

themes in the surrounding society. But these criticisms are minor. The book is interesting and makes very important points about language use, assimilation and American identity. These points are still very relevant and provide a perspective for examining similar issues about assimilation and language use in today's society. Baer is able to use a very local and relatively unimportant disagreement about a church election to examine very broad and lasting issues concerning ethnicity and assimilation in American society.

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James Marten and A. Kristen Foster, eds. *More Than a Contest Between Armies: Essays on the Civil War Era*. (Kent, OH: Kent State University Press, 2008. Pp. xii, 308, illustrations, notes, suggested readings, index. Cloth, \$35.00.)

*More Than a Contest Between Armies* is a collection of essays derived from the first twelve lectures given in Marquette University's "Frank L. Klement Lectures: Alternative Views of the Sectional Conflict." From his 1952 article in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* to the posthumously published *Lincoln's Critics: The Copperheads of the North* (1999), historian Frank L. Klement published several path breaking books and numerous articles on the Copperhead—or antiwar Democrat—movement during the American Civil War. Extensively researched and carefully argued, Klement maintained that the Copperheads were not a disloyal fifth column or fire in the rear, but a loyal opposition who based their political positions on conservative understandings of the Constitution, economic grievances, western regional suspicion of eastern industrialists, legitimate political dissent, and the need for self-preservation in the face of an increasingly powerful and centralizing federal government. In recent years, Klement's interpretations have been challenged by several young scholars, but his writing on Civil War Copperheads remains the most thorough work of its kind, and, to the mind of this reviewer, has yet to be supplanted.

*More Than a Contest Between Armies* is a fitting tribute to the legacy of Frank Klement, who taught history at Marquette from 1948 until the mid-1980s. Indeed, the authors of these essays are historians at some of the finest academic institutions in the nation and the winners of numerous prizes and awards for their scholarship. And in keeping with the title—which is derived

from the first chapter of Klement's classic work *The Copperheads of the Middle West* (1960)—they cover many aspects of the war.

The essays in this volume are arranged more or less in chronological order. The opening chapter, by Edward L. Ayers, explores how Augusta County, Virginia, and Franklin County, Pennsylvania, experienced the Civil War. In the process of reflecting on the vast possibilities offered for research and interpretation by the advent of the internet, CD-ROMs, and other forms of *new* digital media (Ayers delivered his lecture in 1997), Ayers contends that examination of two border counties during the Middle Period offers the opportunity for new, less linear and more complex understandings of why the Civil War came and how ordinary Americans, both North and South, experienced it.

David W. Blight, Joan Waugh, J. Matthew Gallman and Gary W. Gallagher all include pieces that focus on memory and the war, covering the topics of emancipation, personal memoirs as history, popular literature, and the Lost Cause mythology. George Rable, John Y. Simon, and Lesley J. Gordon all treat military aspects of the conflict, with Rable focusing on the transmission of news following the Battle of Fredericksburg, Simon exploring the Union high command, and Gordon examining cowardice in a Union regiment. Each of these authors offers a fine example of how military history can intersect with the social and political history of the home front.

Penn State professors Mark E. Neely, Jr., and William A. Blair bring constitutional history into the volume with studies of Confederate constitutionalism and postwar debates on the meaning of treason, the only crime defined in the U.S. Constitution. Neely argues that there were more similarities than differences in the ways that Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis dealt with civil liberties issues, while Blair concludes that there were not mass executions of rebels following the Civil War because Northerners felt unsure of whether the South had actually committed the constitutional crime of treason.

Many of the essays explore how Civil War era Americans revealed their understandings of the war through popular literature. Robert W. Johannsen's essay analyzes the 1861 pamphlet, *The Rebellion: Its Latent Causes and True Significance*, by the conservative northern intellectual, Henry Tuckerman. Matt Gallman's piece explores two Philadelphians' quite different understandings of the war through their writing of postwar fiction; yet, he concludes that both writers described the war as producing very little change in Northern society. Joan Waugh and Gary W. Gallagher each explore how a major

military commander—U.S. Grant and Jubal Early, respectively—battled over the memory and meaning of the Civil War through their postwar writings and memoirs.

The book truly lives up to its title, covering both nations' presidents, prominent abolitionists, generals, common soldiers, ordinary men and women, journalists, novelists, and traitors. Catherine Clinton's study of prostitutes in the Confederacy also reveals new connections and intersections between the Civil War battlefield and home front. Perhaps the only topic notably missing is that of the Copperheads—the subject nearest to Klement's heart. But that omission is a testament to the longevity of Klement's own scholarship.

Of the twelve essays in *More Than a Contest Between Armies*, at least five have resulted in full-length monographs, and others are soon to follow. Of the five that have been published—Ayers' *In the Presence of Mine Enemies* (2003), Blight's *Race and Reunion* (2001), Rable's *Fredericksburg! Fredericksburg!* (2001), Neely's *Southern Rights* (1999), and Gallman's *America's Joan of Arc* (2006), not to mention Simon's editorship of the *Grant Papers*—several are required reading in graduate seminars and undergraduate classes. The ideas put forth in *More Than a Contest Between Armies* are, in short, some of the most cutting-edge in Civil War scholarship today. Professors wishing to introduce their students to some of the most important and provocative writing in Civil War historiography may like to assign this book in their classes as it offers short essays that summarize some of the most important books published (or soon to be published) in the field.

In the final analysis, *More Than a Contest Between Armies* is a reminder of the lasting significance of Frank Klement's scholarship, and, in the words of Mark Neely, the importance of challenging the reigning paradigms in Civil War historiography, something Klement always strove to do.

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Marion W. Roydhouse. *Women of Industry and Reform: Shaping the History of Pennsylvania, 1865–1940*. (Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical Association, 2007. Pp. 106, illustrations, notes, bibliography. Paper, \$12.95.)

Number 29 in the Pennsylvania History Studies Series is a slim volume focused on late 19th and early 20th century women. More specifically, author