

consists of paragraph-length captions. This format allows approximately three to four images per page, providing good explanations of the picture's context but sacrificing a sense of historical change.

The lack of this sense of change is a particular problem in the study of Gary since its history is short and all modern. A twentieth-century invention, Gary evolved from a planned company town of ethnic immigrants to a predominantly black city in a sixty-year period. The major question is why did this happen? Unfortunately, *Gary, Indiana* does not answer this question. Part of the reason for this failure is the division of space. The years to 1929 occupy over half the book while the most recent years, from 1961, are covered in a few pages. The earlier sections include many pictures of ethnic groups at work, school, church, and play. The later ones show more blacks involved, but the emphasis is upon political and social events. Oddly enough, in the last chapter there is no picture of anyone at work, although there are two of picket lines. The impression conveyed by the chapter is that Gary's major occupation is political campaigning. Perhaps this impression is a reflection of the priorities of the 1970s as industrial growth reflected the priorities of fifty years earlier. If so, the pictures may be a more accurate barometer of changing attitudes than the text.

Despite the limitations, *Gary, Indiana* is a useful book which ought not be overlooked by those interested in the history of the city, region, or state.

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Dwight W. Hoover

*History of Agriculture in Ohio to 1880.* By Robert Leslie Jones. (Kent, Ohio: Kent State University Press, 1983. Pp. x, 416. Maps, illustrations, tables, notes, bibliography, index. \$15.00.)

The last general history of Ohio agriculture appeared in 1900. Now Robert Leslie Jones has replaced it with a massively detailed and thoroughly documented volume. Few states, surely not Indiana, have any comparable history of their farming. Hoosiers should profit from this study of a near and similar neighbor; it might properly inspire emulation.

Jones chooses to focus on Ohio's principal lines of commercial production as they developed through 1880. He concludes then, because he perceives by that year "a shading into a new farmers' age with somewhat different problems" (p. ix). That "shading" eludes sharp, general definition but is illustrated by concrete changes that overtook various kinds of production around 1880. In the dairy business, for example, Holsteins were starting to

attain acceptance by that date. At the same time wool producers, discouraged by western and foreign competition, were looking for new opportunities, especially in dairying. Other kinds of farming appear to have continued through 1880 without attaching any special significance to the year, but Jones senses that Ohio agriculture in general left its pioneering stage about then.

Nine of the fourteen chapters in this book are essentially self-contained histories of particular products. Emphasis in each case is given to technical innovations and markets. Tables compiled from census reports show where Ohio ranked among the states in each kind of production, and just which parts of Ohio produced what animals and crops most abundantly. Ample numbers support particular facts about particular industries.

A few more broadly conceived chapters consider the physical setting of Ohio agriculture, pioneer farms, the "Old Cleared Farm" that followed primitive beginnings, introduction of farm machines, and agricultural organizations. An epilogue takes up a few miscellaneous facts that "do not logically fit into other chapters" (p. 313) and takes a general, though very brief, view of the changes that Ohio farming had experienced by 1880. If any part of the book ought to be expanded, it would be that parting overview.

Perhaps, too, more could be said about farmers. They are part of this study, certainly, and sometimes make an interesting impression, but get little extended description. Jones's observations about their technical conservatism, equalitarian relations with workmen, and attitudes toward women are tantalizing. So is his observation that some farmers, in Holmes, Tuscarawas, and Monroe counties, made better cheese than other folk because "their standards of cleanliness reflected the Swiss background" (p. 202). It would be good to know more about the estimable Swiss in that lovely part of Ohio. It would be good to know more in general about cultural variations among Ohio farmers.

But this book properly focuses on its author's chief interests. It does that so well that anyone who wants to know about farming, Ohio, or both together should find it as enjoyable as it is instructive.

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Donald B. Marti

*Black Southerners, 1619-1869.* By John B. Boles. (Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 1983. Pp. xi, 244. Illustration, bibliographic essay, index. \$24.00).

As John B. Boles reminds us, not all southerners were white. This slim volume succinctly synthesizes over a decade of schol-