
Review Notices

The German-Language Press in Indiana: A Bibliography. Compiled by James P. Ziegler. (Indianapolis: Max Kade German-American Center, Indiana University–Purdue University at Indianapolis, and Indiana German Heritage Society, Inc., 1994. Pp. vii, 61. Map, appendices, illustrations, bibliography, indices. Paperbound, \$12.80, plus \$1.75 shipping. Order from NCSA Literatur, 430 S. Kelp Grove Rd., Nashville, IN 47448.) Scholars of journalism and anyone interested in primary-source research into Germans in Indiana will welcome James P. Ziegler's publication. He has produced a well-annotated listing of more than two hundred German language newspapers and periodicals published in Indiana. The bibliography is organized by county and city; each listing provides dates of publication, frequency of publication, names of publishers, changes in title, and the names of the research collections that hold the papers. A map of Indiana counties highlights those that had German language publications. Appendices include selected articles from various newspapers and examples of mastheads. *Dawn E. Bakken, Indiana University, Bloomington.*

Finding the Grain: Pioneer German Journals and Letters From Dubois County, Indiana. Edited by Norbert Krapf. Revised and expanded edition. (Indianapolis: Max Kade German-American Center, Indiana University–Purdue University at Indianapolis, and Indiana German Heritage Society, with Dubois County Historical Society, 1996. Pp. xxii, 281. Illustrations, notes, map, bibliography. Paperbound, \$18.00, plus \$3.00 shipping. Order from NCSA Literatur, 430 S. Kelp Grove Rd., Nashville, IN 47448.) Norbert Krapf has substantially expanded a twenty-year-old collection of documents relating to the early German-American settlement of Indiana. A particularly important addition to the collection is a series of letters, dating from the 1830s through the 1850s, written by Catholic missionary priest Joseph Kundek. Kundek's letters reveal the extensive travel and enormous work load required of early missionaries and also provide considerable insight into anti-Catholic prejudice. All the documents have thorough introductions and annotations. Historians both of early midwestern religion and immigration will be grateful for the texts made available in this volume. *Dawn E. Bakken, Indiana University, Bloomington.*

How Soldiers Were Made; or The War as I Saw It under Buell, Rosecrans, Thomas, Grant and Sherman. By Benjamin F. Scribner. (New Albany, Ind., 1887; reprinted, Huntington, W.Va.: Blue Acorn

Press, 1995. Pp. 316. Illustrations, index. \$27.50.) Not an officer's account of the Civil War based on official documents nor yet the common soldier's story of the tedium and routine of daily camp life, Benjamin F. Scribner's memoir is, as he admits, personal, introspective, emotional, and subjective. It is the war as he saw it from his rank, command, and location. A respected resident of New Albany, Indiana, when the Civil War began, Scribner served during the conflict as colonel of the 38th Indiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment and as a brigade commander in the 1st Division, 14th Corps, Army of the Cumberland. He fought at Stones River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, and Kennesaw Mountain before his health broke during the Atlanta campaign. Astute, articulate, intuitive, Scribner describes the obscenities of war; plumbs the personalities of those with whom he served; "deals with such experiences as soldiers talk about when they meet each other at their re-unions and camp-fires" (p. [4]); and, most tellingly, recognizes the changes effected by the war as "soldiers were made" and as the South slowly crumbled. "The influence of the women of the South upon public opinion was paramount," he wrote. "The bitterness of the Southern woman will be the last to yield" (pp. 132, 133). Of his fellow Hoosiers Scribner observed, "Had it been told my men in the beginning that colored soldiers would be employed, that slaves would be taken as contraband of war, or that their freedom would be proclaimed, there would have been but few who would have enlisted at the time," but as the war progressed, there were but few who would have refused to admit "the necessity of the changes in policy" (pp. 131-32). Long out of print, Scribner's memoir deserves more recognition than it has heretofore been accorded. Blue Acorn Press is to be commended for this reprint edition. Order from Blue Acorn Press, Box 2684, Huntington, WV 25726. *Lorna Lutes Sylvester, Indiana University, Bloomington.*

Ohio's Railway Age in Postcards. By H. Roger Grant. (Akron, Ohio: University of Akron Press, 1996. Pp. x, 203. Illustrations, map, notes, index. \$32.95.) Noting that "railroad activity peaked when picture postcards were in vogue" (p. ix), prolific author and transportation historian H. Roger Grant documents the history of the railroad in Ohio as seen through the postcard. After a succinct introduction to the history of railroads in the state, Grant introduces over 150 postcards of depots, locomotives, rail yards, train wrecks, railroad employees, and train passengers, annotating each with informative captions. This small, well-produced book will appeal to train aficionados, postcard collectors, and students of Ohio history. *Dawn E. Bakken, Indiana University, Bloomington.*

Ohio Place Names. By Larry L. Miller. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1996. Pp. xiii, 286. \$25.95.) Following closely on the heels of Ronald L. Baker's *From Needmore to Prosperity: Hoosier Place Names in Folklore and History* (1995), Miller's book covering more than 2,500 Ohio places will appeal to the same audience. Historians will appreciate the detailed research involved in discovering the sources for town names. Collectors of quirky place names will appreciate such entries as Bird's Run, Center of the World, and Tick Ridge. Sometimes the history of the name is as interesting as the name itself: Empire began as Stumptown "after a notable stand of trees was cut down" (p. 74), then became Shanghai after the same-named breed of chicken was introduced, then was renamed Olive City for the daughter of a town founder, and finally was renamed again for a sewer pipe company. But the best name, and best story, may be the town of Knockemstiff, probably so called for its homegrown moonshine. *Dawn E. Bakken, Indiana University, Bloomington.*

The Orphan Trains. By Annette R. Fry. (New York: Silver Burdett Press, 1994. Pp. 96. Illustrations, notes, appendices, bibliography, index. \$14.95.) From the 1830s until the beginning of the Great Depression, tens of thousands of children, some orphaned and others from destitute families, left the crowded cities of the East for the farms and towns of the Midwest. The orphan trains were long-running social welfare experiments that have recently become known again through Marilyn Holt's book *The Orphan Trains* (1992) and a 1995 PBS documentary of the same name. Fry's book tells the same story for young readers. She makes good use of illustrations and stories of individual children to help bring the experiences of the train riders alive for her audience. The book also contains suggestions for further reading. *Dawn E. Bakken, Indiana University, Bloomington.*

Erratum

In the December, 1996, issue the source notes for figures 2 and 3 on page 308 were switched. The note for figure 2 should read, "Sample from U.S., Fourteenth Census, 1920, Population Schedules for Delaware County, Indiana." The note for figure 3 should read, "U.S. *Fourteenth Census, 1920: Vol. II, Population*, 636-40.