

torical writing, there are no essays here on economic, cultural, or intellectual history. There is mostly silence about the rise of corporate business and the power of American nationalism. The editor and some of the essayists are uncomfortably aware that the new history has not produced a new synthesis. There are a couple of gestures toward such a synthesis here: Sean Wilentz suggests the importance of the "market revolution" for antebellum America; Foner proposes "the centrality of slavery to the course of nineteenth-century American history" (p. 78). But this book's strength is the summary of fragmented literatures, not new interpretation.

For all its virtues, *The New American History* leaves the reader with an uneasy feeling. The authors, all fine historians, rightly will not accept a progressive interpretation of American history, in which things are inevitably getting better. But, ironically, they have contributed to a progressive view of American historiography, in which the "new" historians have necessarily surpassed the work of the old. Twenty years from now it will be interesting to see what the authors of *The New, New American History* make of the scholarship so effectively summed up in this helpful book.

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Atlas of American Indian Affairs. By Francis Paul Prucha. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1990. Pp. [x], 191. Maps, tables, notes and references, index. \$47.50.)

Francis Paul Prucha's *Atlas of American Indian Affairs* is a grand slam in the arena of reference works. Hours of fascination await curious students, while researchers will find the atlas invaluable for corroborating data.

The atlas is unique. Statistical data are presented through a series of 109 excellent maps that visually and spatially depict United States Indian policy. Succinct introductions, along with detailed explanatory notes and references, provide the only orientation to the wealth of information in the maps. Contents include culture and tribal areas, Native American populations (including Alaska), land cessions, reservations, government schools and hospitals, United States military posts, Indian Territory (Oklahoma), and special interest historic events. A series of maps about the history of post-Civil War Indian wars by cartographer Rafael D. Palacios strengthens the collection.

The atlas should sustain research interest and encourage further investigations. For example, Indiana historians, in tracing the shifts of Native American populations in the state and region, will observe remarkable growth from 125 in 1920 to 7,682 in 1980.

Why? Investigate further. The maps are meant to stimulate readers to question and to seek more information.

Although this reference tool will delight experts and specialists in Native American history, others may find it overwhelming, especially when they attempt to interpret those maps dealing with census enumeration of American Indians. At times, the data markers obscure and confuse. The notes and references on populations must be used along with the maps. Despite such minor problems, anyone interested in Native American people will not be disappointed with Prucha's *Atlas*. It is a valuable compendium of information and will prove an excellent, useful addition to private and public libraries.

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The European Journals of William Maclure. Edited by John S. Doskey. (Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1988. Pp. xlix, 815. Illustrations, notes, maps, appendixes, index. \$40.00.)

William Maclure made one of the first geological surveys in North America, crossing large tracts of the eastern United States to produce both commentary and geological map in 1809. This work and several papers influenced a generation of American geologists. Maclure was also a pioneer in attempts at educational reform in the United States. The editor of Maclure's journals notes in the preface that "few glimpses of Maclure's impact upon the development of American science have been seen up to the present" (p. xv) and that still fewer are available about his work in educational reform. The publication of his journals should stimulate renewed interest in Maclure and provide much needed insight into the development of his ideas, particularly in geology.

Between 1805 and 1815 and again from 1820 to 1825 Maclure traveled extensively in Europe. Throughout his travels he made careful notes about local geology while he collected rocks for schools and scientific institutions in the United States. His journals provide the opportunity to study the extent and detail of his observations and their relationship to ideas expressed in his papers. Carefully transcribed with attention to "translating" abbreviations and cryptic comments into smooth and readable text, the journals give vivid impressions of the countryside, the people, the social structure, the education, and the politics of many of the places Maclure visited, as well as the geology. Extensive annotations give the reader a clear understanding of what Maclure saw and experienced. Twenty-six appendixes include materials ranging from brief notes found at the beginning or end of some of the jour-