

Herman Viola, director of the American Anthropological Archives in the Smithsonian Institution, has located some sixty King portraits and a number of charcoal sketches and has presented them in an attractive, large format book. His text briefly describes King's background and recounts McKenney's work with the Indian office, the development of his archive and relations with King, information on the Indian delegations, and the events leading to the McKenney-Hall classic. Much of this story has been told before by Viola, especially in his biography of McKenney, and while there is perhaps less information on King than many readers might wish, this volume does focus necessary attention on the work of Charles Bird King.

University of New Mexico, Albuquerque Richard N. Ellis

Journey to the Green and Golden Lands: The Epic of Survival on the Wagon Trail. By Raymond N. Doetsch. (Port Washington, N.Y.: Kennikat Press, 1976. Pp. 112. Notes, illustrations, references, index. \$9.95.)

Sprightly in style and brisk in pace, this succinct volume focuses on struggles for survival on the trans-Mississippi wagon trails during the 1840s. Raymond N. Doetsch sheds light on crushing illnesses, daily aches and discomforts, and other misfortunes confronting those trekking west. He also stresses the ideas, however zany, of travelers, physicians, and quacks concerning causes and treatments of maladies. Noting that perhaps one in seventeen died en route, Doetsch highlights some ugly relationships between diet, dirt, disease, and death, portraying the westward trek as no pleasure jaunt, no summer lark, and certainly nothing to be approached lightly. Although physical infirmities receive much attention, gnawing anxieties and psychological wear and tear also are considered, as are other factors affecting survival: equipment and supplies; social organization and social dynamics; leadership; useful knowledge and treacherous misinformation; geographical conditions; and questions of morality, including wrenching decisions to abandon disabled members.

Drawing heavily from manuscripts and diaries, the book brims with dozens of sparkling quotations concerning misfortune and attempts to overcome it. Other strengths include candid references to evidence, including admissions of limita-

tions, coherent organization of thought, numerous references to women's roles, keen knowledge of medical developments, and surging empathy for those stumbling into grief.

Some weaknesses occur, however: a mediocre index, numerous unsupported assertions, several undocumented quotations, and a minor error or two. Despite these flaws, the book succeeds in its purpose, giving to the general reader clear and vibrant accounts of hardships lurking along the trail to the green and golden lands. The historian, too, will find much that is useful.

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James E. Davis

A Southern Odyssey: Travelers in the Antebellum North.
By John Hope Franklin. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1976. Pp. xvii, 299. Notes, illustrations, note on sources, index. \$12.50.)

Historians have long read and quoted the many northern travelers to the South, and Thomas D. Clark's bibliography of original travel accounts, *Travelers in the Old South* (3 vols., 1956-1960), attests to the interest scholars have shown in such literature. More recently Eugene L. Schwaab has edited a handsome two volume collection, *Travelers in the Old South: Selected from Periodicals of the Times*. Yet one would hardly guess, from reading the steady flow of monographs on different aspects of the antebellum period, that many more southerners went North and recorded their impressions than did northerners visit the South. It is this rich and neglected body of writing—in book form, periodicals, newspapers, and manuscripts—that John Hope Franklin discusses in *A Southern Odyssey*.

There are usually several ways to approach a subject, and Franklin uses a straightforward, descriptive format. Beginning with a colorful account of how numerous upper class southerners toured the North in style, visiting the fashionable resorts, staying in the "right" hotels, and soaking up as much "culture" as they could, he depicts the sojourners on a provincial version of the Grand Tour. Despite their vaunted pride in all things pertaining to Dixie, southerners were strangely drawn northward. While they insistently persisted in expressing their love for their own region, their itineraries showed a recognition that the North possessed many virtues too, virtues which quite often made the South seem wanting