

A Bushwhackers View Of The Adirondacks

"This book features the memoir of William H. Gregg. Gregg served as William Clarke Quantrill's de facto adjutant from December of 1861 until the spring of 1864, making him one of the closest people to the guerrilla chief. Whether it was the origins of Quantrill's band, the early warfare along the border, the planning and execution of the raid on Lawrence, Kansas, the Battle of Baxter Springs, or the dissolution of the company in early 1864, Gregg was there as a participant and observer. The book also includes correspondence between Gregg and William E. Connelley, a historian. Connelley, who was born and raised in Kentucky to a family of Unionists, was deeply affected by the war and was a staunch Unionist and Republican. Even as much of the country was focusing on reunification, Connelley refused to forgive the South and felt little if any empathy for his southern peers. Connelley's relationship with Gregg was complicated at best. At worst, it was exploitive. At times their bond appeared reciprocal, but taken as a whole, Connelley seems to have manipulated an old, weak, and naïve Gregg, offering to help Gregg publish his memoir in exchange for Gregg's assistance in feeding Connelley inside information for a biography of Quantrill."

Wandering ex-Union soldier Charlie Jefferson strikes up a friendship with Henry and Dave Willis in Pottersville, Arkansas. The brothers are planning to drive cattle from Texas to the logging camps in the Arkansas timberland and invite Charlie to join them. But the plan falls foul of a gang of bushwhackers called Red Masks who are terrorizing that area. To bring that gang to justice, Charlie becomes a government agent, a role which requires all his bravery and fighting skills, and an ability to deceive people -even those he likes.

Winner of the Newbery Medal * An ALA Notable Children ' s Book * Winner of the Lewis Carroll Shelf Award A captivating and richly detailed novel about one young soldier who saw the Civil War from both sides and lived to tell the tale. Earnest, plain-spoken sixteen-year-old Jeff Bussey has finally gotten his father ' s consent to join the Union volunteers. It ' s 1861 in Linn County, Kansas, and Jeff is eager to fight for the North before the war is over, which he ' s sure will be soon. But weeks turn to months, the marches through fields and woods prove endless, hunger and exhaustion seem to take up permanent residence in Jeff ' s bones, and he learns what it really means to fight in battle—and to lose friends. When he finds himself among enemy troops, he ' ll have to put his life on the line to advance the Union cause. Thoroughly researched and based on firsthand accounts, *Rifles for Watie* " should hold a place with the best Civil War fiction for young people " (The Horn Book). A strong choice for independent reading and for sharing in a classroom and for homeschooling. As a homeschool cooperative teacher commented: "The book has launched many discussions in our class. When a person is on one side of a conflict, it is important to remember that people on the other side are also people. Jeff is a perfect model for how treating people with respect can happen even in war."

The Civil War in Kentucky and Tennessee

Autobiography of Samuel S. Hildebrand

A Novel of the Civil War

The Ghosts of Guerrilla Memory

The Battle to Shape the History of Guerrilla Warfare

The Civil War on Film

D.H. Lawrence's Australia

Most Americans are familiar with major Civil War battles such as Manassas (Bull Run), Shiloh, and Gettysburg, which have been extensively analyzed by generations of historians. However, not all of the war's engagements were fought in a conventional manner by regular forces. Often referred to as "the wars within the war," guerrilla combat touched states from Virginia to New Mexico. Guerrillas fought for the Union, the Confederacy, their ethnic groups, their tribes, and their families. They were deadly forces that plundered, tortured, and terrorized those in their path, and their impact is not yet fully understood. In this richly diverse volume, Joseph M. Beilein Jr. and Matthew C. Hulbert assemble a team of both rising and eminent scholars to examine guerrilla warfare in the South during the Civil War. Together, they discuss irregular combat as practiced by various communities in multiple contexts, including how it was used by Native Americans, the factors that motivated raiders in the border states, and the women who participated as messengers, informants, collaborators, and combatants. They also explore how the Civil War guerrilla has been mythologized in history, literature, and folklore. *The Civil War Guerrilla* sheds new light on the ways in which thousands of men, women, and children experienced and remembered the Civil War as a conflict of irregular wills and tactics. Through thorough research and analysis, this timely book provides readers with a comprehensive examination of the guerrilla soldier and his role in the deadliest war in U.S. history.

Set in the border states of Kansas and Missouri, *WOE TO LIVE ON* explores the nature of lawlessness and violence, friendship and loyalty, through the eyes of young recruit Jake Roedel. Where he and his fellow First Kansas Irregulars go, no one is safe, no one can be neutral. Roedel grows up fast, experiencing a brutal parody of war without standards or mercy. But as friends fall and families flee, he questions his loyalties and becomes an outsider even to those who have become outlaws.

Confederate Bushwhacker is a microbiography set in the most important and pivotal year in the life of its subject. In 1885, Mark Twain was at the peak of his career as an author and a businessman, as his own publishing firm brought out not only the U.S. edition of *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* but also the triumphantly successful *Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant*. Twenty years after the end of the Civil War, Twain finally tells the story of his past as a deserter from the losing side, while simultaneously befriendng and publishing the general from the winning side. Coincidentally, the year also marks the beginning of Twain's descent into misfortune, his transformation from a humorist into a pessimist and determinist. Interwoven throughout this portrait are the headlines and crises of 1885—black lynchings, Indian uprisings, anti-Chinese violence, labor unrest, and the death of Grant. The year was at once Twain's *annus mirabilis* and the year of his undoing. The meticulous treatment of this single year by the esteemed biographer Jerome Loving enables him to look backward and forward to capture both Twain and the country at large in a time of crisis and transformation.

Guerrillas, Unionists, and Violence on the Confederate Home Front

And Other Learned Men

Reel History

Flying Crows

The Civil War Guerrilla

The Short, Savage Life of a Civil War Guerrilla

Mark Twain in the Shadow of the Civil War

The first full-length account of D.H. Lawrence's rich engagement with a country he found both fascinating and frustrating, D.H. Lawrence's *Australia* focuses on the philosophical, anthropological and literary influences that informed the utopian and regenerative visions that characterise so much of Lawrence's work. David Game gives particular attention to the four novels and one novella published between 1920 and 1925, what Game calls Lawrence's 'Australian period,' shedding new light on Lawrence's attitudes towards Australia in general and, more specifically, towards Australian Aborigines, women and colonialism. He revisits key aspects of Lawrence's development as a novelist and thinker, including the influence of Darwin and Lawrence's rejection of eugenics, Christianity, psychoanalysis and science. While Game concentrates on the Australian novels such as *Kangaroo* and *The Boy in the Bush*, he also uncovers the Australian elements in a range of other works, including Lawrence's last novel, *Lady Chatterley's Lover*. Lawrence lived in Australia for just three months, but as Game shows, it played a significant role in his quest for a way of life that would enable regeneration of the individual in the face of what Lawrence saw as the moral collapse of modern industrial civilisation after the outbreak of World War I.

A story of bitter bloodshed, one in which farmers and honest laborers are transformed into thieves and murderers. The authors track the rise and reign of Bill Anderson' terror from 1862 to 1865.

The author describes his experiences during the Civil War

The Reconstruction of Mark Twain

The Sword of "Bushwhacker" Johnston

A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies

Jesse James

Southern History on Screen

The Flags of Civil War Arkansas

Christian Advocate

Most 'bushwhackers' wore felt hats, pinned up on one side by a crescent or star shaped pin, perhaps a feather or squirrel tail attached. The shirt was generally a hunting shirt of the period with a very large breast pocket that could carry two or three loaded cylinders for his pistol. Trousers legs tucked into knee-high boots with Mexican spurs and about his middle, two holstered .36 caliber Navy Colts and two more inserted in the waistband of his trousers. The American Civil War, one of the most violent wars ever contested, started in reality in 1850, when the Compromise of 1850 deposed the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and made " Popular Vote, " the way by which the decision would be made, to designate a state FREE or SLAVE. Kansas became the test, northerners and southerner both pouring into the territory, voting to make that new state what either side preferred. Soon, bands of armed men rode through Kansas and Missouri, some from the anti-slavery north, the 'Red Legs' and 'Jayhawkers.' Other bands, representing the pro-slavery point of view rode in from Missouri. These " border ruffians, " soon became known as 'bushwhackers,' like the 'red legs,' killed and burned out people with an opposite point of view.

The Civil War tends to be remembered as a vast sequence of battles, with a turning point at Gettysburg and a culmination at Appomattox. But in the guerrilla theater, the conflict was a vast sequence of home invasions, local traumas, and social degeneration that did not necessarily end in 1865. This book chronicles the history of " guerrilla memory, " the collision of the Civil War memory " industry " with the somber realities of irregular warfare in the borderlands of Missouri and Kansas. In the first accounting of its kind, Matthew Christopher Hulbert ' s book analyzes the cultural politics behind how Americans have remembered, misremembered, and re-remembered guerrilla warfare in political rhetoric, historical scholarship, literature, and film and at reunions and on the stage. By probing how memories of the guerrilla war were intentionally designed, created, silenced, updated, and even destroyed, Hulbert ultimately reveals a continent-wide story in which Confederate bushwhackers—pariahs

of the eastern struggle over slavery—were transformed into the vanguards of American imperialism in the West.

The true story of one man's reluctant but relentless war against the invaders of his country. A quiet, wealthy plantation owner, Jack Hinson watched the start of the Civil War with disinterest. Opposed to secession and a friend to Union and Confederate commanders alike, he did not want a war. After Union soldiers seized and murdered his sons, placing their decapitated heads on the gateposts of his estate, Hinson could remain indifferent no longer. He commissioned a special rifle for long-range accuracy, he took to the woods, and he set out for revenge. This remarkable biography presents the story of Jack Hinson, a lone Confederate sniper who, at the age of 57, waged a personal war on Grant's army and navy. The result of 15 years of scholarship, this meticulously researched and beautifully written work is the only account of Hinson's life ever recorded and involves an unbelievable cast of characters, including the Earp brothers, Jesse James, and Nathan Bedford Forrest.

In Defense of Hollywood

Canadian Red

Race and Rights, 1976-2016

Views from the Dark Side of American History

Big Gun Bushwhacker

The Sayings of Dr. Bushwhacker

The Story of a Reluctant Rebel During the Civil War

The fifteenth and sixteenth states to join the United States of America, Kentucky and Tennessee were cut from a common cloth—the rich region of the Ohio River Valley. Abounding with mountainous regions and fertile farmlands, these two slaveholding states were as closely tied to one another, both culturally and economically, as they were to the rest of the South. Yet when the Civil War erupted, Tennessee chose to secede while Kentucky remained part of the Union. The residents of Kentucky and Tennessee felt the full impact of the fighting as warring armies crossed back and forth across their borders. Due to Kentucky's strategic location, both the Union and the Confederacy sought to control it throughout the war, while Tennessee was second only to Virginia in the number of battles fought on its soil. Additionally, loyalties in each state were closely divided between the Union and the Confederacy, making wartime governance—and personal relationships—complex. In *Sister States, Enemy States: The Civil War in Kentucky and Tennessee*, editors Kent T. Dollar, Larry H. Whiteaker, and W. Calvin Dickinson explore how the war affected these two crucial states, and how they helped change the course of the war. Essays by prominent Civil War historians, including Benjamin Franklin Cooling, Marion Lucas, Tracy McKenzie, and Kenneth Noe, add new depth to aspects of the war not addressed elsewhere. The collection opens by recounting each state's debate over secession, detailing the divided loyalties in each as well as the overt conflict that simmered in East Tennessee. The editors also spotlight the war's overlooked participants, including common soldiers, women, refugees, African American soldiers, and guerrilla combatants. The book concludes by analyzing the difficulties these states experienced in putting the war behind them. The stories of Kentucky and Tennessee are a vital part of the larger narrative of the Civil War. *Sister States, Enemy States* offers fresh insights into the struggle that left a lasting mark on Kentuckians and Tennesseans, just as it left its mark on the nation.

"Teacher, preacher, soldier, spy: the civil wars of John R. Kelso is an account of an extraordinary nineteenth-century American life. A schoolteacher and Methodist preacher in Missouri, in the Civil War Kelso earned fame fighting rebel guerrillas. Seeking personal revenge as well as defending the Union, he vowed to slay twenty-five rebels with his own hand, and when he did so he was elected to Congress. In the House of Representatives during Reconstruction, he was one of the first to call for the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson. After his term in Congress, personal tragedy drove him west, where he became a freethinking lecturer and author, an atheist, a Spiritualist, and, before his death in 1891, an anarchist. John R. Kelso was many things. He was also a strong-willed son, a passionate husband, and a loving and grieving father. The Civil War remained central to his life, challenging his notions of manhood and honor, his ideals of liberty and equality, and his beliefs about politics, religion, morality, and human nature. Throughout his life, too, he fought private wars—not only against former friends and alienated family members, rebellious students and disaffected church congregations, political opponents and religious critics, but also against the warring impulses in his own complex character. His life story moreover, offers a unique vantage upon dimensions of nineteenth-century American culture that are usually treated separately: religious revivalism and political anarchism; sex, divorce, and Civil War battles; freethinking and the Wild West"--

The first time the Donovan twins, Lucas and Jamie, saw a Canadian Northwest Mounted Police officer, they knew that's what they wanted to be when they grew up. Years later, Lucas Donovan, now a member of the force, is on a mission to bring a ruthless serial killer to justice. For years Jack Emerson has eluded capture in the vast Canadian wilderness, but now Donovan has vowed that nothing on earth will stop him from seeing this man caught and punished. The oath is both personal and professional, since one of the men Emerson killed ruthlessly was Constable Jamie Donovan, Lucas' twin brother. Believing that he understands more about Emerson than any other man, but restricted by the policies of the force, Donovan is forced to take administrative leave to carry out his quest for revenge. Accompanied by Red, his enormous Malamute sled dog, Donovan begins his quest and crosses the border into the US. Aside from chasing a dangerous murderer, the long pursuit presents special dangers of its own as the two fight for survival in an unfamiliar and unfriendly country where nature takes a toll on all. When the time finally comes for the two men to meet, Lucas Donovan must decide between personal and professional honor. When he became a Canadian Mounted Police Constable, Donovan took an oath to enforce and obey the law. However, the standards he has lived by are now in conflict with his burning desire for revenge. His decision on which course of action he will pursue could result in disgrace or death. But Donovan is led by the creed of the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police that a Mountie always gets his man.

The Bushwhackers

Examination of the Forest Plan Revision Process in Region 1

The Renowned Missouri "bushwhacker" ... Being His Complete Confession

Unfolding the Black Flag in History, Memory, and Myth

Confederate Bushwhacker

How Civil War Bushwhackers Became Gunslingers in the American West

The Congressional Globe

Soldier or vicious killer? Examine history to decide. As a very young man bent on revenge after his sister's rape and murder, John P. Gatewood deserts the Confederate forces and returns to his Tennessee home. There he joins a group of Confederate bushwhackers and, as the "Red Headed Beast of Georgia," carries out a bloody rampage of strikes against Union sympathizers, both

military and civilian alike. This closely researched study tells his story from boyhood to the postwar years and his attempt to adapt to civilian life. A fascinating read for any history buff! The Civil War on Film will inform high school and college readers interested in Civil War film history on issues that arise when film viewers confuse entertainment with historical accuracy. The nation's years of civil war were painful, destructive, and unpleasant. Yet war films tend to embrace mythologies that erase that historical reality, romanticizing the Civil War. The editors of this volume have little patience for any argument that implies race-based slavery isn't an entirely repugnant economic, political, and cultural institution and that the people who fought to preserve slavery were fighting for a glorious and admirable cause. To that end, The Civil War on Film will open with a timeline and introduction and then explore ten films across decades of cinema history in ten chapters, from Birth of a Nation, which debuted in 1915, to The Free State of Jones, which debuted one hundred and one years later. It will also analyze and critique the myriad of mythologies and ideologies which appear in American Civil War films, including Lost Cause ideation, Black Confederate fictions, Northern Aggression mythologies, and White Savior tropes. It will also suggest the way particular films mirror the time in which they were written and filmed. Further resources will close the volume. Makes clear that depictions of the Civil War on film are often mythologized Analyzes films in a manner that shows students the historical context in which the films were made and viewed Goes beyond just synopses and historical facts, helping students to develop critical thinking skills Stimulates debate over the various ways the war was interpreted and experienced

Charles Holbrook Prentiss (1830-1924), my father's great uncle by marriage, wrote many letters home while serving in the 19th Michigan Volunteer Infantry between 1862 and 1865. These letters came to me from my father and I have transcribed them to make them more accessible. They provide a unique and interesting view of events during the war. Charlie wrote his letters to entertain and inform the readers at home. They make you think you are eavesdropping on a veteran's recollections. Nancy Jordan, a native of Kalamazoo, Michigan, is retired in Fairfax, Virginia, with her husband, Douglas, after having lived in a number of places around the country. In addition to raising four daughters, she has been a librarian, school teacher, homemaker, youth leader, genealogist, and transcriber and now enjoys being a grandmother. The transcribing was a labor of love as well as an interesting experience, and she is happy to make the results available to others.

Anxiety at the Edge of Empire

The War of the Rebellion

My Dear Wife

Three Years with Quantrill

William Gregg's Civil War

The Guerrilla Conflict in Missouri During the American Civil War

Bloody Bill Anderson

In this brilliant biography T. J. Stiles offers a new understanding of the legendary outlaw Jesse James. Although he has often been portrayed as a Robin Hood of the old west, in this ground-breaking work Stiles places James within the context of the bloody conflicts of the Civil War to reveal a much more complicated and significant figure. Raised in a fiercely pro-slavery household in bitterly divided Missouri, at age sixteen James became a bushwhacker, one of the savage Confederate guerrillas that terrorized the border states. After the end of the war, James continued his campaign of robbery and murder into the brutal era of reconstruction, when his reckless daring, his partisan pronouncements, and his alliance with the sympathetic editor John Newman Edwards placed him squarely at the forefront of the former Confederates' bid to recapture political power. With meticulous research and vivid accounts of the dramatic adventures of the famous gunman, T. J. Stiles shows how he resembles not the apolitical hero of legend, but rather a figure ready to use violence to command attention for a political cause—in many ways, a forerunner of the modern terrorist.

As a Confederate Soldier, John Fulton Brown opposed all things pointing to a division of the United States. He felt he was helping to establish a cause that he did not want established. His heart was not in it and it didn't reflect his interests. He was half-starved all the time and was plagued by the horrid, hungry insects that sucked out what little beef and rice he didn't get at suppertime. Who wouldn't move, influenced by a variety of facts such as these? In The Bushwhackers, he recounts how, while traveling in the high, craggy mountains of Tennessee, they discovered the area had been overrun by both Yanks and Rebs. Barns and corncribs were empty with no men in sight, except every now and then a very old man would wander out of hiding. Women with long, peaked faces peeped out through cracks in their huts, looking as scared to death as they undoubtedly were. Children with woolly heads and prominent eyeballs, pale from lack of sufficient food-skedaddled in all directions. Real pretty girls, or those who would have been pretty if there were peace and plenty, looked as though they had never had a full meal in their lives.

Until recently, this localized violence was largely ignored, scholars focusing instead on large-scale operations of the war--the decisions and actions of generals and presidents. But as Daniel Sutherland reminds us, the impact of battles and elections cannot be properly understood without an examination of the struggle for survival on the home front, of lives lived in the atmosphere created by war. Sutherland gathers eleven essays by such noted Civil War scholars as Michael Fellman, Donald Frazier, Noel Fisher, and B. F. Cooling, each one exploring the Confederacy's internal war in a different state. All help to broaden our view of the complexity of war and to provide us with a clear picture of war's consequences, its impact on communities, homes, and families. This strong collection of essays delves deeply into what Daniel Sutherland calls "the desperate side of war," enriching our understanding of a turbulent and divisive period in American history.

Jack Hinson's One-Man War

And General Order 11

Teacher, Preacher, Soldier, Spy

Rifles for Watie

Woe to Live On

The Civil Wars of John R. Kelso

A True Story Told by His Scout, John McCorkle

BONUS: This edition contains an excerpt from Jim Lehrer's *Tension City*. With *Flying Crows*, veteran newsman and bestselling author Jim Lehrer has written his most powerful novel, a work that moves masterfully from past to present and back again to solve the mystery that is American mayhem. In 1997, police discover an old homeless man in the Kansas City train station. "Birdie Carlucci" claims he has lived there since 1933, hiding out in the storeroom of a Harvey House restaurant. Kansas City cop Lieutenant Randy Benton decides to discover the truth behind Birdie's tale—and finds himself on a ride that leads ever backward into our country's bloodstained past. Benton's investigation reveals the story of young Birdie, incarcerated in a brutal insane asylum where the preferred method of treatment is beating with a baseball bat. In that hopeless environment, though, he's befriended by another patient, Josh Lancaster, once dismissed as a lost cause but snatched back from the brink by a compassionate doctor. But what is the secret of Lancaster's involvement in an infamous Civil War encounter between Confederate bushwhackers and Union soldiers? And what truly happened after Birdie escaped from the asylum on the famous Flying Crow train? As Benton returns to the present day, he wonders: How much, if any of it, really took place? What were the true public and private traumas of these two troubled men who can't forget what they've seen or merely imagined? Inspired by real events, *Flying Crows* is a novel that moves as inexorably as a train in the night to a shattering conclusion—one that reveals the many meanings of imprisonment and escape, and all the eccentricities and tragedies of the American soul.

When Confederate forces fired on Fort Sumter in April 1861, thousands of patriotic southerners rushed to enlist for the Confederate cause. Samuel Langhorne Clemens, who grew up in the border state of Missouri in a slave-holding family, was among them. Clemens, who later achieved fame as the writer Mark Twain, served as second lieutenant in a Confederate militia, but only for two weeks, leading many to describe his loyalty to the Confederate cause as halfhearted at best. After all, Mark Twain's novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1885) and his numerous speeches celebrating Abraham Lincoln, with their trenchant call for racial justice, inspired his crowning as "the Lincoln of our Literature." In *The Reconstruction of Mark Twain*, Joe B. Fulton challenges these long-held assumptions about Twain's advocacy of the Union cause, arguing that Clemens traveled a long and arduous path, moving from pro-slavery, secession, and the Confederacy to pro-union, and racially enlightened. Scattered and long-neglected texts written by Clemens before, during, and immediately after the Civil War, Fulton shows, tout pro-southern sentiments critical of abolitionists, free blacks, and the North for failing to enforce the Fugitive Slave Act. These obscure works reveal the dynamic process that reconstructed Twain in parallel with and response to events on American battlefields and in American politics. Beginning with Clemens's youth in Missouri, Fulton tracks the writer's transformation through the turbulent Civil War years as a southern-leaning reporter in Nevada and San Francisco to his raucous burlesques written while he worked as a Washington correspondent during the impeachment crises of 1867--1868. Fulton concludes with the writer's emergence as the country's satirist-in-chief in the postwar era. By explaining the relationship between the author's early pro-southern writings and his later stance as a champion for racial justice throughout the world, Fulton provides a new perspective on Twain's views and on his deep involvement with Civil War politics. A deft blend of biography, history, and literary studies, *The Reconstruction of Mark Twain* offers a bold new assessment of the work of one of America's most celebrated writers. The author probes the often controversial relationship between Hollywood and history, revealing the distortions and truths perpetuated by filmmakers who attempt to capture history on film. *Simultaneous. (Performing Arts)*

A Novel

House documents

A Bushwhacker's View of the Adirondacks

Arkansas Bushwackers

How a Confederate Bushwhacker Became the Lincoln of Our Literature

Last Rebel of the Civil War

The Letters of Pvt. Charles H. Prentiss 1862-1865

Throughout his long and influential career, Michael Fellman has explored the tragic side of American history. Incorporating essays written over the past thirty years -- two of them previously unpublished, and the others not widely available -- *Views from the Dark Side of American History* reveals some of the major personal and scholarly concerns of his career and illuminates his approach to history, research, applied theory, and analysis.

During the Civil War, the state of Missouri witnessed the most widespread, prolonged, and destructive guerrilla fighting in American history. With its horrific combination of robbery, arson, torture, murder, and swift and bloody raids on farms and settlements, the conflict approached total war, engulfing the whole populace and challenging any notion of civility. Michael Fellman's *Inside War* captures the conflict from "inside," drawing on a wealth of first-hand evidence, including letters, diaries, military reports, court-martial transcripts, depositions, and newspaper accounts. He gives us a clear picture of the ideological, social, and economic forces that divided the people and launched the conflict. Along with depicting how both Confederate and Union officials used the guerrilla fighters and their tactics to their own advantage, Fellman describes how ordinary civilian men and women struggled to survive amidst the random terror perpetuated by both sides; what drove the combatants themselves to commit atrocities and vicious acts of vengeance; and how the legend of Jesse James arose from this brutal episode in the American Civil War.

Set in the final months of the American Civil War, this story follows a young man's harrowing journey from Confederate captive to Union prisoner to unchained force of vengeance.

Sister States, Enemy States

When the Missouri Ran Red

Bushwhackers of Missouri

Inside War

Including a Complete Roster of Mead's Battalion, Confederate Cavalry

John P. Gatewood

Hearing Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, One Hundred Ninth Congress, First Session, Special Hearing, December 2, 2005, Missoula, MT.

Hollywood films have been influential in the portrayal and representation of race relations in the South and how African Americans are cinematically depicted in history, from *The Birth of a Nation* (1915) and *Gone with the Wind* (1939) to *The Help* (2011) and *12 Years a Slave* (2013). With an ability to reach mass audiences, films represent the power to influence and shape the public's understanding of our country's past, creating lasting images -- both real and imagined -- in American culture. In *Southern History on Screen: Race and Rights, 1976--2016*, editor Bryan Jack brings together essays from an international roster of scholars to provide new critical perspectives on Hollywood's relationships between historical films, Southern history, identity, and the portrayal of Jim Crow--era segregation. This collection analyzes films through the lens of religion, politics, race, sex, and class, building a comprehensive look at the South as seen on screen. By

illuminating depictions of the southern belle in *Gone with the Wind*, the religious rhetoric of southern white Christians and the progressive identity of the "white heroes" in *A Time to Kill* (1996) and *Mississippi Burning* (1988), as well as many other archetypes found across films, this book explores the intersection between film, historical memory, and southern identity.