

home front, instead making only repeated general references to northern women.

Where Carr succeeds is in creating a platform for Wisconsin's Civil War era women to add their voices to the tumultuous times that surrounded them. Some of their observations are insightful gems for historians. For example, historians have long sought to know the degree to which mid-nineteenth-century women shared their political views. Ann Waldo observed to her husband in a letter dated February 16, 1862, that "I find it is the very general opinion (among Republicans even) that Lincoln and McClellan are neither of them the right men in the right places" (66). From Waldo's vantage point, by the end of the war's first year apparently some midwesterners had as many concerns about President Lincoln as they did about General McClellan. Similarly, from Madisonite Emily Quiner readers gain insight into the impact at home of the shock and grief over the sudden tragic death of Governor Louis P. Harvey, who drowned in the Tennessee River in April 1862 while leading an effort to get medical supplies to Wisconsin troops wounded at Shiloh. "We all felt a shock of deep sorrow this morning," Quiner wrote, noting that stores and businesses "were all closed and draped in mourning as also the State House" (81). His wife, however, may have been among the last to know. Quiner described how Mrs. Harvey was "on the street when the report came getting subscriptions for the relief of a poor family in town" upon noticing that capitol and court house flags were at half-mast. The news caused her to drop "senseless to the ground" (81).

Carr's volume of Wisconsin women's writings from the home front offers insight about the sense of immediacy experienced by women and localities during the Civil War. The lack of regional historical grounding and analysis reduces its value somewhat and leads to some misstatements by the editor. Nevertheless, Carr's editing efforts and these women's voices represent an invaluable addition to nineteenth-century women's, midwestern, and Civil War era histories.

Iowa Confederates in the Civil War, by David Connon. Mount Pleasant, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2019. 208 pp. Timeline, maps, illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$24.99 paperback.

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David Connon, an independent scholar, has compiled biographies of seventy-six men, residents of Iowa, who served the Confederacy during the Civil War. These individuals' political sympathies and military service on behalf of the seceded South reveal how Iowans' robust support for the Union—the state's population in 1860 was just under 700,000 and some 76,000 Iowans served in the Union's forces—was not absolute.

Connon defines Iowa residents as people who lived in the state as civilians before the Civil War for at least two years, no earlier than 1850, and were at least thirteen years old during residency. Based on impressive research in some seventy-one archives, forty-one period newspapers, and equivalent period published sources, Connon determined that nearly half of the Iowa Confederates moved or returned to the South as a result of the economic Panic of 1857, because the region's more agrarian orientation helped it recover more quickly than the North. The war came to these migrant Hawkeyes in 1861, in other words, not the other way around. But, Connon still finds that nearly all Iowa Confederates served willingly, rather than being pressured to enlist or conscripted.

On the other hand, Connon emphasizes that two-thirds of his cohort joined "out of opportunism, often related to earning a living, with little regard for principles or circumstances" (14). This explanation coincides with the self-perception of another Iowa soldier, Cyrus Boyd, who claimed "patriotic motives," but also admitted that his "dull" life in Palmyra (Warren County) and fear the war would prove ephemeral prompted his enlistment as a Yankee (*The Civil War Diary of Cyrus F. Boyd, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, 1861–1863*, ed. Mildred Throne, 2015, 6, 7). Notable Civil War scholars including James McPherson (*For Cause and Comrades: Why Men Fought in the Civil War*, 1997), Chandra Manning (*What this Cruel War was Over: Soldiers, Slavery, and the Civil War*, 2007), and Aaron Sheehan-Dean (*Why Confederates Fought: Family & Nation in Civil War Virginia*, 2009) have emphasized soldiers' ideological inspiration to join the ranks, North and South. However, Iowa Confederates' more practical approach to the war, as well as their hardcore racism, coincides with the attitude of Union soldiers of southern background who had settled in southern and western Illinois ("*This Infernal War*": *the Civil War Letters of William and Jane Standard*, ed. Timothy Roberts, 2018). Indeed, forty-five percent of Iowa Confederates enlisted in the Confederate military because they or their father or mother were southerners by birth.

Other than a three-page synopsis and two-page appendix where the statistics noted above are stated, *Iowa Confederates in the Civil War* does not offer an overall interpretation of Iowa Confederates' historical significance. The book's first two chapters describe Iowa politics on the

eve of and during the war, which pressured a minority of Iowans to decide to migrate. Abraham Lincoln ascended as a ruthless anti-secession president. Republican provost marshals arrested antiwar newspaper editors and a former U.S. Senator and Dubuque slave owner, George Wallace Jones (Jones's image is one of the book's numerous illustrations of Iowa Confederates and their networks). And Republican newspapers stoked hysteria about secret societies of southern sympathizers. These chapters confirm that Iowa likely had little of the "Copperhead" resistance movements that swept southern Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois until Lincoln's 1864 re-election.

After this introduction, the book is organized in six chapters, each one comprised of a series of individuals' profiles reflecting patterns of experience. Chapter 3 focuses on wartime Dubuque, the home of a dozen Confederates. Chapter 4 identifies fourteen Iowa families whose fathers, sons, and brothers fought on different sides during the war. Chapter 5 describes three individuals who served the Confederacy out of "principled commitment," including "hints of southern-defined honor" (84). The following two chapters examine the odysseys of a half-dozen Iowans who deserted the Confederate ranks (Chapter 6), and Iowans who rendered professional service to the Confederate military as physicians, chemists, lawyers, chaplains, and armorers (Chapter 7). Chapter 8 highlights fifteen Iowans raised or educated in the South who chose to return to the region.

Of the seventy-six Iowa Confederates that Cannon documents, ten were killed in the war, a mortality rate about half that of Confederate troops' overall death rate. This discrepancy may reflect the relative social affluence of the Iowa Confederates. Overall, Cannon reveals patterns in these men's backgrounds that predisposed them to join the rebellion, their various forms of wartime service, and their postwar lives spent either building careers in the reconstructed South or, if they returned to Iowa, seeking to live down reputations as traitors.

The Frontier Army: Episodes from Dakota and The West, edited by R. Eli Paul. Pierre, SD: South Dakota Historical Society Press, 2019. 189 pp. Maps, photographs, illustrations, artwork, notes, index. \$29.95 hardcover.

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