

Nonetheless, *Race and Radicalism* fills a large historiographical gap in its examination of race and radicalism in the Federal military in the Trans-Mississippi. It does not focus on Iowa, but prominent Iowa figures are mentioned: Major General Samuel Ryan Curtis of Keokuk is the most noteworthy of these. Lause's examination of American Indians and how they, the radicals, and African Americans attempted to fulfill a revolutionary vision of what America could be is a significant addition to Civil War studies.

*The Shiloh Campaign*, edited by Steven E. Woodworth. Civil War Campaigns in the Heartland Series. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 2009. vii, 167 pp. Maps, notes, index. \$24.95 cloth.

Reviewer Brian K. McCutchen began his National Park Service career at Shiloh and served as a senior historian for the agency for several years. He presently serves as National Park superintendent of the George Rogers Clark National Historical Park in southwestern Indiana.

Early April of 1862 erupted in "Armageddon" for an inconspicuous area surrounding a Methodist chapel in southern Tennessee. The engagement introduced new realities in the mindset of Americans regarding battle size and an unprecedented casualty count from American combat; many Americans came to associate the biblical word *Shiloh* with tragedy and sacrifice. Long-held legends of the battle — many almost a century-and-a-half old — leave the story wide open for reanalysis and fresh interpretation for scholars of the engagement. Taking advantage of such opportunity, historian Steven Woodworth provides eight well-presented essays addressing various battle-specific topics.

Each chapter is well constructed, providing background and setting in introducing each topic. Aside from a few minor inaccuracies in detail, the presentations are thorough, and analyses that stray from the traditional Shiloh story are thought provoking and well supported. In the first essay John Lundberg examines the actions and mindset of Confederate General Albert Sidney Johnston in the months leading up to his surprise attack on Grant's Army of the Tennessee and his subsequent death on the field. Alexander Mendoza provides a detailed, albeit sometimes difficult to follow, analysis of the Union's isolated, far right flank. Former Shiloh staff ranger/historian Timothy B. Smith successfully challenges the legend of the "Hornet's Nest," presenting an interpretation that counters what has been Shiloh staple for 148 years. Editor Steven Woodworth addresses General Lew Wallace's long, wandering approach to the battle and the possible reasoning behind it. Gary Joiner discusses the importance of the two supporting

Union gunboats firing from the Tennessee River, creating havoc for Confederates attacking the Union left. The late Grady McWhiney's essay supports the long-held interpretation that Confederate General Beauregard would have won the battle had he not halted fighting to reorder his forces on the evening of the battle's first day. Charles Gear's well-presented chapter examines the battle from the personal perspective of ordinary Confederate participants and describes how the years following the battle changed perceptions. Brooks Simpson concludes the volume by evaluating how the battle influenced the relationship between Generals Grant and Sherman, two of the nineteenth century's most renowned leaders, in the subsequent years.

Despite the quality of the topics covered, this collection is not meant to offer comprehensive coverage of the battle. Those less familiar with what Grant regarded as one of the most complicated and misunderstood battles of the war may be better served to begin with works such as *Shiloh and the Western Campaign of 1862*, edited by Timothy Smith and Gary Joiner; *Shiloh: The Battle That Changed the Civil War*, by Larry Daniel; or *Shiloh — Bloody April*, by Wiley Sword. Those deeply versed in understanding the complex engagement, however, will find *The Shiloh Campaign* a well-presented complement to their understanding of the battle.

*Fields of Blood: The Prairie Grove Campaign*, by William L. Shea. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2009. x, 358 pp. Illustrations, maps, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. \$35.00 cloth.

Reviewer Richard F. Kehrberg lives in Ames, Iowa. His research and writing have focused on U.S. military history.

On December 7, 1862, Union and Confederate forces fought a small but bloody battle on a wooded ridge in northwest Arkansas called Prairie Grove. The battle marked the culmination of a remarkable campaign, all the more remarkable since the Confederate cause in the Trans-Mississippi Theater seemed irrevocably lost in the spring of 1862. After the Battle of Pea Ridge in March, Union forces operated with impunity in the state's northern counties as the rest of Arkansas tottered on the brink of anarchy. Confederate fortunes rebounded dramatically, however, with the arrival of Thomas C. Hindman on May 31. Through a combination of administrative acumen, boundless energy, and ruthlessness, Hindman restored order in the troubled state and re-established a Confederate military presence north of the Arkansas River by August.