

A companion piece to Stern's *Sumter* is his *Soldier Life in the Union and Confederate Armies*. In this work he presents selections from previously published reminiscences of two former soldiers who wrote of their Civil War experiences. Of the two authors, the Union veteran Billings overshadows ex-Confederate McCarthy in his descriptions of what it meant to be a soldier. The McCarthy work gives clearly the viewpoint of a lost cause; yet this fact is not fully noted by Stern, who chooses not to include portions of the McCarthy work that make this theme quite clear. Stern's selections of portions of McCarthy's and Billings' books do bring the general reader to realize just how emotional the fighting men of 1861-1865 were during the last of the chivalrous wars.

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Indiana in the War of the Rebellion, Report of the Adjutant General: A Reprint of Volume 1 of the Eight-Volume Report Prepared by W. H. H. Terrell and Published in 1869. Indiana Historical Collections, Volume XLI. ([Indianapolis]: Indiana Historical Bureau, 1960. Pp. xii, 603. Appendix, index. Paperbound, \$2.50; cloth-bound, \$6.00.)

In 1869, W. H. H. Terrell, adjutant general for the state of Indiana during the latter part of the Civil War, issued the *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Indiana*. The work included eight volumes and covered the entire period of the Civil War. The first of the eight volumes was the most significant one as an historical source. It was composed of 466 pages of text supplemented by 372 pages of statistics and documents describing Indiana's participation in the great war. The remaining seven volumes were largely composed of rosters of Indiana officers and soldiers.

The volume under review is a reprint of the major portions of Terrell's Volume I. It corrects certain typographical errors and changes punctuation in a manner consistent with better usage. It has also been organized into chapters. Minor text material and most of the statistical and documentary supplements have been omitted. These omissions have been noted in the new edition, and reference is made by means of footnotes citing the original Volume I. The remaining statistical and documentary supplements which are reprinted include the summary of troops furnished by the state of Indiana, the chronological list of engagements in which Indiana troops participated, and the campaigns in which Indiana troops participated. An index for the volume has also been supplied. In addition, there is a thoughtful Foreword by the eminent Bell I. Wiley, of Emory University, chairman of the Committee on Historical Activities of the National Civil War Centennial Commission, and an anonymous editorial note with biographical data concerning Terrell.

In considering the value of this reprint, it should first be said that any study of Indiana's participation in the Civil War begins with the Adjutant General's report. Because it is in many respects a direct transcript of original documents, it is a primary source for a wide

range of *facts*. For these facts, there is no usable substitute for this volume. These facts include such things as the number of Indiana regiments raised and their terms of service; the operations of the draft in Indiana; facts about the Indiana Legion, the "home guard" of the period; military financing; relief of soldiers and their families, including the activities of the Indiana Sanitary Commission; and the manufacture of ammunition in Indiana. The reprint also contains a caveat pointing up the limitations of the work when it departs from factual data and pursues interpretations of Indiana politics of the Civil War period.

The caveat attached to the reprint is in the form of Wiley's Foreword. Although he was not asked and did not set forth details, he does refer to the widely accepted traditional view of Indiana politics during the period of the Civil War and immediately thereafter. According to this tradition, Oliver P. Morton and his faction of the Republican party appear as the exclusive champions of the Union in Indiana. The Democrats are cast as southern sympathizers, men actively seeking to destroy the Union. Also featured are the Knights of the Golden Circle and the Sons of Liberty, secret organizations with loyalties to the Confederacy. According to the tradition, the line between these latter organizations and the Democratic party is very indistinctly drawn.

As is true of so many historical traditions, that concerning Indiana Civil War politics is elusive. Within each of the traditional characterizations of the warring political elements there lies sufficient truth and apparent truth to make rebuttal difficult. Only in relatively recent years have studies appeared raising any questions about the tradition. In 1949 Kenneth M. Stampp issued *Indiana Politics during the Civil War* (Indianapolis, Ind.), an able book which mutes the high colors of the tradition. Frank L. Klement has recently carried the revision further with an exposition which is also well done (*The Copperheads in the Middle West* [Chicago, Ill., 1960]). In addition to questioning the stereotypes of the tradition, these studies show that Governor Morton and his colleagues actively and consciously assisted in the creation of the tradition by accusations of disloyalty against their opponents and by elaborate charades designed to create the impression of imminent peril to the state. W. H. H. Terrell was a Morton man. Not surprisingly, his report accepted the premises of the Morton administration and therefore assisted in carrying along the myth. This is the point which Wiley makes in his Foreword, so that the reprint, unlike the original, may be evaluated with a view to its limitations.

A republication and wider dissemination of the *facts* contained in this volume make this reprint worthwhile. This value is increased because of the better organization and indexing of the reprint as compared to the original work. And because of the caveat, the benefits of the reprint are not mitigated by the inclusion of the traditional partisan view of internal politics. The Indiana Historical Society and its editors have therefore done extremely well in bringing forth this book.

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