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
to attendant changes in community development. The "New Immigration" from southern and eastern Europe is also shown to have altered the cultural pattern.

In relation to the rural sections of the county, the Hartville swamp industry, devoted to truck farming, and the expanding cheese factories are given considerable attention.

Definite emphasis is placed on the careers of the leaders who figured prominently in the industrial, civic, and cultural progress. Much of the detail included is of strictly local interest, and for such a purpose the volume will be a useful book of reference. For other students of state and local history there is a mass of information which illustrates the amazing industrial progress of the Middle West during the opening decades of the twentieth century.

The Ohio State University  
Francis P. Weisenburger

*This Is Detroit: Two Hundred and Fifty Years in Pictures, 1701–1951.* By M. M. Quaife and edited by William White. (Detroit: Wayne University Press, 1951, pp. x, 198. $3.50, paper $2.00.)

"*This Is Detroit* undertakes to picture the development of Detroit from an outpost of New France, deep in the heart of the American wilderness, to the great industrial center of 1951." The revolutionary advance in photography, the increasing circulation of pictorial magazines and historical albums, and the mounting desire to preserve and perpetuate the record of numerous events and achievements all combine to foster publication of such volumes. Centennials, sesqui-centennials, and even two hundred and fiftieth anniversaries, are now yearly events in the various regions of the United States.

Milo M. Quaife has prepared this pictorial account of the automobile city with the direct and indirect assistance of numerous persons. One could raise questions about the smallness of certain pictures, the lack of an index, the general absence of footnote citations, and whether the illustrations used are as representative as others which might have been selected, but for the most part this kind of comment would be mere quibbling. Vastly more important than such