between the Mediterranean and European theaters by dealing with reorganizational changes which co-ordinated more closely their efforts leading to the "grand invasions" of 1944. The concept of interdependence of the two theaters, both in theory and in practice, has been portrayed throughout the volume; this section successfully adds to an understanding of the necessarily close co-operation from the organizational standpoint.

As in the previous volume, the editors have attained a remarkable degree of uniformity in style and objectivity of presentations even though the accounts have been written by four different writers. Typographical errors are relatively few in number, but errors of fact may be of greater frequency than can be accurately checked. This is due to the easy exaggeration with which combat results are reported under war time stress. What material difference correction of these inaccuracies would make in the over all picture, it is not possible to say. Perhaps this can never be determined because an absolute check would involve a careful comparison with enemy battle reports and statistics, some of which will never be available.

The maps used to illustrate the campaigns in the Mediterranean theaters are excellent and most helpful. Those accompanying the text describing the offensive against Germany and occupied Europe are too few in number and too sparse in detail. A key or explanation of symbols used in several of the maps throughout the volume would add to their utility in understanding the story which they illustrate.

This, as the previous volume, will bring home to the reader the overwhelming amount of detail and careful planning involved in "total" war. It is a picture as seen from the eyes of strategists and rendered "in terms of the cold statistics which ultimately measure air victories" (p. 670). As a documentary record of the air war from the American point of vantage, *The Army Air Forces in World War II* is a most valuable contribution to military history.

*The Ohio State University* Dwight L. Smith

This lengthy volume is primarily the story of the growth and activities of the community of the Sisters of Providence of Saint Mary-of-the-Woods from the time of the arrival of the first sisters at Terre Haute in 1840 to 1856, the year of the death of the Foundress, Mother Theodore. Anne-Thérèse Gurn (Mother Theodore) entered the novitiate of the Sisters of Providence at Ruillé-sur-Loir in the autumn of 1823, and upon her profession was named Mother Superior for the school recently opened in Rennes. Celestin de la Hailandière, Bishop of Vincennes, was in France in 1839 seeking financial assistance and sisters for his diocese, and the Superior General of the Sisters of Providence promised to send a missionary group, provided Mother Theodore would be its leader. And so it was that on July 16, 1840, Mother Theodore, Foundress of the Community in America, and five sisters started on their journey to America. Not until September 5 did they reach New York. On October 21 they were in Terre Haute, installed in a crude farm dwelling, their first motherhouse. It was truly a house "in-the-woods," and the adjustment which the young French sisters had to make to life in the remote, inconvenient place is one of the most interesting themes of this book. With almost no money and little help, they labored in the fields, planted, harvested, founded their schools, and finally gained a strong and permanent foundation.

The Sisters immediately started preparation for their boarding school which opened in July, 1841, as St. Mary's Academy for Young Ladies. The prospectus announced instruction in writing, arithmetic, geography and history, English composition, natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, mythology, astronomy, rhetoric, plain and fancy needlework, bead work, tapestry, and lacework. Both Catholics and Protestants were enrolled. By November there were ten boarding students. In August, 1842, the first commencement was held. "The closing exercises were preceded by a public examination conducted by invited gentlemen from Terre Haute . . . . the demure little group of frontier young ladies [were] seated in a semi-circle their hair brushed back from their clear brows. They wore small black silk aprons donned
for the occasion to go through the ordeal of the examination, which was de regueur afterwards for many years.”

This school’s reputation spread over the state and daughters of many of the outstanding pioneers were enrolled. Booth Tarkington’s mother was one of the early students. Years later her son wrote: “Something rare and fine was brought from France to Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, and none of those who were students there remained unaffected by it. For lack of a better word, I must call it ‘distinctive.’ The visible effect was a manner of simplicity and gentle dignity.”

The Sisters started their first mission schools in 1842, the year after the Academy opened. The first included the village school in Terre Haute, and schools at Jasper and St. Francisville. These were maintained primarily as day schools where pupils were received at nominal fees. Later missions were founded at Madison, Vincennes, Fort Wayne, and Evansville. The Sisters also took over the orphan asylums for boys and girls at Vincennes founded by Bishop de Saint-Palais. In 1849 the Community had twenty-seven professed religious, six novices, fourteen postulants, and was carrying on seven schools with a total enrollment of about six hundred.

The history of these activities of the Community is almost submerged by the author, however, in her detailed account of the struggles which the Community had to survive during its first nine years. Poverty, prejudice, and above all the unfriendly, sometimes openly hostile, attitude of Bishop de la Hailandière to the Community which he had been instrumental in bringing to America, threatened its very life. The crisis came in 1847 when Mother Theodore was deposed by the Bishop, dismissed from her Congregation, forbidden to return to St. Mary’s, or communicate with the Sisters. A few weeks later she was permitted to return. The Bishop was leaving Vincennes and he renounced all right over the Community. During this period the devotion and fortitude of Mother Theodore, and the devotion and loyalty of the Sisters of the Foundress saved their community. Following Bishop de la Hailandière’s departure, under the regimes of Bishop Bazin and Bishop de Saint-Palais, progress was steady. Building programs were carried forward and curricula expanded.

The lengthy correspondence between the Sisters in America and their friends and relatives in France and with the
motherhouse at Ruillé has been preserved and drawn upon by the author. The book is well organized and quite readable, and the casual reader may skip the long quotations and detailed accounts of some incidents not essential to the history. A bibliography of published and manuscript sources and an index is included.

Indiana Historical Society Gayle Thornbrough

Manufactural Evansville, 1820-1933. By Bernard H. Schockel. (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1947, pp. x, 263. Tables, pocket map, appendix, illustrations, and bibliography. $3.00.)

In recent years a number of studies based on the socio-economic conditions existing in certain manufacturing and industrial areas, which tend to indicate an increasing appreciation of the significance of such contributions to American society have appeared. Unfortunately, however, most of those published so far have been either highly technical or popularly superficial. Perhaps a new type of historical writing which will emphasize the best features of both needs to be developed.

This paper-covered volume is a study of the evolution of manufacturing in Evansville, Indiana, from 1820 to 1933, with emphasis on the period 1929-1933. The author attempts to answer three questions: (1) "Has there been more than a modicum of order inherent in Manufactural Evansville?"; (2) "Is the outlook for future manufacturing in Evansville optimistic?"; and (3) "What would help Manufactural Evansville?" All three of these questions are interrelated, of course, and the author claims that the answer to each is "positive." From his study he arrived at two major conclusions: first, "that discernible order permeates much of Manufactural Evansville"; and second, that "the time of possible demise of extensive manufacturing in Evansville lies happily remote."

A tremendous amount of data has been collected and assimilated in this volume. No less than eighty tables are included and analyzed. There are thirty-eight illustrations, including several photographs. There is also a generous sprinkling of footnotes, and an adequate bibliography. A pocket fastened to the back cover contains a map.