

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-

reau of Finance (1863-1866), which were a part of the Morton-Holloway Collection, all official documents, but did not deposit any of the Holloway material. All of this material, official and unofficial was in the Butler University Library when Dr. Beeler copied the Holloway letters published in December. Dr. Beeler confirms the statement of Miss McNitt, and states his belief that the original copies of the letters to Holloway remain in the possession of Butler University.

In Footnote 31 (*ibid.*, 385), the word "News" should not be italicized as it refers to John C. and Harry S. New, not to the Indianapolis *News*.

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In the article, "Early Literary Developments in Indiana," by Agnes M. Murray, the statement is made that Elihu Stout "started the *Western Sun* at Vincennes on July 4, 1809" (*ibid.*, 328). Mr. George W. Purcell, formerly of Vincennes and now Postmaster at Bloomington and proprietor of the Bloomington *World*, has made a study of early newspapers and especially of the history of Vincennes newspapers. In a letter to the *Editor*, dated December 31, 1940, Mr. Purcell writes:

Elihu Stout founded the first newspaper in Indiana on July 31, 1804, at Vincennes, known as the *Indiana Gazette*. It was burned out in April, 1806. A new press and supplies were brought from Kentucky and the *Western Sun* was started July 4, 1807 . . . The founding date of the first paper has been in dispute for some time, whether July 4, 1804, or July 31, 1804. There may be an issue of Vol. I, No. 1, of the *Indiana Gazette* extant—there are two of Vol. I, No. 2, dated August 7, 1804. Over the "local" column within is carried the date July 31, 1804, which I maintain, the editor failed to change in printing his second issue, and this would tend to justify the founding date as one week previous to the second issue rather than five weeks earlier. The American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass., which has one copy of Vol. I, No. 2 (Harvard Library has the other copy) claims July 31, 1804, as the most probable date of the first [Indiana] paper's founding.

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In the article "Chapman Denslow and His Family" (*ibid.*, 351-368), the author, Hugh Th. Miller, requests that the following corrections and changes be made: the date of Gertrude Denslow's birth (p. 353, fourth line from bottom), *May 24* for *May 4*; the word *brown* for *blue* (p. 358, twelfth

line, last word) ; not the John Smith Miller spring, but the next one to the east on the same hill (p. 358, lines seven and eight from the bottom) ; the maiden name of the wife of Thomas Welles, *Tomis* for *Tome* (p. 367, line 13).