

tuation, and paragraphing are part of the original atmosphere and content, and it is unfortunate that such has not been consistently followed or indicated. Despite this criticism even greater emphasis should be given to the editorial work of Misses Dorothy Riker and Gayle Thornbrough. They have obviously devoted innumerable hours to the tedious and wearisome process of assembling and editing the *Journals* and other documents. The bibliographical and explanatory notes are very helpful; the biographical sketches are useful; and the index is substantial. These aids are more comprehensive and helpful than frequently found in similar volumes. The preservation and publication of such documentary materials is one of the most important functions of the Indiana Historical Bureau.

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Donald F. Carmony

*A Bibliography of Booth Tarkington, 1869-1946.* By Dorothy Ritter Russo and Thelma L. Sullivan. (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1949, pp. xix, 303. Illustrations, index, and frontispiece portrait of Booth Tarkington.)

Booth Tarkington was probably best known as a novelist. Two of his novels, *The Magnificent Ambersons* in 1918 and *Alice Adams* in 1921, won Pulitzer Prizes. After the publication of *Presenting Lily Mars*, he was awarded the Gold Medal for fiction in 1933 by the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Theatergoers, however, also remember him fondly as the author of *The Man From Home*, *Clarence*, *The Intimate Strangers*.

This bibliography is a revelation of the great extent of his writings, and the voluminousness of his deep and affectionate probing into and depiction of the American Scene.

In both plays and novels he was particularly concerned with human beings. His many friendships, among those in all walks of life, were attributed by Erwin Panofsky to his unique insight into human nature: "Instead of respecting a man because he understands his convictions," Panofsky wrote, "Booth Tarkington respects a conviction, no matter how different from his own, because he understands the man."

The volume, a handsome example of book-making, is di-

vided into four sections. Under the heading of "First Editions" are listed books, ephemera, and contributions, all arranged in chronological order. These cover over two hundred pages.

The author stated that small space was given to the second section, "Reprint Editions," because so many of the various editions and reprints had been "briefly mentioned with the collations of their first editions."

In the third section are books, pamphlets, and leaflets about Tarkington arranged in alphabetical order by author. Periodicals also fall within this category.

The last section is devoted to periodicals and newspapers containing first appearances.

The book, excellently indexed, is a boon to the thousands of booklovers who already have collected and long will continue to collect Booth Tarkington's ever enjoyable works, from *Monsieur Beaucaire* and *The Gentleman From Indiana* to *Kate Fennigate* and *Image of Josephine*.

This is the third publication of the committee on bibliography of the Indiana Historical Society, made possible by the Lilly Endowment, Inc. and the close personal interest of Josiah K. Lilly, Jr., chairman of the committee, in the works of Booth Tarkington.

*Kennebunkport, Maine*

Kenneth Roberts

*James Harrod of Kentucky.* By Kathryn Harrod Mason. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1951, pp. 266. Critical essay on authorities, appendix, index, maps, illustrations. \$4.00.)

The reviewer came to the writing of this notice in a state of considerable mental perturbation. He had been told that Nashville was on the Tennessee River (p. 31), that the mouth of the Ohio was three miles west of Kaskaskia (p. 149), that the Louisa was the northern boundary of the Fort Stanwix cession (p. 45, n. 7), that John Floyd was the founder of St. Asaph's (p. 81), and that the original Fayette County, Kentucky, lay around Boonesborough. He had been irked by the author's habit of referring to Harrod, Boone, and Logan as Jim, Daniel, and Ben and had been apprehensive until the last page that Clark would be called Georgie. He had