

emphasized; the contributions of Albert Gallatin and Jared Mansfield, the weaknesses of the credit system, and midwestern states other than Ohio are slighted.

The book shows signs of acknowledging too casually the details of midwestern history. Is the author aware of the colonial precedents to our federal land system? Much of his description of this phase is anchored in long quotations from the works of Silas Deane and Pelatiah Webster rather than at least a mention of the ideas of Amelia Ford, Clarence Alvord, and Lawrence Gipson. Sections concerning the Confederation period show confusion as to whether Merrill Jensen's works were accepted or rejected by Mr. Havighurst. Little effort is made to assess the role of Alexander Hamilton in the formulation of the federal land program. The author is too often inaccurate in the citation of specific facts. He has persisted in noting that Indiana became a state in 1817. He states that Marietta was "the first town north of the Ohio" (p. 58). He also adds: "Westward the government surveys proceeded methodically crisscrossing Ohio in the early 1800's, checked by the war of 1812, then pushing into Indiana, Michigan and Illinois" (p. 84).

It is also regrettable that the volume has inadequate reference aids, while footnotes are totally lacking. The abridged bibliography emphasizes mid-nineteenth century materials with notable reliance on *Early Western Travels*. Such works as the *St. Clair Papers*, the *Harrison Papers*, Carter's *Territorial Papers*, and the *American State Papers* have been omitted.

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American Indian and White Relations to 1830: Needs & Opportunities for Study. By William N. Fenton. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1957. Index. \$3.00.)

About five years ago the Institute of Early American History and Culture began a series of conferences in Williamsburg to consider possibilities of research into relatively little explored fields and to encourage investigation into areas which need a critical re-examination. This volume, the second in the Institute's "Needs and Opportunities for Study" series, is a result of a conference in 1953 which was devoted

to early American Indian and white relations. It is composed of an essay and an extended bibliography.

The basis of discussion for this seminar was a paper by William N. Fenton. Revised, it is now presented as "Indian and White Relations in Eastern North America: A Common Ground for History and Ethnology." The essay is concerned with the problem of charting the twilight zone between the two disciplines by definition and suggestion. Beyond a few suggestions which he labels as "an agenda for mutual assistance," Fenton's appeal for an ethnohistorical approach is primarily bibliographical in nature. Under the titles of "Indian ethnography for historians," "the literature of the council fire," "upstreaming, the method of ethnohistory," and "condolence and calumet, the drama of forest diplomacy," the author weaves his ideas into a bibliographical essay or commentary which serves as a helpful introduction to the formal bibliography which follows.

More than two-thirds of this volume is the collaborative bibliography prepared by Lyman H. Butterfield, Wilcomb E. Washburn, and Fenton. It is annotated and presented under the following headings: reference and bibliographical aids, ethnological literature, historical literature, serials, manuscript sources, documentary publications, and special topics. The last is subdivided into portraiture, literature, songs, art, biography and autobiography, captivities, missions and education, government policy, and the Indian in literature and thought. The most valuable contribution is the thirteen-page section on manuscript sources which is broken down by geographic areas. Aside from the over 1700 entry volume, *An Essay Towards an Indian Bibliography*, by Thomas W. Field, there is nothing that approaches an adequate bibliography on this general subject. The literature is vast indeed and it would require a shelf full of books like Field to list it all. The purpose of the present work is to be selective and suggestive. Within these defined limits, Butterfield, Washburn, and Fenton have done a commendable job of providing "for the student of history . . . a guide to important ethnological literature," and "for the student of ethnology . . . a guide to important historical literature."

Some important developments of a pioneering nature have occurred in the last few years that are defining and publicizing ethnohistory as a field of research and study.

Among these are the Newberry Library Conference on Indian Studies and the formation of the Ohio Valley Historic Indian Conference (now the American Indian Ethnohistoric Conference) and the establishment of its journal, *Ethnohistory*. This book is a significant third step. May it inspire many more.

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Dwight L. Smith

The Circle: "The Center of Our Universe." By Ernestine Bradford Rose. (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1957. Pp. 97. Frontispiece, illustrations, bibliography, index. \$1.00.)

The author states in the preface that her purpose is merely to trace the history of the Indianapolis Monument Circle by recalling some of the institutions which were located there, interesting events, and outstanding personalities that have made up its past.

Alexander Ralston, who had helped Pierre L'Enfant lay out the City of Washington, designed the plat and planned the Circle which was known from the beginning as Governor's Circle because the Governor's Mansion was to be erected there. A large, square, two story, yellow brick building surrounded by a rail fence was the Governor's Mansion, but in name only, for no governor ever lived there.

One chapter, "Round and Round the Circle to 1870," includes a plat and descriptions of many of the early buildings. Among these were residences of early citizens, five churches, three schools, two newspapers, a fire station, and a livery stable. Another chapter is devoted to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument which was erected to honor the heroes of the Civil War and which is described as the heart of the Circle as well as the trademark of Indianapolis. After 1870 the Columbia Club, the English Hotel, English's Opera House, and the Indianapolis Water Company were located on the Circle. The Circle, called Governor's Circle, Circle Park, Monument Place, or simply The Circle, has been truly the town square of Indianapolis.

Although the author states in the preface that this study is not exhaustive, she has made careful use of the sources as shown by the lengthy bibliography at the close of the book. There are many interesting photographs and drawings to il-