

## Reviews and Notices

*Illinois Census Returns, 1810, 1818; Illinois Census Returns, 1820.* Edited by Margaret Cross Norton. Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, 1935, 1934. Pp. xxxii, 329; pp. iii, 466. \$2.50 per volume.

The first of these two volumes is Vol. XXIV and the second is Vol. XXVI of the *Collections* of the Illinois State Historical Library. In the "Statistical Series," the volumes are II and III, respectively. The second of the two volumes came from the press in 1934, the first in 1935. The volume most recently published presents the data gathered in the federal census of 1810 plus that compiled in the state census of 1818. The other volume presents the information gathered together by those who took the state census of 1820. Matter from the federal census of 1820 is used only by way of comparison or contrast in various instances. It is expected that the returns of the federal census of 1820 will "also be printed before many years."

The volume devoted to the census returns of 1810 and 1818 (XXIV of the *Collections*), includes an "Introduction" (pp. ix-xxii) which presents a brief history of census taking in Illinois. The data for 1810, occupies fifty-three pages (pp. 1-53). The returns for 1818 occupy one hundred fifty-five pages (pp. 55-210). An index for each census has been prepared and added to the census data (1910, pp. 213-224; 1918, pp. 225-329). In this volume three maps are reproduced from L. L. Emmerson, *Counties of Illinois*, showing county boundary lines for 1809, 1818, and 1819. A fourth map indicating the extent of settlement in 1818 is reproduced from S. J. Buck, *Illinois in 1818*.

The volume devoted to the data collected in the state census of 1820 (XXVI of the *Collections*) presents the matter county by county pertaining to the nineteen counties of Illinois at that time (pp. 1-360). The remainder of the book (pp. 363-466) presents a complete index of the names listed in the nineteen counties.

There can be no doubt as to the great value of such publications, and the Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library are to be highly commended for the undertaking as are also Miss Norton and her advisers. The information contained in the two volumes is valuable, as the editor states in

her "Introduction", not only because "the names of hundreds of pioneers otherwise forgotten" are preserved, but because a basis is provided "for studies in population movements in the United States". Since there is no more fascinating phase of American history than the movement of population, affecting old areas as well as new and tremendously influencing the trends and currents of the nation's development, the verdict of historical students in regard to the two volumes will certainly be highly favorable.

William O. Lynch.

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Dr. James A. Woodburn, Emeritus Professor of History at Indiana University and President Emeritus of the Indiana Historical Society is writing a comprehensive history of Indiana University. Graduated from the University in 1876 and for many years a Professor of History at the institution, Doctor Woodburn is unusually well qualified for the task on which he has been laboring for some time. The work will undoubtedly be a valuable one when published.

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The South Dakota Historical Society recently published the first issue of Volume I of the *South Dakota Historical Review*. This initial number (October, 1935) of a new historical quarterly, which it is hoped will have a long and useful life, contains a single article, "James (Scotty) Philip, 1858-1911", written by a nephew, George Philip, United States District Attorney for South Dakota. The article carries several excellent illustrations, one being an unusually fine picture in colors of a herd of "Scottish Highland Cattle" with mountains in the background.

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#### A LETTER TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor of *Indiana Magazine of History*:

Referring to your comments in the September, 1935, issue of *Indiana Magazine of History* (pp. 256-258) concerning my article "Wet Lands and the Hoosier Stereotype" (*Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, June, 1935), I should like to offer one or two points by way of explanation. The term "stereotype" is used in the article in the sense proposed by Mr. Walter Lippmann—a fixed mental pattern or image which may or may not be wholly in accord with the facts which it is supposed to represent. (This definition is based on Part III of *Public Opinion*, New York, 1922.) As a prevailing popular impression it may abuse the minds which entertain it and it may represent a gross mis-