The Future of Civil War Era Studies:
Military History

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In April 2011, I spent three days walking Gettysburg National Military Park in the rain. This particular trip to the battlefield was an exciting opportunity for a historian to get out of the office and perhaps see the field in a new way, accompanied by seventy international officers, students from the U.S. Army’s Combined Arms Center, in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. These officers—from twenty-five countries, places as diverse as Great Britain, Pakistan, France, Mexico, and the Philippines, many with recent combat experience in faraway places like Chad, Columbia, and Afghanistan—were there for a few days of leadership and combat study at America’s most prominent Civil War battlefield. As we marched the field, soaked to the bone, I spent a significant amount of time talking with a Nigerian military intelligence officer about Civil War history at Devil’s Den. The more I reflected on this conversation and the entire trip, the more I thought about the formative impact that recent military history has had on Civil War historiography and will almost certainly continue to have in the near future. A variety of new subfields in Civil War military history have developed or regained prominence over the last decade and suggest a range of possibilities for innovative work.¹

The field of military history within Civil War studies is probably the healthiest it has ever been in terms of the diversity and quality of the research published by major university presses. Publishers, even ones in financial distress, have continued to crave books addressing the intersection of war, culture, and society during the middle period of nineteenth-century U.S. history. Recent trends in the historiography collectively demonstrate the necessity of carefully
reconsidering the traditional line between battlefield and home front that has long dominated and impeded creativity in Civil War military history. As we approach the midpoint of the sesquicentennial, recent work suggests that the future of military history will be scholarship that considers the military experience broadly, away from the symmetrical, conventional battlefield and places the soldiering experience in fuller context before, during, and after armed hostilities by large field armies.²

Just as the Vietnam War prompted historians of the 1970s and 1980s to ask new questions about the Confederacy’s defeat, many scholars over the last decade, with an eye toward events in Afghanistan and Iraq, have turned their attention increasingly to two areas: occupation studies and guerrilla warfare. The most recent volumes in this field suggest a plethora of new creative angles for military historians. Daniel Sutherland’s *A Savage Conflict* stands out as the most comprehensive study of guerrilla warfare. This book addresses Confederate irregulars, Unionist guerrilla bands, and U.S. Army counter-irregular efforts in regions as diverse as Arkansas, Iowa, and western Virginia. Ultimately, Sutherland argues that this savage conflict of guerrilla warfare was decisive in both prolonging the war by several months and increasing its devastation by sowing chaos in many parts of the Confederacy. This chaos convinced many loyal Confederates that their government could not protect them by 1864. The breadth of Sutherland’s work opens doors for numerous local studies. Similarly, Judkin Browning’s *Shifting Loyalties* (Carteret and Craven Counties in North Carolina), Robert McKenzie’s *Lincolnites and Rebels* (Knoxville, Tennessee), Victoria Bynum’s *The Long Shadow of the Civil War* (East Texas, Central North Carolina, and Piney Woods of Mississippi), and Michael D. Pierson’s *The Mutiny at Fort Jackson* (New Orleans, Louisiana) point us in important new directions in the history of military occupation. Browning’s study demonstrates the importance of examining the Union
army’s role in shaping and impacting loyalty among southerners by pushing southern unionists to convert to confirmed Confederates. McKenzie uses the community of Knoxville as an urban window into many dimensions of military occupation. While Bynum’s work flips military occupation on its head by examining Confederate military involvement in dissident regions of the South, Michael Pierson’s book utilizes community-studies methodology and a focus on loyalty and ethnicity to examine the causes of a mutiny south of New Orleans in 1862.3

Guerrilla warfare has reemerged as a dominant area of military historiography, and the mapping of local guerrilla conflicts and armed resistance within the South will be a major project for military historians’ energy and attention over the next few years. This project presents perhaps the single best possibility for adding new answers to the question of why the Confederacy was defeated. New digital databases and geographic information systems technology will enable the next generation of historians to begin this painstaking work. Where Gerald Linderman, James McPherson, Chandra Manning and others have given us brilliant studies of the reasons Civil War soldiers in large armies fought, we have no equivalent Confederacy-wide quantitative or broadly comparative studies of motivations for Confederate and unionist guerrillas. Military historians will work to fill that void.4

Operational, leadership, and battle history will continue to be a mainstay, but this subfield will also take on new angles, like counter-guerrilla warfare, smaller western theater battles, and engagements that mattered little or not at all to campaigns. Civil War historians have not produced even one major comparative study of American Civil War guerrillas in the context of irregulars worldwide and/or a general history of how irregulars and counter-irregulars planned raids and attacks. Until recently, the majority of guerrilla studies have tended toward biography of individual leaders like John Mosby and William C. Quantrill. For this reason, Daniel
Sutherland’s work is a refreshing departure in both its scope and the implications of his argument. Military historian Donald Stoker has recently produced a new assessment of strategy that plots a course for understanding the conflict by applying a twentieth-first-century conceptualization of military definitions to the Civil War. A study of military strategy that takes into careful consideration the limits of nineteenth-century military education and concepts would be an important work. Historians need to connect questions about Civil War military training to soldiers’ experiences and utilize that information to help understand battlefield outcomes. Earl Hess’s recent *The Rifle Musket in Civil War Combat* provides the single best example of what tactical and combat studies of our field should do. Riverine, brown-water warfare, and smaller naval engagements fought against the Confederate mosquito fleets remain an area of battle history understudied. A combat history of the Civil War’s naval warriors that integrates the use of new military technologies during the period like those produced by Hess for the large land armies would also be a welcome addition. Battle histories written from the perspective of the private soldier, who was not privy to the larger strategic or even tactical challenges, may present opportunities for scholars. Sabotage, both during battle and surrounding campaigns, could be the focus of an excellent monograph. Soldiers in many battles were jaded, lost, disaffected, and nihilistic. Understanding the meaning of these topics should be our focus. So many of our battle histories present each engagement as a possible “turning point” or an important setback, and we need more military histories that address pointlessness, imbecility, futility, and frustration.5

Soldier studies will continue to expand as well over the next few years. Mutiny and resistance in the ranks are topics that deserve further treatment, especially among black soldiers. New histories of basic weapons training, volunteer recruitment, and general studies of specialized units like sharpshooter battalions and signal corps units would also be helpful. Lesley
J. Gordon’s research into the history of cowardice among soldiers is suggestive of an excellent future project. Work on material culture will be an area of future expansion and ingenuity among military historians. A history of collecting battle relics would provide an important window into areas like atrocity and the meaning of the war to soldiers. Peter Carmichael’s research into how Civil War soldiers thought (as opposed to what they thought) opens up a potential new world for future soldier studies to explore. The work of Megan Kate Nelson, who examines the intersection of soldiers and the built environment in her work Ruin Nation, also presents an area for future work.6

Biographies and unit histories of less well-known civil warriors will emerge. Brian McKnight’s Confederate Outlaw, which examines the life and execution of guerrilla leader Champ Ferguson is just one example, but Gordon Rhea’s Carrying the Flag, which presents a microhistory of South Carolina private Charles Wilden’s experience during the 1864 Overland campaign, is another. Unit history remains largely deficient in several areas, including the experience of black and Native American soldiers. Richard Reid’s recent group regimental history of North Carolina’s black soldiers and Andrew Slap’s recent work on the intersection of desertion, occupation, and loyalty in the 3rd U.S. Colored Heavy Artillery push us to think in new ways about the role of African American soldiers. Even work on well-studied commanders, when cast like Wallace Hettle’s Inventing Stonewall Jackson, can bring a new dimension to biographical study. A history of a female soldier, who dressed as a man and served in the ranks, similar to Alfred Young’s Revolutionary-era study Masquerade: The Life and Times of Deborah Sampson, Continental Soldier, is also needed. While ethnicity, race, and identity have become popular areas of focus, with histories of Irish American and German American soldiers and soldiers from other regional, national, and ethnic backgrounds, the field has not produced the
same quality and depth of scholarship on black and Native American units. The Eastern band of Cherokee would make for a fine scholarly study, as would a variety of black units recruited in the Midwest, Northeast, and the Confederacy, which were stationed in the South postwar.7

Studies of military policy and its impact on civilians during the war will be an important area for future scholars. Military historians no longer use the phrase “total war” to describe the American Civil War; instead they favor more nuanced explanations of the escalation of military policy toward civilians. Scholars do, however, need to be careful not to forget that the relationship between the active military and civilians should remain a fundamental area for military historians to contemplate. The present historiography lacks a systematic study of military policy toward northern civilians by southern leaders or even a careful South-wide study of Confederate military policy toward its own civilian population. Paul Escott’s recent Military Necessity is the closest we have come to addressing this issue. In the years to come, we will see new studies of atrocity, torture, and execution as well. My own new piece on torture and the American Civil War is suggestive of future work in this area. Studies of the impact of military policy on northern communities, when examined as Robert Sandow has in Deserter Country, will be important, as will urban, industrial areas of the North that still deserve an examination from this angle. We have clearly become too insular as a field, and more comparative history between the American Civil War and other wars of the nineteenth century would also be welcome in nearly every subfield of military history.8

Studies that examine the demobilization period, early military history of Reconstruction, and postwar readjustment of veterans to home communities offer fruitful paths for new work. The scholarship on veterans has grown in recent years and presents one of the best areas for future study. Barbara Gannon’s book, The Won Cause, on the white and black soldiers of the
Grand Army of the Republic, relates an important story of veteran race relations growing out of the wartime experience. Dianne Miller Sommerville’s recent article on the psychological state of veterans, when coupled with Eric Dean’s work *Shook over Hell*, a comparative study of PTSD following Vietnam and the American Civil War, also suggests a fruitful area for new work on veterans. Brian Craig Miller’s article on amputees and the women who loved them looks at physical damage in a new way and is also evocative. *After the Glory*, Donald Shaffer’s work on black veterans, presents an excellent examination of the black veteran experience, and state-level studies would offer a fuller understanding of this experience. Now that the field has produced good general histories of the prison system, North and South, prisoner-of-war memory will be an area of fruitful new research. Studies that continue to investigate the small-war violence of Reconstruction as a continuation of the war’s central issues will also be important.

Military histories will remain the most popular works Civil War historians produce for a general audience. Placing a strict definition on military history as a field, however, probably hurts historical creativity and thinking more than it helps. Embracing the role and influence of other scholarship on military history is the future of this field, and innovation depends on our willingness to think hard about the value of new scholarly techniques and approaches to military history. Visualizing the broadest possible boundaries for the military genre pushes us closer to a more holistic understanding of the military and soldiering experience during the war. Future military historians can and will push their readership to grapple with more than just the traditional field of battle as the entire experience of warfare in Civil War America.

Notes

1. Many thanks to Ricardo Herrera, historian at the Combat Studies Institute (the U.S. Army’s premier military history think tank) at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for the invitation to
accompany his staff ride of Gettysburg National Military Park in April 2011, and David Moltke-Hansen and Stephen W. Berry for the invitation to present a first draft of my thoughts on the future of Civil War military history at the Historical Society’s 2010 conference in Washington, D.C. I would also like to thank my former colleague Barry Strauss of Cornell University for making my year as the Jack Miller Center postdoctoral fellow and visiting assistant professor in military history a very productive one of writing, teaching, and thinking about the history of warfare.

2. American Civil War military historians continue to expand the boundaries of both military history and Civil War studies. While this piece is focused not on defining military history but on forecasting new creative prospects for the field, my analysis of the Civil War historiography embraces both the “new military history” and the “post-new military history” or new cultural history-turn reading of the field. There remains opportunity for creative new work in the older operational military history as well, but I see the most opportunity for growth in the first two areas. Scholars interested in the history, definitions, and development of the field should consult Robert M. Citino, “Military Histories Old and New: A Reintroduction,” *American Historical Review* 112, no. 4 (October 2007): 1070–90.


5. James Ramage, Gray Ghost: The Life of Col. John Singleton Mosby (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 2009) and Duane Shultz, Quantrill’s War: The Life and Times of


The Civil War has been written about as few other wars in history have. More than 60,000 books and countless articles give eloquent testimony to the accuracy of poet Walt Whitman’s prediction that “a great literature will arise out of the era of those four years.” The events of the war left a rich heritage for future generations, and that legacy was summed up by the martyred Lincoln as showing that the reunited sections of the United States constituted “the last best hope of earth.” Warren W. Hassler Jennifer L. Weber.

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The American Civil War was among the earliest industrial wars. Railroads, the telegraph, steamships and iron-clad ships, and mass-produced weapons were employed extensively.
See more ideas about Civil war, Civil war era, History. History: Civil War Era. Collection by Venessa. 433. Supposedly it's a young Teddy Roosevelt and his brother Elliot (future father of Eleanor); they're viewing President Lincoln's funeral procession. The future president would have been seven years old when this picture was taken on April 25. Congaree National Park Crater Lake National Park Everglades National Park Badlands National Park Mount Rainier National Park Canyonlands National Park Shenandoah National Park Volcano National Park Death Valley National Park. Shiloh National Military Park (U.S. National Park Service). /u/doithowitgo works with the Civil War Trust to help preserve the battlefields of the war. /u/Dubstripsquads is working on his MA on the Civil Rights Movement and can answer questions about Reconstruction, the Klan, and the Lost Cause Mythos. An existing military establishment with tried and true methods for drill and training that conditioned troops better, but also longer time to drill overall. The troops of the American Civil War had no such military establishment to draw experience and training from, and were thrown into battle after very short drilling and training times. The Civil War is one of my favorite areas of studies and yet I realized today I know almost nothing about the Confederacy's government -- how it was structured, its functions, etc. In this study of Civil War memoirs written by Confederate soldiers I show how the senior officers used the memoirs to attempt to re-establish the antebellum political order, while enlisted men used the memoir to assert self-worth in the chaotic post-war era and to differentiate themselves from the officer class. Countless women contributed to the war in important ways, but in order to best examine the seemingly counterintuitive exploitation of normative femininity in Civil War memoirs, this study limits its analysis to texts by women whose racial, ethnic, educational, and socioeconomic advantages coincided with ideal womanhood.