

areas of his own country, rose to such great fame in Mexico, became President of the United States, and was withal a most unique and attractive character, the volume should make a very wide appeal. Not only general readers will find it instructive and entertaining, but scholars will also find it useful because of the exhaustive research done by the author.

WILLIAM O. LYNCH

*Three Virginia Frontiers* by Thomas P. Abernethy of the University of Virginia is made up of three essays presented at the Louisiana State University in February of 1940. These essays constitute the Fourth Series of The Walter Lynwood Fleming Lectures in Southern History. The three titles of the Abernethy lectures are: "Tidewater," "Piedmont and Valley" and "Kentucky." This study of the early history of three geographic areas that were within the boundaries of Virginia until 1792, is marked by an attempt to give due emphasis to the different factors that shaped the life and institutions of each successive frontier. The author stresses especially "the conflict between European institutions and frontier conditions" in the three Virginia areas that developed successively. The first essay is confined to the Tidewater belt, the second includes not only the Piedmont Plateau but the Virginia portion of the Appalachian Valley, while the third covers not only Kentucky but the present West Virginia.

Virginia furnished a vast number of colonists to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Tennessee and a smaller though considerable number to the Lower South, but Professor Abernethy was not interested in the general westward movement from Virginia. His object was to present case histories of three successive frontiers that were actually a part of Virginia. He has held rigidly to his purpose with the result that we have a definite study of the operation of the forces that contributed to the outcome in the three selected areas. The facts and conditions discovered in connection with each of the three frontiers prove that the influences that shaped the civilization of each were complex. Conflicting interests were always present. People carried to each new area customs and traditions and were in each instance under legal restraints exercised by a distant gov-

ernment. Primitive conditions exercised an influence but such conditions disappeared in time and even when strongest did not always play the leading part. The essays are based on careful research, they are thought provoking and constitute a real contribution to an understanding as the historical development of frontier communities. The little volume is a publication of the Louisiana State University Press, University, Louisiana. It sells for \$1.50.

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“Divided Protestantism in a Midwest County: A Study in the Natural History of Organized Religion” is the title of an article by Anton T. Boisen published in *The Journal of Religion* (October, 1940), XX, 359-381. The “Midwest County” in which this short study centers is Monroe County, Indiana, of which Bloomington, the home of Indiana University, is the county seat. The article has been reprinted and separates may be obtained from *The Journal of Religion* (Chicago) or from the author through that periodical. The discussion of the topic is one in which a great many facts are presented, but it goes much beyond that. The brief study is characterized by analysis and comment of more than ordinary value. The discussion is sane, objective and also interesting. The article contains matter pertaining to the present day churches of Bloomington and the newer denominations of lesser folk are treated as well as the older well known denominations. No doubt, many of our readers would enjoy this brief study.

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*Corrections:*

In the introductory comment preceding the “Letters to William R. Holloway,” edited by A. Dale Beeler, the statement is made (*Indiana Magazine of History*, December, 1940, 373) that the original copies of the letters “were turned over to the Library of Butler University . . . after the death of Colonel Holloway in 1911. Subsequently, the Collection was deposited in the Indiana State Library where it may now be found.” Miss Esther U. McNitt, Chief of the Indiana Division of the Library, states that the Trustees of Butler University transferred to the State Library official telegrams of the Executive Department of the State of Indiana (1863-1865), letter books of the Governor of Indiana (1862-1866), and a letter book of the Indiana Bu-