

readers may still be left with the uncomfortable impression that all that mattered in the end was Anthony Wayne's triumph at Fallen Timbers and the 1795 Treaty of Greenville that opened much of Ohio to American settlement.

The American occupation of Ohio is covered in the next five chapters, which include accounts of surveying, the founding of selected towns, farm practices and products, merchant trade, and religion, all based closely on familiar recent scholarship. The separate sections are generally interesting and lively, but analysis that might forge useful links and integrate them into a single smoothly flowing narrative is missing. More importantly, gaps and omissions sometimes actually distort the early history of Ohio and make it difficult to understand underlying issues.

Chapter ten on the religious frontier is a case in point. The author includes a general discussion of the Methodists but covers Presbyterians only from the study of a single town. He pays considerably more attention to the numerically smaller Shakers, Quakers, and Separatists at Zoar. Two of the most important denominations—the Congregationalists and the Baptists—are hardly mentioned. These omissions and the failure to explore the implications of denominational friction are unfortunate because religion provides an important context for understanding migration to the frontier, settlement patterns, social and cultural relationships, and political divisions.

The final three chapters return to the struggles between the native inhabitants and the Americans during the War of 1812, contain more material on market-oriented farming, and finally discuss the emergence of manufacturing and the canal movement. Tiny sections on women, foreign settlers, and persons of African descent are insufficient, even given the relatively small amount of scholarship on these subjects. Hurt ends his account abruptly and without any attempt to draw conclusions about the Ohio experience or to provide a greater context for understanding its role in the development of the Old Northwest. *Ohio Frontier* provides excellent summaries of recent scholarship in a chronological framework but fails to incorporate the recent secondary literature into a truly integrated account of Ohio's early years.

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Wisconsin in the Civil War: The Home Front and the Battle Front, 1861–1865. By Frank L. Klement. (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1997. Pp. vii, 141. Illustrations, maps, select bibliography, index. \$30.00.)

This work had its first appearance in the *Wisconsin Blue Book*, 1962 as "Wisconsin and the Civil War," written by Frank L. Klement

at the behest of the Wisconsin Civil War Centennial Commission. In 1963 it appeared as a paperback under the aegis of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The present version reflects revisions that Klement was able to make before his death in 1994. There were a number of topics to which, as he remarks in his preface, he had previously "given short shrift." Now there is more attention to "soldier voting-in-the-field, legal and constitutional aspects of the war, the military campaigns of 1864-1865, and the story of Wisconsin's black troops" (p. v). The index, however, does not bear out the promise on the jacket that there is "a brief history of each of Wisconsin's fifty-three infantry regiments." Several are not mentioned at all, and many of the "histories" are little more than brief references.

Wisconsin's contribution to regiments of United States Colored Troops and to other branches of the service had indeed been given barest mention in Klement's earlier work. Here the author makes good the omission with respectful attention to the participation of the state's few blacks in the war effort—"irony and more," as Klement comments (p. 93), in view of their exclusion from citizenship. Apart from the supplementary material, the text of this edition is not significantly different from previous versions. The appearance, however, is strikingly improved. The page is enlarged and set in double columns, chapters are numbered, and there are over one hundred well-chosen and aptly placed illustrations of Wisconsin's soldiers and their leaders.

As the author remarks, however, the work "still lacks footnotes" (p. v). In their absence it is difficult to determine the source or accuracy of a particular quotation or statement. Passages drawn from Frank A. Haskell's *The Battle of Gettysburg* (pp. 54-55) contain a number of faulty readings, and one surmises that there may be other similar inaccuracies. For example, the Seventeenth Corps was not present at the Battle of the Crater as Klement states (p. 95). More rigorous editing would have dealt with numerous repetitions; for example, Ulysses S. Grant's dismissal of Robert C. Murphy, colonel of the 8th Wisconsin, is discussed on page 65 and treated as a new topic three pages later. The participation of Wisconsin troops at Gettysburg is described at some length on pages 49-50, then taken up in a new chapter, "Wisconsin Troops at Gettysburg" on page 51.

In the celebrated Iron Brigade, soldiers of Wisconsin, Indiana, and Michigan joined fortunes and in appalling numbers perished in major engagements from Bull Run to Gettysburg. Klement describes the history of the brigade, relates stories of its officers and men, and in this new edition provides a picture of its commander at Gettysburg, Colonel Solomon Meredith of Cambridge City, Indiana. At the Battle of the Crater black soldiers of Wisconsin, enrolled as Company F of the 29th Illinois, fought and died beside men of Indiana's only black regiment, the 28th United States Colored Troops.

This attractive volume delivers in good measure the historical information and insight promised in its title. More attention to editorial detail would have enhanced its usefulness.

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Muddy Boots and Ragged Aprons: Images of Working-Class Detroit, 1900–1930. By Kevin Boyle and Victoria Getis. (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1997. Pp. 208. Illustrations, notes, bibliography. Paperbound, \$29.95.)

By the 1920s the city of Detroit, Michigan, was a symbol of the rapid urbanization, industrialization, and immigration that had occurred in the United States in the five decades after the Civil War. Having grown from a population of 45,000 in 1865, Detroit was the nation's thirteenth largest city with a population of nearly 285,000 by 1900. By 1930 Detroit's working-class population had increased to 1.5 million people, and its status as a major industrial center was undisputed.

The story of Detroit's industrial, urban, and working-class development in the early twentieth century is not new. Historians have produced a plethora of books and articles examining the working-class city. Most studies, however, have relied on traditional sources such as company records, letters, and diaries, which have not always painted a very vivid picture of everyday working-class life.

In an effort to document the lives of Detroit's working class more fully, Kevin Boyle and Victoria Getis have turned to a nontraditional source, photographs. In *Muddy Boots and Ragged Aprons* they have successfully integrated nearly ninety previously unpublished photographs and thought-provoking commentary to paint a broad picture of working-class life in Detroit in the first three decades of the twentieth century. The photographs are drawn from a variety of archives, including the Ford Industrial Archives, the Ford Historical Museum at Greenfield Village, and the Archives for Labor and Urban Affairs at Wayne State University.

Organized in three sections—Home, Work, and Community—this volume shows the importance of using photographs to document the everyday life of ordinary workers. Ranging from the interior of a working-class bar, to a group of women in the decorating department of the Jeffery-Dewitt Sparkplug factory, to a crowded and unhealthy bedroom, to a social gathering of the Bethel AME Church, the photographs provide important lessons for labor historians and nonacademics alike.