

*Constitution*. Upset with the newspaper's disloyal articles, they entered the office and destroyed the printing presses. The soldiers were eventually disbanded, but their actions show local efforts to punish and prevent disloyalty. Blair notes the significance of destroying printing presses to curb treason since such actions show public concern for the contents of printed materials.

Blair addresses Copperhead actions throughout the Union that were perceived as disloyal and dangerous to the U.S. government and those based on the home front. He notes the treatment of Copperheads and the responses to their actions. Iowa's history contains instances of Copperhead activity that directly confronted the authority of provost marshals. In one instance, such activity resulted in the deaths of Deputy Provost Marshal John Bashore and Special Agent Josiah Woodruff, who were murdered when attempting to arrest three draft evaders. Blair skillfully describes the duties and responsibilities of provost marshals, explaining the dangers provost marshals faced when performing their duties. These dangers included the enforcement of policies, but also rested in their duties to police and prevent treason.

Blair has constructed an impressive body of scholarship regarding the treatment and perceptions of treason among different sectors of society. He shows how civilians responded more quickly than the federal government, causing a reevaluation of legal standards regarding treason and other dangerous activities that threaten the state. Northerners, fearful of treason in their communities and displeased by the federal government's assessment and punishment of treason, showed their disapproval of disloyal activities. They sought, for example, to limit the printing of newspaper articles with questionable contents and, after the war, to prevent former Confederates from voting. Blair skillfully demonstrates how ex-Confederates were required to accept the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

The strength of this work lies in the extensiveness of the research. Government documents, court cases, and period periodicals recount instances of treason but also expose how events were connected throughout the nation. Extensive appendixes list political arrests and those court-martialed for treason or disloyalty. Blair's work is a welcome addition to Civil War scholarship, an excellent resource for those interested in the treatment of treason and Northern perceptions of disloyalty.

*The Long Shadow of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address*, by Jared Peatman. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 2013. xvii, 244. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$34.50 hardcover and e-book.

Reviewer Stacy Pratt McDermott is assistant director/associate editor of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln. She is the author of *Mary Lincoln: Southern Girl, Northern Woman* (2015).

Every year, countless books and articles are published on Abraham Lincoln and various aspects of his life, his presidency, and his legacy. In my capacity as an editor of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln, I try to take full stock of major publications and make an effort to stay abreast of new scholarship that makes a significant impact. Yet it is virtually impossible to wade through all of the new material and, quite honestly, much of the new material is not worth the trouble. Therefore, when I come across a book like Jared Peatman's *The Long Shadow of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address*, I am particularly delighted.

Peatman's book offers a refreshing view of the historical trajectory of the Gettysburg Address from a quiet, short speech at a cemetery dedication into a quintessential document of American identity. Arguing that the speech did not become a revered historical document for Americans until after World War II, Peatman rejects Gary Wills's interpretation that Lincoln's speech remade America in the 1860s, and he tempers Gabor Borritt's assertion that the document became important in America following the end of Reconstruction. Instead, he argues persuasively that it was not until after World War II and the centennial of the Civil War that the Gettysburg Address provided inspiration for Americans and for people throughout the world. Only then did Lincoln's speech become revered for the controversial ideals within it. Only then did it become synonymous with American democracy. Peatman agrees with Borritt that the speech became *the* Gettysburg Address by the closing decade of the nineteenth century, but he argues that this emphasis says much more about the waning significance of the keynote address of Edward Everett, the famed orator who delivered the two-hour sermon prior to Lincoln's two-minute address, than to a rising interest in Lincoln's words. Peatman asserts that it took Americans 100 years to recognize the significance of the brief remarks that Lincoln uttered on November 19, 1863.

He bases much of his analysis on an interesting examination of immediate reactions to the Gettysburg Address in newspapers in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Richmond, Virginia; New York City; and London. He found that newspapers from each locale offered balanced reports of the speech, with slight variations in perspective, but there was no substantial evidence that observers of the events at Gettysburg interpreted Lincoln's short remarks there as historical.

The most lively and refreshing analysis comes in the final chapter, "The Very Core of America's Creed." There Peatman discusses how the United States deployed the Gettysburg Address and its deeper meanings

for democracy and equality for “propagandistic purposes” throughout the world after World War II. As America flexed its international muscle, ideals of democracy and equality became an international mantra of American identity, and Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address became a beautiful conveyor of that message. Peatman argues convincingly that it was in that specific context that the speech became a revered document not only for Americans but also for people throughout the world striving for freedom and democracy for themselves.

As Peatman concludes, “For a hundred years, the nation had lost Lincoln’s meaning at Gettysburg, for almost no one in the ensuing century discussed or acted on Lincoln’s demand that democracy must include equality” (191). But by January 19, 1963, at the centennial commemoration of Lincoln’s speech, the Gettysburg Address was as important to American identity as the U.S. Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. And it was *then* that the Gettysburg Address had the power to inspire the unprecedented equal rights legislation of the 1960s.

*Sod Busting: How Families Made Farms on the 19th-Century Plains*, by David B. Danbom. *How Things Worked*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2014. x, 129 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliographical essay, index. \$44.95 hardcover, \$19.95 paper.

Reviewer Jeff Bremer is assistant professor of history at Iowa State University. He is the author of *A Store Almost in Sight: The Economic Transformation of Missouri from the Louisiana Purchase to the Civil War* (2014).

This concise book is a volume in Johns Hopkins University Press’s series *How Things Worked*. Written by historian David B. Danbom, author of the best one-volume history on rural America, *Sod Busting* is an excellent introduction to the challenges and opportunities of agricultural life in a difficult region for farming. Written for nonspecialists, it is an accessible and clear survey of the settlement of the Great Plains. Danbom breaks no new ground, using only published sources, but this is a rewarding story, focused on the struggles of individuals and families fighting to prosper in an unforgiving region.

The book focuses on four states – Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota – that have similar topography and climate. All were settled after the Civil War, and agriculture dominated their economies. In the 1860s and the 1870s Indian tribes were forced onto reservations, opening up the northern plains for settlement. Railroad construction and the Homestead Act helped to populate these territories and states.