

mentary material on the fort. For example, he does not acknowledge (p. 271) the important scale given on both the Léry and New Orleans-drawn maps of the fort; he also cites the incorrectly translated dimension of the prairie surrounding the fort as "four leagues in circumference" (p. 269). Further, the reference for his source (p. 301) for the Dauteuil de Monceaux (or "Réaume") battle account fails to identify an author or place and date of publication. Instead he offers a string of French archival series and volumes unrelated to the document in question, followed, finally, by a partial identification of the actual manuscript source. The full identification and location of the original and copies of this manuscript, which are in *three* archives, are given on pages 92 and 93 of the reviewer's "The Fate of the Fox Survivors" in the winter 1989–1990 issue of the *Wisconsin Magazine of History*. This article also includes the reviewer's previous translation of the account. Nevertheless, Stelle's continuation of his exciting research on the fort and its site may finally resolve the age-old mystery of the Fox fort's location.

Overall, *Calumet & Fleur-de-Lys*, a well-edited and systematically organized volume, while having some interest for the lay reader, would likely be appreciated most by the specialist in archaeology, anthropology, or ethnohistory.

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The Vacant Chair: The Northern Soldier Leaves Home. By Reid Mitchell. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1993. Pp. xiv, 201. Illustrations, notes, index. \$25.00.)

It is remarkable that the northern soldier persevered amidst the cedar-stands of Murfreesboro and along the banks of Antietam Creek. But what was it that motivated him to leave his comfortable home and endure the horrors of the Civil War? What sustained the volunteer through the terrible conflict and enabled him to stand loyal to the Union?

Reid Mitchell addresses these and other equally important questions in this thought-provoking book. Mitchell has transformed a series of unconnected essays into an analysis that successfully fuses military and social history. His unique approach provides a blueprint for future studies on the great national tragedy that continues to capture the American imagination.

The author views the war in familial terms and explores the importance of community and family values in the arduous transformation of northern volunteer into northern soldier. Union armies evolved into physical manifestations of such values—

marching and fighting extensions of the northern community in which the individual volunteer was raised. Mitchell employs the concept of "domestic imagery" in his discussion and examines a wide range of topics including discipline in volunteer armies, the relationship of white officers and black soldiers, and the contrasting images of northern and southern women.

In constructing his theme, the author draws upon an impressive and eclectic collection of primary sources and recent ethnic, gender, and revisionist studies. This interesting bibliographical mixture enhances Mitchell's perspective on the war's participants and events. Undoubtedly, some of Mitchell's conclusions will provoke debate among scholars, particularly the sub-chapter entitled "Domesticity and Confederate Defeat" (pp. 160-66). Here the author discusses northern victory and southern defeat within the context of familial ideology and family obligations. Despite the expected interpretational differences generated by such pioneering studies as *The Vacant Chair*, all serious students of the Civil War will benefit from Mitchell's unusual approach.

Mechanically, the writing is quite good and the index sufficient. It is surprising that the editors elected not to include a bibliography, but the extensive notes compensate for this deficiency. Taken altogether, this is another quality offering by an excellent publishing house.

It is feared that the general public will bypass this book and concentrate upon the many fine narratives of marches and battles that have appeared recently. However, those who desire a better understanding of *why* the northern soldier left his chair vacant by the family hearth and what reservoir of strength he drew upon until final victory could be achieved will profit from Mitchell's work.

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The Wounded River: The Civil War Letters of John Vance Lauderdale, M. D. Edited by Peter Josyph. (East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 1993. Pp. xii, 241. Illustrations, map, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. \$29.95.)

The Civil War may have been the first "modern" war in military terms, but in terms of medical and surgical care, the conflict might just as well have been fought in the Dark Ages. Roughly two-thirds of all Civil War casualties resulted from disease. Doctors reported ten million cases of illness and more than four hundred thousand disease-related deaths. Military surgeons operated in an era before an understanding of antitoxins, aseptic surgery, antisepsis, and