

whose new book, *Gettysburg: Culp's Hill and Cemetery Hill*, is an excellent monograph on a lesser-known portion of the battle. It is a companion to his highly acclaimed earlier work, *Gettysburg: The Second Day*, and is the definitive work on the fighting which took place on July 2 and 3, 1863.

Pfanz's organization of the work makes this an eminently readable history. He brings to the effort a lifetime of study and experience, having served as both Historian for the Gettysburg National Military Park and Chief Historian for the National Park Service. He weaves a narrative that is both factual and flowing, from the grand strategy and maneuvers to the poignant and personal accounts of those who experienced the nation's worst bloodletting. The book shows the development, interaction, and results of the tactics used by the two opposing forces.

The book marks Hoosier achievements and sacrifices on the Union right: the 27th Indiana Infantry Regiment, for example, made a fateful charge, along with the 2nd Massachusetts, across Spangler's Meadow, only to be stopped halfway across. Nearly half of those troops went down, and all but two of the nine-member color guard were shot. Few regiments in the war experienced such depletion in one action. Pfanz puts this charge into the overall context of the battle, and while it becomes no less regrettable and sacrificial, it is at least more comprehensible.

With the publication of this work, Harry W. Pfanz joins the elite of Gettysburg historians with Edwin Coddington and John Batchelder. He has provided another excellent work, and the battle, mythical as it has become, is now better and more clearly defined.

JAMES A. TRULOCK is former president of the Indianapolis Civil War Round Table and recently appeared on the Arts and Entertainment network biography of General Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain. He is currently working on a biography of Civil War journalist Amos M. Judson.

The North Fights the Civil War: The Home Front. By J. Matthew Gallman. (Chicago: Ivan R. Dee, 1994. Pp. xi, 211. Note on sources, index. \$22.50.)

J. Matthew Gallman has written an intensive account of the northern home front during the Civil War. It is the author's thesis that "to understand the Civil War home front we must consider both how individual Northerners experienced the war years and how the North collectively reacted to the conflict's challenges in its communities, organizations, and businesses" (p. x). Although the book is concerned primarily with the North's activities, Confederate counterparts are occasionally identified because "such comparisons are useful in that they suggest both the significance of the North's superior economic capacity and the critical importance of the regions' different cultural traditions" (p. xi).

The book is admirable in scope. Some of the topics discussed are those one would expect, such as the role of women, race, medicine and nursing, and politics. Others are unusual, including the impact of the war on entertainment, sports, the arts, trade unions, and commemorations and celebrations. The book gives illuminating details of the northern methods for financing the war and information concerning the U.S. Sanitary Commission and the U.S. Christian Commission.

The book persuasively contradicts certain conventional observations about the war. It is commonly said that the war stimulated and advanced the growth of the northern economy and imposed permanent harm on the southern economy. The author notes that "available evidence suggests that although Northerners enjoyed prosperity during the war years, the pace of growth probably slowed in most sectors" (p. 184). The war neither sparked the North into a dramatic industrial takeoff nor permanently crippled the southern economy. In most respects, according to the author, there was a continuity in the North's wartime experience, which underwent adjustments but involved very few dramatic changes. "The Union never adopted the wholesale mobilization of resources under federal control that we associate with total war" (p. 194). Southerners were forced to accept far more dislocation. In the North, in spite of Emancipation and the growth of Federal power, attitudes of northerners did not change significantly as a result of the war; "they persisted in their faith in tradition and localism while clinging to a world governed by race, gender, and class hierarchies" (p. 195).

Packed with information, this book is tightly written and well organized and responds to significant historical questions. It contains neither footnotes nor endnotes and the note on sources is fairly brief. Nevertheless, the index means that the book will be convenient as a resource.

ALAN T. NOLAN is a lawyer and writer. His Civil War books are *The Iron Brigade* (1961) and *Lee Considered: Robert E. Lee and Civil War History* (1991).

Aimee Semple McPherson: Everybody's Sister. By Edith L. Blumhofer. (Grand Rapids, Mich.: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1993. Pp. xiii, 431. Map, illustrations, note on sources, appendix, index. Clothbound, \$24.99; paperbound, \$14.99.)

This biography of the evangelist Aimee Semple McPherson is the newest contribution to Eerdmans's *Library of Religious Biography*, edited by Mark A. Noll and Nathan O. Hatch, which focuses on figures in the Anglo-American Evangelical tradition. Edith L. Blumhofer, who teaches at Wheaton College in Illinois and directs