

(divisions, brigades, artillery, and cavalry units and their commanders) followed by a chronological summary of operations and subsequent unit reassignments.

Welcher then turns his attention to army corps which, like the field armies, are provided with a description of their creation, organization, units and commanders, and a summary of operations. A subsequent section covers miscellaneous organizations, which range from "Bank's Expedition to the Gulf of Mexico" to Sherman's "Yazoo River Expedition." Here one also finds accounts of United States colored troops and state regiments of colored troops. Many of the organizations described in this section, however briefly and colorlessly, remind readers of the lesser-known but often dramatic stories of the Civil War, such as the 1862 march of the Column From California and Sibley's Sioux Expedition of 1863.

The last and longest section of *The Western Theater* covers battles and campaigns. Critics of volume I complained of the repetition of content from one section to another, and that same criticism can apply to the second volume. Welcher faced fiendishly difficult problems of organization, however, and such repetition is largely inevitable. There are three indexes, and to the great relief of users of volume I, these indexes cover both volumes. Now complete, *The Union Army, 1861-1865: Organization and Operations* belongs in every library and on the shelves of serious students of the Civil War.

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Lincoln, the War President: The Gettysburg Lectures. Edited by Gabor S. Boritt. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1992. Pp. xxix, 242. Illustrations, notes. \$23.00.)

Each year on November 19, the anniversary of the Gettysburg Address, Gettysburg College sponsors the Robert Fortenbaugh Lecture Series. Gabor S. Boritt, Fluhrer Professor of Civil War Studies at the college, selected six of the recent papers that reflect on Abraham Lincoln as a war leader, added one of his essays, and presents them here for the first time in book form. Robert V. Bruce's lecture describes premonitions of the Civil War and determines that Lincoln rejected the predictions until war was imminent. James M. McPherson discusses Lincoln's creation of the national strategy of total war, with emancipation included as a war aim. Kenneth M. Stampp tells how emancipation gave divine purpose to the war. David Brion Davis compares emancipation

throughout the world and sets forth that Lincoln's program was similar to others in attempting to ensure social continuity.

Carl Degler finds that Lincoln, like Otto von Bismarck of Germany, created a unified nation out of separate states. Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., compares Lincoln with Franklin D. Roosevelt—both were accused of acting as dictators for violating the Constitution to make war and protect internal security, but both were careful to avoid setting dangerous precedents.

Boritt analyzes Lincoln's abhorrence of violence that dated from his youth in Indiana. Agonizing over his role as commander, in a time of low morale in July, 1864, Lincoln appeared on the parapet at Fort Stevens and exposed himself to enemy fire. Boritt interprets that as the bullets splattered, Lincoln stared, not at the Confederates but at God. Silently, he prayed: "If I am wrong, God, strike me down" (p. 208). The book provides interesting perspectives on Lincoln as a national strategist, but on Lincoln as military strategist, readers should still turn to the standard studies, such as T. Harry Williams, *Lincoln and His Generals* (1952).

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The Pennsylvania Barn: Its Origin, Evolution, and Distribution in North America. By Robert F. Ensminger. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992. Pp. xvii, 238. Illustrations, notes, maps, diagrams, appendixes, selected bibliography, index. \$39.95.)

As settlers emigrated from Europe to the United States and subsequently moved westward, they took with them their quite varied material culture traits. One such important cultural trait is reflected in the form of the barn, the hub of a farmer's life. Robert F. Ensminger's *The Pennsylvania Barn* is a scholarly study of the origin, development, and diffusion of a specific barn form. The Pennsylvania barn, one of the most important agricultural structures on the landscape, is a two-level structure with a characteristic overhang or forebay and a bank, hill, or ramp providing entrance to the upper level.

Ensminger examines the Pennsylvania barn's European antecedents with special emphasis on a Swiss prototype. He provides very convincing evidence for the development of a Swiss forebay bank barn, which was carried to southeastern Pennsylvania whence it diffused across the United States and into southern Canada. The text, supplemented with maps, photographs, and drawings, and the glossary of barn terms, provide ease in understanding the detailed study.