

veyances, inventories, and records of purchases and sales, can learn much. As the author suggests (p. 7)—“Probably in no other type of plantation record can the scholar find such a variety of information on the prices of commodities and services.” Even general readers will grievously err if they give this volume but a passing notice because so large a portion of it is devoted to documents. It is a valuable, interesting book that can be highly recommended to both libraries and individuals.

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The Indiana unit of The Historical Records Survey, a nation-wide project directed by Dr. Luther H. Evans under the auspices of the Federal Government, has made a survey of the records of all Indiana Counties. Mr. Samuel J. Kagan has served as State Director for Indiana. The plan is to publish a volume devoted to the records of each of the counties of the state. The volume for *Marion County (Indianapolis)* is No. 49 of the Indiana series. It was recently published by the Indiana Historical Bureau. It is a book of two hundred nineteen pages, which may be purchased from the Bureau for \$2.00. There is a “Foreword” by Harry L. Hopkins and a “Preface” by Mr. Kagan. Great care has been exercised in the preparation of this volume of the “Inventory of the County Archives of Indiana”, and the State Government will do itself and the people of Indiana great credit if funds are provided for the publication of a similar volume for each of the remaining counties. It is impossible to outline the contents of the Marion County inventory so varied is the information presented, but the following paragraph from the “Foreword” will help readers to get an understanding of what the book is like:

The inventories produced by The Historical Records Survey attempt to do more than give merely a list of records—they attempt further to sketch in the historical background of the county or other unit of government, and to describe precisely and in detail the organs and functions of the government agencies whose records they list. The county, town and other local inventories for the entire country will when completed constitute an encyclopedia of local government as well as a bibliography of local archives.

In his article, “Recollection of Morgan’s Raid,” published in the June issue, Mr. Middleton Robertson commented on the losses of farmers by reason of horses being appropri-

ated by Confederates. The soldiers left behind worn out horses which farmers made use of after caring for them until they were fit for work. Then these horses that had been discarded were collected by agents of the Federal Government. Farmers later made a concerted effort to obtain compensation for the animals appropriated by Morgan's men, but according to Mr. Robertson the "claims were never allowed." Judge Lewis B. Ewbank of Indianapolis, in a letter to the editor, cites a monograph that he wrote and published in the *Indiana Historical Society Publications* (VII, 131-183) in which he furnished information relative to the settlement of most of the claims. In his account (p. 182), Judge Ewbank wrote:

The people along the line of the flight and pursuit [of Morgan's troops], who had been plundered by the invaders, and had then been compelled to furnish horses, food and forage to their pursuers, waited several years for compensation for their losses. At length in 1867, under a resolution of the General Assembly [of Indiana] a commission was appointed to pass on the claims, amounting to nearly half a million dollars. The State finally allowed and paid claims amounting to \$413,599.48, of which more than \$85,000 was paid for damages done and property taken in Washington county, including the sacking of Salem, and \$1,161.97 for military supplies requisitioned for the State and Federal troops in Marion county. In the meantime many of the losers had sold their claims at a heavy discount. After years of haggling the United States Government finally reimbursed the State in part.

After his attention was called to the above statement, Mr. Robertson, who lives at Deputy, Indiana, declared that he never heard of any such settlement, and added:

I do not believe that my brother or any of his neighbors received anything for their horses in question at any time. My theory is that many of the farmers dropped their claims when their first efforts were failures. There are only two men here [at Deputy now] whose fathers lost horses in the Morgan Raid and they are Dr. D. W. Robertson and his cousin, W. E. Robertson, and in both instances their evidence is negative. Both were about sixteen years of age at the time Judge Ewbank alleges the payments were made, and they have no recollection of any payment being made. . . .

The Old Northwest as the Keystone of the Arch of American Federal Union, with the sub-title "A Study in Commerce and Politics", was recently issued by the Principia Press of Bloomington, Indiana. This scholarly volume, a work of facts and interpretation, was written by Dr. Al-

bert L. Kohlmeier, head of the department of history at Indiana University. A review of this monograph will appear in our next issue.

The annual meeting of the American Historical Association is to be held in Chicago this year, the dates being December 28-31. The annual Indiana History Conference will meet in Indianapolis on December 9-10. A large number of Hoosiers interested in the history of Indiana will undoubtedly plan to attend the conference at Indianapolis, but, this year, there is a good opportunity for Indiana to be well represented at the Chicago meeting. Those who lay plans to attend both meetings will be well rewarded.