grant provisions of the Ordinance fell far short of the actual costs of operating schools, forcing the new states to work out their own approaches to general taxation for educational purposes.

Given the main theme, the essay by Peter Dobkin Hall is surely the gem of the collection. Hall manages to trace pre-1787 regional differences in attitudes about the proper relation between the state and private incorporation through the Northwest Ordinance and early Ohio law into the charters of two of the state's private colleges. He caps the journey with an analysis of how the fortunes of the two were shaped by the details of their incorporation. He does this with such economy and grace that his essay alone is worth the modest price of the volume.

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The Architecture of Migration is both an extension and a modification of the author's 1977 monograph on The Log Architecture of Ohio. Hutslar, curator of history with the Ohio Historical Society, has used the intervening ten years to gather and interpret new information on log buildings and their construction. His new book adds a significant chapter to an understanding of Old Northwest practices.

Hutslar focuses on log construction practices in the southern half of Ohio between 1775 and 1825. His central thesis is that building forms, designs, and techniques are the result of particular environmental, economic, occupational, and cultural influences. The study begins with a mining of travelers' sketches, missionary reports, and other published works to detail the log building practices of Indians, frontiersmen, trappers and traders, and various militia groups. The lack of verifiable physical evidence and reliable accountings of constructions prior to the Indian wars prohibits positing many generalities on early origins. Hutslar draws upon his command of population movements and ethnic typologies, however, to suggest possible cross-cultural borrowings and to explain some of the descriptions of syncretic buildings described in early documentations. He demonstrates, for example, that Delaware Indians learned log construction practices through contact with Finnish, French, German, and Moravian Christian groups and then melded these new techniques to traditional long house and council house designs.
Hutslar devotes most of the text to the log dwellings built by the first waves of white settlers. Material and historical distinctions between cabins and houses guide much of this discussion. Builders erected cabins as temporary structures in frontier areas between the end of the Indian wars and the War of 1812. The structures were characterized by unhewn logs, ribbed and clapboarded roofs, and stick chimneys. Log houses were the more permanent structures associated with long-term settlement. They were built with hewn logs and display some of the marks of a settled population, including rafters and shingles, cellars, brick and stone chimneys, plastered walls, and glass windows. The log house is Hutslar's specialty and the book's most detailed discussions center around the more than four hundred houses documented by the author. Chapters on construction time and cost, tools and materials, design, construction practices, and finishing and furnishings provide a holistic portrait of building patterns. The author's comprehensive knowledge is reflected in comments ranging from the appropriateness of different notching patterns according to the size of the logs to New World evolutions of the felling ax's design to provide more accurate felling strokes.

The overall excellent quality of *The Architecture of Migration* is marred only by a few stylistic shortcomings related to the reader's access to the close to two hundred fifty photographs, drawings, and other visual materials. The illustrations are gathered in six groups spaced throughout the text and thus are not immediately tied to specific arguments. This printing compromise is not balanced by a sufficient amount of textual references to the relevant photographs. Further, the only index to the illustrations is based on the geographic locations of the depicted structures, thus benefiting the county historian more than any other group of readers. Apart from these stylistic problems and a few questionable generalizations on ethnic design differences based on still-limited data, this book is an apt testimony to Hutslar's extensive knowledge and long study of Ohio's log buildings.

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Since at least the days of Frederick Jackson Turner nearly a century ago, many American historians have found it useful to think of the United States as breaking into a series of "regions" or "sections." This collection of twelve essays and a general introduc-