

administrative team, and he adds at the close a series of brief vignettes on the activities and leadership of the various executive branches. Eight appendixes contain useful statistical tables as well as short narratives by two of Welsh's close associates, Democratic legislative leader S. Hugh Dillin and Donald Foltz, director of the Department of Conservation; also included is a list of state and county officers of both the Democratic and Republican parties during the years 1961-1964. Although one might wish for more intimate revelations of the governor's mind and spirit, historians of Indiana can indeed be grateful for the publication of this memoir.

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Indianapolis: Hoosiers' Circle City. By George W. Geib. (Tulsa: Continental Heritage Press, 1981. Pp. 224. Illustrations, maps, indexes. \$24.95.)

Pictorial histories of American cities are hardy perennials for bookstore windows, public library shelves, and coffee tables. The last decade has brought coast-to-coast series from at least three publishing houses, in addition to numerous one-time efforts.

The present volume on Indianapolis is an example of the genre at its best. George W. Geib, as senior author, contributes a narrative of growth and continuity in the evolution of Indianapolis. His readable survey of the city touches on the high points of politics, the evolving employment base, and the growth of public institutions. It also provides a capsule summary of the changing face of downtown and the life cycle of Indianapolis neighborhoods. Outside readers will be struck by the degree to which land use in Indianapolis has recapitulated the typical American urban pattern. Unlike much local history, which often bogs down with the pioneer generation, *Indianapolis* gives more emphasis to the emerging metropolis of the twentieth century than to the struggling town and small city of the nineteenth.

The illustrations also make a major contribution. The historical material includes reproductions of maps and documents as well as old photographs and drawings. Timothy Peterson, the historical photography editor, drew most of the material from the collections of the Indiana Historical Society, but he also tapped corporate collections, newspaper files, and other public institutions. The book includes more than fifty contemporary photographs by Darryl Jones.

A fundamental requirement of an illustrated history is quality production. *Indianapolis* meets the test. The illustrations are clearly reproduced and are well placed. The core narrative is supplemented by short, independent photo-essays, boxed quotes, and excerpted sidelights on local events.

The last section of the book revives an old tradition in local history by providing six-hundred-word sketches of thirty-eight business firms and nonprofit institutions that assisted the project as "corporate sponsors." There is no evidence that the corporate contributors influenced the body of the book, and the sketches recognize the role of private business as the major determinant of Indianapolis's growth.

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Middletown Families: Fifty Years of Change and Continuity. By Theodore Caplow. (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1982. Pp. ix, 436. Tables, illustrations, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. \$16.95.)

In 1924 Muncie, Indiana, became the site for an extraordinary sociological research project. Robert and Helen Lynd undertook the first comprehensive description of the life of a contemporary American community, later published as *Middletown*. In the midst of the Great Depression the Lynds took a second look at Muncie in *Middletown in Transition*, a pioneering measurement of social change. Since the mid-1970s scholars from the University of Virginia, Brigham Young University, and elsewhere, calling their project Middletown III, have reexamined Muncie using their own questions as well as the Lynds's to assess continuity and change after a half century. No other American community has been so carefully scrutinized over so long a time as Muncie, and none has contributed more to an understanding of how ordinary people live.

Middletown Families, the first of several planned Middletown III volumes, presents a picture of general social stability and progress. Since 1924 Muncie has doubled in size, acquiring more young people (due to its growing state university) and blacks, but, the authors conclude, it has remained recognizably the same community. Working class-business class distinctions, which the Lynds found pronounced, are reported to have largely disappeared as economic conditions improved. The federal government's expanding presence since the 1930s assisted efforts by all groups to achieve traditional family goals