was as efficient or as free from political influence as during the administration of President Roosevelt.” After an investigation of candidates (Wilson, Roosevelt and Taft) and of platforms during the campaign of 1912, the friends of civil service reform were able to say, “As to candidates the election of 1912 presents no issue for the friends of civil service reform” (Good Government, vol. XXIX, pp. 26, 144).

Mr. Foulke states as a characteristic of Mr. Swift that “he took great care to be sure of his facts” in speech and correspondence. But he was not infallible. He is quoted as saying: “Taft had abandoned Roosevelt’s policies and had gone completely over to the ways of Aldrich and Cannon (p. 88), and in regard to the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy that ‘Taft blundered from the beginning to the end.’” (p. 82). When Mr. Foulke says (p. 82) that “Gifford Pinchot who had been at the head of the Forestry Bureau but had been dismissed by Taft”, he might have added on behalf of the latter, “for insubordination.” At least, he should have recognized that the controversy had two sides.

Mr. Swift fought for his country in the Civil War; he fought for it in the eighteen eighties and nineties in the line of civil service reform; he fought for it during the World War by speaking and writing against the German threat and by serving as chairman of the District Conscription Board at Indianapolis; and after the war he struggled to educate his fellow citizens in the fundamentals of their constitutional background. It is a splendid record of service and sacrifice. All this the reader gets from Mr. Foulke’s biography. Compared with the glories and victories of these struggles any criticisms of the warrior and his good biographer, who was his comrade in most of them, are petty indeed. The biography is a valuable addition to the Indiana Historical Society’s Publications.

FRED E. BRENGLE


This bulletin is a report of an archaeological survey of the Whitewater Valley, Indiana, made by Frank M. Setzler in the summers of 1928 and 1929. The counties covered by this sur-
vey are Franklin, Union, Fayette, Wayne, and the southern part of Randolph.

The following is the list of prehistoric remains studied by Mr. Setzler in the Whitewater Valley:

Franklin County,—50 earth mounds, 29 of which had been destroyed, and 13 stone mounds.

Fayette County,—5 earth mounds, 2 earth mounds which had been destroyed, and 14 camp sites.

Union County,—14 earth mounds and a large village site.

Wayne County,—20 earth mounds, 7 destroyed mounds, 3 earthworks, and a gravel bank from which, by report, 30 skeletons had been removed several years ago.

Randolph County (Washington Township.),—3 large earth mounds.

Six mounds of the Whitewater group, three earth mounds and three stone mounds, were carefully excavated. All six are in Franklin County. “Mound Camp” was the first to be excavated. It is on the east side of the Whitewater about three miles below Brookville. It is situated on a second terrace about 75 feet above the river. River cutting and highway construction had removed over half this mound and the remnant was the part excavated for archaeological purposes. The human bones were so completely disarticulated that it was concluded that they represent reburials. Many broken artifacts indicate ceremonial breaking, a feature common in Hopewell mounds of Ohio.

The second excavation was that of the Stoops Mound. It is located on a high ridge 1½ miles west of Brookville. Under the center a burnt clay floor was found. No skeletal materials were found and but few artifacts. These consisted of slate gorgets, projectile point, slate celts, and a “laurel leaf” chalcedony blade. These finds furnish little basis for the identification of culture.

The other earth mound excavated was the Whitehead Mound near the Ohio-Indiana line, and in the drainage basin of the Great Miami River. Excavations of the mound yielded a group of three undisturbed skeletons, a group of two undisturbed skeletons, a reburial of three skeletons, one slate gor-
get, a celt blade, a broken gorget drilled, and many pieces of
broken pottery. Setzler deems the evidence too scanty to in-
dicate the culture of this mound. However, Shetrone in his
recently published book, "The Mound-Builders," places this
mound in the Adena culture of the Ohio area.

In the Precht stone mound a few bone fragments and no
artifacts were discovered. In the Pierson stone mound a
bundle reburial of a child was found. Several skulls and other
bones all badly broken were discovered. These indicated re-
burials. Among these broken bones were many artifacts con-
sisting of flint spawls, bone implements, arrowheads, and
pieces of pottery. In the C. B. Martin stone mound, small frag-
ments of bones were found and two crude slate celts. The
scant archaeological evidences in these three stone mounds
make it impossible to draw any conclusions.

Setzler believes that the archeological remains of the
Whitewater Valley indicate the Hopewell, Adena, and Fort
Ancient cultures of the Ohio area, but, he is careful to make no
definite conclusions until further studies can be made.

One of the many strong features of this report is the full
detailed description of the methods of excavation. In the years
since the first excavations in Indiana, hundreds of mounds
have been opened by amateur archaeologists and collectors;
and the careless work in large measure destroyed the scientific
value of the excavations. If all the mounds opened by the
amateurs had been carefully excavated and the skeletons and
other finds properly preserved, what a wealth of archaeological
material we would have in Indiana!

Excellent illustrations enhance the value of this bulletin.

FRED J. BREEZE

Excavation of Albee Mound, 1926-1927. By J. ARTHUR MC-
LEAN. Indiana Historical Bureau (Indiana History
85 (91-176).

This bulletin is the report of the thorough and scientific
excavation of a large mound known as the Albee Mound, near
Fairbanks in Sullivan County, Indiana. Its exact location is
the southeast corner of Section 6, T. 9 N., R. 10 W. It lies on
the edge of the upland and overlooks the broad valley of the
Wabash to the west.