

"All Guns Fired at One Time": Native Voices of Wounded Knee, 1890, edited by Jerome A. Greene. Pierre, SD: South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 2020. 306 pp. Illustrations, map, appendix, index. \$34.95 hardcover.

Reviewer Akim Reinhardt is Professor of History at Towson University (Baltimore). He is the author of *Ruling Pine Ridge: Oglala Politics from the IRA to Wounded Knee* (2007), and more recently, *Welcome to the Oglala Nation: A Documentary Reader in Oglala Lakota Political History* (2015).

As its title implies, *"All Guns Fired at One Time": Native Voices of Wounded Knee, 1890* is a collection of firsthand Native accounts about the 1890 slaughter of over 200 innocent Lakota men, women, and children near Wounded Knee Creek on Pine Ridge Reservation in southwestern South Dakota. For many decades, the U.S. Army (which conducted the slaughter), American popular culture, and even historians grotesquely framed the massacre as a "battle," and the final chapter in the so-called "Indian Wars." This perverse narrative, which justified and at times even celebrated a shocking and inexcusable crime, was long made possible only by ignoring and erasing Native survivors' voices.

Dee Brown's 1970 bestseller, *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee*, ushered in a shift in popular culture interpretations, while scholarly historians such as Jerome Greene, Jeffrey Ostler, David Grua, Philip Burnham, and others have worked diligently to challenge the imperial mythology of a "battle," reconstruct a more accurate account of the slaughter, and bring Native voices and experiences to light. Grua has grappled with how the memory of Wounded Knee has developed and changed over time. Ostler has contextualized Wounded Knee within the larger, decades-long process of U.S. colonialism. Burnham examined Wounded Knee through the life of his biographical subject, survivor Dewy Beard.

On the heels of these scholarly developments and shifting popular attitudes, Greene has now compiled and edited *"All Guns Fired at One Time,"* which contains 78 different accounts. Assembling and editing a collection of historical documents on this topic plays to Greene's strengths. A senior scholar who has spent his career studying the nineteenth century history of central/northern Great Plains Indigenous peoples and the U.S. military, he has developed a well-earned reputation as a thorough and meticulous researcher with an eye for detail. He has also recently published *American Carnage* (2014), an in-depth narrative history of Wounded Knee. Few know these wide-ranging archives better than Greene, and he is well positioned to mine them for Native accounts.

This is not the first time Native accounts of Wounded Knee have been gathered and published. Pine Ridge Reservation Superintendent James McGregor helped compile and publish a collection of eyewitness testimony during the early 1930s, and the latter pages of Greene's new

book draw heavily on that collection, with additional help from the late Oglala Lakota scholar and activist Mike Her Many Horses who supplied Greene with original, unedited transcripts. However, *"All Guns Fired at One Time"* goes far beyond McGregor, culling documents from an impressive range of archives.

This book will be a helpful collection for scholars and of interest to anyone who is already familiar with the massacre. However, it is not an ideal starting point for those who know little of Wounded Knee. For them the book will be confusing and perhaps redundant, and they would be better off with a reliable, introductory narrative by Greene, Ostler, or another scholar.

Greene's introductory blurbs for each document are minimal. A little more framing and context would have been particularly helpful for lay readers who might have trouble sorting out the nuances of Lakota culture and worldview, issues with translation (many survivors spoke little English), or eyewitness accounts filtered through nineteenth-century journalistic practices. This does not speak to a fault, but rather illustrates how the book will likely appeal more to researchers and experienced lay readers than people unfamiliar with the Wounded Knee massacre and/or Lakota culture.

As to the documents themselves, I am a hardened professional historian accustomed to studying and teaching genocide, ethnic cleansing, and other horrors. Yet the relentlessness of these accounts, one after another recounting the slaughter of loved ones, of men, women, children, and babies, was maddening, deeply depressing, and eventually gutted me. If you are not so familiar with the horrors of history and intend to read this book, steel yourself. The repetition may at times numb you, but only until the documents periodically cut through you.

Warren County Women "Her Story," by Jerry and Linda Beatty. Indianola: Warren County Historical Society, 2020. 382 pp. Illustrations, bibliography, index. \$45.00 spiral bound.

Reviewer Pam Stek is a writer and editor. She received her Ph.D. in History from the University of Iowa. Her dissertation was titled "Immigrant Women's Political Activism in Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, 1880-1920."

Warren County Women "Her Story" is a collection of biographical sketches of more than 600 women who have called the Iowa county home. This book was written to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment and to honor the contributions of Warren County women to their families and communities. As a corrective to local histories that tend to focus on men's accomplishments