

unsympathetic remodelings beginning in 1940 when major features of the Sullivan-Elmslie design were destroyed. Public pressure and an organized protest by the Minnesota Society of Architects saved the bank from further damage in the 1956-1958 remodeling. Renewed interest in Sullivan's work developed during the centennial of his birth in 1956, and the latest remodeling in 1982, though not a restoration, was more sympathetic than previous efforts.

Millett's *Curve of the Arch* should be an inspiration to both general and architectural historians. The author's notes and bibliography reveal both his knowledge of Chicago-Prairie School architectural history and his extensive use of local sources, including oral interviews and newspaper accounts. Students of building technology will welcome Millett's lengthy description of the terra cotta manufacturing process, and the ample biographical information on each character illustrates the many contributions made by immigrants and sons of immigrants to American art and architecture. The book is an entertaining history that reflects the author's enthusiasm for the Owatonna bank building and his admiration and sympathy for the people involved in its creation.

*Indianapolis Historic  
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William L. Selm

*The Germans in Missouri, 1900-1918: Prohibition, Neutrality, and Assimilation.* By David W. Detjen. (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1985. Pp. ix, 244. Notes, sources, index. \$23.00.)

This is a substantial study of an important group of German-American leaders in Missouri during the first two decades of the twentieth century. The author, a lawyer, was originally interested in the trials of the leaders of the National German-American Alliance under the Espionage Act of 1917. Expanding his focus in the book, he sees the founding of Missouri's Alliance in 1904 as a reaction to the growing prohibition movement, and he uses the Alliance's history to analyze both the contemporary cultural climate among German-Americans as well as their influence on the politics of the state and country during the era of World War I. He is particularly effective in presenting the world view of the small group of leaders of the Alliance as they tried to use the widespread opposition to prohibition and then the issue of American neutrality in World War I to pursue a losing fight against the decline of German culture in America after the

great wave of German immigration had subsided. Ironically, by the time the author returns to his original starting point of American participation in the war, the Alliance has collapsed with hardly a push from governmental authorities. Its significant history had taken place earlier, which is a cautionary note against the common tendency to see the war as the decisive turning point in German-American history.

The book has the virtue of raising important questions in the reader's mind, even if it does not answer them. The leaders of the Alliance expended immense energies in trying to preserve German culture. But what did it consist of, and how did its nature shape their political efforts to preserve it? Clearly the culture as perceived by the leaders was not the same as that valued by their distressingly passive followers, much less by the intensely religious Germans of Missouri. Perhaps the nature of German culture, as valued by the highly educated, helps explain why members of the German professional elite, and not German professional politicians, were so prominent politically in this era. The nature and history of this elite in Missouri also begs for comparison to German leadership in earlier periods, such as the 1850s and 1860s, so that a larger picture of the political history of this ethnic group might come into focus. Detjen's book is important enough to help provide a basis for such comparisons.

*The Newberry Library, Chicago*

John B. Jentz

*The Origins of the Federal Republic: Jurisdictional Controversies in the United States, 1775-1787.* By Peter S. Onuf. (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1983. Pp. xvii, 284. Maps, notes, index. Clothbound, \$30.00; paperbound, \$12.95.)

In this book Peter S. Onuf explores the behavior and experience of states. His thesis is that "the origins of American federalism are . . . to be found in the history of the American state system" (p. xvii). To support his claim Onuf explores "American concepts of statehood and union" as revealed in "jurisdictional conflicts" especially between Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York, and Vermont. He then considers "the connections between jurisdictional issues and national constitutional reform" (p. xvi).

This argument places Onuf in strong contention with past scholarship. For Onuf the creation of the American union cannot be located simply in the "interests and ambitions" of the founding fathers (p. xvii). Likewise, republican ideology, especially as treated by Gordon Wood in his *The Creation of the American Republic, 1776-1787* (1969), cannot explain fully the develop-