

Review Notices

Medicine in Antebellum Indiana: Conflict, Conservatism, and Change. By Katherine Mandusic McDonell. (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1984. Pp. 58. Illustrations, notes, inventory of items in exhibit. Paperbound, \$3.00.) The best exhibit catalogues live long after the exhibit itself is dispersed. The Indiana Historical Society's 1984 exhibit on medicine in antebellum Indiana is no more, but Katherine Mandusic McDonell's catalogue will endure as a succinct but insightful description and analysis of medicine in pioneer Indiana. McDonell builds on the earlier work of Madge E. Pickard and R. Carlyle Buley, on more recent research in American medical history, and on her own extensive work in primary sources. She presents in contexts of time and place such subjects as fevers, cholera, smallpox, milk sickness, bloodletting and harsh drugs, surgery without anesthesia, medical education, home remedies, and patent medicines. She effectively demonstrates the conflict and conservatism that permeated Indiana medicine before the Civil War. *James H. Madison, Indiana University, Bloomington.*

The Birds of Indiana. By Russell E. Mumford and Charles E. Keller. Original paintings by William Zimmerman. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1984. Pp. xviii, 376. Illustrations, chart, reference list, index. \$49.95.) The impressive physical appearance of this book first catches the reader. William Zimmerman's original paintings beautifully depict 165 species of birds, along with wildflowers and trees of their habitats. The color, detail, and skill of these paintings alone make the book worth the price. But unlike coffee-table books there is also abundant written substance. Russell E. Mumford and Charles E. Keller have prepared essays on each species that provide basic information on past and present status in Indiana. These species accounts are written from the expertise of much hard work and many obviously enjoyable years spent in the field and in contact with other bird watchers. They are a delight to read. Historians will find particularly interesting the many instances of changing bird populations as a consequence of human activity, from the slaughter of passenger pigeons and Carolina parakeets in the nineteenth century to the introduction of wild turkeys in the twentieth century. *The Birds of Indiana* is a remarkable achievement by the authors, artist, publisher, printer, and the many sponsors who helped produce a book of such high quality at so reasonable a price. *James H. Madison, Indiana University, Bloomington.*

The Bears of Blue River. By Charles Major. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1984. Pp. vi, 277. Illustrations. Clothbound, \$15.00; paperbound, \$6.95); *The Hoosier School-Master: A Novel.* By Edward Eggleston. Introduction by B. Edward McClellan. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1984. Pp. 226. Illustrations. Clothbound, \$15.00; paperbound, \$5.95); *The Girl of the Limberlost.* By Gene Stratton-Porter. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1984. Pp. xiii, 479. Illustrations. Clothbound, \$17.50; paperbound, \$8.95.) These are the first offerings in the Indiana University Press's Library of Indiana Classics. All three novels were widely read in the early twentieth century and ranked among the best of Indiana's golden age of literature. Doubtless there are many adults today with vivid memories of Little Balser's fight with the one-eared bear on Blue River; of Ralph Hartsook's struggles in the Flat Creek schoolhouse; of Elnora Comstock's moth hunting on the edge of Limberlost swamp. In reprinting these novels the Indiana University Press offers its judgment that they are not worn-out classics but rather deserve to be read by young Americans of the late twentieth century. It is a correct judgment. In the midst of watching rock video and filling in the blanks of school workbooks, young Hoosiers can also be led to these Indiana classics. There is even the possibility of reading these books aloud in the home and in school. My unscientific experiment conducted on two nonrandomly chosen children proved the case—to the pleasure of the children and the adult reader. *James H. Madison, Indiana University, Bloomington.*

Experiments and Observations on Aboriginal Wild Plant Food Utilization in Eastern North America. Edited by Patrick J. Munson. *Indiana Historical Society Prehistory Research Series*, Vol. VI, No. 2. (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1984. Pp. 279-473. References cited, notes, tables, figures. Paperbound, \$8.00.) The nine essays in this volume report original research on various kinds of wild seeds and nuts as used by prehistoric peoples in eastern North America. The reports include information from direct observation and experimentation in harvesting and preparing wild foods as well as from study of archaeological food remains. *James H. Madison, Indiana University, Bloomington.*

By One and One. By Doreen Canaday Spitzer. (Canaan, N.H.: Phoenix Publishing, 1984. Pp. xi, 307. Illustrations, genealogical chart. \$20.00). This book chronicles the lives of advertising executive Ward Canaday (1885-1976) and his wife, Mariam Canaday (1883-1974). Ward Canaday was born and raised in New Castle, Indiana. After graduating from Harvard, he began his rise in business in the sales and advertising department of the

Hoosier Manufacturing Company of New Castle. After eight years with Hoosier Manufacturing, Canaday moved to Toledo, Ohio, where he founded the United States Advertising Corporation. Later, Canaday also served as president and board chairman of Willys-Overland Motors, Inc. (makers of the World War II Jeep), as publicity director for the Federal Housing Administration, and as a member of various government commissions under Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and John F. Kennedy. Doreen Canaday Spitzer, the only child of the couple, has based her book on a wide range of primary materials as well as her personal recollections. However, the historian looking for a business biography of Canaday, or information on the development of the advertising industry, or turn-of-the-century New Castle will be disappointed because Spitzer focuses her book on the relationship between her parents. Spitzer analyses her parents' marriage in great and intimate detail. While her tone and analysis is objective, even detached, it is obvious that her book was designed primarily to answer Spitzer's own, personal questions about her parents. *Thomas E. Rodgers, Indiana University, Bloomington.*

Indiana Stonecarver: The Story of Thomas R. Reding. Indiana Historical Society Publications, Vol. XXVII, No. 1. By Ann Nolan and Keith A. Buckley. (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1984. Pp. v, 106. Illustrations, map, bibliography. Paperbound, \$3.00.) This book is a detailed examination of the artistry of Salem, Indiana, stonecarver, Thomas R. Reding (1807-1852). Born in Randolph County, North Carolina, Reding moved to Salem in the mid-1820s. Reding worked as a cabinetmaker and as a saddler, but sometime in the mid-1830s he began carving tombstones as a sideline. For more than a decade Reding carved sandstone, limestone, and marble tombstones for graves in Lawrence, Orange, and, especially, Jackson and Washington counties. Ann Nolan and Keith A. Buckley carefully describe and analyze Reding's extant works showing the development of his abilities and artistry. An appendix to the book contains directions for locating all of Reding's existing works. *Thomas E. Rodgers, Indiana University, Bloomington.*