provides a composite view of each task over forty years. This method has its drawbacks, however. Lacking is a sense of the changes that took place over the years, of the full daily routines of these women, and, most especially, of the social relationships between members of these large, hardworking families. The tasks are isolated in time and context, and the material becomes more a springboard for our own memories, personal or as told to us, than a well-rounded picture of the lives of our not-so-distant foremothers. Be that as it may, reading the book aloud will surely stimulate animated conversation between older and younger generations.

Feeding Our Families is the first of a planned series entitled Memories of Hoosier Homemakers to be drawn from the collection. Others will deal with social and family traditions, courtship and marriage, childbearing and child rearing, and the effects of technology on the homemaker's chores. One suggestion for future volumes in the series is that they include longer excerpts, better pinpointed as to what decade they are describing and revealing more of the speakers' feelings about the significance of their tasks. From this first book it is evident that the whole collection is a gold mine from which new nuggets of insight into our past can be extracted again and again.

The Indiana project serves as a pilot for the National Endowment for the Humanities, which plans to document the National Extension Homemakers Council, with Indiana project director Eleanor Arnold serving as chairman for the national project.

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Indiana's contributions to the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) have been few but solid. Only 161 (or about 1 percent) of the more than 16,000 buildings recorded in the Library of Congress archive by 1979 came from Indiana. A handful of shrewd and pragmatic persons with limited time and resources selected the Hoosier sites most likely to be recorded with federal assistance or by volunteers. This volume catalogs the accomplishments of the vanguard that preceded the agencies now charged with historic preservation in the state.
BARBACK AT ZAHARAKO’S CONFECTIONARY
IN COLUMBUS, INDIANA

Begun in late 1933 as employment for architects and draftsmen during the Great Depression, HABS operated until the opening of World War II. Once reactivated in 1957, it quickly surpassed the prewar pace of recording, inaugurated the National Register of Historic Places (1966), and created the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) (1969) through fission. During this period the federal government also extended its administrative interest and oversight by encouraging the establishment of state historic preservation offices.

Indiana maneuvered in the wake of federal action. Fourteen of the initial twenty-eight participants contributed to the drawings of the approximately forty sites recorded before World War II. Domestic architecture dominated the early selections, followed by public buildings and an occasional commercial or "engineering" structure. The number of buildings recorded grew dramatically and fitfully with the revival of activity in 1958 and expanded by more than one hundred in the 1970s. The nature of the sites selected, however, did not change substantially, unless one includes HAER's activities which are recognized here only in the appendixes.

The explosion in the number of sites recorded since World War II quickly outdated even revised versions of a national catalog. Thus, Indiana is about the eleventh to publish a state catalog. Arranged geographically, entries succinctly describe each site, assess its historical significance, and list basic records.

The Indiana catalog fittingly records the individual interests and personal craftsmanship of a collection of Hoosier pioneer preservationists from David Hermansen, Edward James, and H. Roll McLaughlin to Samuel Roberson. The next generation of entries published will most likely come from more corporate and standardized sources—from private organizations such as the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana or public agencies such as the State Historic Preservation Office. As this volume makes clear, those leading today's efforts will almost inevitably follow many a trail blazed a generation or more ago.

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In Conquering the Rivers Edith McCall has written a biography of the working life of Henry Miller Shreve, whom she calls the "Father of the Mississippi Steamboat." When Shreve was