

it to say that he touches on the major topics that one would expect: infrastructure and transportation developments; urban politics, especially the declining influence of parties; changing patterns of retailing and manufacturing; neighborhood revitalization (or its absence); metropolitan finance; and public-private partnerships for urban advancement (new jargon, as Teaford correctly notes, for an old activity).

One need not live in the cities on which Teaford focuses in order to profit from this study. His themes are large ones, and few metropolitan residents will fail to find here topics and examples that resonate with their own experiences. (It is, for example, difficult for someone who has lived in Indianapolis during the past fifteen or twenty years not to experience a shock of recognition when encountering a chapter entitled "Messiah Mayors and the Gospel of Urban Hype.") Urban historians will want to be familiar with this book; college and university libraries where urban history or urban planning are taught will want to add it to their collections; and professional city planners and promoters will find here a perspective that should moderate their more extravagant projections and promises.

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Sense of Place: American Regional Cultures. Edited by Barbara Allen and Thomas J. Schlereth. (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1990. Pp. 213. Maps, illustrations, notes. \$28.00.)

Sense of Place is a readable collection of essays dealing with regional consciousness in the United States. In her introduction coeditor Barbara Allen succinctly surveys regional American folk culture studies, and in his concluding essay coeditor Thomas J. Schlereth places regional studies within the broader context of American culture studies. In some ways Schlereth's essay serves as a better introduction than a conclusion, for he identifies common concerns, such as violence, in the essays; and he observes that several of the essayists "are more interested in defining regional consciousness than regional culture" (p. 170).

In an excellent lead essay dealing with European-American traditions of the American West, Barre Toelken has important things to say about the relation of folklore and history. Through the examination of a widespread legend, he aptly shows that vernacular expressions may be more important to an understanding of a region than written documents and concludes that "any historical or cultural analysis which leaves out the vernacular material

will simply provide an inaccurate, incomplete account of cultural reality" (p. 27).

Citing oral and written tornado "stories" from the Midwest, Larry Danielson illustrates the impact of weather on the development of regional consciousness. While Danielson identifies common qualities in tornado narratives from a broad geographical area, Mary Hufford focuses on a traditional boat used for duck hunting in the Pine Barrens of southern New Jersey; and in her intensive study she deals as much with traditions of family, gender, and occupation as with traditions of a region, showing clearly the symbiotic relations of various folk groups within a regional context.

Erika Brady's contribution on trapping and regional identity in the Missouri Ozarks is similar to Hufford's essay in that it deals with a hunting/trapping tradition; however, Brady deals more with historical and political contexts than with a particular traditional artifact that can be identified as regional. Some of the same kinds of familial relations are suggested by both authors, though, and Brady echoes common regional themes in the essays: desire for autonomy and aversion to outsiders' interference. Barbara Allen, in "The Genealogical Landscape and the Southern Sense of Place," also successfully ties family to region in developing the southern sense of place.

Polly Stewart does a good job of establishing Maryland's Eastern Shore as a folk region and in analyzing her material makes good use of Bill Jansen's esoteric-exoteric factor in folklore; however, in discussing historical narratives of a lynching, she sloughs off the comparative method. On the other hand, Richard Myer, in his excellent essay, "Image and Identity in Oregon's Pioneer Cemeteries," examines common Victorian gravestone iconography before concentrating on unique motifs and epitaphs dealing with westward migration and pioneer life on Oregon gravestones.

John M. Coggeshall's essay on Egypt, in southern Illinois, demonstrates that much of what has been considered regional folklore is actually ethnic folklore, and he also shows that a common occupation, mining, can help bring diverse ethnic groups together. His emphasis, though, leans toward ethnic diversity rather than regional identity shared through common traditions such as regional speech and local legends.

Charles A. Martin, in "Creative Constraints in the Folk Arts of Appalachia," and William E. Lightfoot, in "A Regional Music Style: The Legacy of Arnold Shultz," are interested in the relationship between artist and cultural context. Lightfoot's essay is a model for regional folklore studies. He traces the development of a particular regional trait, Travis picking, within the context of the historic, physiographic, cultural, and socioeconomic regional forces that shaped this regional musical style.

Schlereth points out that "area studies (national and regional) are usually done best not in a historical or geographical vacuum, but in a cross-cultural and comparative perspective" (p. 168). Some of the essays in the collection would have benefited from a comparative perspective by first acknowledging similarities in folk cultures before enumerating regional differences, but on the whole this book is an important contribution to the study of regional cultures. Any collection of essays by eleven different writers will suffer some of the same problems of inconsistency in orientation as well as in style, but these are minor problems in this useful anthology.

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From Sea Charts to Satellite Images: Interpreting North American History through Maps. Edited by David Buisseret. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1990. Pp. xvi, 324. Bibliographies, illustrations, maps, appendix, index. Paperbound, \$24.95.)

This book stems from two summer institutes funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities at the Newberry Library in Chicago to help history professors learn how to use maps as documents rather than as mere illustrations in their teaching and research. Nine contributors have written twelve substantive chapters. Each chapter has an essay describing a particular type of map and a set of selected maps with commentaries; but the maps are segregated at the end of each chapter, and the necessity of constantly flipping back and forth between text and maps becomes tiresome.

The idea of matching old and more recent maps has intriguing possibilities that some authors exploit nicely. Because some of the matches require careful study, however, comparison is not facilitated when identifying letters on the maps do not correlate with those in the text (p. 151) or when they have been left off the map completely (p. 253).

Some authors understood the necessity of using only excerpts of large maps, of zooming in for close-ups so to speak. Far too many of the maps, however, have been reduced so much that they are virtually illegible even under magnification, and half-tone printing does not permit as much magnification as many of the maps require.