

made the man live again. He has recreated Owen as he was in his three periods. Often he was misunderstood and condemned because he was ahead of his age. As he labored in different fields, he was handicapped in some of them by the prejudices that his views evolved in others had produced against him. These phenomena of his life are brought out and his changing views and variety of labors are portrayed. Much spade-work was done and well done preliminary to the writing of this biography. In addition, the narrative is fine. The book makes fascinating reading. It will appeal to the general reading public. At the same time, since it is scholarly, well documented and accompanied by an extensive bibliography, it will find high favor with special students of history as well.

WILLIAM O. LYNCH

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*Camp Morton, 1861-1865: Indianapolis Prison Camp.* By Hattie Lou Winslow and Joseph R. H. Moore. Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, 1940. Pp. 156, illustrated, seventy-five cents.

This Study is No. 3 of the *Indiana Historical Society Publications*, XIII, comprising pages 227-383 of that volume. The seven chapters deal with Camp Morton mainly as one in which Confederate prisoners were cared for. In 1861, the Camp was used largely as a place for training Union soldiers, and, to this use, a chapter is given. No one can read the story of Camp Morton without being impressed with the many serious and multiplying problems that presented themselves to the various persons in charge of the Camp during the War. Housing, bedding, fuel, food, illness all furnished plenty of headaches to the officers. At the best, it would have been difficult to manage the Camp efficiently, but most of the time even the best of the executives assigned to duty worked under discouraging handicaps. The brightest days of the War for the prisoners at Camp Morton were during the regime of Col. Richard Owen in 1862. In the remaining years of the War, however, matters usually went from bad to worse. Much more could be told about this very interesting though very distressing bit of war-time history, but the story must be read to get the setting and the facts. If for no other reason, every northerner steeped in the traditions of the treatment of Union soldiers in Confederate prisons during the

Civil War should read this history of Camp Morton in order to learn that prisoners from Confederate as well as from Union armies suffered greatly. The story cannot be recommended as one to be read with enjoyment, but it can be highly praised as one to be read by those who like to know the truth even when it hurts.

W. O. L.

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*The Swiss in the United States* is the title of a little volume of one hundred fifty-three pages recently published at Madison, Wisconsin, by the Swiss-American Historical Society. The author of the book, Prof. John Paul von Gruening, is Vice President of the Society, and member of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin. The book is illustrated and supplied with a number of maps. The latter indicates the location and numbers of Swiss in the United States and in the states that contain the larger Swiss contingents. The first of the six chapters is devoted to tables of statistics and explanations, the next five to earlier and later Swiss settlements in the United States, and the sixth to "Swiss Spiritual Leadership" in this Country. In this chapter relating to "Switzerland's less tangible gifts to America," there are discussions of Colleges, Indian missions, and evidences of the transplanting of culture from the homeland. The book is the second in a series undertaken by the Swiss Historical Society, the first of which was *Prominent Americans of Swiss Origin* (1932). The series is under the editorship of the author of the second volume.