

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.

Reviewer Paul N. Beck is professor of history at Wisconsin Lutheran College. His publications include *Columns of Vengeance: Soldiers, Sioux, and the Punitive Expeditions, 1863–1864* (2013) and *The First Sioux War: The Grattan Fight and Blue Water Creek, 1854–1856* (2004).

A number of works have studied the frontier army, and the officers and enlisted men who served in its ranks. Don Rickey's *Forty Miles a Day on Beans and Hay* (1963), Robert Utley's *Frontiersmen in Blue* (1981) and *Frontier Regulars* (1984) are three of the standard works in the field. More recently, *Life of a Soldier on the Western Frontier* (2008) by Jeremy Agnew and Doug McChristian's *Regular Army O!* (2017) have added to our understanding of the army that fought in the Indian Wars. *The Frontier Army: Episodes from Dakota and the West*, edited by R. Eli Paul, presents seven chapters dealing with various aspects of military life in the Dakotas and the West. The articles include writings by some of the top historians of the Indian-fighting army of the American West. These authors include Paul Hedren, Brian Dippie, R. Eli Paul and Jerome Greene.

There is no specific unifying theme for the articles except for the general one of dealing with the army in the West. The articles are wide ranging and consist of various aspects of the frontier military. The time period ranges from 1855 to 1890. The book also includes an appendix of "Notable Works on the Frontier Army and Indian Wars" by Thomas Buecker and John McDermott.

The first article by R. Eli Paul focuses on an eye-witness account of the Battle of Blue Water Creek. Two articles respectively authored by Paul Hedren and Douglas McChristian follow on the role of the artillery in the Indian Wars. Both provide information on the most neglected branch of the military in the Indian Wars. A lighter-hearted essay by Lori A. Cox-Paul looks at recreational pursuits of the enlisted men, officers and their wives. These numerous activities aimed at fighting the boredom of frontier life. Two chapters by Brian Dippie and Frank Schubert address art and the frontier army. Schubert, whose article included some unnecessary social commentary, considered the creation of statues for the Buffalo Soldiers while Dippie follows the career of Frederic Remington and his positive artwork dealing with the army. Finally, Jerome Greene's excellent study of eye-witness Sioux accounts of the massacre at Wound Knee completes the book.

Editor R. Eli Paul states that the purpose of the book is to present new sources and authoritative scholarship on a series of familiar topics: the history, organization, society, and culture of the frontier army. This is accomplished in the articles presented in the book. Several of the articles, such as McChristian's study of the artillery during the Indian Wars and Greene's dealing with Sioux accounts of Wounded Knee, although well done, would only have benefited from a more in-depth and longer essay on the topics. The appendix of key studies on the frontier army and the Indian Wars is an excellent inclusion that will be of interest and use to students of the time period.

Although there is no direct link to Iowa, the articles addressing the use of artillery in the Great Sioux War and the Native American view of Wounded Knee do occur in the upper Midwest and are welcome additions to the history of the region. The interaction and warfare between white settlers, the military, and the Sioux is an important aspect to the settlement of Iowa and the Midwest. This warfare lasted over forty-five years, starting with the Spirit Lake Massacre in Iowa and not ending until another massacre, this time of the Sioux at Wounded Knee in present-day South Dakota. The role of the frontier army in these conflicts and a study of the men who served in this army is a needed contribution to the history of the region.

Civil War Monuments and the Militarization of America, by Thomas J. Brown. Civil War America Series. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 2019. 366 pp. Illustrations, notes, index. \$29.95 paperback.

Reviewer Edith M. Hunter is a graduate student in history at Iowa State University. Her research focuses on the destruction of Civil War monuments during WWII scrap metal drives.

“If the nation is to continue as a whole,” warned former Confederate General Fitzhugh Lee in 1869, “it is better to forget and forgive rather than perpetuate in granite proofs of its civil wars.” Yet, the United States failed to heed Lee’s warning, and now its landscape is dotted with monuments to, memories of, and myths about this internal conflict. The first of these persistent myths that Thomas Brown busts in *Civil War Monuments and the Militarization of America* is the existence of a code that revealed the fate of the rider in an equestrian statue based on the number of his horse’s hoofs that were touching the ground. Despite this debunked mythology, Brown argues that public monuments are worthy of much deeper and richer study than any simple code can reveal. Memorials, then as now, can tell us as much about the subject they seek to commemorate as the times in which they were dedicated.

Brown organizes this work both thematically and chronologically. He moves from honoring the dead with simple funerary obelisks, recognizing ordinary citizens in common soldier statues, and memorializing public leaders with equestrian statues to celebrating the war and its veterans with triumphal arches and allegorical figures of victory. The book is richly illustrated with examples from the anonymous creations of Gorham Manufacturing and the New England Granite Company to