

pulps, superseded by more redeeming themes for *Living Romances*, *Harper's*, *Outdoor Life*, and *Esquire*.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

*Indianapolis Cathedral: A Construction History of Our Three Mother Churches.* By James J. Divita. (Indianapolis: The Catholic Archdiocese, 1986. Pp. 74. Illustrations, map. Paperbound, \$8.00, plus \$2.50 postage.)

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

with the story of the construction of its three cathedrals. Beginning with the establishment of the first Indiana diocese in Vincennes and the construction of its cathedral, St. Francis Xavier, Divita traces the unofficial transfer of the seat to Indianapolis and the eventual dedication of St. John's "Cathedral" in 1871. Although never recognized as the diocesan cathedral, this eclectic structure served as such until the 1890s. In that decade Bishop Francis Chatard determined to construct a new cathedral at 14th and Meridian in the growing residential area north of the Circle.

The most interesting part of Divita's history deals with the construction of Saints Peter and Paul Cathedral. The American Catholic hierarchy of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were builders who not only cared for their flocks but raised cathedrals in the tradition of medieval bishops, albeit on a smaller scale. Such a man was Bishop Chatard. Divita entices the reader with a brief insight into Chatard's character, his devotion to the papacy, and his plans for a cathedral designed by James Renwick, Jr., in the style of St. John Lateran, the great basilica in Rome. Renwick and his nephew, W. W. Renwick, architects of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York, proved worthy of Chatard's trust. The firm employed the best artists of the day to complete the interior of the structure. Interestingly Chatard conceived the project and hired the Renwicks prior to receiving official approval for the transfer of the diocesan seat from Vincennes to Indianapolis. Unfortunately Divita does not explore this question, but one may surmise the bishop felt the need to begin construction of a great church in order to facilitate the long-delayed action from Rome. Papal approval for the transfer finally came in 1898. Although the facade remained unfinished at the time of the dedication of the cathedral in 1906, W. W. Renwick considered the structure as one of his masterpieces.

The recent renovation of Saints Peter and Paul is a worthwhile study of accommodation between the traditional-minded forces and the advocates of liturgical change. The excellent selection of photographs and the quality of the printing enrich Divita's study. Indeed, there is a fertile field for the writing of the biographies of other American cathedrals.

*Saint Mary's College, Notre Dame, Ind.*

Charles Poinsett

*A Guide to Manuscript Collections of the Indiana Historical Society and Indiana State Library.* By Eric Pumroy, with Paul Brockman. (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1986. Pp. xviii, 513. Index. \$25.00.)

The Indiana State Library and the Indiana Historical Society Library have had a long and compatible relationship dating from the 1830s. This publication is the most recent example and proof