REVIEW: Sherman's 1864 Trail of Battle to Atlanta

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Robert S. Davis’s new book of essays explores the history of the infamous confederate prison as told through the experiences of the many groups and individuals caught up within the narrative. Each essay is devoted to a different person or group of people that interacted during the prison’s brief existence from 1862 to 1864. In addition to describing the dire conditions of imprisonment in Andersonville, the book tackles many of the myths and misconceptions that have developed over the centuries. Through extensive primary research, Robert S. Davis postulates theories to answer some of the most enduring questions that remain about Andersonville, such as why more prisoners didn’t escape and why General Sherman didn’t liberate the prison. The author weaves the stories of prisoners, guards, generals, and slaves into a narrative that vividly illuminates the complex social histories of Andersonville. This book also contains an excellent bibliography and guide to historical research on Andersonville. Recommended for academic and public libraries.

— Reviewed by Elizabeth White
University of Georgia


In May 1864, General William T. Sherman began his 120-day Atlanta campaign, battling his way across a 100-mile trail from Dalton to Jonesboro. Author Philip L. Secrist, a descendant of a Civil War soldier, takes the reader on a tour of Sherman’s 100-mile battle path, stopping at key battle sites along the way. From Dalton, Sherman headed toward Resaca before leading a march to Adairsville, Cassville, and the Etowah River. More battles were fought at Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek (the battle site of Peachtree Creek is now an upscale Buckhead neighborhood with only a small park to serve as a reminder of the Civil War battle fought there), culminating on July 22, 1864, with the Battle of Atlanta, one of the bloodiest battles waged by Sherman. Of special interest to Secrist is the terrain on which Sherman’s battles were fought. This interest led the author to compare the terrain in 1864 to the same land today when attempting to verify the location of battle sites. War artifacts recovered from battle sites, along with Secrist’s study of the terrain, aided in the identification of the sites. Secrist illustrates his account of Sherman’s campaign with a variety of historic images: a Confederate belt buckle found 300 yards from the New Hope Church Battle site; military headquarters along the way; and maps depicting wartime trenches, battle lines, and 1864 landmarks. Well researched and full of historical details, this book is a must for Civil War buffs. However, the gripping accounts by soldiers and civilians, the author’s highly descriptive and engaging writing style, and the tour-guide approach of the book will interest even the casual reader. People presently living along Sherman’s trail to Atlanta will feel a particularly strong connection to the book. Sherman’s 1864 Trail of Battle to Atlanta is recommended for public libraries and American history and/or Civil War history collections.

— Reviewed by Lisa Block
Emory University


Author Scott Walker writes a narrative history of the 57th Georgia Infantry Regiment in which Robert Braswell, his great-great-grandfather, enlisted. The book reveals the beliefs and the human suffering endured by these soldiers and their families as they tell their own stories in excerpts from unpublished letters and diaries. Soldiers of the 57th Georgia were primarily very young men, many related and even neighbors, who joined the regiment not only out of a sense of duty to the newly formed Confederacy but also as an adventure. The men came from very small South Georgia towns like Fort Valley or Thomasville and had never been away from home before. From 1862 to 1865, the 57th Georgia marched into Kentucky and Vicksburg, and the soldiers served as prison guards in Andersonville and fought Sherman in the Atlanta campaign. The men had inadequate training, very old guns and ammunition, and limited supplies of food and clothing. Beside all of these hardships, incompetent leaders kept the soldiers marching constantly for days without even an enemy encounter. By the end of the Civil War, the 57th Georgia