

understood the American culture of equality and Irish-born bishops with no such sensitivity has been airbrushed, as has her critique of the first archbishop. The removal is all the more astonishing because other authors are allowed their critiques of archbishops. David Salvaterra makes a judicious contrast between the two Archbishop Keanes, one deeply immersed in the "Americanist" heresy of finding value in American democracy, and the other charting a course away from worldly snares. William Wilkie baits us with: "The new archbishop [Francis Beckman], like a classic tragic hero, had a fatal flaw that in the end was his undoing."

*Seed/Harvest* also contains an admirable chapter by Thomas Auge, the dean of Dubuque historians, on Mathias Loras, and subsequent chapters that seemed unsubversive to the irrendentist project. Neither volume acknowledges the novels of Robert Byrne (as Garry Wills does lefthandedly in *Bare Ruined Choirs*), or even Mathias Hoffman's historical novel *Young and Fair Is Iowa* or the missionary work of Ron Hennessey in Guatemala. Even when critical, both books are more about the archbishops than the archdiocese; they are primarily top-down history with some nods to social history.

Valuable information does appear in an update chapter, "Three Decades of Benedictine Leadership," in *Archdiocese of Dubuque*, and it also includes summaries of local parishes and religious orders and organizations not covered by *Seed/Harvest*. I had not realized, for example, that Guatemalan Nobel Prize winner Rigoberto Minchu was present in Postville in protest following the 2008 INS raid. For those looking for current history, or whose coffee table is bare, *Archdiocese of Dubuque* will do. For a reliable history of the archdiocese, without having to check for expurgations, *Seed/Harvest* should remain on the bookshelf.

*Lieutenant G. K. Warren's 1855 and 1856 Manuscript Maps of the Missouri River*, compiled and with an introduction by Graham A. Callaway and W. Raymond Wood. Bismarck: State Historical Society of North Dakota, 2012. iv, 40 plates. \$39.95 paper portfolio.

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Published for the first time, this collection of 39 maps of the Missouri River from the mouth of the Gasconade River in Missouri to Fort Pierre in present-day South Dakota offers the viewer some of the earliest recorded visual depictions of the region. Printed at 85 percent of their

original size of 16 by 24 inches, these large black-and-white reproductions allow scholars and map enthusiasts to follow the route of Lieutenant Gouverneur Kemble Warren and his party up the Missouri River as they noted the vegetation, sand bars, tributaries, bluffs, islands, towns, and native villages along their route.

As the compilers note in their introduction, many sections of the river depicted have since been dammed or heavily channeled, making the publication of these manuscript maps a boon to scholars trying to make spatial sense of contemporary travelers' accounts. The maps also provide descriptions of the botany along the river, frequently noting specific plant species, as well as a variety of human-made features such as Indian villages, thus offering a unique record of the ecological and cultural landscape. Readers of the *Annals of Iowa* will be particularly interested in the depiction of Sioux City, which, according to Plate 10, contained only eight buildings at the time of the expedition. These maps are for more than just researchers, however; anyone interested in the history of the Missouri River or cartography can be transported as they follow Warren's dotted line up the river.

*Rethinking Shiloh: Myth and Memory*, by Timothy B. Smith. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2013. xv, 197 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, index. \$38.95 hardcover.

*Milliken's Bend: A Civil War Battle in History and Memory*, by Linda Barnickel. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2013. xxi, 287 pp. Illustrations, maps, tables, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. \$39.95 hardcover.

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The chaos of a Civil War battlefield was daunting. The swirls of smoke and haze clouded the field of vision of the soldiers and officers who charged forward. The thundering roar of artillery, combined with the cacophony of musket shots, deafened the men engaged in battle. Horses and men scrambled from place to place. No wonder so many battles are filled with misinformation and misremembering of specific details. Thankfully, over the past decade Civil War historians have been actively using memory to unravel the sometimes contradictory and often entangled details of battle. Thus, any memory study of a major Civil War battle, as seen in these two new and thought-provoking