

and artifacts in support of science, trade, diplomacy, and navigation.

In August, 1838, the six ships of the expedition set sail from Hampton Roads, Virginia. The squadron returned four years later after a cruise of eighty-five thousand miles. Under the command of Lieutenant Charles Wilkes the expedition explored and charted hundreds of Pacific islands, circumnavigated the globe, identified Antarctica as a continent, and mapped nearly a thousand miles of Oregon coast.

Accompanying the several hundred naval personnel of the expedition were nine civilian naturalists, known as the Scientifics, who put together a collection consisting of tens of thousands of specimens. In their treasure trove were two thousand birds, one thousand corals, crustaceans, and mollusks, fifty thousand plants, and thousands of other artifacts.

This "interesting flotsam and jetsam," as John Wesley Powell described the collection, was finally housed in the National Museum of the United States. To commemorate this gift to the Smithsonian Institution and to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Museum of Natural History, an exhibit honoring the expedition was put on display in 1985. Out of this exhibition, titled *Magnificent Voyagers*, came the idea for this collection of twelve essays, mainly dealing with the scientific and navigational achievements of the expedition.

Though a few essays, such as those on geology and the two on vertebrates and invertebrates, might be too technical for the general reader, they are insightful and succinct. Other essays deal with Wilkes as diplomat, the surveying of the Pacific Ocean, and the connection between the expedition and the Smithsonian.

This informative and well-researched volume is an important addition to the literature of American exploration. The book's excellent illustrations demonstrate even better than the essays the magnificent scientific achievements of the Wilkes Expedition.

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Hudson's Heritage: A Chronicle of the Founding and the Flowering of the Village of Hudson, Ohio. By Grace Goulder Izant. (Kent, Ohio: Kent State University Press, 1985. Pp. vii, 278. Illustrations, maps, notes, index. \$27.50.)

Hudson was settled on Ohio's Western Reserve in 1800 by Congregational families from Connecticut. Laid out in New England style, with a large central green dominated by the

church, its founders conceived Hudson as a fresh start for New Englanders seeking to build an ideal community. *Hudson's Heritage* is a popular account of the founding and first century of that town.

Grace Goulder Izant, a Hudson resident for sixty years and longtime newspaper editor and writer, completed her book just before she died in 1984. It is a series of related vignettes rather than a smoothly flowing chronicle. The early chapters sketch the Connecticut background, David Hudson and other promoters, the origins of the Western Reserve, and the mechanics of moving out to the Ohio frontier. Later chapters focus on notable residents, the town's Congregational church, and Western Reserve College (founded in Hudson in 1826).

Gaps inevitably result from such an organizational scheme. There is little discussion of town politics or of ordinary residents: who they were, their circumstances, or why they were attracted to Hudson. Neither is there much economic history. It is difficult to know just what kept the town going, how it may have been affected by the depressions of 1819 and 1837, or what effect the Ohio Canal may have had on its fortunes. Izant provides somewhat more about the boom that accompanied the arrival of the railroad in 1851, but she skips over the Civil War era and ends at the turn of the century with the return of a Hudson native who found success in Chicago.

There is something even more frustrating than the omissions and broken chronology. Izant raises, but fails to pursue, an interesting question of motivation. Why did David Hudson, and presumably others like him, give up a comfortable life in the East to face the rigors of the frontier? Was it simply a matter of the greater opportunity for a vastly increased material fortune, prestige, and influence? Izant suggests something more. David Hudson wrote in his journal that he would move to the "solitary wilds of the Connecticut Western Reserve where my former sins are unknown" and there, as atonement for prior transgressions, promote a town, administer it on strict Christian principles, maintain it under law and order, and support morality and education (p. 42). But in the end it is unclear how his vision shaped the town of Hudson and made it unique, or perhaps typical of other frontier settlements.

A powerful sense of spiritual and moral rebirth may have infected other easterners with a similar sense of purpose not normally associated with the frontier enterprise. Perhaps John Brown's religious-inspired radicalism (Brown lived in Hudson for two decades) or the Reverend David Bacon's attempt to establish a Congregational utopia adjacent to Hudson could be explained

in these terms as well. A deeper probing of Hudson's rich sources may have made a more intriguing and significant history at the same time it retained a popular audience.

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The March to the Sea and Beyond: Sherman's Troops in the Savannah and Carolinas Campaigns. By Joseph T. Glatthaar. (New York: New York University Press, 1985. Pp. xvi, 318. Illustrations, maps, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. \$27.95.)

Joseph T. Glatthaar has gone beyond the all too frequent recounting of the heroics of the great military leader and the strategic placement of troops on the battlefield to provide the reader with the best treatment to date of Sherman's troops in the Savannah and Carolinas campaigns. His emphasis is, as the subtitle suggests, on the common soldier, and the result is a chronicle of activities of real people. While the campaigns themselves only covered a period of approximately six months, they were controversial and hastened the cessation of hostilities.

Heading into the campaigns with an army sixty thousand strong, including several Indiana regiments, Sherman introduced the concept of "total war." The success of the concept was due in large measure to the character of the troops who served in his forces. Glatthaar analyzed the enlistments in Sherman's forces and discovered that nearly one in every two soldiers reenlisted for three years compared to one in every thirteen for the Union forces as a whole. He further calculated the general health of Sherman's Army and found that in any given month there was 5 to 10 percent less illness than in the remainder of the Union Army. Election statistics from the Sherman forces indicated Lincoln received 86 percent of the vote. In sum, Sherman's troops were battle hardened veterans, relatively healthy, and overwhelmingly in support of the Union cause and the successful prosecution of the war.

The author has made extensive use of letters, diaries, and reminiscences so that the reader obtains a clearer notion of the soldiers' attitudes toward blacks, southern whites, camp life, foraging, destruction, and pillaging. These sources reveal that a reduction of racial prejudice toward blacks had evolved by the end of the campaigns. Conversely, attitudes toward southern whites were less sympathetic; many of the troops finding them to be the sole cause for the war.