

This fate he would forestall for infant Detroit by laying out a city plan capable of indefinite extension as population increased, and endowed with a multiplicity of avenues, squares, triangles, and parks. Since then the metropolis he foretold has taken material form, and one striking illustration of his vision is afforded by the fact that he provided 200-foot-wide main avenues, almost identical with the 204-foot "superhighways" which ring twentieth-century Detroit.

One would like to trace further the career of this unique American but limitation of space forbids. Woodford has done it exceedingly well and his study makes a notable addition to the historiography of Detroit and the Northwest. In him this remarkable man Woodward has at length found an adequate biographer.

Detroit, Michigan

Milo M. Quaife

Veterans in Politics: The Story of the G.A.R. By Mary R. Dearing. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1952, pp. xiii, 523. Index, bibliographical note, and illustrations. \$6.00.)

Each draped in a torn army blanket and kneeling before a coffin which bore the name of a victim of Andersonville Prison, thousands of Hoosiers took their solemn oaths to the Grand Army of the Republic. Throughout the eighty-three years between its first national convention in Indianapolis in 1866 and its last in the same city in 1949, the G.A.R. and Indiana exercised reciprocal influences upon each other. Explanation of the order's special appeal to Hoosiers is to be found, perhaps, in the role of the state in the war, the Copperhead movement, the intensity and relative equality of partisan warfare, and the nationalistic spirit that Indiana evinces in such varied manifestations as war service and the Ku Klux Klan. Whatever the explanation, this book has a particular relevance to Indiana readers. It is also a case study of veteran political behavior with possible applications to the present.

Mrs. Dearing has done well. Written entirely from the sources, her account is characterized by restrained judgment and a style that is straightforward but not particularly lively. It is comprehensive in scope. Perhaps its unique contribution is a discussion of the less well-known efforts of the G.A.R.

to prescribe its definition of patriotism for all citizens. However, a few things are missed by this curious reviewer. Failure to find the number of members in Indiana called attention to a lack of statistical data. Further analysis of why these veterans characteristically supported the conservative side of economic and social questions would have been welcomed. The "Bibliographical Note" is only that.

Omnipresent upon their immediate return from the front, the veterans had soon begun to lose themselves in the general population. Beginning in the mid-seventies, however, a resurgence of veteran activity transformed them into a highly successful pressure group that eventually cost the federal government more than one-fifth of its total revenue. Such power, Mrs. Dearing believes, was made possible by the special hold which victors in a domestic war have upon the emotions of the public; decreased Republican strength with the end of Reconstruction that made it politically expedient for them to cultivate the veteran vote; entry into politics of many veterans; and the rise of energetic organizers to G.A.R. leadership.

University of South Dakota

Cedric C. Cummins

Zion on the Mississippi: The Settlement of the Saxon Lutherans in Missouri, 1839-1841. By Walter O. Forster. (Saint Louis: Concordia Publishing House, 1953, pp. xiv, 606. Illustrations, maps, bibliography, and index. \$4.00.)

This book had its origin as a doctoral dissertation written under the direction of Ralph Bieber of Washington University in St. Louis. It has been revised and expanded into a formidable tome of nineteen chapters, covering 606 pages. An associate professor of history and government at Purdue University, the author has drawn on his huge resources to compile this history, which will easily stand on its own merits as a valuable contribution to the history of nineteenth century immigration to the United States. Although this immigration was essentially religious in origin and effect, and thus constitutes an important chapter in the history of the "Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod," the wider sociological treatment of the subject should attract the interest of social historians.

Forster's treatment portrays the sociological process in-