

ESSENTIAL CIVIL WAR CURRICULUM

Other Armies

By **Bjorn Skaptason**, Abraham Lincoln Bookshop

Resources

If you can read only one book

Author	<i>Title</i> . City: Publisher, Year.
Murray, Williamson & Wayne Wei-Siang Hsier	<i>A Savage War</i> . Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2016.

Books and Articles

Author	<i>Title</i> . City: Publisher, Year. “Title,” in <i>Journal</i> ##, no. # (Date): #.
Bearss, Edwin Cole	3 vols., <i>The Vicksburg Campaign. Vicksburg is the Key, Grant Strikes a Fatal Blow, Unvexed to the Sea</i> . Dayton, OH: Morningside Press, 1985.
Burke, Eric Michael	<i>Soldiers From Experience: The Forging of Sherman’s Fifteenth Army Corps, 1862-1863</i> . Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2023.
Connelley, Thomas Lawrence	<i>Army of the Heartland: The Army of Tennessee, 1861-1862</i> Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1967.
_____.	<i>Autumn of Glory: The Army of Tennessee, 1862-1865</i> . Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1971.
Cowden, Robert	<i>A Brief Sketch of the Organization and Services of the Fifty-Ninth Regiment United States Colored Infantry</i> . Dayton, OH: United Brethren Publishing House, 1883.

Fellman, Michael	<i>Inside War: The Guerilla Conflict in Missouri During the Civil War</i> . New York: Oxford University Press, 1990.
Hall, Martin Hardwick	<i>Sibley's New Mexico Campaign</i> . Austin: University of Texas Press, 1960.
Marvel, William	<i>Burnside</i> . Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1991.
Nelson, Megan Kate	<i>The Three-Cornered War: The Union, the Confederacy, and Native Peoples in the Fight for the West</i> . New York: Scribner, 2020.
Prokopowicz, Gerald	<i>All for the Regiment: The Army of the Ohio, 1861-1862</i> . Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2001.
Smith, Timothy B.	<i>Early Struggles for Vicksburg: The Mississippi Central Campaign and Chickasaw Bayou</i> . Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2022.
Skaptason, Bjorn	“West Tennessee U. S. Colored Troops and the Retreat from Brice’s Crossroads: An Eyewitness Account by Major James C. Foster (USA),” in <i>The West Tennessee Historical Society Papers</i> , LX, 2006.
Trudeau, Noah Andre	<i>Like Men of War: Black Troops in the Civil War, 1862-1865</i> . New York: Little Brown, 1998.
Van Horne, Thomas B.	<i>History of the Army of the Cumberland. It's Organizations, Campaigns and Battles</i> . Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co., 1875.
Wilson, Keith P.	<i>Campfires of Freedom: The Camp Life of Black Soldiers During the Civil War</i> . Kent OH: Kent State University Press, 2002.

Organizations

Web Resources

Other Sources

Scholars

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Topic Précis

In the U.S. Civil War, the Union Army of the Potomac and Confederate Army of Northern Virginia were the largest armies of the respective governments, and they made war in the eastern theater of operations that included both seats of government. But for the war aims of either side to be accomplished a variety of other land forces were required. These forces included armies of maneuver—large permanently organized forces similar to the eastern armies, but typically of smaller scale than seen in the regions surrounding the capitals. These armies also included significant forces whose purpose was to guard large swaths of territory or logistical networks, and important garrisons. Such armies were often called upon to consolidate to fight battles but then return to their core function of area security. Also important to understanding the continental war were temporary expeditionary forces. These were usually quite small, but their operations often resulted in major outcomes of national importance, either in the balance of military power or the sometimes equally important impact on politics, society, or military and civilian morale. Finally, the U.S. Civil War featured a significant and important land force whose contributions to the outcome of the war were as powerful for social reasons as for military. This was the Union’s Department of United States Colored Troops. The major armies of maneuver were the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia. Other armies discussed in this essay are the Army of the Tennessee, Army of the Ohio, Army of the Cumberland, and the Army of Tennessee. Expeditionary armies discussed are Sibley’s expeditionary cavalry brigade, Burnside’s expedition to capture the islands of the coast of the Carolinas, Butler’s expedition to capture New Orleans, Bank’s Red River Campaign, and Price’s Missouri expedition. The major area armies and garrisons discussed are Confederate forces at Vicksburg and the very large garrison at Washington whose units were designated Heavy Artillery but included men trained for all jobs necessary in a fortification. Forces created to suppress guerillas and protect rear areas are also discussed. Finally an army of liberation, the Department of the United States Colored Troops is discussed.
