

The number of Columbus residents who were abolitionists was very small, but Cole conducts distinctive research in this area, offering a detailed analysis of the antislavery issue's influence on politics in Columbus and the state of Ohio.

Indiana readers will note many similarities between the pioneer period in their own state and that of their Ohio neighbor: both were settled by westward migration on the Ohio River; both established early capitals in the southern part of their territory; and later both chose a more central location for their state's capital city. Cole's use of the term "fragile capital" reflects the political compromises required to create a new city for the state capital and the turbulent changes in the pioneer period that threatened its permanence.

This book should be attractive to the general public as well as professional historians. Teachers and librarians seeking a reference on early nineteenth-century life in what was then considered "the west" will appreciate Cole's in-depth descriptions of specific areas as well as his more general discussions. Cole's work reflects an extended period of research and will be appreciated by lay readers as much as by professional historians.

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Midwestern Landscape Architecture. Edited by William H. Tishler. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 2000. Pp. ix, 256. Illustrations, notes, maps, figures, index. \$37.50.)

Have you ever driven the leafy boulevard, Fall Creek Parkway, along the White River as it winds its way through downtown Indianapolis? Or maybe you enjoy quiet pastimes or ball games in the park and parkway systems of Indianapolis, South Bend, or Fort Wayne? Did you attend or have you visited Indiana University in Bloomington and strolled through Dunn's Woods, admiring the forested setting of the Old Crescent historic district? If you have enjoyed any of these places, then you have experienced the work of pioneers in the practice of landscape architecture in the Midwest: George Edward Kessler designed the park and parkway systems of the three Indiana cities, and the Olmsted Brothers firm was responsible for the campus development of the 1930s that adjoins the Old Crescent. Percival Gallagher, the Olmsted Brothers designer responsible for the firm's work at Indiana University, single-handedly saved Dunn's Woods from development! Kessler, the senior Olmsted, and the Olmsted Brothers are included in *Midwestern Landscape Architecture*, edited by William H. Tishler, who is a member of the department of landscape architecture at the University of Wisconsin.

This book is a scholarly collection of profiles of the careers of pioneers in landscape architecture in the Midwest states of Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, with references to the practitioners' projects in Indiana. The thirteen profiles present the careers of eleven landscape architects (two of them women), one architect, and a horticulturalist.

The careers of these professionals are presented by a talented group of scholars, including eight faculty members and administrators in landscape architecture, a preservation planner, two editors of scholarly publications in landscape architecture history, an architect, a landscape architect, and a landscape historian. They have meticulously researched biographies, professional careers, and projects. They have become the "alter-egos" of these gallant crusaders for appreciation of the midwestern landscape and its natural heritage.

While most of the practitioners included in this book are not widely known (Frederick Law Olmsted and Jens Jensen are the exceptions), the authors want to introduce them to a broad readership. Their work spans the 130-year period between 1852—the beginning of the career of Adolph Strauch, the "Father" of Cincinnati's Spring Grove Cemetery—and the death of Michigan landscape architect and conservationist Genevieve Gillette in 1986. Each chapter summarizes an individual's role in midwestern landscape architecture, offers biographical highlights, discusses key innovative projects, assesses contributions to the profession of landscape architecture, and notes the extent of recognition of his or her work by peers, professional organizations, and clients. The chapters are filled with plan drawings, photos, correspondence, and interviews with colleagues, mentors, and family members. Many charming anecdotes are included, not only in the chapter text, but also in extensive footnotes.

The impact of these professionals is staggering. They provided innovative ideas in the design of cemeteries, parks, playgrounds, parkways, and park systems (for cities, regions, and states), residential subdivisions, and residential gardens. This book promotes interest in the protection of regional landscapes and opens the door for further research, as did Cynthia Zaitzevsky's *Frederick Law Olmsted and the Boston Park System* (1982). That publication stimulated the development of regional and national movements to protect and to restore the work of America's great park maker, Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. Might Professor Tishler and his colleagues have a similar impact on behalf of the Midwest landscape?

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