

The "selective list" of items at the end of the volume is hardly a bibliography in the usual sense of the word, either of the Ohio Valley or of its maps and plans. While some listings are of specific value, it is left to the reader to discover for himself which of the many volumes of *Mid-America* or of the works of Parkman, Bancroft, or Thwaites, for example, are apropos. And such works as Philip L. Phillips, *A List of Geographical Atlases . . .* (Washington, 1909-), and Emerson D. Fite and Archibald Freeman, *A Book of Old Maps Delineating American History from the Earliest Days down to the Close of the Revolutionary War* (Cambridge, Mass., 1926) are conspicuous for their absence. The bibliographical contribution of this volume is found in the specific references scattered throughout the text. A briefly annotated listing of the maps and plans not included would have been a valuable addition.

This volume more than meets the modest claim of the author that it is "primarily a picture book containing a brief review and summary of the cartographic record left by the men who first explored and mapped the region of the Ohio" (p. x). But it falls short of what it might have been.

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Dwight L. Smith

Lewis Henry Morgan: The Indian Journals, 1859-62. Edited by Leslie A. White; illustrations selected and edited by Clyde Walton. (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1959. Pp. 229. Numerous illustrations, notes, index. \$17.50.)

Dictionary of the American Indian. By John L. Stoutenburgh, Jr. (New York: Philosophical Library, 1960. Pp. 462. \$10.00.)

In 1859 Lewis Henry Morgan, an attorney of Rochester, New York, with a scientific interest in the North American Indians, made the first of four field trips to regions west and north of the Mississippi River. Morgan's objective was to gather as much general information about the Indians as he could and, specifically, to collect the kinship terms used by members of various western Indian groups. On each of his four trips (to Kansas and Nebraska in May and June, 1859, and again in May and June, 1860; to Pembina and Fort Garry on the Red River of the North in July and August, 1861; and to the Rocky Mountains via the Missouri River in May, June, and July, 1862) Morgan kept a detailed, day-by-day journal. It is these four journals that Leslie A. White, professor of anthropology at the University of Michigan and long a Morgan specialist, has edited, annotated, and written introductory chapters for, and that are presented in a handsome volume by the University of Michigan Press. Adding to the intrinsic value of the text itself and making the volume a de luxe publication are a series of sixteen color plates, reproductions of paintings of Indians by Karl Bodmer, James Otto Lewis, George Catlin, and other nineteenth-century artists, as well as over a hundred illustrations which were selected and edited by Clyde C. Walton, Illinois state historian.

The original Morgan journals, as well as other Morgan manuscripts, now belong to the University of Rochester. White, who has also published other Morgan material, is an experienced and scholarly editor. In one of his introductory chapters in the present volume ("About the Journals"), he makes plain what portions of the manuscripts he omitted (p. 22)—namely, Indian vocabularies, considerable data on the American beaver, and most of Morgan's descriptions of scenery. Also omitted were the "hastily and crudely executed" sketches (examples of which are shown in the plate on p. 23) which Morgan made to illustrate journal material. White also notes that he rearranged some of Morgan's ethnographic data. Good and sufficient reasons are given for all deletions and changes, which are of course within an editor's province if, like White, he states what he has done. It is regrettable, however, that "in order to economise on space" omission of so much primary source material was deemed necessary.

While many journal entries concentrate on Indian material, they are not limited to such. Conditions in the pioneer settlements west of the Mississippi, such as those at Topeka and Lawrence, Kansas Territory, at Pembina and Fort Garry on the Red River of the North, and at many other western towns and forts are described. Means of travel and Morgan's frequent meetings with missionaries, western traders, and Army officers are also recorded. There is an amazing lack of reference in the journals of 1861 and 1862 to the Civil War.

One serious fault of the book lies in its Index, which is wholly inadequate. There are only 185 entries listed, and the Index comprises only two three-column pages (pp. 230-231). Brief as it is, it obviously was not only carelessly compiled but also assembled without any particular rhyme or reason. For example, titles of several of Morgan's works appear as Index entries, but two major works, *Houses and House-Life of the American Aborigines* (referred to on p. 11) and *The American Beaver and His Work* (singled out by White for special reference on p. 12) do not. Neither Pembina nor Fort Garry is entered, although "Omaha, city of" and Forts Benton, Berthold, and Union do appear. The names of some individuals Morgan contacted (Blue Jacket, Father de Smet, Ottawa Jones, for instance) appear, but the name of Isaac McCoy, Baptist missionary who is mentioned and identified by White (p. 14) and whose picture appears on p. 15, does not. Furthermore, incomplete references are given for many of the items which are indexed. A casual check shows that Kansas City, cited only for p. 26, is also mentioned on pp. 24, 25, 27, 62, etc. "Potawatomi Indians, 35-36, 58" appears, but Potawatomi Indians are also mentioned on pp. 28, 30, 31, 33, etc.

The Dictionary of the American Indian, by John L. Stoutenburgh, Jr., executive director of the Marathon County Historical Society, Wisconsin, is in contrast to the Morgan book a work that lacks all scholarly apparatus. The *Dictionary* contains an erratic series of entries from A to Z. Given, for example, are entries such as "Acorn. See anafkimmens" (p. 4); "Anafkimmens. The Powhatan for acorn" (p. 13); "Mother. See kick" (p. 259); "Kick. The Virginia Indian term for mother" (p. 192). Lacking, for example, are entries for many

expectable items such as mother-in-law tabu, cross-cousin marriage, sororate, couvade. Archaeology is defined as "the scientific study of the works of ancient man during recent or pre-historic times, dealing mainly with man" (p. 15); anthropology, ethnology, and physical anthropology are not defined. A long entry on Indian events (pp. 156-160) lists such by states and seems reasonably accurate. The entry on Indian reservations (pp. 160-162) lists by name, alphabetically, most present-day reservations in the United States and their locations. These are the two most helpful items in the *Dictionary*.

The Morgan *Indian Journals* are a lasting contribution to scholarship. *The Dictionary of the American Indian* is a travesty, as far as scholarship is concerned.

Indiana University

Erminie Wheeler-Voegelin

In the Name of the People: Speeches and Writings of Lincoln and Douglas in the Ohio Campaign of 1859. Edited by Harry V. Jaffa and Robert W. Johannsen. (Columbus: Ohio State University Press, for the Ohio Historical Society, 1959. Pp. x, 307. \$5.00.)

The participation by Stephen Douglas and Abraham Lincoln in the Ohio campaign of 1859 constituted a sequel in different format to the better-known Illinois debates of the preceding year. The protagonists had their eyes on the presidential election of 1860 and welcomed the opportunity for national attention provided in the Ohio legislative contest. As in 1858 the emphasis was on the status of slavery in the territories and the constitutional issues involved.

In a fifty-seven-page introduction Professor Johannsen ably sets the stage, and Professor Jaffa contributes a concise and well-organized statement of "The Issues." Senator Douglas is represented by his article, "The Dividing Line between Federal and Local Authority," that appeared in the September issue of *Harper's*, and his speeches at Columbus (September 7), Cincinnati (September 9), and Wooster (September 16). Lincoln's views are set forth in terms of one of his two speeches at Columbus (September 16) and his Cincinnati speech on the following day. The attack by Buchanan's attorney-general, Jeremiah Black, on the Senator's evolving doctrine of popular sovereignty that appeared in the *Washington Constitution* on September 10 is also included.

While this volume has special interest for students of middle-period politics, it also merits a place in the literature of the great and continuing debate relative to the distribution of power in our federal republic. Both the editors and the Ohio Historical Society are to be congratulated on a timely and valuable publication.

Indiana Historical Society

Hubert H. Hawkins