to a thriving commercial and industrial as well as political center whose character was shaped by its extensive rail system; in this context Hale introduces various matters such as the Ralston Plan for the capital city, the local theatrical scene, charitable work, and the effort to rationalize the street system. Interspersed among these four chapters are others dealing with the planned suburb of Woodruff Place, a mansion and its occupants, architectural styles, the advent of the automobile age, and the diversity of immigrant groups. Scattered throughout are biographical sketches of Calvin Fletcher, James Woodruff, Madame C. J. Walker, and other well-known citizens.

There are some important gaps in this local parade. For a book written by an English teacher originally for high school students, there is notably little attention to the world of youth, particularly public education, and to the important turn-of-the-century literary scene; although Booth Tarkington is frequently quoted, there is no discussion of the contributions that he and others made to the development of Indianapolis as a capital of regional culture.

On the whole, however, Hale provides an interesting introduction to Indianapolis in its first century, one that serves her stated aim of stimulating "curiosity about our city; to see clues in landmarks, older neighborhoods, even in the patterns of its streets" (p. ix). Her book should be read by anyone interested in the past of one of today's most successful cities.

*Indiana State University, Terre Haute*  
Edward K. Spann


Back home again in Indiana is no song for John Bartlow Martin. Born in Ohio, reared in Indianapolis after 1919, Martin "escaped" in 1939 to Chicago. From there the crusading liberal gained middling fame and moderate fortune in magazine and book writing, off-camera politics, and diplomacy (ambassador to the Dominican Republican from 1962 to 1964).

In this his seventeenth book, written at age seventy, Martin sketches famous people and rehashes old headlines punctuated with sermons on injustice, crime, greed, malfeasance, and lost opportunities in America. Brooding over his Indianapolis roots, Martin eschews gleaming candlelight for literary home movies of Depression poverty, ignorance, prejudice, narrowmindedness, even a Klan rally on Monument Circle (p. 18). An Indianapolis *Times* reporter at twenty-three, Martin disliked "Republican, conservative stodginess." His magazine life commenced with rewrites for the detective
SOUTH END OF PATTERSON’S MILL RACE, WITH GEISENDORFF’S WOOLEN MILL, A SAW MILL, AND THE NATIONAL ROAD BRIDGE, INDIANAPOLIS, 1855. DRAWN BY CHRISTIAN SCHRADER C. 1900.

 Courtesy Christian Schrader Drawings, Indiana Division, Indiana State Library, Indianapolis.
pulps, superseded by more redeeming themes for *Living Romances*, *Harper's*, *Outdoor Life*, and *Esquire*.

In an article for *Harper's* in 1944 Martin found Muncie, Indiana, "a three-shift war-plant boomtown, with all its irritations and wrenching change, all its crowded raw rough living, all the influx of hillbillies from Kentucky, all the misgivings about the future" (p. 44).

His 1946 book, *Indiana: An Interpretation*, touched the customary Carmichael-Dreiser-Porter-Riley bases but strayed into left field with appreciation of Eugene V. Debs. "That," Martin says, "may explain why the conservative booksellers of Indianapolis did little to sell the book" (p. 49).

Still Martin gave America important years of high-quality journalistic sociology: about union violence in Peoria for *Reader's Digest*; shameful secrets behind a mine disaster for *Harper's*; studies of crime, racial segregation, prisons, the mentally ill, the courts, television, and politics for such magazines as *Life*, *Look*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Collier's*, and *Atlantic*.

Political leg work led Martin from Mayor Richard J. Daley and Governor Adlai Stevenson to the Kennedy clan. He assisted the Stevenson, Jack and Bobby Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, and Hubert Humphrey presidential campaigns as speech writer, adviser, and advance man. X-ray glimpses of those campaigns and sketches of the principals make memorable reading now. Martin wandered Indiana with Bobby's 1968 presidential primary road show, finding "backlash factory cities" like Elwood, Marion, and Kokomo consisting of "workers who had come to Indiana from Kentucky and Tennessee to work in war industry and stayed on, red-necks and Klansmen" (p. 288). Martin contends that when Bobby spoke of Appalachia, starving Indians, and jobless blacks, "half the Hoosiers didn't have any idea what he was talking about" (p. 296).

Martin remains hopeful for the nation he loves, having found "much that was wrong, but never doubting it could be made better" with proper leadership (p. 212). For Indiana, he ventures no forecast at all.

*Lafayette, Ind.*

Robert C. Kriebel


This pictorial history of the three cathedrals that are intimately related to the history of the Archdiocese of Indianapolis was published to commemorate the recently completed renovation of Saints Peter and Paul Cathedral. In a brief but interesting account Professor James J. Divita intertwines the history of the diocese