

Baker is attuned to the “dialogue between the people and the courts” (131) and finds the meaning of the Constitution there, not in the intent of those who composed it.

Baker’s complex and compelling book is about legal ramifications of the rescue of Joshua Glover more than it is about the man himself. Glover largely disappears from Baker’s text as he escapes into Canada, an approach that seemingly would not satisfy Jackson and McDonald. That absence mirrors Glover’s disappearance in the 1850s, however. While white Wisconsinites continued to talk of Glover’s rescuers, the man himself disappeared from their awareness once he was no longer in the state. In a fascinating chapter, Baker astutely analyzes this displacement and its implications. The third chapter focuses on the ways that minstrel shows and sentimental literature, such as *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, helped shape white Wisconsinites’ racial understandings, enabling them to debate the implications of the rescue of a now-removed fugitive slave even as they continued to deny full citizenship to the free blacks who remained in Wisconsin. This discussion could be helpful in comprehending the limits of antislavery developments in other midwestern states during the same period. *The Rescue of Joshua Glover* will be of particular interest to constitutional and legal historians and historians of the antislavery movement, but the density of its argument may make it inaccessible to most undergraduates.

*The Border between Them: Violence and Reconciliation on the Kansas-Missouri Line*, by Jeremy Neely. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2007. xvi, 305 pp. Maps, notes, tables, bibliography, index. \$39.95 cloth.

Reviewer Derek R. Everett received his Ph.D. from the University of Arkansas, where he currently teaches and researches the political and geographical history of the American West. His article on the border dispute between Missouri and Iowa will appear in a forthcoming issue of the *Annals of Iowa*.

Historians often consider the “border war” between Missouri and Kansas in the 1850s as a prelude to the Civil War, a microcosm of the myriad problems facing the United States in the mid-nineteenth century. After secession and the fall of Fort Sumter, though, the perils of this boundary region all but disappear from scholarship. Refusing to allow the spotlight to move away, Jeremy Neely has produced a solid, compelling work that spans the 1800s, shedding light on the area’s complex long-term story.

Neely received his doctorate from the University of Missouri, and he lives on a farm in rural Vernon County, Missouri, one of six counties that form the core of his research area. Neely’s personal connection to

the area undoubtedly inspires his pursuit of its more complete tale, and his proximity to local archives allows him to incorporate a vast array of sources. Indeed, one of the great strengths of *The Border between Them* is the exhaustive primary research that accompanies every page, from census and tax records to letters and diaries, from government and military reports to newspaper accounts. Neely also actively engages the secondary literature of both the boundary and the two states that meet there. He successfully pursues many avenues to tell the area's story.

Neely traces how the importance of the region spanning the border between Missouri and Kansas evolved throughout the nineteenth century. Because that border is one of the most controversial internal boundaries in the United States, he has decades of materials to inform his study. He begins with the original inhabitants of the area, the Osages, showing how their authority gradually weakened with the influx of Euro-American settlers. He traces the introduction of a slave economy, and how its presence was complicated by the imposed political boundary that separated Missouri and Kansas. The mid-century conflict between Free Soilers and slave interests, whether involving the two large polities or within counties and towns, necessarily forms a significant portion of the book. The most original aspect of his work, however, is Neely's willingness to take the story beyond the sack of Lawrence and the depopulation of the Missouri border counties. He demonstrates the challenges faced by freed African Americans who sought entrance into the political and social structure in both Missouri and Kansas. He illustrates how economic factors such as commercialized agriculture and the railroads brought both opportunities and difficulties to the area. Finally, he offers a glimpse of the emotional struggle on the part of Missourians and Kansans, Unionists and Confederates, to put their divisive past behind them and confront the postwar nation's new economic, political, and social realities together.

At times Neely's zeal to narrate a complete story of the Missouri-Kansas boundary leads him to neglect broader forces in the region and nation. The work would have benefited from further comparison between the affairs of the region and contemporary trends in other parts of the United States. Such a contrast would help show the region's connection to the nation at large as well as its unique challenges and ways of dealing with them. Additional reactions from outside the region to the issues faced along the border throughout the 1800s would also have helped to place the Missouri-Kansas area in its national context. Did sources in Kansas City or St. Louis, in Jefferson City or Topeka, in Chicago or Washington treat the famous boundary zone as an exception or a rule?

The controversies surrounding the Missouri-Kansas boundary call out for scholarly attention, and many other lines deserve similar research. *The Border between Them* offers a useful structure to understand countless regions divided by a political barrier throughout the United States. State and regional historians would benefit by applying some of Neely's tactics to their own communities, observing the consequences of imposed divisions on an otherwise homogenous geography. By incorporating the most famous years along the Missouri-Kansas line into a broader historical context, Neely's *The Border between Them* tells a much-needed comprehensive story about a particularly contested region, and by extension demonstrates the long-lasting complications of political boundaries in the United States.

*Zoar in the Civil War*, by Philip E. Webber. Kent, Ohio: Kent State University Press, 2007. vi, 130 pp. Illustrations, notes, index. \$18.95 paper.

Reviewer Kristen Anderson is a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Iowa. Her research and writing focus on German Americans and African Americans in nineteenth-century St. Louis.

In *Zoar in the Civil War*, Philip Webber examines the German Pietist communal society of Zoar Village, Ohio, during the Civil War. For their longevity and their beliefs, the Zoar Separatists are often compared with another German communal society, the Amana Inspirationists, who eventually settled in Iowa. Because one of their major principles was nonviolence, the war posed a dilemma for this group. Their hatred of slavery led many members of the community to sympathize with the Union cause. The community expressed more uncertainty about actual military service by its members, however. A few young men volunteered for service in the Union Army, while others in the community sought to avoid a draft by agreeing to pay penalties. Webber argues that the Civil War was one of the Americanizing factors that ultimately led to the dissolution of the society in 1898.

Webber examines the experiences of both those who went to war and those who stayed home through a detailed investigation of the documents and photographs in the Zoar Collections at the Ohio Historical Society and the Western Reserve Historical Society. He translates significant portions of these documents, providing a useful resource for non-German speakers. By determining that the Civil War was a central experience in the lives of the Zoar Germans, both because of and in spite of their dedication to nonviolence, Webber contributes to a better understanding of Germans in the Civil War and to a better understanding of the war in the Midwest.