

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.

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*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-

volved in the transplanting of foreign European church traditions to the new world environment in the course of which certain modifications occur which may be referred to as "Americanization." The chapter dealing with the European background emphasizes the socio-historical factors which, along with the religious, led to the "Rise of Stephanism in Saxony, 1810-1837" (chapter two) and to the further "Transformation of Stephanism into Separatism" (chapter three). The development of the emigration idea and the organization of the *Auswanderungs-Gesellschaft* were likewise clearly affected by motives other than religious, which accounts for the strong political and economic aspects of the movement.

The conclusion that of all the European emigration societies of the nineteenth century none was more carefully planned than this one, is borne out by the study of a set of codes—"an unusual group of documents in the history of American immigration." These are conveniently translated in an appendix which contains: Brief Outline of the Emigration Code; Code for the Credit Fund; Traveling Regulations; Regulations for Settlement of the *Gesellschaft*; Code for the Civil Community. Valuable for sociological implications are the "Lists and Tables" which classify the colonists of the various emigrating groups according to occupation, former place of residence, sex, age, marital status, size of families, etc. The chapter describing the voyage in five ships from Bremerhaven to St. Louis and via steamboats from New Orleans is followed by an equally fascinating account of the Saxons and their new home in St. Louis and Perry County. The description of the first contact with religious conditions in the West is a particularly intriguing account of the anti-religious Germans of the day.

Social historians will be attracted by the discussion of the Western frontier environment into which these Germans were projected. Interspersed through the text and sometimes in the form of independent little studies are discussions on steamboat traffic of the day, the social and economic status of St. Louis and its numerous newspapers, the violently anti-religious German press, previous German immigrations to Missouri, the distinctions between the *Dreissiger* and the *Achtunvierziger*. The chapter on "Problems of Communal Living in St. Louis" deals with economic conditions, the housing problem, health conditions, educational facilities, cultural interests, etc.

Attention should be called to the many illustrations, including reproductions of documents, and to the vast number of footnotes, in addition to the index and appendices.

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*Fortune Favors the Brave: The Life and Times of Horace Bell, Pioneer Californian.* By Benjamin S. Harrison. (Los Angeles: The Ward Ritchie Press, 1953, pp. xvi, 307. Illustrations, bibliography, and index. \$7.50.)

Horace Bell, the subject of this unusual biography, had more than his share of high adventure during his long lifetime. Even compared with present-day careers of Americans serving in numerous far-flung American frontiers, the list of Bell's accomplishments and experiences are overshadowing. His adventures in the role of an overlander to California during the gold rush; a vigilante in California during the 1850's; a filibusterer with William Walker in Nicaragua; a participant in abolitionist activities in Kentucky; a soldier of fortune in the Mexican army of Benito Juarez; a schoolteacher and traveler in Tehuantepec, Mexico; a soldier; a United States spy in Cuba; and, later, a mounted scout in the Civil War; a Los Angeles newspaper man; and a civic leader, compose a tale of a life that is as strange as fiction.

Horace Bell (1830-1918), born and reared near the north bank of the Ohio River in southern Indiana, began his adventurous career when he left for California at the age of twenty. For the next sixteen years until he finally settled down to make a home in the Los Angeles area, Bell's life was one of constant travel and adventure. Upon his arrival in California, Bell lived for a time in the home of his uncle who had married into one of the old Mexican families of the Los Angeles area. Through the influence of his aunt, he participated in the social life of the time, and he has left numerous accounts of California society during the 1850's in respect to manners, customs, and conditions.

Horace Bell played an important part in the career of William Walker, the American filibusterer who made himself president of Nicaragua in 1856. The account of Bell's recruiting California adventurers for Walker's forces and his sub-