

including economists and sociologists. The volume contains a wealth of material.

At first glance this is an impressive work. The maps fall into ten categories: location; physical base; discovery and settlement; population; government; politics and social characteristics; transportation and communication; economic activities, including mining, agriculture, manufacturing, and commerce; and towns and cities. All told, 113 maps with brief texts present a myriad of facts. Both the maps and texts, however, must be used carefully as some of the sources consulted are outdated and some of the information is either incorrect or questionable.

Works of this tremendous scope frequently contain some flaws, and this volume is no exception. For the uninformed a definition of "cuestaform" and "fragipan" would have been helpful. Maps, in most instances easily understandable, on occasion include communities that are not mentioned in the accompanying commentaries. People who reside in the county seats of Marion, Randolph, and Franklin will be surprised that the author accords that governmental designation to other communities. A similar surprise awaits the residents of Rich Fountain, Loose Creek, Luystown (not Lustown, an example of numerous misspellings), and Frankenstein when they discover they live in Cole County. Historians will question a number of assertions: among them, that St. Louis may have been the first white settlement in Missouri; that Daniel Boone actually worked in the salt licks in the Boonslick Country; and that Kaskaskia was the first white settlement on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River. While the atlas could have been improved through the use of more up-to-date sources and more thorough proofreading, it still remains a valuable and informative reference work.

*The State Historical Society of Missouri*, James W. Goodrich  
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*The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*. Volume IX, *July 7-December 31, 1863*; Volume X, *January 1-May 31, 1864*. Edited by John Y. Simon. (Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1982. Pp. xxiv, 700; xxv, 618. Illustrations, notes, maps, indexes. \$40.00 per volume.)

The latest two volumes of Grant's papers cover a critical period of his military career. The aftermath of Vicksburg's capture, the Chattanooga campaign, Grant's accession to high

command, and the first month of his contest with Lee are among the important subjects.

Simon continues to handle his material with admirable skill. From autograph dealers' catalogs to obscure biographies of minor generals, he has collected Grant's writings, sometimes finding only excerpts of documents. He identifies all copies of those documents and lists their locations. Material from the *Official Records* is included, and discrepancies between the published and unpublished versions are noted. Simon uses extensive footnotes to print endorsements by Grant that do not fit well into the text of the *Papers*. He also uses the notes to quote, oftentimes very extensively, from documents containing information pertinent to textual material. Very few personal letters appear in these volumes, but official papers sometimes contain personal information. Most of the documents are taken from National Archives files. A "Calendar" at the end of each volume contains more Grant endorsements and letters to the general.

After fifteen years and ten volumes, Simon has taken Grant less than halfway through his public career. His exhaustive annotation is the cause. He adds almost no editorial commentary, but the documentary notes at least double the space devoted to the text. At first glance, one wonders if this is necessary. Those doubts are dispelled on close examination. What keeps the *Papers* from being a pedantic exercise is the flow of documentary information on the problems Grant faced and the decisions he had to make. Simon has provided scholars with a command study, or at least the material for such a study, that will continue to be one of the most important primary sources for Civil War military historians for a long time to come.

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*Fertility in Massachusetts from the Revolution to the Civil War.*

By Maris A. Vinovskis. (New York: Academic Press, 1981. Pp. xii, 253. Notes, figures, map, tables, appendixes, bibliography, index. \$27.50.)

Having babies is one aspect of history about which the "how" is known, but not the "why." The basic problem is why the fertility of American families fell so drastically in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Maris A. Vinovskis casts his inquiry far more broadly than his narrow title suggests. He