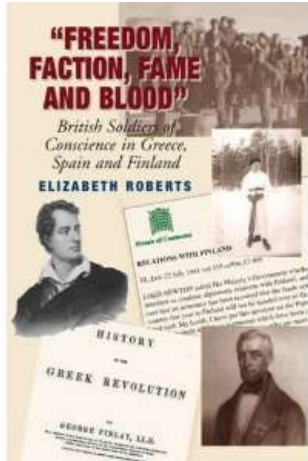
fortifications were as impressive as their religious buildings. Particularly in the south, they erected impressive fortifications not only for defense, but to control trade along the eternal Nile. Impressive in site and scope, the reconstructions offered by Dr. Vogel will be as familiar as more modern works. The life of the soldiers who garrisoned these works can be reconstructed and nearby boundary stelae and other records give the evocative names of the forts. One such is “Repelling the Nubian Troglodytes” (p. 16).

The archeological discoveries made in this area and the records and artifacts that support it are full explained and illustrated. The author received her degree in Egyptology from Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz, and has published widely in the field receiving the Werner von Hahweg Prize (third) in 2000. Osprey books are always satisfying and well illustrated. They serve as excellent entrees to arcane subjects for the general reader or as an overview of a field prior to more detailed study. Although there are some editorial problems in this work, they do

not detract from the reader's understanding of the subject. This work is recommended for any non-specialist interested in ancient Egypt.

James B. Ronan II

Elizabeth Roberts. *"Freedom, Faction, Fame and Blood," British Soldiers of Conscience in Greece, Spain, and Finland* (Eastbourne, UK: Sussex Academic Press, 2010). Hardcover. 284 pages. Maps, biblio., index. \$74.95. ISBN: 978-84519-318-6.



Professor Roberts' book is not military history but a sociological history dealing with British citizens who participated in wars that were fought by other countries, not their own. She covers the reasons why they participated and the reaction of the home government to their war fighting. But first a history review. The Greeks fought for their independence from the Ottoman Empire from 1821 and 1830. The Spanish Civil War resulted in reaction to a coup fomented by monarchists

and lasted from 1936 to 1939. The Russo-Finish War began after the Soviet Union invaded Finland in 1939 and lasted until 1940. The Greek War was seen as a struggle to free the cockpit of Western Civilization from the oppressive Turks. The Spanish War is often viewed as a struggle against advancing Fascism and the Finnish War was a blatant attack by an ally of Nazi Germany on a peaceful neighbor. All three attracted idealistic volunteers including Lord George Gordon Byron (Greece) and George Orwell (Spain) and men who were unhappy with the slow pace of the initial stages of WW II (Finland).

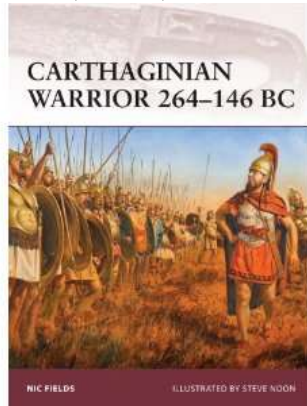
Useful as an overview of former celebrated causes, Professor Roberts concentrates on the idealism of the volunteers and the disillusionment they experienced when they discovered that the objects of their idealism were found to be less than perfect. Never does she deal with the inherent contradiction of Byron whose "antipathy towards the country of his birth" (p. 45) or "his admiration for Napoleon" (p. 45) prevented him overcoming his numerous disabilities and serve Great Britain in its existential struggle with the European dictator while he did so for the remote and factious Greeks. Nor does she reconcile the contradiction of fighting for Stalin versus Hitler, one mass murderer versus another. The struggle in Spain can be described as conflict between two sides "in the name of a master race, the other of a master class" (Timothy Snyder's review *Bloodlands: Europe Between Hitler and Stalin*, by Matthew Kaminski; Wall Street Journal, Book Shelf, 18 October 2010). She is probably not aware that the British government's acquiescence in allowing volunteers to go to Finland was an element of Britain's peripheral method of striking back against the Axis, not exploitation of their idealism.

Doctor Elizabeth Roberts holds a doctorate from the University of Sydney. She is interested in the social and cultural histories of warfare, and in particular the interaction of gender and violence. She is currently researching the history of desertion, cowardice and other "unmanly" behavior in World War II.

Interesting as a vehicle to recall past obscurities, students of military history already know, "War is hell."

James B. Ronan II

Nic Fields, *Carthaginian Warrior, 264-146 B.C.* (Oxford, UK, Osprey, 2010). Paperback; 64 pp., illus., index, biblio. \$18.95. ISBN: 978-1-84603-9580-4.



The military history of the Mediterranean Basin usually focuses on the armies of Greece and Rome. Now comes a volume focusing on the other superstars of ancient history, the Carthaginians. The clothing and equipment of the allied levies, mercenaries and citizen-soldiers of the legendary commercial city are exhibited using the writings of the ancients, modern scholarship and archeological specimens. Also included are recruiting methods and rations; a fascinating look at the major enemy of rising Rome. Allies from the Balearic Islands and Iberia provided special weapons, such as slings and warriors. Mercenaries provided

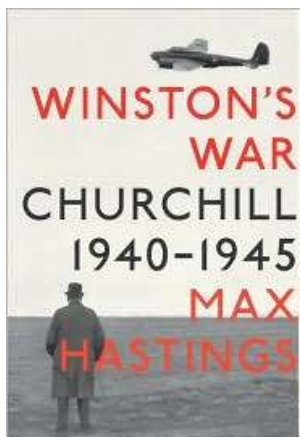
man power and caused a good deal of trouble when pay was not forthcoming or when they saw it wiser to fight for the other side. Citizens of Carthage preferred naval service so their foot soldiers were not effective as they lacked training and motivation. Through them, however, Carthage dominated the western Mediterranean.

Osprey books generally quote ancient and modern authors and serve as a good introduction to ancient history. This book, though short has a bibliography one and half pages long to facilitate further study. Photographs of dug specimens are supplemented with carefully drafted pictures.

The author, a former Royal Marine, received his doctorate from the University of Newcastle and was assistant director at the British School in Athens.

Carthaginian Warrior is highly recommended for the general reader interested in the ancient Mediterranean or the Punic Wars.

James B. Ronan II



Winston's War, Churchill, 1940 -1945. by Max Hastings. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, NY 10019. 2010, Hardcover; 555pp. b & w illus. \$35.00. ISBN 978-307-26839-6.

This magnificent biography by today's leading British historian of World War II might be titled "The Rise and Fall of Winston Churchill, 1940-1941." It takes the Churchill story from its magnificent moments in May 1940, when Great Britain stood alone against Hitler's Germany to July 1945, when (the war over) the British people voted him out of power.

Hastings makes a number of theses in his story. One of which is the conviction in Churchill's mind that the only way Britain could survive against the German war machine in World War II was with

strong military support from the United States. Even before the first British soldiers were evacuated from Dunkirk in 1940, Churchill was scheming how he might entice the United States to enter the war., During the eighteen months between that and Pearl Harbor, which thrust America into the conflict, Churchill tried every way he could to encourage U.S. support. He cultivated President Roosevelt's representative Harry Hopkins, when he was sent on an inspection tour of wartime Britain. He wrote numerous notes and cables to Roosevelt and at his invitation crossed the ocean to draw up the joint Atlantic Charter in August 1941. He solicited Lend Lease support when Britain ran out of money to purchase arms. Unhappy with

defeatist and slightly German-favoring Ambassador Joseph Kennedy, he was more than pleased with his replacement, John G. Winant.

One of his happiest moments of the war came on 7 December 1941 when Japan attacked the U.S. at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The British ambassador to Japan called it a "disaster for Britain," Churchill called it a "blessing." Within days Churchill had invited himself to visit the United States where he stayed at the White House and was asked to address a joint session of Congress. Significantly, Roosevelt never showed the least interest in visiting Britain to meet with its civilian and military leaders.

Churchill's popularity in Britain probably peaked in the early months of 1942. Britain then had two strong allies (the Soviet Union and the United States), but what it did not have were successes on the battlefield. A major British force surrendered in the Middle East and, despite superior numbers, a large British army surrendered to the Japanese at Singapore.

Allied with both America and the USSR, Churchill participated in numerous conferences held to debate strategic plans. The Americans and the Soviets wanted to attack Germany by invading France from the Atlantic. Churchill was more interested in driving the Germans from Eastern Europe and trying to attract Turkey to join as an ally. He also wanted to restore monarchies in such countries as Greece and Albania, something foreign to U.S. interests.

By the time a combined U.S. and British force landed on Normandy in June 1944, Churchill's opinions were far secondary to those of the dominant American army. When the Battle of the Bulge forced allied troops back in December 1944, Churchill was not even in Britain. He was in Greece trying to negotiate a peace that would allow for restoration of its monarchy.

What Churchill did not care about was the plight of colonial peoples, despite his support of the rights of individuals in the Atlantic Charter. He cared little for the concerns of brown and black peoples, but perhaps his biggest failing was not spending much time preparing Britain for the peace to come.

Strong-willed, hard-working, and a heavy drinker and smoker, Churchill was a hard boss.

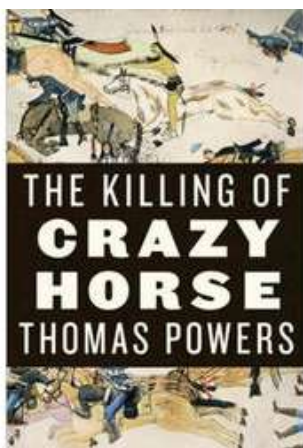
Perhaps the only person who could help him calm down and relax was his wife, Clementine, who told him truths about himself. He gave lip service to his children, but his daughters were only peripheral to his life, while his son Randolph was a care.

Hastings points out that he owns 100 books on Churchill and wondered, at the outset, what he could do to take the story further. The fact that he succeeded is a tribute to his extensive knowledge of the war and his determined scholarship. This story of perhaps the greatest Briton of the 20th century is important reading.

Robert Calvert, Jr.

The Killing of Crazy Horse by Thomas Powers. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, NY 10019.

2010 Hardcover; 568pp. b&w illus. \$30.00. ISBN 978-0-375-41446-6.



This exhaustive book tells the story of Crazy Horse, the famous Sioux chief whom many feel was one of the greatest of all the Indian leaders. His status led to the gigantic Crazy Horse memorial which today being slowly carved out of a mountain in North Dakota's Black Hills.

The author traces the complex relationships between the various Indian tribes, the federal government in Washington, the U.S. Army in the field, and the pressure from the Americans who were moving west to disrupt traditional Indian ways. The most basic problem in the upper Midwest was the existence of a

U.S. treaty which guaranteed Indians the right to live under their governments in the Dakota Territory forever. When gold was discovered in the Black Hills, the government realized it couldn't keep its citizens from moving into the area and was forced to work out alternatives for the Indians.

The most obvious solution was to order the various tribes to move to a reservation, where food would be provided. That food turned out to be less than regular as crooked civilians often cheated on the tribal supplies. And many Indian leaders, such as Crazy Horse refused to leave their lands even though indiscriminate killing of buffaloes by eastern hunters seeking hides had destroyed a traditional source of food. His personal pleas for help from Presidents Grant and Hayes got him nowhere.

Crazy Horse was a leader along with Sitting Bull in the Sioux War of 1875-1877 and took part in the fight near the Rosebud River where Gen. George Crook was forced to abandon his campaign. He played a prominent role in the Battle of the Little Big Horn where associated tribes wiped out a detachment of the U.S. 7th Cavalry led by George Armstrong Custer. At a critical point in that battle, Crazy Horse rode around the surrounded American soldiers daring them to shoot him.

After the Big Horn, Sitting Bull fled to Canada, but Crazy Horse remained in the Sioux country, He was there when he was seized by U.S. Army troops who accused him of conspiring to lead Oglalas on the warpath again.

Taken to Camp Robinson in Nebraska, he was the center of a potentially explosive situation. The U.S. Army, under General Crook, wanted him out of the way —either sent east or destroyed. The many Indians who accompanied Crazy Horse sought to protect him. On 5 September 1877, while he was being led to a prison, instead of normal housing, Crazy Horse grew agitated. As he thrashed about an Army private took it upon himself to twice stab Crazy Horse with his bayonet. He died a few hours later.

The setting for his life was complex, at least for all of us who are not Indians. But Crazy Horse never shied away from what he thought was right and just. The author does good job of blending together the many themes which undergirded lives and events of that era.

Robert Calvert, Jr.

Crossroads of Conflict: A Guide to Civil War Sites in Georgia by Barry L. Brown and Gordon R., Elwell. University of Georgia Press, Atlanta, GA 30602. 2010 Softcover; 246 pp., color illus. ISBN 978-0-8203-3730-2.

Mention Georgia and the Civil War and images of the siege of Atlanta, the fight for Fort Pulaski, the bloody battle at Chickamauga, and Sherman's March to the Sea come into view. While not as criss-crossed by fighting as Virginia, at least in the first two years of the war, Georgia and its citizens played a major role in the War Between the States.

Now the Georgia Civil War Commission has sponsored this beautiful book that describes and depicts hundreds of sites of significance in the war or which now strive to memorialize it.

Some two to four are depicted on each page so the scope of the book is tremendous.

Among the sites is the port of Darien in McIntosh County, an important shipping center for wood products prior to the Civil War and widely used by blockade runners during the conflict. In June 1863, it saw the first use of black troops by the Union army as the 54th Massachusetts was sent to sack the port.

In LaGrange, Georgia, a historical plaque honors Nancy Harts Marker who organized an armed group of women to defend the town in the absence of its men. Finally mobilized in April 1865, they faced a column of Union cavalry. Meeting with the women and impressed by

their dedication, the colonel of the Wisconsin regiment complimented them on their martial spirit and spared the town.

The trenches and earthworks built by the Confederates defending Atlanta may still be seen at Dalton and other areas. Fortunately, many have not been threatened by developers seeking land for buildings and shopping centers as many are located along high ridges and in out the way locations unsuitable for development.

One of the most unique exhibits is the double-barreled cannon which now adorns the campus of the University of Georgia at Athens. It was supposed to send two cannon balls and a connecting iron chain through the air where it would end up cutting down any enemy unfortunate enough to be caught in its path. There is, however, no record that the cannon was ever used in battle or, indeed, ever fired.

Georgia suffered immensely during the Civil War and this book helps to remind us of its tremendous economic and personal losses. It also represents an immense amount of scholarly research and a beautiful job of assembling and describing its findings.

Robert Calvert, Jr

The Publisher: Henry Luce and His American Century by Alan Brinkley. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. 2010 Hardcover; 531 pp b & w illus. \$35.00
ISBN 978-0-679-41444-5.

At the time of World War II, there was not more important voice in the magazine industry than Time Inc., which, in addition to publishing its namesake weekly, also produced *LIFE* (the most popular magazine in America at the time), and an earlier version of today's *Fortune*. Pre-TV

America, this was the era of the magazines and the Time publications were the cream of the crop.

This excellent biography by an esteemed Columbia University historian traces publisher Henry Luce's life from his childhood in China, born of missionary parents, through his education and his brief stateside military service in World War I.

His life and creative genius began to unfold when he and a Yale college classmate, Brit Hadden, conceived the idea of a new kind of magazine that would sum up all the important news for the benefit of busy Americans. It would rely on a form of expression to speak concisely to the reader and entertain. After some trial and errors, including experimental dummy issues, volume 1, issue number 1 of *Time* emerged in early 1923. The co-editors did not visualize a large circulation magazine—rather they intended to serve the decision makers and others who were too occupied to read a wide variety of magazines

The first issue sold only nine thousand copies, about a third of what they had hoped.

However, the magazine proved popular to the masses and by the end of 1927, there were 170,000 subscribers and *Time* was on firm ground. Early in 1929, Hadden died and Luce took over sole control of the magazine

Time did well during the Depression, and in February 1930, Luce launched the first issue of *Fortune*, a magazine he hoped would be the most attractive in the world. The success of *Time* and *Fortune* established, Luce began to look around for another project and decided on a largely pictorial publication that he called *LIFE*. This too proved successful, first published in 1936, and the Luce enterprises seemed to have a magic touch.

As Luce grew older, his world vision expanded and, thanks to his childhood, increasingly focused on China. He took trips there beginning in 1932 and was enthusiastic about the "new China." Later, as he met with Chiang Kai-shek on return visits, he and his publications ran favorable reports on China and what should be its important and rightful place among the

nations of the world. His magazines urged strong U.S. support for China, up until the day, its Nationalist leaders fled to Taiwan.

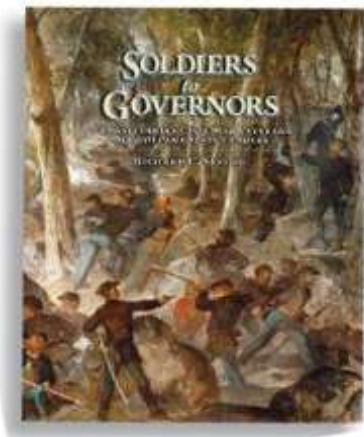
His ill-fated second marriage with Claire Boothe receives considerable attention in the book as does his continuing feud with Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Thanks to their ill-feeling, FDR forbade Luce to travel overseas to World War II theaters of war. Among others who break into the pages of this book are Whitaker Chambers, a key figure in the anti-Communist hysteria of the 1940s and Dwight Eisenhower, whose friendship Luce cultivated vigorously.

The book provides a wonderful inside view of the publishing industry, how the media can influence public opinion, and places in context many of key figures of the middle-part of the twentieth century.

In summary, a well-written, studiously researched, in-depth story of an important figure in modern history.

Robert Calvert, Jr.

Soldiers to Governors: Pennsylvania's Civil War Veterans Who Became State Leaders by Richard C. Saylor. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 300 North Street, Harrisburg, PA 17120. 2010 Hardcover; 175 pp. b & w and color illus. \$59.95. ISBN 10:0-89271-134-5.



For almost forty years after the Civil War, the U.S. presidency was dominated by men who had served as officers in the Union Army—from generals such as Grant, Garfield, and Harrison to the much younger Major McKinley. The same phenomena took place in many of the states and this very attractive book describes both the wartime exploits and post-war achievements of veterans who served as governors of Pennsylvania between 1867 and 1907. Only two of the governors during those years had not been in the Union Army, as in both cases they had been too young to enlist.

John White Geary, the first of the veterans who became governor, crammed a long lifetime of achievements into his fifty-three years. He had served in the Mexican War as a colonel, later became mayor of the new city of San Francisco, and then governor of the Kansas Territory. A brevet major general in the Civil War, as governor he worked hard to reduce the debt that Pennsylvania had run up during the war. He was very much opposed to clemency for the defeated southern leaders. Of all the governors in this period, John Frederick Hartranft had the most distinguished Civil War record, having earned the Medal of Honor. He was also unique for the period as he had a college degree in engineering from Union College. At the end of the war, he was the officer in charge of guarding the Lincoln assassination plot conspirators and overseeing their ultimate execution. He was later honored via a statue, erected on the capitol grounds in Harrisburg. After leaving the governorship, he resumed his military career with the state's national guard.

Henry Martyn Hoyt (note: Martyn is correct) was a thirty-one-year-old lawyer when he volunteered for active service in the Civil War. He led the 52d. Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiment and rose to the rank of brevet brigadier general. He was captured by the Confederates at Charleston Harbor in 1864. Following his term as governor, Hoyt returned to his law practice in Philadelphia.

James Addams Beaver (note: it is Addams) began the war as a second lieutenant in a volunteer infantry regiment, but by the end he was a brevet brigadier general. Known as a fierce fighter, he was wounded several times, the last resulting in the loss of his right leg. This did not prevent his joining the National Guard of Pennsylvania when his term as governor expired in 1891. His final public role was as a Superior Court Judge. William Alexis Stone was only seventeen when he enlisted in the Union Army as a private in February 1864. He was promoted several times during his military service and ended up as a second lieutenant. He had a distinguished record of public service after the war, serving as a federal district attorney, a four-term U.S. Congressman before becoming governor, 1899-1903. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker saw only brief action during the war. As a twenty-year-old, he joined Pennsylvania Emergency Militia to defend against the southern invasion at Gettysburg in 1863. The threat over, he and his unit were discharged at the end of July 1863. He became a well known Philadelphia lawyer both before and after his term as governor, 1903 -1907. This is a beautifully designed and crafted book, with hundreds of fascinating illustrations including pictures of the war and its aftermath, campaign ribbons, rosters, citations, newspaper clippings, post cards, and cartoons—perhaps the most attractive history I have ever seen. Without disparaging this excellent book or its author, I only regret the subject is not broader or of more national interest.

Robert Calvert, Jr.

Chewing Gum, Candy Bars, and Beer: The Army PX in World War, by James J. Cooke. University of Missouri Press, Columbia, MO 65201. 2009 Hardcover; 186pp., b&w illus. \$39.95. ISBN 978-0-8252-1867-4.

Walk into the PX (Post Exchange) on the typical military base today and you may have trouble distinguishing it from a local supermarket or retail store. It provides what happens to be popular with military service people for everything from electronics to fresh foods. It was quite different in World War II as the author points out. As a soldier in Europe, I can still recall the modest little "store" located in a Quonset Hut in our camp in England. Its main products were cigarettes and such things as tooth paste, razor blades, candy, and chewing gum. Later, when the war in Europe was over the PX stood out as a sign of American affluence against the devastated German economy. Soldiers were able to purchase a carton of cigarettes a week for 50 cents for the carton. These could be sold on the civilian black market for \$30.00. And this was at a time when college graduates in the States began work at \$10.00 a day. So much money was generated from these and other black market activities that the Army prohibited soldiers in Europe from sending more money home than the amount of their monthly pay.

So much for memory. Cooke's book discusses some of the basic issues faced by the PX program. Should USO performers overseas be able to use the Army PX? Answer—no. Should soldiers get a priority on the most popular brands of cigarettes (Lucky Strike, Camel, Chesterfield, and Philip Morris) leaving civilians at home with such less popular Raleigh, Old Gold, and Wings? What kind of alcoholic beverages should be sold in the PX? Answer—nothing stronger than 3.2 beer for enlisted personnel. Officers' PX's (yes, there were separate in large centers) sold harder stuff.

Early in the war, where a PX included a beer hall, such as in the States, there was an unwritten law that women were not welcome, even women in uniform. The Stage Door Canteen in Washington, DC (not a PX) explained its policy for excluding military women on the grounds that "women in the armed forces lend further military appearance and actions to the Club while civilian hostesses (selected by the director) provide a feminine touch to the

club." Later, as the role of women in the Army became more established, these barriers broke down.

Wartime created shortages of almost everything from hops for making beer, to tobacco for meeting unprecedented demand (as many military personnel began to smoke for the first time), and to freight cars to meet shipping needs. The Army demanded more production from civilian sources and how those who ran the Army Exchange Service struggled to meet its needs is the story of this book.,

All in all, an interesting story of an organization appreciated for its services to WWII
Robert Calvert, Jr.

Round Ball to Rimfire, A History of Civil War Small Arms Ammunition, Part One, by Dean S. Thomas. Available from Thomas Publications. P.O. Box 3031, Gettysburg, PA 17325 (www.thomaspublications.com). 1997. Hardcover; 344 pp., b&w illus, notes, bibliography, appendices, index. \$40.00 + \$5.00 s&h. ISBN 0-57747-015-X.

Round Ball to Rimfire, A History of Civil War Small Arms Ammunition, Part Two, Federal Breechloading Carbines & Rifles, by Dean S. Thomas. Available from Thomas Publications. P.O. Box 3031, Gettysburg, PA 17325 (www.thomaspublications.com). 2002. Hardcover; 528 pp., b&w illus, notes, bibliography, appendices, index. \$49.95 + \$5.00 s&h. ISBN 1-57747-020-6.

Round Ball to Rimfire, A History of Civil War Small Arms Ammunition, Part Three, Federal Pistols, Revolvers & Miscellaneous Essays, by Dean S. Thomas. Available from Thomas Publications. P.O. Box 3031, Gettysburg, PA 17325 (www.thomaspublications.com). 2003. Hardcover,; 344 pp., b&w illus, notes, bibliography, appendices, index. \$49.95 + \$5.00 s&h. ISBN 1-57747-092-3.

What started a decade or more ago as a single book on ammunition soon had to be split as the amount of information gleaned from the National Archives began to accumulate. Even the second volume had to be further divided when it was clear carbines and rifles would take an entire volume. Thus we currently have a trilogy of books that exhaustively examine a number of topics related to the varieties of small arms ammunition used by Federal armies during the Civil War. They represent the culmination of a life-long interest in the subject by the author, Dean Thomas, who (with his brother Jim) previously published a *Handbook* on the topic and served as editor of the International Ammunition Association's *Journal*.

The initial volume concentrates on ammunition for muzzle loading muskets, rifles and rifle muskets, including some that were made in the eighteenth century. The volume provides valuable background information (two chapters) on the structure and operation of the U.S. Ordnance Department between 1855 and 1865. Included is information on the trials leading to the adoption of elongated expanding balls by the Department, which replaced the .69 caliber round ball after sixty-five years as the Army's primary muzzle loading projectile. An important contribution of this volume is a review of the contributions of both the Federal arsenals and various state arsenals in fabricating ammunition, particularly early in the War when there was a multitude of small arms in the hands of the soldiers and little correctly sized ammunition. It concludes with a review of 'special' ammunition, such as the Williams cleaner, Shaler sectional, and Gardiner explosive bullets. The number of rare examples of individual cartridges, packs, and ammunition boxes shown is truly astounding.

The second volume continues the small arms ammunition story with a comprehensive review of the cartridges required by the (at least) twenty-seven breechloaders actually bought by the Ordnance Department. Experimental models not procured are basically by-passed. The focus is on the proprietary ammunition used by the more popular carbines carried by the Federal

cavalry: the Burnside, Gallagher, Maynard, Sharps, Merrill, Smith, and Starr. All of the lesser carbines are covered, however, as are the cartridges required by the Henry, Warner and Wesson firearms. As might be expected, ammunition for the Spencer gets its own sixty-eight page chapter. Eighteen appendices cover such topics as the Maynard patents, reports of the trials of various arms, pertinent English patents and a comprehensive breakdown of the suppliers of the 58,238,924 rounds bought for the Spencer carbines and rifles. Again, the number of rare examples of cartridges and related material pictured is impressive. The third volume almost could have been divided again. The first portion examines in detail the ammunition required for Federal pistols and revolvers, including foreign models that entered the U.S. service. While the products looked similar, there were quite a few suppliers of revolver ammunition, and it took a lot of ferreting by the author to determine the identity of many examples. The remainder of this volume includes "Miscellaneous Essays," which cover many topics that otherwise would not have fit conveniently into any of the volumes. For example, ammunition for the Billinghamurst and Requa "platoon-batteries," Capt. Silas Crispin's "new primed cartridges," Pickett bullets, and five other topics are covered in these essays. Other related topics are included in the eighteen appendices to this volume. They include, for example, significant information on percussion caps and the machinery developed for their manufacture.

One of the strengths of these books is the inclusion of many extensive quotations from original documents. Rather than paraphrasing the writers' words, in many cases Dean allows the reader to appreciate for himself the full context of what was being written. Thus one can begin to gain a sense of the personalities of the individuals who enabled the Department to fulfill its mission: career officers who were 'in charge,' contractors who were essential 'partners,' and state officials who were often a 'necessary evil.' The sense of urgency at the beginning of the War comes through, as does its opposite as 1864 ends and more than adequate supplies of ammunition are on hand. Complementing the quotes are many pictures of the laboratories where the ammunition was made, maps and images of the people involved. These add to the context of interpretation for the individual examples that form the core of each volume. Together these volumes do not present a comprehensive typology for small arms ammunition. However, the illustrations are numbered consecutively from 1 to 1160 through the three volumes, and collectors are already using the numbers of specific cartridges or bullets as a method of identification. The illustrations are numerous and uniformly clear. The layout is excellent and the text, based on an extensive examination of the Archival record, is well written. The bibliographies are comprehensive for those who have a specific interest. The amount of 'new' information is simply astounding. Perhaps begun as a 'labor of love,' Dean has succeeded in creating the most valuable reference set relating to small arms ammunition ever published, one that will remain the standard for years to come. It is difficult to see how the information could have been made more comprehensive, or the volumes improved upon. "Definitive" is not too strong an adjective in the case of the *Round Ball to Rimfire* series. All are required reading for anyone with an interest in the small arms of the Civil War, for "you don't know your weapon until you know its ammunition!" For those interested in the Federal Ordnance Department there is plenty of solid information about its organization and operations.

While apparently not originally intended as part of this Federal small arms series, Dean is working on a companion book, a *Part Four* as he describes it, tentatively titled "Contribution to the History of the Confederate Ordnance Department." Judging from what the *Rules to be Observed in the Laboratories of C.S. Arsenal and Ordnance Depots* contains, we can only anticipate what treasures about the operations of the Confederate Ordnance Department await us.

Frederick C. Gaede

Round Ball to Rimfire: A History of Civil War Small Arms Ammunition, Part Four, subtitled “A Contribution to the History of the Confederate Ordnance Bureau” by Dean S. Thomas. 328 pp, hardcover, 650 illustrations, notes, appendices, bibliography, index. \$50.00 + shipping. Available from Thomas Publications, P.O. Box 3031, Gettysburg, PA 17325. ISBN-978-1-57747-151-6.

It has arrived! After the first three volumes of this series were published, all of which concerned Federal small arms ammunition, the collecting community eagerly anticipated Dean Thomas’ initial Confederate volume. Despite a lifetime of research on the subject matter, when he was ready to tackle the Confederate story there were nooks and crannies in numerous archives that required examination. And, as we know from his historiography, Thomas does not do anything unless it can be considered comprehensive. However, surviving Confederate examples and documentation is much more elusive than its Federal counterparts, which benefitted from resources having been devoted to their survival, organization, and indexing since the end of the Civil War. Initially Southern states neither had the interest nor resources to preserve what relics of the conflict that had survived fires and wanton destruction as the war ended. Thus it took an additional six years for the author to examine the remaining archival material and study many items in public and private collections.

Suffice it to say the wait has been worth our collective patience! Collectors will be particularly thrilled with the nearly 700 individual examples of Confederate bullets, cartridges and packets of cartridges that have been cataloged and illustrated. Many of these bullets proved unique and only diligence enabled their inclusion. The molds for a number of them are also included, as are numerous packages of the percussion caps included in the packets. The number of original illustrations of the machinery involved in ammunition production is remarkable.

A significant amount of information is provided about the Confederate Ordnance Bureau, headed for virtually the entire Civil War by Josiah Gorgas. A West Point graduate (1841), Gorgas had only achieved the rank of captain, although in command of the Frankford Arsenal at the beginning of the war. The offer of the position as Chief of Ordnance, and his Southern-born wife, eventually lured this capable officer into Confederate service. Provided as appendices to this volume are extracts from Gorgas’ *Journals*, as well as from John W. Mallet’s *Work of the Ordnance Bureau*, two primary accounts of the Bureau’s operations. Building on those accounts with his own research, Dean’s recounting how the South built its small arms munitions capability from scratch gives the reader excellent insights into the tremendous efforts that were behind the officers and soldiers in the field.

Further, one needs to remember Gorgas and his cadre were simultaneously acquiring cannon, artillery projectiles, powder, accoutrements and the ingredients to make the munitions. This involved both blockade running and “smugglers” like Levi S. White, who operated from Baltimore on behalf of Gorgas during the war. Interesting sidebars on such topics are included throughout this book; they are truly a remarkable series of stories.

Besides the personalities involved, for the first time information on all of the known Southern arsenal/laboratory operations is available. Nearly sixty centers of ammunition production are listed and detailed information on their creation, operations and demise is provided for many. Again, these are back stories that are often overlooked when the strategic and tactical operations of the war are recounted over and over again.

Considering about 200 million rounds of small arms ammunition were made in the South during the war this is likely to be as complete a record of their creation and use as is likely to be compiled, which Dean modestly subtitled as merely “a contribution.” The research in this book is superb, the illustrations clear and pertinent, and the overall presentation ideal. This volume not only is a required purchase by anyone who already has the first three in the series

on their bookshelf, but by anyone interested in the small arms of the South. Highly recommended.

Frederick C. Gaede

The War: An Intimate History, 1941-1945 by Geoffrey C. Ward and Ken Burns. Alfred A. Knopf, 1745 Broadway, New York, NY 10019. 2010, Hardcover; 452 pp. b & w illus. \$30.00. ISBN 978-0-375-71118-3.

This oversized and impressive book draws its content from the popular PBS television series on World War II developed by Geoff Ward and Ken Burns. It contains some fantastic pictures of the war and also tells the story of wartime service or lives using around sixty men and women who lived through the era.

Some lives received the most coverage, the first to come on the scene was that of Sascha Weinzheimer Jansen, the wife and historian of a civilian family living in the Philippines when the Japanese invaded. She, her husband, and children were rounded up and placed in the infamous Santo Tomas civilian internment camp. Her story is told in brief snippets as the book, and the war, progresses.

Another person in focus is Sidney Phillips, a Marine who spent a number of nights in terror in Guadalcanal but who lived through the war and later became a doctor.

Glenn Frazier was in the Philippines when the Japanese attacked, fought on Bataan, survived the infamous death march after the American surrender, and then spent the rest of the war as a prisoner doing hard labor on very skimpy rations. His family had been notified that he had died in the Philippines and after his release when he arrived back in San Francisco, his mother and two other ladies fainted at the news he was alive and well, and in the U.S. He finally arrived home in Alabama and called his fiancée only to learn that she had assumed he was dead and was getting married the next Saturday.

Quentin Aanenson, a fighter pilot in Europe contributed a trove of letters to and from his girl friend which told of war and romance. In addition to focusing on lives affected by the war, the book also describes the impact of the war on some cities and towns in the United States including Waterbury, CT; Mobile, AL; and Luverne, MN.

Considerable attention is focused on Japanese-Americans and what happened to them in the war. The book reports on their civilian relocation from west coast states to internment camps and later on the heroics of the Nisei who volunteered to form the all Japanese-American units of the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442d Infantry Regiment. Both fought in Italy and France.

As might be imagined, the book contains hundreds of photographs, some with very graphic pictures of the dead. The sheer volume of material on the war makes it hard to criticize the book, but has at least two weaknesses. It makes absolutely no mention of the women who served in uniform during the war (WACS, WAVES, etc.) and doesn't spend much effort either honoring the many nurses who served during the war. It contains few minor clerical errors, probably reflecting the fact that its editors were too young to have served in the war. It depicts the 16th Division going ashore on D-day. Actually there was no 16th Division in the U.S. Army. The unit shown was the 16th Infantry Regiment of the 1st Division. Later, the book refers to the 165th Division. The U.S. had no division with a number higher than 106. The TV series was popular and respected by historians. The book based upon it makes fascinating reading.

Robert Calvert, Jr.

Woodrow Wilson: A Biography by John Milton Cooper, Jr. Alfred A. Knopf, 1745 Broadway, New York, NY 10019. Hardcover: 702 pp. b & w illus. \$35.00. ISBN 978-0-307-26541-8.

A full and complete life story of a boy who began his education in the south during the Civil War and who ended his days at a wartime president of the United States of America. He was smart, opinionated, inspiring, stubborn, and succeeded in almost everything he tried in life. His earliest career was in academia. A Princeton graduate, class of 1878, he went on to study law at the University of Virginia But it only took him one year before he realized law was not his calling. He began graduate studies at Johns Hopkins University and accepted teaching positions at Brwn Mawr College and Wesleyan University before returning to his alma mater as a professor.

His writings, his command of the English language and his speaking skills helped propel his career. He joined the Princeton faculty in 1890 and by 1902 he was its president He soon developed a national reputation for his desire to reform and improved collegiate education in America. And that fame helped him when he sidestepped to become governor of New Jersey (1910-1912). He stood out as a reform-minded Democrat during an era in which Republicans tended to dominate national politics.

At the 1912 Democratic nominating convention the popular candidates were Speaker of the House Joseph Cannon and William Jennings Bryan (who had run for president several times). It wasn't until the 46th ballot that Wilson won the nomination. The main reason he won the presidency was that former presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft also ran splitting the conservative vote. When Wilson ran for a second term, in 1916, he barely edged out Supreme Court justice Charles Evans Hughes, an able man but not very dynamic. Wilson's first term as president was marked by considerable legislative successes. He succeeded in reducing tariffs, and replacing the lost revenue by instituting an income tax. He pushed for the establishment of the Federal Reserve System, the Pure Food Act, and an eight-hour work day for railroad workers. Wilson tended to make his decisions in private, without widespread consultations. His closest associate was Edward House, a Texan who went by the honorific title of "colonel." House did such things as vet candidates for Cabinet posts and, later, during the war, represent Wilson in contacts with Allied leaders in Europe. Eventually House fell out of favor as Wilson felt he tended to forget who was boss.

A somewhat quiet man, Wilson amazed both friends and critics by the expansive way in which he led the United States during World War I. He set high mobilization goals, appointed key business leaders to push weapons production, and rallied the country behind his leadership.

His record would read differently if his political life had stopped there, but it was his sponsorship of the League of Nations that created the most controversy. He sold his idea to the other Allied leaders in Europe but could not get the Republicans in the Senate to support the idea. It was on a long and arduous speaking trip to rally support for the League that Wilson suffered his first stroke. From then on he was more or less invalid with his doctor and his wife screening and monitoring his bedside activities. None of this, by the way, precluded Wilson from secretly scheming to run for president again in 1924 — the year in which he died.

As the author points out, Wilson displayed some interesting contrasts. He taught at a woman college but was initially not overly strong for women's suffrage. His ideas for the postwar world included such things as "freedom of the seas" for all nations but he did nothing to help insure that African-Americans could eat in popular restaurants in Richmond and Atlanta. Wilson is unique in that he is the only president to be buried in Washington, DC, at the National Cathedral, and, in fact, may be the only ex-president to ever make his home in the District when he left the presidency.,

This well-written and extensively researched book by a University of Wisconsin professor helps us better understand one of our otherwise best-known presidents.

Robert Calvert, Jr.

New Hampshire Marked French Revolutionary War Muskets, by Michael R. Carroll, Self Published 2009. Soft Cover Booklet; 52 pp. 35 color, 2 b&w Illus. \$ 20.00. Available at the author: 11827 Smoketree Road, Potomac, MD, 20854, USA. E-mail at: 36cab@verizon.net. For any historian interested in the history of the New Hampshire troops in the American Revolution this will be the absolute source. Also collectors of French muskets and bayonets will find useful information in identifying the various models and bayonets used by the New Hampshire Continental Line and Militia. He covers the "Secret Committee of Correspondence" for their agent Silas Deane to secure muskets from the French King XVI, including Benjamin Franklin's part in the agreement. The author did a fine job of showing color pictures of the key individuals who were responsible for securing these muskets for New Hampshire. Read about the interesting John Langdon, Sea Captain, Sea Merchant, and Privateer, and his part in securing the French muskets and bayonets for the 1st., 2d. and 3d. New Hampshire Battalions in 1777.

The author covers the New Hampshire Regiments in the battles of Hubbardton, Bennington Vermont, Freeman's Farm, Bemis Heights, Monmouth, New Jersey, in 1778, including the 2d New Hampshire Regiment that ended up at the battle of Yorktown. He also has photos of the various French muskets with details of each model, along with the various bayonets used on each model with details of each. All in all, this small booklet is packed with information on one State that served their country in the American Revolution.

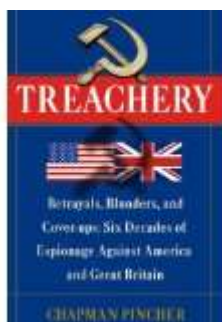
Joseph R. Marsden

Gung Ho Marines: The Men of Carlson's Raiders, by John McCarthy, ReView Publications, 14851 Jeffrey Rd., Suite 270, Irvine, CA (2618-8270. 2010. Softcover. 338 pgs. B&W illus. 49.95

This book is hard to put down. The author chose to have it printed chronologically in a newspaper format. As such there are no page numbers, index, or bibliography. Much of the dry, historical information on the Raider's exploits can be found in other publications. What sets this book apart is all of the personal reminiscences of the men that actually participated in the Raiders' short history. The reader will find himself/herself laughing and crying with the remembrances. If you want the dry, historical information (It is in here) there are better books, but if you want the gritty, gutsy, humorous, behind-the-facade look this book is the one for you. Some of the stories and photos are not for the young or faint of heart but then, it was war.

Mark Kasal

Treachery: Betrayals, Blunders, and Cover-ups: Six Decades of Espionage Against America and Great Britain by Chapman Pincher. Random House, 1540 Broadway, New York, NY 10036. 2009, Hardcover; 679 pp. \$36.00. ISBN 978-1-4000-6807-4.



This is an impressive book written by a 95 year-old-reporter who specialized for six decades in stories about the British security system. It tells about Roger Hollis, who rose through the ranks of MI 5, the British top secret intelligence agency; Dr. Klaus Fuchs, a British atomic researcher who was good enough to be called to America to work on the initial atomic bomb project; and Ursula

Beurton, a housewife and mother of two who kept a radio transmitter in her home in Oxford. Each was a Russian spy.

Hollis had the right credentials, or maybe the wrong ones. He led a very dissipated life as 1920s Oxford undergraduate, spending afternoons drinking with future author Evelyn Waugh. (The author notes that many who became Soviet spies, Kim Philby, Guy Burgess, Donald Maclean, and Anthony Blunt, were addicted to alcohol at a very early age.) Initially, Hollis worked as a correspondent in Shanghai. Later, when he joined MI 5 and became a Russian spy, he was given the code name of "Elli." His activities for the Soviets never became known during his career and in 1956 he was made the director general of MI 5 — when most thought his most damning liability was his well-known affair with his secretary. Only after he retired, was Sir Roger (yes, he was knighted) suspected of spying but it was never publicized as the British government was not anxious to admit a Soviet spy had led its intelligence program.

Fuchs was an anti-Hitler German who was equally dedicated to communism. In 1933, he moved to Great Britain where he became close to Max Born, another refugee German scientist, received his doctorate, and became interested in nuclear energy. By 1941, he had both, been recruited as a Soviet spy and assigned to work on Britain's atomic energy project, where one day he turned over 85 pages of secret documents. Sent to America to work on the Manhattan Project, he continued to funnel important scientific data to the Soviets up until 1950 when his role was uncovered. Fuchs was tried for treason but received only a modest 15-year jail term. Released he moved to East Germany where on his death in 1988 it was said he had "made the greatest single contribution to Moscow's ability to build an atomic bomb."

Ursula Beurton was recruited by the Soviets for her radio skills and given the code name "Sonia." She received documents from Fuchs and others to transmit to Moscow. Her children remember their mother sleeping in the afternoon—so she could be up transmitting at night. When Fuchs was apprehended, she fled behind the Iron Curtain in 1950.

The author provides details on the highly-publicized defection of British intelligence officers Maclean and Burgess to the Soviet Union in May 1951. With his insider information, Pincher felt the British were pleased they left the country, rather than have a public trial over their spying. The book also covers several incidents in which British intelligence tried spy tactics. One was the attempt, against the specific prohibition by the Prime Minister, to send a diver to look at the visiting Soviet ship *Ordzhonikidze* to see if it was equipped with anti-sonar devices. It recruited a retired naval "frogman" Cdr. Lionel Crabb to dive under the ship to study its configuration. While in the water, Crabb was spotted by Russian sailors. He failed to return safely, and the whole affair inflamed British-Soviet relations.

Few books reflect as much personal information on a subject as this one. The author knew personally most of those he wrote about and provides extensive details about their lives. A shorter book might have been more useful, but not as authoritative.

Robert Calvert, Jr.

Consigned Indifference: The Military Careers of Six Civil War Generals with Tenuous Fame by Ron V. Killian. Heritage Books, 100 Railroad Avenue, Suite 104, Westminster, MD 21157-4826. 2009 Softcover; 428 pp., maps, b & w illus. \$35.00. ISBN 978-8445-5162.

Over a thousand men held the rank of general during the Civil War, of which 526 had attended West Point or one of the other military academies of its day. Many are still household words, far too many to recount here. But still others served in obscurity or suffered a loss of reputation due to some real or supposed faults and it is from this group that the author choose six officers to profile.

Gen. Charles Stone of the Union army was a West Point graduate who in the early days of the war commanded a brigade serving along the Potomac River — then the dividing line between

the north and the south. Early on his behavior was questioned as he was opposed to the abolition of slavery and had many close friends in the Confederate Army. In October 1861, he commanded forces during the Battle of Ball's Bluff during which Col. Edward Baker, a close friend of President Lincoln was killed. His leadership was challenged by the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War and he was hounded out of the army. Many years later, he designed the pedestal for the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor. Gen. Charles Smith Hamilton seemed destined for a brilliant career in the Civil War. A West Point graduate, he was quickly appointed a brigadier general only to begin a career marked by repeated controversies. He was inclined to neglect orders from superiors and fail to cooperate in joint activities. Nevertheless, by 1863 he was a major general and a division commander in the western armies when he launched a letter campaign to wrest command of the XVII Corps from the able General McPherson. In the process, he lost the support of General Grant, his West Point classmate, and Hamilton had no choice but to resign from the army in April 1863

Confederate Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, a West Point graduate from Maryland, lost favor because of the impossible situation in which he was placed. When he complained about how Fort Donaldson was unprepared to defend itself, he was placed in its command. Later, despite his frequent (and unpopular) requests for more men and resources to strengthen Donaldson his command was expanded to include Fort Henry. When Confederate General Polk ignored orders to send 5,000 men to help man the forts, Tilghman had no choice but to surrender to General Grant, and help launch his meteoric rise in the war. Later, Tilghman would serve in another siege, at Vicksburg, where he was killed on 16 May 1863.

Union Gen. George Stoneman has been described as one of the least known, but important personalities, of the Civil War. By October 1861, he was in command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, although this was an army that did not initially take its cavalry very seriously. In September 1862, when the popular General Kearny of the III Corps was killed, Stoneman replaced him and in November took over the corps. Later, he served with General Sherman's western army, where he was captured in July 1864.. Exchanged, he served again in the east, but with reduced respect for his abilities and today it is General Sheridan, who is recognized for his role in commanding cavalry in the war. In the 1880s Stoneman served, and well, as governor of the state of California.

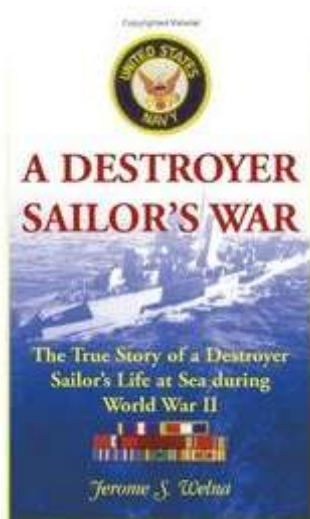
Evander McIvor Law, who died in 1920, was the last surviving Confederate major general. Decades earlier, as a young graduate of the Citadel, Law had served well in the Army of Northern Virginia, as a brigadier in General Hood's division. Law's reputation grew along with that of the Texas unit and many thought he would take over Hood's division when the later was promoted. But Law was often remiss in writing those after-action reports used by some generals to advance their own careers and he also did not get along with his corps commander, General Longstreet. After enduring months of criticism from Longstreet, Law was finally able to get a transfer to the cavalry forces of General Johnson in North Carolina where his war ended with the surrender in April 1865. During his long postwar life, he served in a number of educational settings.

Charles Harker was a young Union general who died at age 28 in May 1864 during the battle of Kenesaw Mountain in North Georgia. He graduated from West Point in 1858 and with the outset of war was given command (as a colonel) of the 65th. Ohio Regiment of Volunteers. His unit saw action at Shiloh and later at Corinth, where he was given command of a brigade. Later he served in the Army the Cumberland where he was finally promoted to brigadier general after the battle of Chickamauga in September 1863 His forces played a major role in the successful battle for Missionary Ridge later that year. A talented, but quiet person, Harker's story has not been well told before.

All in all, interesting series of profiles, which along with reports on the actions in which they served, were well told by the author.

Robert Calvert, Jr.

A Destroyer Sailor's War: The True Story of a Destroyer Sailor's Life at Sea During World War II by Jerome S. Welna. Heritage Books, 100 Railroad Avenue, Suite 104, Westminster, MD 21157-4826. 2009 Softcover; 406pp. maps, b & w illus. \$35.50. ISBN 0-78844-9281.



This book is more than a true story, it is a great story and well-told by an intelligent writer whose good memory is backed up by superior research skills.

Jerome Welna was one of the thousands who finished high school in the early 194's and whose first job would be as a member of the United States armed forces. In his case, he joined the Navy, first training at Great Lakes in Illinois and at torpedo specialist schools. His first ship was the brand-new destroyer *Barton*, just out of the Bath Iron Works, and Welna stood on the deck as she was commissioned on 30 December 1943. The ship's first months were spent in training its crew, many on a ship for the first time.

In April 1944, it sailed in a convoy for Great Britain. It landed at Plymouth and remained there when on 31 May; almost 250 Allied ships began clearing the mines that blocked beaches that

now carry such historic names as Utah, Omaha, Gold, Juno, and Sword.

The author viewed the fight for the beaches in Normandy from a sailor's perspective — and that wasn't just as an observer. His captain had been given reconnaissance photo of a section of the beach on which were marked the German installations the *Barton* was expected to take out. The mammoth Allied fleet had orders to not open fire until 0550, but when a German shore battery opened fire on the battleship *Nevada*, the entire fleet commenced firing. The noise, as the author recalled it, was "unbelievable loud." Each of the ships had targets pre-assigned and were also called upon for "targets of opportunity."

I never realized the critical role firepower from Navy ships played in helping pave the way for the advancing infantry in Normandy. Later, when the army moved too far inland for Navy guns to be as effective the *Barton* moved to the Cherbourg Peninsula to support the Army's VII Corps in its fight to take that key port.

With the Allies firmly entrenched on European soil, the Navy dispersed and the *Barton* ended up in Hawaii. There, in October 1944, Welna was walking along when an officer from the destroyer *Sterett* saw him and said his ship was in need of an experienced torpedoman and wondered if he would like to transfer. Welna was very impressed by the ship's long combat record (going back to 1942) and pleased its next port would be in Australia —so he said "yes." Three months later, the *Sterett* was steaming toward the Philippines as part of the invasion force for Leyte. There it met the kamikaze, the Japanese suicide air attacks that would plague U.S. Naval forces until the end of the war. All around her, U.S. vessels were hit, sailors killed, and some ships put out of commission.

In April, the *Sterett* was part of the Seventh Fleet supporting the landings on Okinawa. Suicide attacks by hundreds of Japanese planes keep the men at duty stations for hours every day. Finally, the *Sterett* was attacked by four kamikaze—three were knocked out but the last

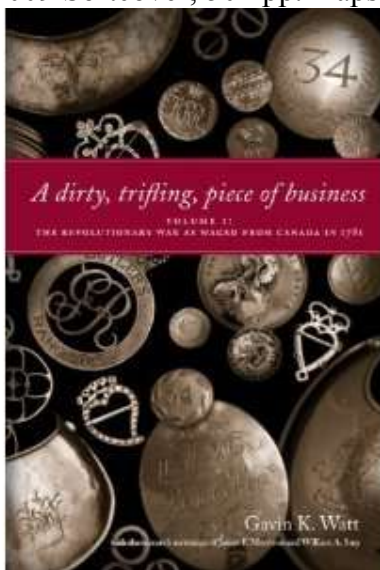
one hurled itself against the side of the ship, blowing a 10-foot hole in the hull at the water line.

Sterett's war and *Welna's* war was over. The injured ship received temporary repairs and then permanent repairs but with the surrender of Japan, she was declared surplus and her sailing days were over. In November 1945, *Welna* became a civilian again.

This review may not do full justice to a book which reflected a great deal of research on the part of a dedicated author. His text comments on what happened to nearby ships as well as to his own and places his story in its proper context in the big picture. It was a real pleasure to read this excellent book.

Robert Calvert, Jr.

A Dirty Trifling, Piece of Business: The Revolutionary War as Waged from Canada in 1781 by Gavin K. Watt. Dundurn Press, 3 Church St., Suite 500, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5E 1M2. 2009 Softcover; 504 pp. maps, b & w illus. \$35.00. ISBN 978-1-55488-420-9.



By 1781, the sixth year of the American Revolution, Britain's strategic focus had shifted from the New England states to the south. However, Canada's governor, the able Frederick Haldimand energetically used whatever resources he was able to scarp up to raid northern New York and keep pressure on the American revolutionists and to divert their attention from the more important battle sites. This comprehensive book, written by a Canadian who works for the Museum of Applied Military History in Ontario, is filled with an incredible amount of detail. One reads about minor raids made by a few men—indeed most of the actions involved relatively small

forces. It utilizes a chronological organization which requires readers to skip around from one scene to another and then to revisit them again the next day

A major problem for Canada was staffing the military units it needed for the war. The British army could spare few troops for the Canadian border and French-Canadians were not very interested in joining the war, particularly strange, as France itself was on the side of the American revolutionists. To recruit the forces he needed, Haldimand often had to offer commissions to officers who managed to enlist sufficient men for their units.

The major problem for the Americans was the vast area they were supposed to defend, with few of their so-called regular forces. Militia units were called upon help protect their borders, but often they were too little and too late. Canadians and their Indian allies ranged across the northern sector of New York destroying homes, burning crops, and often killing civilians or taking them away as captives. American defenses stiffened when the defense of the Mohawk region was placed under the command of Lt. Col. Marinus Willett, a 41-year-old New York officer with a fine combat reputation. He blunted a Canadian drive at Johnstown, in a battle fought in October 1781, just days after Lord Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown. The status of Vermont was interesting during this period. Historically, a part of the New York colony, it sought its independence and seemed receptive to whichever of the warring powers supported this position. Canada was aware of this feeling and tried to negotiate to bind Vermont to Canada.

The book has two major weaknesses. The chronological approach meant that subjects, such as the status of Vermont, were fragmented over the entire book rather than dealt with in detail in one place. The other problem is that the level of detail makes it difficult to keep track of so many names and military units — and even which side they are on. . It might have simplified things had either Canadian or American names and unit been written in italics (such as the U.S. Army did in its "green books" series on World War II, when referring to enemy units). Those comments aside, the author should be commended for identifying so many contemporary sources and blending them into a most comprehensive and seldom told story.
Robert Calvert, Jr.

The Important Role of the Irish in the American Revolution by Philip Thomas Tucker.
Heritage Books, 100 Railroad Avenue, Suite 140, Westminster, MD 21157-4826. 2009,
Softcover; 140pp. \$19.50 ISBN 978-0-7884-5018-1.

The author uses five campaigns or battles of the Revolution to make his point that residents of the Colonies who were of Irish or Scotch-Irish descent played a major role in the fight against the British army and its Hessian mercenaries.

He begins with the ill-fated December 1775 attempt to take Canada from the British led by Gen. Richard Montgomery, an Irishman who had served in the British army before resigning and settling down in America. It had the ambitious goal of turning Canada into a 14th American state. The invasion was launched in the winter where the elements as much of a threat that British armed might. Advancing to the outskirts of Quebec, Montgomery attacked the city with an army of only 1,100. . He was killed in the battle, which occurred on 31 December 1775 and with his death, the hopes to claim Canada also expired.

Another campaign in which troops of Irish descent played a major role was on Long Island, New York, and particularly during the battle which occurred there on 27 August 1776. There fewer than a thousand troops of the Maryland and Delaware Line, staffed with Irish in the ranks and at the top, made a dramatic bayonet charge that enabled thousands of retreating American troops to escape across the East River to Manhattan.

Citing the fact that the Irish and Scotch-Irish were among the most steadfast soldiers in General Washington's army, the next incident told of the 26 December 1776 surprise attack on Hessian soldiers at Trenton. One reason this was so successful was that Col. Henry Knox, the son of an Irish immigrant from Belfast, persuaded Washington to take a number of artillery pieces across the Delaware River and they swept the streets when the Hessians tried to reform and fight back.

The 7 October 1780 American victory at Kings Mountain, South Carolina pitted a large militia force, drawn from Irish and Scotch-Irish residents of the western Carolinas, against an overly-confident Tory force. The American forces swarmed up the mountain like Indians moving from tree to tree, shooting and yelling and before the day was over the British had lost over 1,000 troops.

The final battle was that of Cowpens, South Carolina, where, on 17 January 1781, a small army led by Daniel Morgan, who had been born in Ireland, defeated crack British forces led by the notorious Colonel Tarleton. Morgan formed his forces in three defensive lines, each of the first two lines was to shoot three times and then fall back.

The book is not without weaknesses. It makes repeated references to the fact that Irish and Scotch-Irish were prominent in the Revolutionary army but provides few statistics to back that up. Presumably almost all of the residents of the Americas at this point in history were English, Scotch, or Irish. The author holds a doctorate in history and has written or edited more than twenty books, which makes it all the more surprising that this book does not cite sources —

either in footnotes or an end "Sources" section. Overall, not a major contribution to the literature of the Revolutionary War, but an interesting aside.

Robert Calvert, Jr.

War on the Run: The Epic Story of Robert Rogers and the Conquest of America's First Frontier by John F. Ross. Bantam Dell, 1745 Broadway, New York, NY 10019. 2009, Hardcover; 548 pp. maps b & w photos. \$30.007 ISBN 978-0-553-80496-6.

The Rangers who today undergo the world's toughest training at Fort Benning, Georgia, are an offspring of Robert Rogers who developed the first ranger companies in 1755. What may be different is their initial motivation. About to be jailed for making counterfeit currency, Rogers sought to clear his name by enlisting a company of 50 colonists to fight against the French.

As this fine book points out, Rogers was a natural leader, physically strong, and soon developed a reputation for being the very best woodsman and small unit commander in the French and Indian War. Basically, he taught his men how to live like an Indian in the woods and, by thinking like them, anticipate their actions. His men carried both guns and tomahawks and on several occasions Rogers used his tomahawk to scalp someone he killed. .

Most of his actions took place in the area near Lake George and Lake Champlain and he was frequently ordered to take his men out in the dead of winter to intercept supplies being carried to French outposts. In what was known as the Battle on Snowshoes, Rogers with a small force of 175 Rangers sought to take the French fort of Carillon on the shores of Lake George.

However, outnumbered and the victims of a French ambush, Rogers was soon in dire straits.

His skill in escaping the French, with his men climbing over downed trees, pushing low branches aside, and maneuvering in their cumbersome snowshoes only enhanced his reputation. Later, with more men Rogers participated in a successful attack on Carillon.

Perhaps Rogers is remembered best for his drive into Quebec in the fall of 1759 where he successfully raided the town of Saint-Francois, despite the presence of hundreds of French troops in the area. This campaign was depicted in the 1930s movie, *Northwest Passage*, where Spencer Tracy played Rogers. Much of the movie dealt with the starvation faced by Rogers and his men on their return as they had to flee the French and their Indian allies as well as cope with the onslaught of winter.

Later, Rogers captured Fort Detroit and served in the Cherokee wars in South Carolina. With the end of the French and Indian War Rogers' fortunes rose and then fell. He went to England to petition for funds he felt were due him — wages for past services actions and to help cover the cost of gifts to Indian chiefs. He got no money but did have an eventful audience with King George III, who ordered General Gage (no friend of Rogers) to appoint him to command Fort Michilmackinac, in what is now in Northern Michigan. Rogers held this key command for two years, but left under cloudy circumstances: accused of stealing supplies for his own profit and making too extravagant gifts to secure Indian alliances.

When the American Revolution broke out, Rogers contacted George Washington, but he did not trust him. Still a British officer, Rogers then joined the British army, but did not play a major role in its campaigns. While stationed on Long Island, Rogers noticed a strange young man observing the British forces and, putting on civilian clothes, made a point to talk to him at a local tavern. After Rogers expressed sympathy for the American patriots, the young man said he was spying on the British., Rogers suggested they meet the next night with other like-minded people. That night Rogers turned him over to British troops. The very next day, Nathan Hale was hung as a spy and his story entered into our history books. Rogers spent his last years in England, as often in debtors prison as not and died there in 1795. A well

researched and written book about the man whose prowess in battle and in overcoming the worst that Mother Nature can bestow makes him worthy of the title "Father of the Rangers."
Robert Calvert, Jr.

Tory Spy: A New York Frontier Family's War Against the American Revolution by Daniel Lovelace. Heritage Books, 100 Railroad Avenue, Suite 104, Westminster, MD 21157-4826. 2009 Softcover; 334pp. maps b & w illus. \$31.00. ISBN 978-0-7884-5025-9. Located along the principal invasion corridor from Canada to the United States, Albany County, New York, was a hotbed of Rebel-Tory conflict during the American Revolution. Brother fought against brother and neighbor betrayed neighbor. This book describes the setting and the actions of Tory spies, and particularly one Thomas Loveless, during this tragic period.

Tory spies were a particularly valued asset to the British. They had far too few troops in the Colonies to garrison all of the key sites. General Haldimand, the very able British commander in Canada, needed to know if an American army was preparing to invade his lands and used his Tory spies to help warn him about future moves by George Washington's forces.

One who is featured in this book is Thomas Loveless, a middle-aged farmer who was captured in October 1781 and, justly accused of spying for the British army. His guilt was clear, the only questions were raised about his sentence to be hanged. He was not a John Andre, a favorite of top British generals, or Nathan Hale, a popular Yale student turned Revolutionary spy. Neither claimed innocence and, despite pleas for their lives, were executed as spies. Loveless was not an actor on such a grand stage, and few came to his defense. His only hope lay in the fact that the British in Canada were not executing the American spies which they caught.

But Loveless was not to be spared and was hung just two weeks before the surrender of the Cornwallis army at Yorktown, which presaged the end of the Revolutionary War.

This book by Daniel Lovelace (whose name sounds so much like that of the Tory spy) focuses on the wartime role of the American northern frontier and discusses the roles played by such American generals as John Stark and Philip Schuyler, the postponed invasion of Canada to be led by Lafayette, British agents such as George Smyth and Joseph Bemis, and the lives of residents who remained loyal to the British.

During the Revolution, an estimated 500,000 residents favored continued British rule. New York had more than any other state, around 90,000 Loyalists — after the end of hostilities 35,000 of them emigrated to Canada or Britain.

The merit of the book lies in its highlighting a little discussed side of the American Revolution. I would have liked to have known more about the author and his background.

Robert Calvert, Jr.

Wooden Ships and Iron Men; Volume II The U.S. Navy's Coastal and Motor Minesweepers, 1941-1953 by David D. Bruhn. Heritage Books, 100 Railroad Avenue, Suite 104, Westminster, MD 21157-4826. 2009 Softcover; 358pp. b&w illus. \$32.00. ISBN 0788-4490-95.

Wooden ships in a modern navy sounds like a misprint, but the Navy did indeed build hundreds of wooden ships for service in World War II and retain some for action in the

Korean conflict. Their main role was to clear mine fields, but they also served as scouts, searched for enemy subs, and transported troops.

In the beginning, the Navy tried to meet its needs for vessels of this type by converting fishing vessels and large yachts—they were readily available and had the wooden hulls needed to protect against magnetic mines. One of these converted vessels played a major role in the first combat of WWII, spotting a Japanese midget submarine that was later sunk by the destroyer Ward on 7 December 1941, just outside Pearl Harbor.

Sensing that requisitioned boats would not meet its total needs, the Navy turned to American shipyards with orders to turn out 561 wooden-hulled ships each 146 feet long. This was the largest production run for any ship ordered by the Navy in the war.

Originally conceived as most suitable for service in the vicinity of U.S. Navy yards and bases, their utility extended far beyond the shores of the United States. These motor minesweepers took part in U.S. landings in Normandy, Iwo Jima, Sicily, Anzio, Guam, Leyte, Okinawa, and in numerous other operations.

Illustrative of their careers was the coastal minesweeper *Industry*, which helped to clear mines from the waters off of Okinawa in March 1945 and was also called upon to help locate sunken Japanese midget submarines. She fought off Japanese air raids and managed to survive a typhoon in September 1945. However, when a much stronger storm hit in October (Typhoon Louise) with 80 knot winds and 35-foot waves, she was driven ashore, overturned, and battered. Her crew survived but the ship was lost and was decommissioned in December 1945.

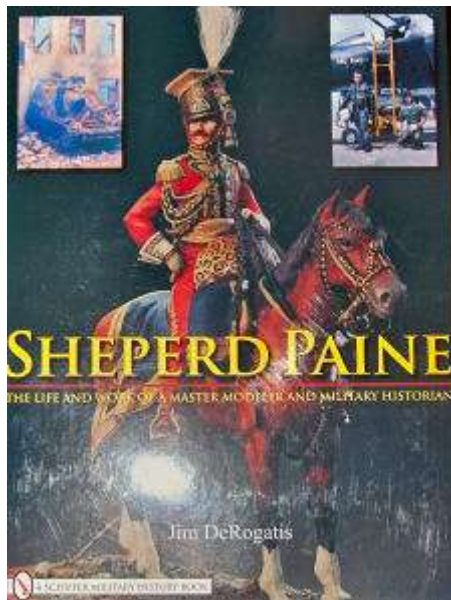
The end of hostilities, in August 1945, did not mark the end of actions for the small minesweepers. They were heavily involved in clearing the mines (many originally placed by the U.S. Navy) that blocked access to ports in Japan, East China, and around the mouth of the Yangtze River.

When the Korean War broke out, the Navy used 16 of these WWII ships to clear off the Korean coast and this often exposed them to shelling from artillery based on the mainland. The role of these ships was recognized through the award of 124 battle stars, seven Presidential Unit Citations, and seven Navy Unit Commendations.

The author presents an impressive level of detail about these boats and their service via an interesting text and numerous appendices. This is an authoritative book about a generally unpublished service of the U.S. Navy.

Robert Calvert, Jr.

Sheperd Paine. The Life and Work of a Master Modeler and Military Historian, by Jim DeRogatis, Schiffer Military Books, 2008. ISBN: 978-0-7643-2929-6, \$79.95 Hardcover.



In *'The Life and Work of a Master Modeler and Military Historian'* author Jim DeRogatis confirms that no name is more synonymous with military modeling than Sheperd Paine's. This is the story of one man's passion for history, art and the creative process that brought about a renaissance in the hobby of military modeling. He has produced stunningly artistic and historically accurate models and written invaluable books to help guide and improve the skills of fellow modelers. His tireless effort to promote and elevate this type of modeling to an art form is unprecedented and resulted in him being instrumental

in organizing the World Model Soldier Exposition, the international modeling convention that, literally, brings out the very best artists in the world. In addition, he is a military historian, connoisseur of fine militaria and an entertaining raconteur.

Jim DeRogatis' unconventional approach to this biography is as an interviewer with questions, both personal and professional posed and responded to by Shep Paine. The book is divided into seven chapters, each concentrating on one aspect of Shep's life and work: his early childhood in Germany and the UK, where his interest in history and model figures took root; back to Germany for military service; to his move to Chicago, where he used his talent to help with his university expenses and subsequent full time career as a designer of military models. His association with model makers and manufacturers is explored, covering every aspect of his approach to modeling. We find out just how he developed his creative approach to all aspects of his craft. Each chapter gives the reader an understanding into the thought process, design and construction of a model - whether a single figure, an armored vehicle, an aircraft or a boxed diorama. With the use of sidebars we are introduced throughout the book to many of the artists and internationally known modelers that have known Shep over the years. Although the book is illustrated throughout with many photographs, unfortunately some are from the 35mm color film era and have not transferred well. This does not, however, detract from the overall design of the book, which is excellent. Although this is not one of his how-to-do books, the chapters provide many insights into how his creations came to fruition and how he overcame problems that arose during their construction. And finally, as a conclusion, there is a detailed catalogue of his work.

In his introduction author Jim DeRogatis writes that his primary goal was to augment "*Shep's (how-to-do) books by cataloguing his achievements; trace his role in the development of the hobby; relate experiences behind all of his amazing pieces; illustrate them in one place; capture his unique abilities as a spell binding raconteur.*" Has he achieved this? I would say unequivocally - and then some.

If I have a criticism, it would be the meager coverage of Shep's self-admitted addiction to militaria collecting. I have heard many of his acquisition stories and they would have made great reading. And as a modeler interested in the physical workspace of others, I'd have liked to learn more about Shep's.

In summary, this is a book that I well recommend to any modeler interested, not just in a retrospective of military modeling over the past forty to fifty years, but the story of the one man who, contributed greatly to the transformation of a basement hobby into an international art form.

Ross Wilson

Anabasis Alexandrou (The Campaigns of Alexander). Lucius Flavius Arrianus (Arrian). James Romm, ed., Pamela Mensch, trans. (NY: Pantheon, 2010). Paperback; illus., maps, app. \$40.00. ISBN: 978-0-375-47346-8.

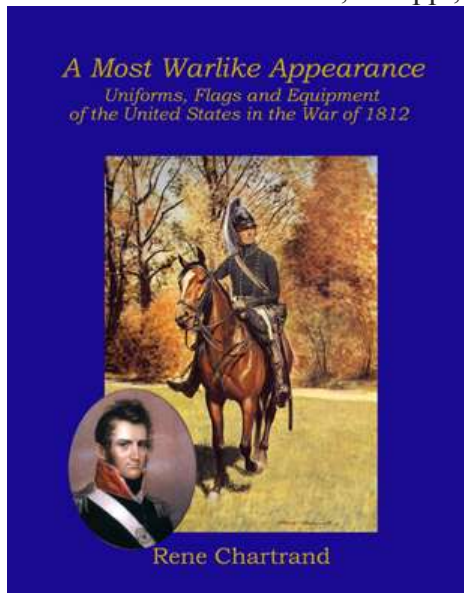
The fourth issue in Landmark's wonderful series of ancient histories, Arrian describes the career of Alexander III of Macedonia, known to history as Alexander the Great (b. 356, r. 336-323 B.C.). Conqueror of the known world, his empire stretched from the Balkans to the Hindu Kush and from the Caspian Sea to the Nile. Brave to the point of recklessness, alternatively kind and cruel, a master tactician yet susceptible to flattery, he came to believe he was divine and exhausted his army. His empire fell apart on his death. The Landmark series focuses on keeping the reader oriented in time and place. Using time line headers on each page and maps conveniently interspersed throughout the text, even a generalist can enjoy these classics of the Western canon without becoming lost, particularly in ancient geography. Eighteen appendices help explain details of ancient life without long foot

or end notes. This work follows the publication of Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon and gives the reader a complete picture of how the Greeks struggled with their enemy, the Persians and their own disunity.

Arrian was a Graeco-Roman who wrote in the time of the Emperor Hadrian (r.117-138 A. D.). He used several other accounts of Alexander's achievements including that of Ptolemy. A soldier himself, Arrian has a unique insight into Alexander's campaigns against barbarians and ancient military engineering. He wrote five other works including geography and tactics. This work is highly recommended for those who are interested in ancient history or history as literature. Hopefully the series will continue with the publication of Roman, Islamic and Medieval works.

James B. Ronan II

René Chartrand, *A Most Warlike Appearance - Uniforms, Flags and Equipment of the United States in the War of 1812*. Service Publications, PO Box 33071, Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3Y9, Canada. 2011. Hardbound; 195 pp., illus. \$69.95. ISBN 978-1-894581-58-5.



One of the outstanding benefits of our Company of Military Historians are the fruits of those of our dedicated members who also conduct their working careers within the greater body of knowledge that is the *raison d'être* of the society. It is an honor and a privilege to offer this review, based on appreciations gained from my fifty-year membership and avid reading of the *Military Collector and Historian*, and not upon my poor record for offering neither art nor the substance of our published Company record. René Chartrand has chosen to document the fruits of scholarly research of a major portion of his career as a public-servant military historian, in tackling and surmounting an extreme challenge. That challenge has been to bring together the most definitive record to date, of how our American Army, Navy and Marine Corps were outfitted and equipped for the emergent

nation's second war ... one of renewed independence from the Mother Country.

SCOPE of the BOOK

It is at once remarkable that the actual look, feel and substance of the equipment that made the soldier a uniformed member of our Army has so thoroughly escaped the record that René has forged over his 50-year professional career as a public historian. The beauty of this book is that René was the correct person to be the author, and he has apparently not left a known historic reference unturned. Likewise he has been both attentive in his access-use of his forebear historians and in praise for their works. And so, the nation has waited just short of 200 years for this account of the American forces, as equipped, and this has now been supplied by our Canadian brother. Likely the book will stand for yet another century, and all the while serving to identify where additional sleuthing may turn up some more fascinating "incidental" light.

The subject is how the fighting man of America was equipped ... broadly to include all services, all uniforms, weapons, accouterments, flags, and a chronologic list of battles; three appendices fill in the details as they relate to regulations, rank designation and the manner of regimental clothing issue policies.

ORGANIZATION of the TEXT

Author Chartrand logically builds the book around the most visually survivable elements of this history, the uniforms, weapons, accouterments, and flags, and then expands this base into the variants representing the militias, the Navy and the Marine Corps. It includes chapters on Uniforms of the Regular Army, Uniforms of the State Militias, Weapons, Accouterments, Flags and Colors, Navy Uniforms, Marine Corps and Chronology of Battles along with Three Appendices.

DETAIL of the BOOK

In order to build his masterful account, René follows the historic interpretations of the artists that have portrayed the forces, then checking the written records of what was required and ordered, or recorded as having been issued, along with written memoirs and other accounts. Throughout the developed account we learn of uniform materials, colors and design that would indeed frustrate the combat soldier of modern times, especially considering the nominally bright contrast of color, the lack of durability of cloth and thread of the time and the primitive means issued to withstand the rigors of terrain and weather, and lo those cold nights. All of this fascinating story is more that of exceptions to the broad rule of uniform style, with uniformity being more the rule of what was authorized and supplied to individual regiments. Author René is fastidious in his annotated reference citations, and herein provides numerous starting points for future researchers. In this connection, the most difficult of the many challenges faced in compiling the book must have been the detail amassed concerning the militias (Chapter 2). Each of the States is treated independently and the variety and breadth of uniforms expands considerably from those already present with the regular forces. It is here that future research likely will complement René monumental achievement to date.

RESEARCH BASIS of the BOOK

The reader is shown a fine variety of period images, surviving artifacts, and the tangible work of many CMH member-artists, researchers and writers, rounded out the general impressions that René hands to us. We are made aware, on many occasions of the grand underpinnings of archival military history provided us by the late Anne Seddon Kinsolving Brown (1906-1985), one of our scholarly 1949 CMH founders, and her bequeathed-catalogued-and-curated research collection (“best in the Western Hemisphere” at more than 50,000 items), held at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. Additionally, René commentary yields a constant reminder of the huge influence of the Company in establishing American military history.

FUTURE PROMISE of the BOOK

There is little doubt that Chartrand will become the cited authority and the pathway for all manner of research reporting within the framework of this book. The greater relationships between the Federal government, the States, and the constant chaos of funding and supply shortcomings, as well as the fortunes of the war, will invite much future reporting and resolution, all for the common good of history.

SUMMARY

Chartrand’s work will become the most-relied upon reference framework for all future substantial articles and books relating to the conduct of the American-declared War of 1812 (aka Anglo-American War of 1812). Much refined military history of the war will be forthcoming in the future, now that the basic framework has been established and the major sources of reference are identified within the same context. A job well done!

Allen W. Hatheway

