
BOOK NOTES

The Selected Papers of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony. Volume VI. An Awful Hush, 1895 to 1906. Edited by Ann D. Gordon. (New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 2013, xlix + 602 pages, cloth \$70.00.)

The final volume in this monumental project—which began with the 1997 publication of *In the School of Anti-Slavery, 1840–1866—An Awful Hush, 1895 to 1906* features the same richly detailed editorial work that Ann Gordon, research professor in the Department of History at Rutgers, brought to the entire series and that makes it an indispensable resource. Appropriately, of course, volume six ends with the death of Susan B. Anthony on March 13, 1906, at age eighty-six. The three years that had passed since the death of her friend and colleague in the crusade, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, were for Anthony “an awful hush,” but she continued to travel and write to the end. As with the other five volumes, students of Kansas history will find much of interest in the last, including a January 1905 letter to George W. Martin, secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, regarding a biography of her brother, Daniel R. Anthony, and the donation of some books and other historical materials.

Civil Liberties and the Legacy of Harry S. Truman: A Conflicted Legacy. Edited by Richard S. Kirkendall. (Kirksville, Mo.: Truman State University Press, 2013, xvi + 340 pages, paper \$34.95.)

The ninth volume in the Truman Legacy Series, edited by one of the nation’s most notable Truman scholars, is based on papers presented at the May 2011 Truman Legacy Symposium held at Truman’s Little White House in Key West, Florida. As Professor Kirkendall explains, “the book offers a diversity of topics connected with the theme [Truman and civil liberties] and more than one point of view” (p. xi). The collection offers: ten scholarly essays, including Athan G. Theoharis’s “The Truman Presidency and the FBI” and Richard M. Fried’s “Harry and Joe: President Truman Confronts Senator Joe McCarthy”; a useful “graphic essay” of relevant documents and photographs by Raymond H. Geselbracht, special assistant to the director of the Truman Library; and appendixes containing the president’s speeches, messages, news conference remarks, and executive orders related to civil liberties.

The Mormon Rebellion: America’s First Civil War, 1857–1858. By David L. Bigler and Will Bagley. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2012, xv + 392 pages, paper \$24.95.)

The Mormon Rebellion was a protracted and highly combustible standoff between federal troops and Mormon militiamen in 1857 and 1858. Historians David Bigler and Will Bagley call the rebellion America’s first fight with theocracy. Drawing substantially from newly opened archival records, they seek to revise the Mormon-crafted “hero tale” that the rebellion was an example of an overbearing federal government trampling the religious rights of a persecuted minority. Rather than a “blunder” by President James Buchanan, the conflict was necessary, the authors argue, and the federal government was wise in sending troops into Utah Territory because Brigham Young, president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, was building a separate kingdom based on what he called theodemocracy.

Battle Hymns: The Power and Popularity of Music in the Civil War. By Christian McWhirter. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2012, viii + 321 pages, cloth \$39.95.)

During the Civil War, writes historian Christian McWhirter, “songs were cultural tools used by all to convey ideas and influence others” (p. 4). Drawing on innumerable manuscript collections, a variety of contemporary newspapers, published materials, and sheet music, as well as on a host of secondary sources, McWhirter, assistant editor for the Papers of Abraham Lincoln at the National Archives, reveals why songs like “John Brown’s Body” and “Dixie” achieved such lasting fame. He describes how Union and Confederate officials attempted to create suitable anthems, compares civilian and military tunes, shows how African American music grew expectant with the approach of freedom, and traces the collective memory of Civil War tunes. *Battle Hymns* contains fascinating, humorous, and little-known stories from the period.

By All Accounts: General Stores and Community Life in Texas and Indian Territory. By Linda English. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2013, v + 268 pages, cloth \$29.95.)

By All Accounts explores daily life in both large and small late nineteenth-century rural agricultural communities and finds numerous racial, gender, class, and ethnic distinctions in day-to-day commercial exchanges. Historian Linda English employs general store ledgers and account books to reveal the “complex web of relationships among merchants and customers involving commodities and prevailing cultural assumptions, local and regional economies, and communities and their inhabitants” (p. 3). English articulately describes general stores as the center of rural economic life and cultural exchange in small communities and illustrates how those store owners became vital lenders of credit that facilitated community growth. This New Western sociocultural study demonstrates that consumption patterns aptly reveal the changing nature of race relations in post-Civil War America. Further, it reveals that general store ledgers are an untapped wealth of historical information beyond the narrowly economic.

The Santa Fe Trail: Its History, Legends, and Lore. By David Dary. (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2012, xi + 368 pages, cloth \$19.95.)

First Published in 2000 by Alfred A. Knopf, *The Santa Fe Trail: Its History, Legends, and Lore*, by noted University of Oklahoma journalism professor David Dary, is now available from the University Press of Kansas. Dary’s work does not solely address commerce and trade on the trail that officially began in 1821; it provides a total history of the development, life, and decline of the trail and covers the renewed cultural interest in the city of Santa Fe in the twentieth century. The narrative begins with the appearance of the Spanish on the North American Continent in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and traces how Santa Fe grew into a vital commercial trading center and destination for French, Indian, and American traders before 1821. Dary tells “the full story” and reveals “the romance, flavor, and color associated with the trail” (p. xii). The book includes many maps and illustrations that highlight the people, places, and events that the annual caravan of traders encountered on the Kansas plains.