of the peculiar institution. While Efford correlates German American support for the Franco-Prussian War (1870–71) with the end of their support for black rights, Anderson blames German Americans' abandonment of blacks largely on their desire to reconcile with former Confederates. She further argues that Germans worried about the potential threat of black nativism after African Americans seemed ready to support temperance laws and Bible reading in public schools (pp. 184–85).

Despite their different approaches, both authors ultimately come to similar conclusions about divisions among German Americans and their fleeting support for emancipation and black rights. The two books complement each other and are welcome examples of a more complex and nuanced approach to German American history. By demonstrating how St. Louis Germans played an important role in mid-nineteenth century race relations, Anderson has written an important study that will be useful for scholars of the Civil War, race, ethnicity, and the urban Midwest.

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The Civil War and Reconstruction in Indian Territory. Edited by Bradley R. Clampitt. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2016. 192 pp. Map and index. $25 (paper).

Bradley R. Clampitt opens The Civil War and Reconstruction in Indian Territory by correctly asserting that Indian Territory, the area composing the state of Oklahoma, plays a minor role in the historiography of the Civil War. Clampitt and the contributors to the volume argue that this lack of attention is problematic because events in Indian Territory during and after the Civil War offer significant contributions to knowledge about the antebellum and postbellum United States. Native Americans from the Five Nations joined both the Union and Confederate armies. Proponents of each side, refugees, armies, guerrillas, and slaves fought bitterly on the home front. During and after Reconstruction, Native Americans, freedpeople, and the federal government confronted questions of sovereignty, citizenship, and assimilation. The contributors to this volume illuminate overlooked events in Indian Territory and offer more complex narratives about the Civil War and Reconstruction.

Richard B. McCaslin's essay outlines the military narrative of the Civil War in Indian Territory. The Union abandonment of Forts Arbuckle, Washita, and Cobb caused many in the Five Nations to assume the U.S. government had abandoned them. Thus, many cast their lot with the rebels. Others, however, did not. Creek leader Opothleyahola and his followers were persecuted for their loyalty to the Union. Brad Agnew's essay covers similar ground and studies the Five Nations before, during, and after the Civil War. Agnew argues that the antebellum period was not the golden age of the Five Nations but a time of rifts and conflicts. These
rifts widened during the Civil War, and Agnew explores the motivations of leaders and individuals when making alliances.

Clarissa Confer and F. Todd Smith analyze the home front. The presence of two armies, as well as guerrillas and outlaws, made home front life dangerous. As in other locations, the war created streams of refugees, who usually did not receive adequate aid from the government. Confer concludes that residents of Indian Territory lived in a “state of constant change, turmoil, and insecurity” (p. 38). F. Todd Smith’s discussion of Native Americans who resided in the Wichita Agency—people from the Wichita, Caddo, Tonkawa, and Penateka Comanche tribes—provides an excellent complement to Confer’s essay. These Native Americans, Smith explains, lived in the westernmost part of Indian Territory but suffered fully as much as the people in the eastern section. Smith’s excellent contribution broadens the lens of the work and demonstrates the need to analyze Indians not from the Five Nations.

Christopher B. Bean and Linda W. Reese’s essays explore elements of life in Indian Territory during Reconstruction. Bean, like Agnew, highlights rifts within the Five Nations and observes that internal disagreements prevented them from working together to secure the best possible deal from the government during negotiations. Bean emphasizes the importance of sovereignty and contends that resistance to granting black people citizenship was not about racism so much as “whether a nation could determine its own citizenry” (p. 126). Linda W. Reese offers a fine-grained discussion of this question by focusing on confrontations between Indians and freedpeople for equality. Freedpeople, Reese comments, had to fight one civil war to secure their freedom and another to secure their citizenship in the Five Nations; this second civil war was a “long and sometimes brutal conflict” (p. 137).

Two essays on memory and public history conclude the volume. Amanda Cobb-Greetham’s draws on WPA narratives of female Cherokees and Creeks to discuss women’s memories of the conflicts and concludes that these women “chose to create narratives of survival rather than narratives of victimry” (p. 168). In his essay, Whit Edwards argues that the best way for the public to learn about the war in Indian Territory is through reenactments and living history. Edwards notes criticisms of reenactments but nevertheless contends “this form of public history excels in communicating history to an audience in ways unachievable in other forms of commemoration, especially statues and plaques” (p. 175). Although his view of reenactments is rosy, Edwards is correct that, utilized properly, reenactments could stimulate interest in the topic among the public.

The Civil War and Reconstruction in Indian Territory has a great deal to offer scholars. The essays are well written, accessible, and easily digestible. At times, however, the book raises subjects and deals with them too quickly. The persistent rumors of Indian atrocities, for example, are not given much attention. Some contributors allude, rather quickly, to juxtapositions of the Civil War and removal. In addition, what memories of the Civil War did other members, both men and women,
of the Five Nations, or Indians not of the Five Nations, create? By raising these questions, this volume highlights the richness of this topic while demonstrating avenues for future research. Both scholars and a popular audience will welcome this fascinating look at a long-marginalized corner of the U.S. Civil War.

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Francesco Durante’s massive compendium of the Italian American migration now makes available in English six decades of prose, poetry, and literature. First published in Italian by Mondadori in 2005, it now has been issued in an English language version under the direction of American editor Robert Viscusi. Durante’s introduction provides context for each entry along with a biography of the author. A team of translators under Anthony Julian Tamburri did not aim for a uniform voice in English, but rather by broadly using a spectrum of translators the editors sought “tonal variety” to reflect the nuance of each individual voice. The bibliography team, led by James J. Periconi, updated and expanded the original edition’s material.

Viscusi presents these authentic texts as documenting the first generation’s experience with an emphasis on how they viewed their transnational world “with a global eye” and a mindset shaped by the politics and culture of the Italian post-Risorgimento era (p. xviii). Italoamericana broadly defines Italian American literature as what was “produced in the United States or directly connected with the migratory experience itself” (p. 4).

The book is divided into five sections: Chronicle of the Great Exodus; Colonial Chronicles; On Stage (and Off); Anarchists, Socialists, Fascists, and Antifascists; and Integrated Apocalyptics. Well researched and extensively detailed, it fills an important void and promises to become the standard for classroom use. Other collections of Italian American literature, often with material from second- and third-generation immigrants, lack this book’s emphasis on the transnational experience.

This volume records both the history of an array of historical and fictional characters, from the ambitious prominenti to impoverished women and lowly bootblacks, those who first settled in America’s Italian colonies. Women relate their brutal treatment at the hands of employers, padrones, and spouses.

There is also a broad spectrum of political writings from anarchists, socialists, fascists and antifascists. Some migrants, having traversed the world for a better life, were driven to extremism by their hardship and insecurity. Anarchists and political radicals make the reader uncomfortable as they reflect the dark side of immigrant