Perhaps, after all, this is the whole story of Benjamin Harrison. He was still, when this volume ends, twenty-three years from the White House. In 1888 a campaign biographer said of him: "Benjamin Harrison was a typical American boy, and destined to be a typical American man." Further, with no suggestion of contradiction, he quoted a friend's opinion: "Indeed there is no defect in him anywhere." And General Lew Wallace, also writing a campaign biography that year, declared: "His character, both public and private, is absolutely stainless." Then, he predicted, "The writer who finishes this biography, beginning where we leave off, will find his subject exactly what it has been to us—to too pleasant to be accounted a task." It is clear that Father Sievers has found his task pleasant and his subject worthy of a new glistening-white literary monument. The Arthur Jordan Foundation's chairman rightfully concluded: "This book puts Benjamin Harrison on his proper pedestal as Indiana's first citizen."

University of Wisconsin


This life of George Rogers Clark is written in popular style and should appeal particularly to younger readers. Brief, readable, full of descriptive detail, the book is also attractive in appearance, with a good map for end papers, and drawings by Jack Moment at each chapter heading.

Several introductory chapters build up a picture of Clark by describing the Virginia of his boyhood, and the Kentucky where he had arrived by 1774 at the age of twenty-two. A major of the Kentucky County Militia two years later, he was soon able to see the importance of taking and holding the west in the War for Independence. The story of the Illinois expedition and the later events is dramatically retold, but the account of the troubles and frustrations which then beset Clark until the end of his life is less successful. However, Havighurst brings younger brother William onto the scene and that can be another story.
Certain errors might well have been eliminated in re-checking the manuscript. With Clark at St. Louis, the Wabash lay to the east (p. 168), not the west. And Father Gibault (pp. 104-5) was no Jesuit! The Jesuits, with prestige gone, had been banished from Louisiana and their property confiscated in the last days of the French regime. Father Meurin on the eve of leaving the country was granted his plea to return to his Illinois parish. There in feeble health with so large an area to serve he was finally sent an assistant—Father Gibault. Gibault's letters to his superiors at Quebec contain many comments on the difficulties of being the colleague of a Jesuit.

*Illinois Historical Survey*

Marguerite J. Pease


As in the case of the preceding volumes of this series, this is a study based on the radio scripts for weekly broadcasts dealing with the history of an important Ohio county. No effort was made to integrate the local material with the history of the state and nation, but careful research was employed to ascertain that there was a substantial basis for the facts presented.

The period covered is one of only sixteen years but one of revolutionary importance for Canton, the principal city (which grew in population from 30,667 in 1900 to 87,091 in 1920), and for the two other leading cities, Alliance and Massillon. Emphasis is properly given to the tremendous industrial development, as concerns like the Timken Roller Bearing Company (now the world's largest roller bearing company) and the Hoover Company (the world's most important producers of vacuum cleaners) of Canton, were important examples of the great upsurge of manufacturing in the county.

This was of course the period of the introduction of the automobile and moving picture as significant aspects of the social and cultural life, and appropriate attention is given