

among the most troublesome, as it is a dictated autobiography. Walker's analysis is weakest when she confronts these perhaps insoluble textual problems. The works of Apess and Copway, which are more characteristically subjugated or mixed discourse, lend themselves to the uncertainties of authorial voice by their very nature, but a figure such as Black Hawk, who posits the differentness of his people, speaks remotely from the text. Walker asserts that in this context perhaps all she can do is call "Black Hawk" a "voice." Unfortunately that undermines the transpositional strategy Black Hawk supposedly employed. Walker runs into similar trouble in her analysis of Sarah Winnemucca, but the problems are less pronounced, partly because Walker seems more comfortable with the specific historical and gender issues related to that author. Nonetheless, the entire book somewhat confounds itself by, on the one hand, focusing on the authors in question as "voice" and rhetoric, as literary abstractions, yet on the other hand grounding much of that discourse in the historical and biographical realities of the persons behind the voices.

Although many of the textual and philosophical conundrums are left unresolved by the end of the book, Walker skillfully illustrates that they are at the heart of the complexities of cultural groups vying, at cross purposes, for a place within the emerging phenomenon of "American culture." Despite white America's attempts to turn Indians into "vanishing Americans" in the nineteenth century, Walker shows us that figures such as Black Hawk and Sarah Winnemucca staunchly opposed such hegemony, and even the apparent dissembling of "assimilationists" such as Apess and Copway argued, in their own way, for a continued presence in the formation of the American nation.

*Dream's End: Two Iowa Brothers in the Civil War*, by Orr Kelly and Mary Davies Kelly. New York: Kodansha America, 1998. xxiv, 275 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, index. \$25.00 cloth.

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This well-written, fast-paced history originated in the authors' desire to trace two ancestors who fought for the Union in the Civil War. Because the two brothers, Andrew and Barney Brayman, were not famous, the search yielded few details about their military careers, so the Kellys cleverly used their findings to write a book of broader significance.

Knowing that Andrew fought in the 36th Iowa Volunteer Infantry and Barney in the 8th Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, the authors track their ancestors' lives by following the campaigns of those regiments. The

emphasis, however, never becomes an impersonal analysis of troop movements led by famous generals. Instead, the focus is on the soldiers' lives. What was the process of recruitment, enlistment, and training? How did soldiers behave as they waited for orders or as they campaigned when they doubted the wisdom and goals of those orders? These are the sorts of issues the Kellys address as they seek to understand the Brayman brothers' experiences. Records indicate that in 1863 Andrew was ill for eight months with a form of dysentery. This leads to a more general discussion of disease, wounds, and hospital conditions in the Civil War. It was a time when pus oozing from a wound was thought to be "a normal part of the healing process" (53) and when "hospital gangrene" appeared from "bad air" to sweep thousands of wounded soldiers to untimely graves. Barney Brayman survived the war, but only after his capture outside Atlanta and several months in the Andersonville and Florence prison camps. Since Barney's exact experience is unknown, the authors describe the hellish conditions that tens of thousands endured.

For the Civil War expert, much of what this volume offers will be well known. The notes on sources are not exhaustive or overly helpful to the scholar. The descriptions of the Red River campaign in Louisiana and Arkansas and Sherman's drive to Atlanta are somewhat sketchy. For a reader relatively unfamiliar with the Civil War, however, this work is very accessible. The overviews of the campaigns are adequate and lucid. *Dream's End* is not a detailed examination of Iowa's participation in the war, but it recognizes the nature and value of that contribution. To claim that the Battle of Marks' Mills, where Andrew Brayman died, was the "bloodiest Civil War battle fought west of the Mississippi" (173) seems unjustified. Still, readers will gain a clear sense of the brutality and chaos of a Civil War engagement.

This glimpse into the campaigning of Iowa soldiers deserves the attention of readers interested in the state's contributions to the Civil War. But the work has wider significance. First, it provides insights into the tragic nature of the conflict as evidenced by the ignominious deaths in hospitals and prison camps and the blunders of commanders ill-prepared for such a difficult war. Certainly the unmarked resting place of Andrew Brayman at Marks' Mills and the premature demise of 24-year old Barney Brayman six years after the war testify to the cruelty of war. Second, by tracing the military careers of their ancestors, the Kellys underscore the heroism and self-sacrifice of thousands of other forgotten common soldiers. Despite the war's horrors, many nameless young men did preserve the nation. This too is ultimately revealed in the lives of two brothers from Iowa.

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