

Barton to Jefferson in 1810, reporting that the Indians had seen not only tusks, bones, and giant teeth at Big Bone Lick, but also preserved elephant trunks. It would be fascinating to know if this were true (the first live elephant was displayed in America in 1797). Perhaps Big Bone Lick has secrets still to be revealed, but this book is a wonderful summary of a complex site with a special place in American history.

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Horses at Work *Harnessing Power in Industrial America*

By Ann Norton Greene

(Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2008. Pp. xiv, 322. Illustrations, charts, notes, index. \$29.95.)

Horses have only recently attracted the attention of academic historians. Within a period of a few years—2006 to 2009—a sudden flurry of books has appeared, particularly from academic presses, devoted to the horse and its role in society from the late eighteenth to the early twentieth century centuries. *Horses at Work: Harnessing Power in Industrial America* is one of these books. With a broad focus on the geographic area of the American Northeast and Midwest (and emphasis on New York and Pennsylvania), Ann Norton Greene assesses the role of the horse in industry, cities, and war over the nineteenth century. She deals less with the type of work most commonly associated with the horse—namely, farming.

The book begins with an excellent and pertinent discussion of the horse's traction abilities and the comparable capacity (or lack thereof) of other species. The author assesses roads and their construction in light of the horse's ability to pull. The advent of the steam engine enhanced the need for horses, and Greene interweaves the development of transportation technology—for example, the making of stagecoaches, and their wheels and shock systems—with the history of the horse. Boats needed horses to pull the vessels along the water from the riverside; in general, horses were so essential to the functioning of a city that the widespread presence of the equine disease glanders could bring business to a standstill.

Greene's chapter on the role of the horse in the American Civil War is perhaps the most valuable part of the book. Surprisingly little historical material exists on horses and the military—that is, on the breeding of warhorses, the purchase of the stock, and the methods of transporting the animals themselves as well as the feed, saddles, harness, and shoes that they required.

When people appear within this horse-centered study, it is mostly as users, or consumers, of the stock. The author examines what people did with the animals, and how horse power fed the development of industries and various technologies. Breeding theory and culture are not central to her study, although she does address the issues at least briefly. Since work has been done on these topics, however, the book augments the horse story in a valuable way.

My most serious problems with the book are the poverty of footnotes

and the lack of a bibliography. Sparse documentation weakens the robustness of the author's arguments and makes it hard to see the underpinning research. It may be that Greene aimed this book at a general audience, but her work would be more valuable if the reader could discern how it fits into the existing literature, and could determine the extent of her use of primary sources. Perhaps this is a minor point from someone who is deeply interested in her subject. Overall, this book greatly enhances our knowledge of the working horse and its essential role in society.

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Emancipation's Diaspora
Race and Reconstruction in the Upper Midwest

By Leslie A. Schwalm

(Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2009. Pp. xii, 387. Illustrations, photographs, notes, bibliography, index. Clothbound, \$65.00; paperbound, \$24.95.)

Emancipation's Diaspora: Race and Reconstruction in the Upper Midwest is a much needed addition to the growing historiography on emancipation and Reconstruction. Leslie Schwalm asserts that emancipation was not confined to the South, but

had consequences elsewhere. The book examines those consequences in the Upper Midwest—specifically, in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Moreover, it adds to a new but growing body of work on African American history in that region—literature