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The Confederate Cherokees: JohnDrew'sRegiment of Mounted Rifles. By W. Craig Gaines.

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stated in his preface that the book to a large degree was a progress report—and indeed it is. Certainly, *Utmost Good Faith* breaks new ground in borderlands history. It illuminates the roots, nature, and impact of Apache warfare on the eve of Anglo intrusion into the Southwest and suggests fresh avenues for study. The book will offer ready appeal for specialists studying the Spanish-Mexican borderlands and also for those who are interested in the interaction of diverse cultures in a frontier region.

Harwood Hinton
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The Confederate Cherokees: John Drew's Regiment of Mounted Rifles. By W. Craig Gaines. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1989. 178 pages. \$19.95 Cloth.

Although most military historians argue that the trans-Mississippi theatre of the American Civil War played only a minor role in deciding the outcome of the conflict, the war had a devastating impact upon the Cherokee nation. Swept up in the sectional conflict, the Cherokees divided into political and military factions that reflected their previous quarrels; by 1865, the once prosperous farms and plantations that dotted the countryside along the Arkansas, Grand, and Illinois river valleys lay wasted and often abandoned. The history of John Drew's regiment serves as a microcosm of the Cherokees' political and military experience during these years.

Gaines briefly discusses the Cherokee dilemma during the removal period and chronicles the continuing vendettas which plagued the nation after their relocation in Indian Territory. Although the Ross and Ridge factions supposedly made peace through the Treaty of 1846, both sides mistrusted each other and formed secret societies to promote their own interests. In 1861, when war erupted, Union forces abandoned Indian Territory, and Albert Pike, a former federal Indian agent, enlisted many of the tribes in the Confederate cause. Stand Watie readily joined the Confederacy, but John Ross at first urged his people to remain neutral. Finally, afraid that his neutrality would further divide the nation, Ross succumbed to public pressure and reluc-

tantly agreed to support the South. Yet the Ross and Ridge factions continued to distrust each other, and both raised separate military forces. John Drew's regiment of Cherokee Mounted Rifles, formed in November 1861, were ostensibly organized to defend the Cherokee nation from any Union invasion. In reality, however, most of its members held only tenuous ties to the Confederacy but were loyal to John Ross.

Drew's regiment's lack of commitment to the South surfaced almost immediately. In November 1861, when Confederate Creeks and troops from Texas attempted to prevent Opothleyahola and pro-Union Creeks from reaching Kansas, Ross was reluctant to commit Drew's forces to assist in the campaign. Arguing that Opothleyahola constituted no threat to the Cherokee nation, Ross at first attempted to mediate between the Creeks; only after receiving rumors of an impending invasion of the northern Cooweescoowee district by white Kansans did he order Drew's men into the field. From the Confederacy's perspective, the results were disastrous. Although contingents of Drew's regiment rode to the Cooweescoowee district, most deserted the Confederacy and either joined with Opothleyahola or fled to Kansas.

Not surprisingly, Stand Watie and the pro-Confederate Cherokees were incensed by the desertions; although Drew and the remnants of his regiment ostensibly remained loyal to the South, the defections further split the Cherokees. Drew's remaining troops were reluctant to fight outside the Cherokee nation, but in March 1862, they joined with their Confederate kinsmen to oppose Union forces at the battle of Pea Ridge, in northwestern Arkansas. Following the Confederate defeat, Drew led his men back to Tahlequah, where they attempted to protect John Ross from Confederate retaliation. With Southern fortunes ebbing, in June 1862 Union forces from Kansas invaded the Cherokee nation and John Ross was "captured." Almost all of Drew's remaining forces promptly deserted to the Union, and the Cherokee nation was plunged into a civil war that encompassed not only the Union-Confederate antagonisms, but also all the old tribal vendettas. Cherokee fought against Cherokee and when the war ended, the nation had suffered almost seven thousand casualties, or approximately one-third of their pre-war population.

This volume focuses almost entirely upon political and military

history in the months between July 1861 and August 1862, and many ethnohistorians will be disappointed with the author's neglect of social or ethnographic materials. Gaines does not analyze these events from a tribal perspective; although his appendices contain the muster rolls of those men who served in Drew's regiment, his narrative contains little information regarding the enlisted men's viewpoint. Indeed, this is traditional military history, but for historians interested in the difficulties encountered by those Cherokee soldiers loyal to John Ross, yet temporarily forced to serve the Confederacy during this brief period, *The Confederate Cherokees* provides a good, concise summary.

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The Indian on Capitol Hill: Indian Legislation and the United States Congress, 1862–1907. By Markku Henriksson. Helsinki: Finnish Historical Society, 1988. 325 pages.

It is usually a difficult thing for a foreign scholar to say anything new in a history of another nation. That is particularly true with subjects that have already been studied intensively. Markku Henriksson, however, has refuted this common conviction.

Henriksson's book, dealing with the heroic period of Native American history (1862–1907), seems at first to cover facts that have been widely analyzed before. Nonetheless, the author has formulated an original viewpoint. He shows the native history of the period through the activities of the United States Congress, describing the very mechanism of legislation in the Congress and its influence upon Indian destinies. The fact that these years witnessed more than one thousand laws concerning the Indians (page 252) proves the necessity of researching the matter.

The book, which derives from the author's doctoral thesis, has a clear task—to show the place that United States Indian policy occupied in the whole congressional bulk of actions, the motives that led senators and congressmen to this or that action. The primary sources for Henriksson's work, according to the author himself, were *Congressional Records*, *Statutes at Large*, documents from many American libraries and archives (the National Ar-