

VanderVelde continues her use of thick description to reconstruct the Scotts' lives after they moved to St. Louis, building a detailed picture of white-black relationships in that community, including the role slavery played in the city's social and economic life and the impact living in a slave state had on the free black population. Her coverage of the Scotts' multiyear legal battle for their freedom is similarly detailed. She examines the ways both Harriet's and Dred's cases were constructed and the consequences of the court's decision to ultimately lump the two cases together. The typical nineteenth-century subsuming of a wife's identity under her husband's not only hid Harriet's story from the eyes of historians, but also changed the terms of the case itself. In some ways, Harriet had the stronger claim to freedom, and a victory for her would have had the added benefit of freeing their two daughters. VanderVelde also places Harriet's and Dred's suits in the context of the other freedom suits filed in Missouri during that era. Harriet and Dred's case appears to be fairly typical and only achieved such notoriety because of the political situation surrounding slavery on the national level at the time the case went to trial.

The density of information in this volume would likely not suit it to an undergraduate audience. However, the work should have broad appeal beyond its most obvious audience of scholars interested in freedom suits or frontier slavery. As a result of VanderVelde's extensive research into life in frontier forts, the book is also a rich source of information for those interested in relationships between whites, African Americans, and Native Americans on the frontier and in the settlement of the upper Midwest more generally. The level of detail regarding day-to-day life in frontier forts and white-Indian relationships in the area is particularly impressive. VanderVelde's work is an important contribution to our understanding of slavery in an understudied region of the country.

Triumph and Tragedy: The Story of the 35th Iowa Volunteer Infantry Regiment in the Civil War, by Lee Miller. Iowa City: Camp Pope Publishing, 2012. ix, 143 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, roster, index. \$12.00 paper.

Reviewer Kenneth L. Lyftogt is a lecturer in the department of history at the University of Northern Iowa. He is the author of several books on Iowa and the Civil War, including *From Blue Mills to Columbia: Cedar Falls and the Civil War* (1993).

Lee Miller wrote this book to honor the soldiers from Muscatine, Iowa, who served in the 35th Iowa Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. During the war, 242 of them died, either from battlefield wounds or

disease, and 76 were seriously wounded. The book is a chronological narrative of the regiment's service, from its first days at Camp Strong in Muscatine in early 1861 to its return home in the summer of 1865. The years of service put the regiment in the thick of the fighting at Vicksburg, the Red River Campaign, the Battle of Tupelo, Mississippi, and the Battle of Nashville and in the pursuit of Confederate Sterling Price from Arkansas to Missouri. The book has maps, some photos and illustrations, and a roster of the soldiers of the regiment.

The book is one more fine contribution to the scholarship of Iowa and the Civil War published by the Camp Pope Bookshop. Miller gives publisher/editor Clark Kenyon due credit for the quality of the book. As in most local histories, the book is a labor of love and respect. Miller has done his homework, his research is solid, and he gives his readers some of the personal stories and drama that bring the Civil War home to Iowa. It is a short book, which is not a bad thing. If every Iowa regiment had such a book, Iowa would be well served.

A Thrilling Narrative of Indian Captivity: Dispatches from the Dakota War, by Mary Butler Renville; edited by Carrie Reber Zeman and Kathryn Zabelle Derounian-Stodola. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2012. xxvii, 375 pp. Maps, illustrations, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. \$60.00 hardcover.

Reviewer Michael Knock is assistant professor of history at Clarke University in Dubuque. His dissertation (University of Notre Dame, 1996) was "'Alone with Sitting Bull's People': The Dakota Indian Mission of the Congregational Church, 1870-1937."

To the casual observer, the life of Mary Butler Renville sounds like a bad dime novel. A Christian missionary and teacher, Mary Adeline Butler married John Renville, a man of French and Dakota ancestry. The couple was held captive during the 1862 Dakota uprising, an event that would become a book with the sensationalized title, *A Thrilling Narrative of Indian Captivity*.

The similarities between Renville's story and melodrama end there, however. Her story paints a nuanced portrait of the conflict at a time when the wounds from the war were still fresh. Where other writers demonized the Dakota, Renville emphasized the efforts of the Dakota Peace Party to protect captives while also negotiating an end to the bloodshed. The book even ends with a plea for the Dakota: "May God guide the people of Minnesota, who have suffered deeply, to act wisely in the present instance, and not drive even the friendly Indians to homeless desperation" (188).