The people approved the work, which became effective on July 1, 1971. The Institute of Government and Public Affairs of the University of Illinois authorized the writing of a series of ten monographs to record and analyze the revision process. *Charter for a New Age* is the final and capstone volume. The authors were intimately involved with the convention, Joseph P. Pisciotte as executive director and Elmer Gertz as a delegate and chairman of the Bill of Rights Committee.

The first eight chapters provide summary information on the movement to alter the constitution; the selection of delegates; the structure of the body, including officers and committees; the role of outside groups, including lobbyists, interest groups, and the media; and controversies within the convention. Chapters 9 through 17 present a brief synopsis of the activities of the nine substantive standing committees. Each chapter contains an analysis of the membership, significant contributions of key individuals or groups, the major differences and controversies, and the final result. The final three chapters cover the hectic closing days and adoption of the document by the convention, the approval by the people, and a brief review of the successes and failures of the convention.

Although the authors were aligned closely with the convention, they fairly and impartially identify the contributions of the delegates—in particular those of Samuel W. Witwer who served as president—the disputes, and the compromises. Non-contributors are also recognized.

The nine specialized monographs plus this summary volume provide the most comprehensive analysis of any state and constitutional convention in American history. It would have been useful, however, to have included a copy of the constitution in the appendixes of the volume.

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*Report on a Journey to the Western States of North America and a Stay of Several Years Along the Missouri (During the Years 1824, '25, '26, and 1827).* By Gottfried Duden. Edited and translated by James W. Goodrich et al. (Columbia: State Historical Society of Missouri and University of Missouri Press, 1980. Pp. xxiv, 372. End maps, notes, appendixes, index. $22.00.)

Gottfried Duden was born in 1785 at Remscheid, Germany, and at twenty-one began his legal studies at Düsseldorf. After a short stay at Heidelberg he transferred to Göttingen, where he
received his law degree in 1810. As a prosecutor he witnessed much suffering. In his opinion the majority of the crimes were due to poverty and over-population. Plagued by this situation, he obtained a leave of absence to study medicine at the University of Bonn. Because of ill health and the desire to visit America, he requested a release from his duties in 1823.

On June 8, 1824, Duden and Ludwig Eversmann, a young agriculturist, sailed on the Henry Clay, arriving in Baltimore on August 14. After a stay of ten days the two men purchased two draft horses and a good spring wagon for the journey into the interior. From Cincinnati to Louisville the trip was made by water on a steamboat. After a journey of eight weeks they arrived in St. Louis the latter part of October. Duden purchased over 270 acres of land in Montgomery (now Warren) County, Missouri. There he built a house and engaged in agriculture. On March 12, 1827, he departed for Europe where he remained until his death in 1855 at Remscheid.

Duden recorded the events of his journey in the United States and made a careful study of his surroundings. These observations appeared as the famous Report published in 1829 at Elberfeld by Sam Lucas. Three other editions, 1832, 1834, and 1835, were printed. "The Report . . . was a masterpiece of promotional literature. Duden's adroit pen wove reality with poetry, experience with dreams, and contrasted the freedom of the forests and democratic political institutions in America with the social narrowness and the political confusion in Germany" (p. xiii).

William G. Bek translated the portions of the Report that were published in the Missouri Historical Review, volumes XII and XIII. The Report of the 1829 edition has now been translated and printed in its entirety. Revisions made by Duden in the 1834 edition are included in Appendix I and the editors' annotations are in Appendix II. The editors did careful and extensive research which merits perusal of the Report by anyone interested in pioneer life.

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Capturing a "mood" can be at least as challenging as bottling a will-o'-the-wisp. Here, a dedicated and ingenious author has consciously attempted it. Exploiting the diaries, letters, and