

sible sources and bringing it together in compact and usable form. The index and comprehensive footnotes supply an infinite number of leads to the seeker of information about early roads, railroads, and canals. The annual addresses of Governor Noble to the general assembly are probably the most concise and informative progress reports on the early internal improvements venture that can be found.

Though most of the materials contained in this volume are available to the patient researcher in the various collections in the Indiana State Library, even the most dedicated student welcomes any guide that will point to short cuts. There is no better way to stimulate sound study of the basic facts of Indiana's complex past than the compiling of such detailed and varied source materials as this volume presents. The Indiana Historical Bureau and Editors Riker and Thornbrough have produced another work that will long place regional scholars in their debt.

Indiana University

Victor M. Bogle

Cattle Kingdom in the Ohio Valley, 1783-1860. By Paul C. Henlein. (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1959. Pp. vii, 198. Map, bibliographical note, index. \$6.50.)

Professor Henlein has written of the cattle kingdom which centered in the Kentucky Bluegrass, the Scioto and Miami valleys of Ohio, part of the upper Wabash Valley in Indiana, and the Sangamon Valley in Illinois prior to about 1860. He has also included a discussion of the cattle ranges tributary to the feeding areas just noted, though he makes clear that range and feeding areas were not always separate. Cattle were brought west by the early settlers of the Ohio Valley, and soon surplus cattle were being driven over the mountains to eastern markets. By 1850 shipment of cattle via the railroads was rapidly supplanting cattle drives from the Ohio Valley to the East.

The cattle country described by Henlein was within the region in which corn-hog farming was a basic enterprise, but possibly the raising of beef cattle was more important within this region than has usually been realized. At least, Professor Henlein offers abundant evidence of the considerable importance of the cattle business in the Ohio Valley. Although the export of beef was principally to the East, cattle were also driven or shipped to southeastern and southern markets, particularly from the Kentucky Bluegrass. Cattle were also driven to such points as St. Louis and Chicago, while part of them were slaughtered in local feeding areas or in nearby cities.

Early western cattle were of sundry varieties and few of them were of pure stock. These scrub cattle had some advantages over improved breeds, a fact recognized by Henlein, but the persistence of scrub cattle throughout the period is perhaps more significant than the author indicates. Although westerners made efforts to upbreed local stock, much emphasis was placed upon importation of improved stock from the East and especially from England. Importation appears to have been mainly the work of a small minority of farmers, many of

whom were "gentlemen" rather than "dirt" farmers, but this question is inadequately pursued by Henlein. At any rate, farmers and cattlemen constantly debated the pros and cons of scrub versus improved breeds as well as the respective pros and cons of Shorthorns, Herefords, Devons, Ayrshires, and other new breeds, though Shorthorns were especially popular. Moreover, the genealogy of particular bulls and dams was often questioned and defended with vigor. Doubtless certain of the early cattlemen could recite far more of the genealogy of their favorite bulls and dams than of their own family tree!

Professor Henlein discusses breeding practices, cattle ranges, the feeding and care of beef cattle, routes used in drives over the mountains to the East, marketing problems in the East, problems involved in the long drives eastward, etc. As the railroads advanced in the 1850's the slaughtering of cattle rapidly developed in the Ohio Valley and also in such other western cities as St. Louis and Chicago.

The narrative is very readable, and it is viewed in the light of overall as well as immediate perspectives. When Professor Henlein talks about the sources of early settlers and the time when various areas were settled, however, his narrative is both inadequate and inaccurate, at least so far as Indiana is concerned. Similar studies of other aspects of agriculture in the Ohio Valley and the Old Northwest are much needed, though perhaps their value could be enhanced by increased use of federal census returns and other governmental records, both federal and state. The University of Kentucky Press deserves commendation for publishing this useful and needed study of the *Cattle Kingdom in the Ohio Valley, 1783-1860*.

Indiana University

Donald F. Carmony

The Heritage of the Middle West. Edited by John J. Murray. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1958. Pp. xiv, 303. Illustrations, index. \$4.00.)

The Introduction to this book warns that although the dictionary definition of "Middle West" is specific, such a delineation is "inadequate" for scholars who study the region or the people who live there. The volume's twelve contributors seem to agree that the region cannot be strictly defined, because they are certainly not all concerned with precisely the same area. This attitude is unfortunate. To be sure, cultural uniqueness, religious influence, thought, and many other factors which constitute a heritage do not know geographical or political boundaries, but a working definition of the area would have assured that the essayists would have all been talking about approximately the same "middle west."

Perhaps of lesser consequence is the time factor; but since no temporal bounds are placed on the contributors either, some talk in terms of an early period and some of a later time, while others are concerned with the span of mid-western history. With the spatial and temporal variations, the articles of this book make up a montage rather than a composite.

There is still another manner in which the chapters are in considerable contrast to each other. Some make claims of ultimate magnitude