

this being the copy first read by Dr. Turner. In regard to this essay, there is a comparison of the several versions in the Appendix (pp. 275-292).

There is a "Bibliography of the Writings of Frederick Jackson Turner" (pp. 233-268), and a list of "References on the Life and Work of Frederick Jackson Turner" (pp. 269-272), both compiled by Everett E. Edwards. No efforts were spared to make the "Bibliography" complete. It is accompanied by a foreword from the compiler, reviews by Turner are included, and reviews of his writings are listed. The volume is provided with an "Index of Bibliography" and a "General Index."

The essay by Fulmer Mood, "Turner's Formative Period" (pp. 3-39), was prepared by Dr. Mood through the use of Wisconsin sources. He was a student of Turner at Harvard and is now on the staff of the History Department at the University of California. He has written simply and well of the early years at Wisconsin when Turner's conceptions of American history were being evolved. The story of the beginnings of Turner's teaching at Wisconsin in association with William F. Allen is charmingly told. The gradual development of the ideas embodied in "The Significance of the Frontier in American History" is skilfully traced, and attention is drawn to the nature of his new course, first offered in 1891-1892, that was to become the famous course, "The History of the West," beginning at Jamestown and Plymouth. Perhaps the only fault to be found with the account of Turner's early period is that it is too brief in relation to his work as a young university teacher, and, especially, in regard to his training at Johns Hopkins University. One must remember, of course, that the object of the volume is to provide a reprinting of the early writings and be thankful that the other good features were added.

WILLIAM O. LYNCH.

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*Isaac Franklin: Slave Trader and Planter of the Old South.*  
By Wendell Holmes Stephenson. Louisiana State  
University Press, University, Louisiana, 1938. Pp.  
xi, 368, illustrated, \$3.00.

This volume, of which the format is very attractive, includes an excellent biography of Isaac Franklin (pp. 11-120),

which is preceded by an "Introduction" of eight pages, and followed by two hundred seventeen pages of documents. The documents are published in two sets: "Conveyances and Inventories, 1835-1850"; and "Financial Records, 1845-1850." There is also an adequate bibliography and a well-prepared index.

The author and compiler of the book is a professor of history at Louisiana State University and the editor of the *Journal of Southern History*. For several years, he has devoted much time to southern history, and he has been very successful in his quest for sources relating to plantation life. The documents relating to Isaac Franklin are of unusual interest for the light that they throw on different phases of the plantation regime and slavery in the ante-bellum period of the South.

The biography of Franklin, trafficker in slaves and planter, though brief, is rich in content and written in well-chosen English. It reveals a keen understanding of southern history. A successful slave trader, Isaac Franklin, nevertheless, withdrew from this business before 1837 and devoted his later years to his planting interests. It was in 1839, after his slave trading days were in the past, that Franklin married the cultured daughter of a Presbyterian minister of Tennessee. He was then fifty years of age, and lived but seven years longer.

The documents included in Parts II and III of the book relate mainly to the period of Franklin's life that succeeded his slave trading years. For this reason, the biography deals rather fully with his traffic in slaves, and the narrative is based largely on other sources than the Franklin documents. Chapters III to IV, inclusive, "The Alexandria Establishment," "From Alexandria to Natches and New Orleans," "The Natches Trade," and "The New Orleans Market" furnish an illuminating and unique story of the slave trade and will be eagerly read by all students of the Old South. Chapters II and VII, dealing with "The Franklin Family" and "The Tennessee and Louisiana Plantations" are just as interesting though the ground broken is not so new.

The documents (pp. 123-339) are of especial interest to persons doing research in southern history, furnishing as they do the raw material from which history is constructed. All others who may have the patience to go over the con-

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.

WILLIAM O. LYNCH.

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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.

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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-