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.
Onuf places great importance upon the process that assigned the future northwestern states their boundaries. The Ordinance and Congress imposed shapes and self-images for each new community. These boundaries created specific political universes, and thus brought diverse groups of frontiersmen into conflict or cooperation. The size and number of northwestern territories reflected both sectional competition between North and South, and the eastern goal of creating stable, populous frontier states that would not be numerous enough to dominate the national government. Since Congress itself created the boundaries, and later revised several, northwesterners could not feel as strongly committed to states' rights or local government as their southern counterparts.

Onuf also emphasizes the degree to which settlers saw the Ordinance as an immutable form of higher law, similar to the Constitution. Many pioneers resented the temporary loss of their full political rights, and looked to the Ordinance process to guarantee future self-government. Yet Congress could and did change its terms. Northwest political groups also tried to change the Ordinance, seeking favorable new boundaries or different statehood procedures. The slavery issue focused heavily upon the Ordinance. Many settlers in Indiana and Illinois hoped that adopting a slavery system would stimulate rapid settlement. Others opposed these people and referred to the enduring Ordinance to bolster antislavery arguments. Both Indiana and Illinois eventually rejected formal slavery. Onuf suggests that the framers of the Ordinance worried more about boundaries and governmental processes than about slavery. Yet Civil War Unionists praised them as apostles of liberty.

Peter Onuf brings political and constitutional history together in Statehood and Union and illustrates the importance of the Ordinance in shaping the Northwest. His work should be read by all early national historians.

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“A city of rooted landmarks and changing faces,” M.W. Newman’s phrase in the foreword, gets at the essence of this large volume. The book addresses those who would like to know more about their city and suggests a series of driving tours through its neighborhoods. Each of the fifteen chapters has two parts: a brief history