traffic, or the construction work. George M. Waller sets George Rogers Clark’s achievement in its historical perspective, but he does not write with the flair and excitement of Clark himself in his edited recital of the march on Vincennes. A curious choice is novelist Jessamyn West’s fictional interpretation of the trial of the white murderers of several Indians on Fall Creek in 1824. It is well written, of course, and fills thirteen pages; yet, this brief selection needs the atmosphere, motivation, and realism she developed in her book previous to this scene. What apparently neither West nor possibly Gray knew was Samuel Woodworth’s 1825 account of the principal perpetrator.

The second volume covers the last one hundred years and contains fifty-two excerpts, of which at least sixteen may be considered source materials. Four are from John Bartlow Martin. Excerpts from Hoosier authors are a mixed bag. Booth Tarkington says something about Indianapolis, and Theodore Dreiser reveals something about southern Indiana. James Whitcomb Riley does not earn separate consideration. The essays on Kurt Vonnegut and Jean Shepherd throw no light on their Indiana extraction. William E. Wilson’s firsthand account of the Klan in Evansville is an excellent eye-opener, and Neil Betten’s study of the Klan in two northern cities is equally depressing.

Indiana resorts, such as the northern lake towns, are given scant treatment; only French Lick is described. Nothing is included on how Hoosiers entertained themselves, and there is nothing on their health or medicines. Sports are confined to the 500-mile race, football, and a brief note on Indiana University basketball, without mention of the all-absorbing high school tournament. Still, the nearly one hundred selections offer something for almost every taste. Both volumes are profusely illustrated, as the earlier anthologies were not, although the cover picture on the first volume appears to be an enlarged fuzzy halftone. It is unfortunate that the publisher found it necessary to charge $35.90 for the two volumes—and in paperback.

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Howard H. Peckham


*Indiana Folklore: A Reader* is an anthology of fifteen articles selected from *Indiana Folklore*, the journal of the Hoosier
Folklore Society. Since its inception in 1968 Indiana Folklore has earned a reputation as one of the best state folklore journals in the United States, mainly because of its unique emphasis on publishing well-annotated field collections from contemporary traditional culture. Largely due to the influence of Linda Dégh, the editor of both the state folklore journal and this anthology, graduate students in folklore at Indiana University in the middle 1960s began more systematically than ever before to complement their broad comparative studies of international folklore with in-depth contextual studies of folk culture in Indiana. These well-trained student folklorists often published the results of their fieldwork in Indiana Folklore and thus contributed significantly to the success of the state journal and subsequently to the success of this collection.

The articles in this anthology have been arranged under five general headings, called “topical chapters” by the editor (p. viii). The first section, “Old Crafts and Skills,” contains articles on dry-stone walling, covered-bridge building, and quiltmaking. “Old Crafts and Skills” is a rather unorthodox label for what folklorists more commonly call “traditional material culture” or “folk arts, crafts, and architecture.” “Old Crafts and Skills” is an especially inappropriate section heading in this anthology since it connotes what the editor has attempted to avoid—a view of folklore “as something old and romantic, a voice from the distant past . . .” (p. vi). Of course, the proper study of folklore includes an examination of survivals of older ways of traditional life in modern society as well as an investigation of contemporary folk culture, so it is to the editor’s credit that she included three articles on traditional material culture in her collection.

Conspicuously lacking in this first section is any treatment of traditional-dwelling architecture in Indiana. Excellent articles on traditional log architecture have been published in professional journals, though not in Indiana Folklore; and this omission suggests the major weakness of the anthology. Since the editor included only articles from Indiana Folklore, the collection is not truly representative of the scholarship that has been done on Hoosier folklore. The editor certainly acknowledges this shortcoming, however, for she writes: “The anthology is necessarily incomplete and disproportionate because of the varying quality of our resources. . . . For example, we could not include articles on proverbs, riddles, ballads, jokes, life-cycle and calendar customs” (p. viii).
The other four sections, emphasizing beliefs and legends, are more typical of the content of the state folklore journal. The second section, "Place Names and Oral History," includes one article on legends of two places called "Devil's Hollow" near Fort Wayne and another article dealing with legends of "Hangman's Crossing" and the Reno brothers from Seymour. The third section, "Folk Belief, Medicine, and Magic," includes three articles dealing with the curative power of string measurement in Indiana, with contemporary root doctors and psychics in the Calumet Region, and with a seer from Porter County. The last two sections, "Horror Stories" and "Ghosts in the House and on the Road," consist of seven representative articles on legends collected from Hoosiers of all ages.

The editor is relatively successful in achieving her objective of introducing "the general reader to folklore as it is created, re-created, and circulated today among the people of Indiana" (p. vi); however, while most of the material is of general interest, some of the articles should have been edited for a general reading audience. The organization of some of the articles as well as the abstracts of texts and unexplained abbreviated references and annotations, although valuable to professional folklorists, will be confusing to general readers. The collection certainly fills a need for a volume on Indiana folklore, however, and the very useful appended bibliography of Indiana folklore, prepared by Nickolai Burlakoff and Carl Lindahl, lists 439 items that will be of interest to the scholar as well as to the general reader of Indiana history and culture.

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Ronald L. Baker


Untiring in his devotion to the documentary coverage of the Harmonist Society, Karl J. R. Arndt has come out with another splendid volume. With his well-known editorial competence he offers in what he conceives as the first volume of a Documentary History of George Rapp's Harmony Society, 1700-1916, pertinent documents largely from the Württembergische Hauptstaatsarchiv and the Landeskirchliche Archiv Stuttgart. The present book is an in-depth illustration of the intricate