

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

Marion Roydhouse seeks to chronicle female activity from the close of the Civil War to the dawn of World War II. This was of course a dynamic process for women who gained access to a much wider variety of employment in addition to the all important achievement of federally mandated voting rights. The 19th amendment was a watershed, but clearly not the only accomplishment of women in this era, as the author ably demonstrates. The author attempts to trace what she refers to as an "activist strain" among Pennsylvania women. This is not a definitive survey of women's experience—that remains to be written. The rather brief volume instead offers a glimpse into the lives of a few women hoping they may serve as a representative sample.

The volume follows women in a chronological fashion, although the early years get somewhat shortchanged with only one chapter concentrated on the post-Civil War era while four are dedicated to the Gilded Age and beyond. The first chapter uses vignettes about individual women's lives to illustrate the post-war period. We find Pennsylvania women living primarily in rural regions, including the often isolated mining towns that were home to thousands of immigrant women and their families. Here women followed fairly traditional patterns of gender division and show little of the urban transformation that is supposed to be taking place. The female activism promised in the preface finally arrives at the end of the chapter, if only in the guise of Philadelphia elites controlling a building at the 1876 Centennial Exhibition.

By the second chapter women are working in industry and with some choice of employment in the urban areas. We know about these women's lives thanks to social surveys conducted in Pittsburgh. Surprisingly, fewer women were employed in manufacturing in Pittsburgh than other urban areas—only 14 percent by 1920. The reliance on heavy industries like steel mostly precluded female labor. Pittsburgh women fought the battle against constant filth at home and remained primarily in their own sphere. Philadelphia women had slightly cleaner jobs in textiles, but in both cities ethnic minority women mostly stayed out of the workforce. Each immigrant group spent its time at the bottom and then moved up, with many women dropping out of the workforce when they could afford it.

Chapters 3 through 5 are the ones that really focus on the period of labor organization and reform. We see young women in the textile industry reacting strongly to deteriorating working conditions. Strikes like the one at the Klots silk mill in Carbondale even brought in the famous Mother Jones. Attracting less national attention but making their feelings known with

physical violence were the wives and mothers of striking coal miners. This was of course the progressive era of reform and upper-class Pennsylvania women were not to be left behind. They organized relief efforts for the poor, participated in the settlement house movement, and ran their own organizations. The suffrage movement with all its fractiousness gained strength in Pennsylvania. An uneasy alliance between women of different classes that emerged from the YWCA movement was complicated by issues like socialism. The YWCA did serve as an important place for black-and-white women to work together. The arrival of the Great Depression brought hardship to many, but offered women new opportunities in the garment industry.

The final chapter is titled epilogue but tries to be much more than that. It also begins a hurried and unsatisfying glimpse into the period of World War II. Because this is such an important era for women in industry, sports, and the military, it is disappointing to be offered so little. Better to leave the subject alone entirely than offer such cursory treatment.

The author has an engaging writing style, which readers will enjoy. The text is enlivened with numerous black-and-white pictures from the period. Unfortunately, several did not reproduce well and are of poor quality. The book does include a bibliography as well as notes, although at times statistics are quoted without references. The text jumps around a bit and events occasionally lack solid explanation, but overall the narrative is clear and straightforward. Those interested in Pennsylvania history will enjoy reading about the lives of women from areas they know.

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Kenneth Warren. *Industrial Genius: The Working Life of Charles Michael Schwab*. (Pittsburgh, PA: University of Pittsburgh Press, 2007. Pp. xiv, 285, illustrations, notes, index. Cloth, \$35.00.)

Charles Michael Schwab's legacy is indelibly inscribed into the fabric of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Despite the demise of the steel empire he created, the city still wrestles with filling the void left behind by what was the second largest steel producer in the United States. Providing jobs and tax revenues, the city depended on Schwab's creation and when it was no longer around to