

God into their concept of *Wakantanka*? What, in the long term, did baptism mean for Indians who, moved by the moment, yielded to the sacrament?

Killoren deftly excuses priests who failed with their neophytes because of their ethnocentrism but criticizes non-Catholics for not judging Indians by De Smet's standards: Thomas Jefferson yielded to mere expediency and William Clark practiced deceit. Historians will reject Killoren's claim that "few historians manifest an appreciation of the tragedy imposed upon [the] . . . Plains tribes" by the destruction of "their buffalo culture . . ." (p. 350).

Notes and bibliography indicate that the author researched in primary and secondary sources. However, Killoren relies too often on the conclusions of others rather than offering his own interpretations. On a single page Killoren depends on John E. Sunder, Merrill J. Mattes, and Robert M. Utley as his authorities, making his work a synthesis of existing literature (p. 346).

The University of Oklahoma Press has done justice to the manuscript and has included two groups of illustrations, four useful maps, and a handsome dust jacket. Killoren has digested a mass of historical literature on his subjects, and this is *the* biography that now must be considered. De Smet clearly emerges as one of the few Americans who saw the full dimensions of the collapse of the Plains Indian cultures through the wanton destruction of the bison. But when De Smet accepted the support of the United States government to carry to the Plains tribes his message of peace, did not De Smet himself become an agent for Manifest Destiny? And was not Roman Catholicism, especially when based on the "reduction" model developed in Paraguay, no matter how well intentioned, just another attack on the cosmology and culture of Indians and another manifestation of Jesuit religious imperialism which led to their ouster from Spain's colonies in America?

PETER M. WRIGHT is professor of history at Oklahoma City Community College and has lectured on Native American history at Regis University, Denver, Colo., and the University of Wyoming, Laramie, where he wrote "Washakie" in *American Indian Leaders: Studies in Diversity* (1980).

Gettysburg: Culp's Hill and Cemetery Hill. By Harry W. Pfanz. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1993. Pp. xix, 507. Illustrations, maps, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. \$37.50.)

No event in American Civil War history has been written about more than the battle of Gettysburg, yet new works continue to be published. An abiding and apparently widespread interest in the battle seems to renew itself from generation to generation. Those who share that interest surely have a champion in Harry W. Pfanz,

whose new book, *Gettysburg: Culp's Hill and Cemetery Hill*, is an excellent monograph on a lesser-known portion of the battle. It is a companion to his highly acclaimed earlier work, *Gettysburg: The Second Day*, and is the definitive work on the fighting which took place on July 2 and 3, 1863.

Pfanz's organization of the work makes this an eminently readable history. He brings to the effort a lifetime of study and experience, having served as both Historian for the Gettysburg National Military Park and Chief Historian for the National Park Service. He weaves a narrative that is both factual and flowing, from the grand strategy and maneuvers to the poignant and personal accounts of those who experienced the nation's worst bloodletting. The book shows the development, interaction, and results of the tactics used by the two opposing forces.

The book marks Hoosier achievements and sacrifices on the Union right: the 27th Indiana Infantry Regiment, for example, made a fateful charge, along with the 2nd Massachusetts, across Spangler's Meadow, only to be stopped halfway across. Nearly half of those troops went down, and all but two of the nine-member color guard were shot. Few regiments in the war experienced such depletion in one action. Pfanz puts this charge into the overall context of the battle, and while it becomes no less regrettable and sacrificial, it is at least more comprehensible.

With the publication of this work, Harry W. Pfanz joins the elite of Gettysburg historians with Edwin Coddington and John Batchelder. He has provided another excellent work, and the battle, mythical as it has become, is now better and more clearly defined.

JAMES A. TRULOCK is former president of the Indianapolis Civil War Round Table and recently appeared on the Arts and Entertainment network biography of General Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain. He is currently working on a biography of Civil War journalist Amos M. Judson.

The North Fights the Civil War: The Home Front. By J. Matthew Gallman. (Chicago: Ivan R. Dee, 1994. Pp. xi, 211. Note on sources, index. \$22.50.)

J. Matthew Gallman has written an intensive account of the northern home front during the Civil War. It is the author's thesis that "to understand the Civil War home front we must consider both how individual Northerners experienced the war years and how the North collectively reacted to the conflict's challenges in its communities, organizations, and businesses" (p. x). Although the book is concerned primarily with the North's activities, Confederate counterparts are occasionally identified because "such comparisons are useful in that they suggest both the significance of the North's superior economic capacity and the critical importance of the regions' different cultural traditions" (p. xi).