from a previous edition of the handbook and tacked on to the newer one. It does not help to state that many of the books on the earlier bibliography are out of print or available only at libraries, and a few are being reprinted by Indiana University Press (p. 183). The individual entries should have been checked and included in a single revised bibliography, thus eliminating the repetition and simplifying the usage. The books and periodicals should also have been separated. Within each of those two categories, it would be helpful if the materials were grouped, not only by author, but by topic, or in chapter-by-chapter sequence. (Certainly, there is no place for incomplete bibliographical entries in a professional publication. Citing a book only by author, title, and year of publication is simply not acceptable.) Probably the most valuable part of the “Sources” section is that which includes information on the Indiana Historical Bureau, the Indiana Historical Society, the Indiana State Library, the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC), and other long-recognized, valuable resources for studying and teaching Indiana history (pp. 187-88).

This reviewer has come to expect a wide variation in the quality of material that is produced by the departments of education in the fifty states. Where specialists are employed, particularly in the preliminary and final stages of production, more polished publications are the result. The necessity for a polished product, however, is not always felt. Such must have been the case in this instance. In its own way, this publication meets the purpose for which it was written—it provides a brief history of Indiana for secondary teachers. One hopes that secondary teachers will use it as a springboard for further study of their state.

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Hail Purdue by John Norberg is a handsome 240-page history of the Purdue University bands from 1886 to 1986. In that first century of Purdue bands’ existence only three men served as directors of the department: Paul Spotts Emrick, 1904–1954; Al G. Wright, 1954–1981; and J. Richard Dunscomb, 1981–. Each of the first three chapters records the activities and emphasis of the band program under one of these three (Emrick, military style; Wright, showmanship; and Dunscomb, jazz) together with their
backgrounds, leadership qualities, and personalities as revealed in quoted statements and anecdotes obtained from band alumni.

A chapter is devoted to the introduction and evolving role of women in the Purdue band program, from the first baton twirling majorette to the Golden Girls backed by a troop of twirlers and ranks of flag carriers. Another chapter tells of securing the "world's largest bass drum," its use in parades and football shows, and its mysterious disappearances. The travels of the Purdue "All-American Bands" to football games, the Indianapolis 500, civic ceremonies, and to foreign countries are described by Norberg and alumni.

There is, however, little mention of the bands' repertory other than references to frequent playing of "Hail, Hail to Old Purdue" and John Philip Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever" and a listing of pieces by recognized composers who had been commissioned by Wright to write them. The text contains needless and annoying repetitions. For example: "Emrick was strict, but the band loved him" occurs on pages 22, 26, 32, and 48; and a comment that Purdue did not have a school of music pops up on pages 5, 20, 55, 77, 108 (twice), 109, 114, 118, and 119.

The book closes with an alphabetical list of more than eight thousand persons who have been members of the Purdue bands or auxiliary groups. The volume is profusely illustrated with 114 excellent photographs in color and 285 in black and white. On the whole the gathering and publication, in an attractive format, of so much information about the Purdue bands is a worthy and welcome contribution to Indiana history.

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Peter S. Onuf's 1987 work Statehood and Union: A History of the Northwest Ordinance deals with some of the most important political and symbolic issues of the early American republic. Along with Thomas Slaughter and Andrew Cayton, Onuf is one of several early national historians who has studied the strained relationship between America's seacoast communities and its quickly developing frontier settlements. Onuf's earlier works emphasize the interaction between frontier desires for local rule and national efforts to create a unified and legitimatized system. This process allowed recognition of some frontier governments, including Vermont, but not other self-defined societies. His study of the Northwest Ordinance brings this research to the Northwest Territory.