

every major library in Indiana, and it should be consulted at least by a wide variety of researchers into Indiana historical topics.

Indiana Historical Bureau,
Indianapolis

Pamela J. Bennett

Indiana University: Midwestern Pioneer. Volume IV, Historical Documents Since 1816. By Thomas D. Clark. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1977. Pp. xii, 803. Tables, figures, index. \$15.00.)

There is little that is new under the academic sun. With the exception of developments that spring from technological change, few aspects of current university life represent a sharp break with the concerns and practices of the past. One need change only the vocabulary and mode of expression, and nearly every debate on contemporary campuses has had its counterpart in the past. It is this characteristic that gives the academician who reads the documents in this volume the feeling that he has heard it all before.

Readers familiar with Thomas D. Clark's fine narrative history of Indiana University will especially appreciate this collection of sources, for they add depth and specificity to the narrative account. Selections range from the constitutional origins of the State Seminary in 1816 to a 1968 message from Interim President Herman B Wells, who had just resumed presidential duties during a period of campus unrest. Characteristic of that period, Wells' address was a detailed refutation of charges leveled against Indiana University by various "radical" or disaffected groups. The talk ended with the hope that in the post-Vietnam War period the university would be "still invulnerable to the pressures that would erode its strength and violate its cherished principles: freedom to teach, to learn, to seek new knowledge and to serve society" (p. 787).

There is something in this collection for everyone interested in American higher education. Clark has arranged his material chronologically and has assembled documents covering a broad range of subjects. Each section of the book and each document is described in a brief, useful editorial comment. The result is a valuable reference work for members of the Indiana University community and for historians of higher education. All the usual themes are represented: try and find one that is not. A central thread is the continuing argument over the proper location of the institution. In the university's formative

years supporters of the Bloomington location praised its "central, healthy and delightful situation." Bloomington's critics decried the prevalence of cholera, the distance from centers of population, and the "litigious, quarrelsome, tricky character of a great many of the people there" (p. 152).

As with every institution whose roots go back well over a century, Indiana University faced many crises. These problems concerned location, financial support, presidential leadership, number and character of the faculty and the student body, female education, expansion, name changes, building programs, library growth, support services, auxiliary enterprises, competition—for Morrill land grant funds, for state support, for a medical school—retention of faculty members, concern about political interference, athletics, military training, student morals, discipline, social activities, public image, educational philosophy, and many, many more.

Indiana University is fortunate to have preserved its early documents in contrast with so many colleges and universities whose records went up in smoke with "Old Main." The university is equally fortunate that Clark was chosen to select and present this material, for he has done it well, to the benefit of the university, the state of Indiana, and the historical profession.

The University of Akron,
Akron, Ohio

George W. Knepper

Images of the Ohio Valley: A Historical Geography of Travel, 1740-1860. By John A. Jakle. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1977. Pp. viii, 217. Maps, figures, illustrations, tables, appendix, notes, selected bibliography, index. Clothbound, \$12.50; paperbound, \$6.00.)

John A. Jakle explains that his book describes what travelers thought about the Ohio Valley between 1740 and 1860, the Ohio Valley being that area drained by the Ohio River and all of its tributaries. He assigned his work other tasks as well: to explore the evolution and decline of the concept of the Ohio Valley; to describe the most important images of the Ohio Valley; to summarize the impressions of place significance in the early Ohio Valley; to illustrate the "hierarchy of related place images" (p. 6); and to determine not what the region was but what people thought it was. To accomplish this, Jakle relies upon the diaries, journals, and letters of early travelers and observers. Travelers' comments about the Ohio Valley were