

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.

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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