to be followed for each tour, and descriptions of items along the way provide explicit information concerning how to locate the sites. With minor exceptions interstate highways are avoided. Tours may begin at any point on the circle, hence may be completed in segments according to personal interest and convenience.

*Indiana: A New Historical Guide* is indeed a *new* and not a *revised* version of its ancestor. The authors wisely omitted items about motels, restaurants, and other public conveniences, noting that this information is constantly changing and is now easily available from other current sources. A concise history of Indiana, stressing leading trends and highlights, would probably have been more useful to most users of the new Guide than the space given to historical material on and the present status of the “lead cities,” but this is a moot point. Anticipating disagreement about some statements, the authors appropriately ask “to be informed of possible errors and sources to correct them” (p. ix). Since the sources on which this volume is based often differ concerning the facts for many items, occasional errors are almost inevitable. It is to be expected that some users will wonder why certain sites are included and other sites excluded. Doubtless some misjudgments have been made in this regard, but a modern Solomon could not have made more than two thousand selections with complete consistency. All such comments aside, here is a thoughtfully organized, carefully researched and written, very informative Guide to Indiana’s historical sites as of the late 1980s. The Indiana Historical Society and the authors merit commendation for having performed an extremely difficult task in a quite creditable manner.

DONALD F. CARMONY is professor emeritus of history, Indiana University, Bloomington.


It has taken nearly forty years for this revised Indiana University master’s thesis to receive its well-deserved publication. Editor Eberhard Reichmann exercised a light hand with textual revisions but contributed a rich spectrum of illustrations that add greatly to the book.

The work does show some of the shortcomings of its time. The top-down perspective predominates, and the Vereinsdeutsche and the liberal freethinker elite often overshadow the more numerous Kirchendeutsche and those of lower occupational status. Still, like only a few leading 1950s scholars, Probst supplements this elite
INTERSECTION OF EAST AND NEW YORK STREETS,
INDIANAPOLIS, 1893

perspective with information drawn from both published and manuscript United States census sources to profile the size, regional origins, and occupational makeup of the Indianapolis German community across the second half of the nineteenth century. He also makes a brief excursion into oral history, interviewing five of the community's patriarchs (though ages for four of them are not given). Other important sources include German and English language newspapers and Festschriften and unpublished records of fraternal organizations, churches, and the like.

A more active editorial hand could have prevented several sins of commission and omission. The section on Civil War politics is particularly outdated. If Indianapolis Germans were mostly Republican as asserted, they stood in contrast to Germans in the rest of the state. In fact, it remains questionable how far such support extended beyond the freethinker community. The one Lutheran body cited as endorsing Abraham Lincoln also supported prohibition, hardly a sign of typicality. One of the most serious omissions is the remarkable bilingual elementary school system in Indianapolis, which rates only a couple of paragraphs since the Probst thesis predates the important work by Frances H. Ellis published in this journal. Unfortunately, the informatively annotated bibliography was left virtually unchanged. Here especially it would have been helpful to have an update on the progress of Indianapolis German studies in the ensuing decades. Local readers will delight in the appended membership lists of four of the most prestigious Vereine, a veritable Who's Who of German Indianapolis around 1900. For outsiders, it would be interesting to know where among the numerous members of this distinguished Indianapolis family author Kurt Vonnegut fits.

In summary, this volume is a solid, welcome addition to the literature; it can provide a firm foundation upon which to build a comprehensive study of Indianapolis Germans that still needs to be written.

WALTER D. KAMPHOEFNER, associate professor of history, Texas A&M University, College Station, authored The Westfalians: From Germany to Missouri (Princeton, 1987). An anthology of immigrant letters that he coedited, Briefe aus Amerika (Munich, 1988), is being translated for English publication with support from the National Endowment for the Humanities.


One transportation phenomenon during the past half-century has been the massive reduction in numbers of active railroad sta-