

The Territorial Papers of the United States. Compiled and edited by Clarence Edwin Carter. Volume XIV, *The Territory of Louisiana-Missouri, 1806-1814.* (Washington, United States Government Printing Office, 1949, pp. v, 915. Index. \$2.75.)

This volume is the second of three pertaining to the Territory of Louisiana-Missouri and draws from the documents relative to the administrations of Acting-Governors Joseph Browne and Frederick Bates, and Governors Meriwether Lewis, Benjamin Howard, and William Clark. After the admission of the State of Louisiana in 1812, the remaining portion of the territory was reorganized as the Territory of Missouri under the two last-named governors. This accounts for the hyphenated designation of the region concerned and in some measure for the different emphases in the character of the problems revealed in the last three hundred pages.

The first six hundred pages, covering the period up to the latter part of October 1812, carry oblique references to the Burr-Wilkinson connivances and to Spanish border threats, but are mainly concerned with land surveys and titles, quarrels among the members of the Board of Land Commissioners, and the movement toward statehood of the New Orleans area. Indian relations, the Indian trade and their corollary, white infringements on the natives' lands, are, of course, subjects of numerous reports and letters. But the outbreak of the War with England coinciding with the reorganization of the Territory, the outstanding problem of the remainder of the volume, is the defense against British Indian allies and policies affecting friendly tribes.

It is interesting to note that the correspondence of Meriwether Lewis during his brief active governorship (1808-1809) deals largely with matters of general Indian policy and the principles basic to the functioning of the government's Indian trade and that General Agent of Indian Affairs, William Clark, more typically frontiersman, is occupied with details of posts and armed establishments. The latter's appointment as governor (1813) no doubt contributed to the defense of the West, but it also marked a changing attitude toward Indian affairs in favor of the white settlers and relinquishment of Indian claims.

This volume, like its predecessors, is invaluable to the student of territorial history and frontier development. Prob-

lems of defense and communication, character and conduct of appointed officials, developing interpretations of the Territory in its relation to the nation, speculation in land and other resources and the restless push of peoples into the farther West are the ingredients which make this material familiar but, at the same time, new grist for the mill of American history writing.

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The Valley Road. By Fay Ingalls. (Cleveland, Ohio, The World Publishing Company, 1949, pp. 293. End maps and illustrations. \$4.00.)

This is Fay Ingalls' chatty and informal reminiscences of the great and near great who have frequented Virginia Hot Springs. It includes amusing anecdotes and yarns about some of the more colorful residents of Warm Springs Valley and the neighboring Cowpasture and Jackson River valleys.

To those who have golfed, bathed, hunted, danced, and flirted at the Homestead, it will undoubtedly revive many fond memories. Some readers whose purses are too slim to permit their patronizing this resort may receive a vicarious thrill from the description of life at this elegant playground. As social history of a comparatively small class, who either chose affluent ancestors or personally developed the Midas touch, it has some value.

Mr. Ingalls briefly recounts some Indian legends; he tells of the coming of the white man to the Valley; he depicts the heyday of Warm Springs and of Healing Springs; and he traces in greater detail the history of Hot Springs and of the Homestead. This, however, is not, and undoubtedly was not intended to be, a serious and scholarly history. There is little indication that he felt the necessity of engaging in extensive research and for the period to which he devoted most of his space, he is source material. For sixty years the Ingalls family has not only played the dominant role in operating the Hot Springs Company—Bath County's one big industry—but it has also engaged in numerous civic and philanthropic activities. When the author assumed the Company's presidency more than twenty years ago, he was following the steps of his brother, Edward, and of his father, M. E. Ingalls, the prominent railroad president and banker.