

*The Territorial Papers of the United States.* Compiled and edited by Clarence Edwin Carter. Volume XVII, *The Territory of Illinois, 1814-1818*, continued. (Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1950, pp. v, 750. Index. \$4.00.)

This is the second, and final, volume of the *Territorial Papers of the United States* about Illinois. The first was volume XVI for the years 1809-1814, published in 1948. The book here reviewed is concerned with the last part of the second and all of the third administrations of Governor Ninian Edwards, and it also contains the Executive Register kept by Secretary Nathaniel Pope for the entire period of territorial existence. The papers constitute for the most part correspondence between the governor and the heads of government departments in Washington, and between the land agents at Kaskaskia and Shawneetown and the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the Surveyor-General, but there are documents from other sources, too. Taken together these letters, reports, etc., give a picture of the many problems that had to be solved by the officers on the spot and by the higher echelons in the national capital.

Most of the documents deal with land problems: the claims of pre-emptioners and those with bounty rights, the setting aside from general sale of school lands and saline and mineral reservations, the burden of clerical work borne by the land agents, and the difficulties arising from the often hasty and inaccurate surveys. All of these problems were made more difficult to solve by the rush of settlers into Illinois when the War of 1812 ended.

One of the most important duties of the territorial governor was to act as Indian superintendent. As always the red men were troublesome, and their custom of disregarding the territorial boundaries in their migrations brought Governor Edwards into jurisdictional dispute with Governor Clark in Missouri Territory and Governor Cass in Michigan. Although the war was over, still British officers and fur traders intrigued with the tribes to weaken the hold of American Indian agents. Occasionally there were Indian raids on isolated settlers, with consequent demands that the miscreants be hunted down and punished. And as always there was the pressure of an ever-increasing population for the extinguishment of the Indian title to more and more land.

An interesting document is the facsimile reproduction of one of the early imprints of Illinois Territory. This is a forty-two-page pamphlet printed at Kaskaskia in 1814 containing a memorial from the territorial legislature, asking that Congress approve a territorial law to improve the judicial system (the law is also printed in the pamphlet) because the judges appointed by the President and the Senate would not execute the territorial law, which was designed to provide for more frequent and more convenient court sessions.

Most of the originals of the documents here published are from government department files now deposited in the National Archives, and they may be consulted there, but the accurate and careful printing of them in this volume makes them available to a much larger audience of people interested in the history of the Middle West. The excellently organized and meticulously detailed index provides an open door to the information. Genealogists will be especially pleased with many names of early settlers and the care with which they are identified.

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*American Heritage*, New Series, II, No. 1, Autumn 1950. Many persons in Indiana will be interested in this periodical which represents an attempt by the Association for State and Local History to make history more popular without sacrificing scholarship. This issue, the first number of the second volume of the new series, is chiefly devoted to Indiana and will be particularly interesting to Hoosiers.

The articles in this number include the following: Donald F. Carmony, "Cars from an Anvil," which sketches the rise of the Studebaker Company; Elmer Davis, "We Lived in Indiana Too," which calls attention to the Ohio River area; Joan Schaub, "Re-birth of an Indiana Town," tells the story of Arcole or Spring Mill as it was later called; Richard E. Banta, "Owen's New Moral World," a discussion of New Harmony after Owen; Gayle Thornbrough, "Tippecanoe;" Jeannette C. Nolan, "Indianapolis;" Howard H. Peckham, "What made Hoosiers Write," a stimulating and interpretative essay; and R. Carlyle Buley, "Lilly: Heritage in Health," which summarizes a privately printed history of the Lilly Company. Phases of the history of the Mississippi River are presented in three