

archival collections, and printed sources, including Indian accounts where possible. Furthermore, Gilman properly describes her subject's shortcomings, his policy mistakes, and his ultimate failure in trying to maintain harmony between Indian and white worlds. Rather than overstating her case and enshrining Sibley in a pantheon of modern heroes, she calls upon audiences to evaluate his actions within the context of the values and realities of his own times. Sibley was a complex man whose sympathies and experiences existed within two different worlds—one Indian and one white. He was truly a man with a divided heart.

Winfield Scott and the Profession of Arms, by Allan Peskin. Kent, OH: Kent State University Press, 2003. xi, 328 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. \$49.00 cloth.

Reviewer Roger L. Nichols is professor of history at the University of Arizona. His latest book is *American Indians in U.S. History* (2004).

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the United States clung mostly to the Atlantic Coast, a society barely able to maintain its independence from Europe or to dominate the native people living on its western flanks. Sixty years later it was a continental nation with well-developed industry, teeming cities, and a population reaching into the tens of millions of people. During those decades the U.S. Army went from almost nothing to being one of the largest and best-equipped forces in the world. Winfield Scott's career as an officer spanned nearly the entire period. Throughout his years in the army he worked toward the growth of professionalism within the evolving officer corps. That idea is the central part of Allan Peskin's thesis concerning Scott's life and career.

Born into a family of modest means and lacking a solid education, Scott first prepared to become a lawyer. Soon he gave up on that profession, and in 1808 he accepted an appointment as a captain when American leaders considered going to war with Britain. Later he rose through the officer ranks to become Commanding General of the army before his retirement in 1861. During his career, American expansionist actions led to repeated conflicts with Britain, Mexico, and American Indians. He served in the War of 1812, the Black Hawk War, the Second Seminole War, the Cherokee Removal, the War with Mexico, and along the Canadian border several times.

While basically a sympathetic study, this book shows Scott's flaws as well as his strengths. The author admits freely that the young officer had no idea how to lead men or what needed to be done during battle.

The discussion of his actions on the New York-Canada frontier during the War of 1812 shows this clearly. Personally brave to the point of recklessness, the young officer sought dangerous assignments and complained bitterly when senior officers bungled their tasks. He soon learned that conserving manpower was better than winning bloody victories and carried that lesson with him throughout his career. The author demonstrates how Scott learned military tactics and strategy gradually and how his increasing knowledge made him a competent planner.

In places, such as the discussion of the War of 1812, the narrative seems too detailed, while in others, such as treatments of the Second Seminole War or the Cherokee Removal, it lacks enough detail. Overall, however, Scott's personality, his skills, and his difficulties controlling his temper all come through. Repeatedly, the author mentions Scott's petty and detailed arguments with almost every other high-ranking army officer he met. Vain, petty, but knowledgeable and skillful, too, the general had presidential ambitions for a time. When the Civil War erupted in early 1861, he offered plans to avoid war and to defeat the South if full-scale fighting broke out. Old and sickly, he retired that same year.

This is a readable book based on thorough research. It shows how Scott worked to develop the army as an effective tool for national policies and defense. His career spanned the settlement era of Mississippi valley states. During that time issues that pioneers faced, such as Indian affairs, national expansion, and preservation of the Union, all received his attention.

Warriors Into Workers: The Civil War and the Formation of Urban-Industrial Society in a Northern City, by Russell L. Johnson. The North's Civil War Series 24. New York: Fordham University Press, 2003. x, 388 pp. Illustrations, statistical appendixes, bibliography, index. \$55.00 cloth.

Reviewer Stuart McConnell is professor of history at Pitzer College, Claremont. He is the author of *Glorious Contentment: The Grand Army of the Republic, 1865-1990* (1992).

Historians have long speculated about the connection between the American Civil War and industrialization—from Charles Beard's thesis that the North's triumph was that of an emerging bourgeoisie, through Thomas Cochran's macroeconomic arguments about whether the war retarded economic growth, to military histories focused on the North's industrial capacity. All of these were essentially studies of capital. By contrast, Russell Johnson sets out to examine the effects of mili-

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