

Individually, the essays are always informative and generally high quality. The best are Paul M. Green's insightful historical sketch of local primaries, Don Rose's witty and revealing rendition of the 1983 contest, and Milton Rakove's thoughtful reflections on the fate of the Chicago machine. Robert McClory's essay on Washington, Michael B. Preston's analysis of black voting patterns, and Richard Day's treatment of campaign polling are also good. William Grimshaw has written a provocative chapter on the rise of a new black reform ethos. The least satisfying essay in the collection documents the media's role. In sum, Holli and Green have provided much more than could be fairly expected so soon after the election of Chicago's first black mayor.

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Revolutionary America, 1763-1789: A Bibliography. Compiled by Ronald M. Gephart. 2 volumes. (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1984. Pp. xl, xl, 1672. End papers, index. Set, \$38.00.)

A good bibliography, to loosely paraphrase the sage of Concord, is the lifeblood of a graduate seminar. The one under review here will be pleasing as well to the senior professors who conduct those seminars. There are, of course, other serviceable bibliographies which deal wholly, or in part, with the era of the American Revolution, but in the experience of this writer none come close to this compilation put forward by the Library of Congress as still another contribution to the celebration of the Revolutionary bicentennial. The work was ten years in preparation and constitutes "a guide to the more important printed primary and secondary works in the Library's collections" (p. xxiii), which qualification must be noted. But it is still the case that the compiler cites some twenty thousand titles in 14,810 numbered entries and, moreover, provides access to what has been left out for those who prefer to decide for themselves what is "more important." With regard to the latter, for example, Charles Evans's updated *American Bibliography* (entry 358) and Joseph Sabin's *A Dictionary of Books Relating to America from its Discovery to the Present Time* (entry 365) made it seem to the compiler unnecessary to list all of the seven thousand plus contemporary pamphlets, tracts, and broadsides in the library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division. He settled for about five hundred of the "more important" items, which is fair enough with Evans and Sabin to point the way toward the remainder.

The organization of the bibliography is exemplary and should make the book manageable to lay users as well as to the presumably more sophisticated professional practitioners. The work is divided into twelve chapters, with the first devoted to research aids, including guides to manuscript collections. The chapters and their subdivisions suggest how broadly conceived has been the compiler's understanding of the revolutionary epoch. They bring into view the larger perspective of the British empire, ranging through the secondary and primary literature bearing upon the political, economic, social, and cultural forces at work in Britain and the empire at large, as well as the narrower perspectives of the American partisans. The Revolution is dealt with sequentially, topically, and regionally, as well as by states. A separate chapter is set aside, for example, for consideration of "The West During the Revolutionary Era," which section should be of considerable interest to readers of the *Indiana Magazine of History*. The War for Independence is broken down not only by campaigns and battles but also with respect to military organization, supplies, weaponry, and much more. The point, of course, is to enable users to find their way toward their particular objectives with a minimum of effort. Loyalists and revolutionary diplomacy are treated in separate chapters, as are also the political history of the Confederation and the states and, naturally, the drama of the Constitution. Fittingly, the bibliography concludes with a wide-gauged assessment of the literature bearing on the economic, social, and cultural life of the revolutionary era and a final chapter that focuses on the Revolution as personally experienced by individuals. Any categorial scheme such as this is bound to involve duplication and overlapping, but the compiler has succeeded admirably in imposing order on what could so easily have degenerated into a chaos of conflicting subsets.

Finally, the compiler is to be congratulated on the restraint shown in the annotations accompanying about 40 percent of the entries. Gephart was obliged to exercise judgment in determining which of those entries were worthy of annotation, and although this writer might differ on a few of those choices, for the most part the annotations do what they were supposed to: "aid users in determining which works may best meet their needs" (p. xxv). In sharp contrast is another just-published, annotated bibliography on *The War of the American Revolution* (Garland Publishing Co., N.Y., 1983), in which the compiler interjects personal historiographical judgments in his annotations. Such is not the case with this present work. Gephart's annotations are scrupulously objective in describing the contents or point of view of an article or book.

Despite the vast holdings of the Library of Congress, *Revolutionary America, 1763-1789*, does not by any means preempt the field. In the first instance there are rare works not in the possession of the library, and in the second instance the compiler, as already indicated, has not included all of the library's holdings in the bibliography. In fact, he finally was obliged to adopt a cut-off date of December, 1972, in the listing of materials. The more recent literature will have to be ferreted out from such standard reference works as the American Historical Association's annual *Recently Published Articles, Dissertation Abstracts*, and from a wide variety of subject bibliographies and guides, all of which are faithfully listed in Chapter One of *Revolutionary America*. Researchers will, therefore, look forward to supplements to the first edition of what will unquestionably emerge as the bibliography of choice for students of the American Revolution.

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Grass Roots Politics: Parties, Issues, and Voters, 1854-1983. By Richard J. Jensen, with the assistance of Steven L. Piott and Christopher C. Gibbs. (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1983. Pp. viii, 180. Tables, maps, figures, bibliographical essay, index. \$27.50.)

Grass Roots Politics contains an interpretation of American political history from 1854 to 1983. The title is descriptive of the content in that it is concerned not with politicians but with why individuals voted as they did and how political parties appealed to them. Voters are classified as belonging to one of two psychological types, the "traditional" or the "modern," and their political choices are explained in terms of those categorical affiliations. The "traditional" voter is defined as one who is loyal to family, friends, ethnic group, community, and especially party; who is outside the modern market economy (a subsistence farmer, a gentleman of inherited wealth, a welfare recipient); and who is "liturgical" in religious outlook, i.e., a believer in religious rituals, dogmas, and obedience to clerics. The "modern" voter is one who makes decisions based upon his or her own evaluations of issues and candidates rather than on group loyalty; who is a participant in the market economy (a white-collar worker, a businessman, a cash-crop farmer, a wage earner); and who is "pietistic" in religious orientation, i.e., a believer in salvation through personal and direct experience with Christ, in evangelism, and in the elimination of temptation to sin. The author holds that "traditional" persons voted Democrat and "modern" individuals voted Republican during the period 1856-1880. He uses the traditional-modern