

## Review Notices

*Indiana Votes: Election Returns for Governor, 1852-1956, and Senator, 1914-1958.* Compiled and edited by Robert J. Pitchell. (Bloomington: Bureau of Government Research, Indiana University, 1960. Pp. 103. Map. Paperbound.) The Bureau of Government Research, Indiana University, is to be commended for publication of this useful compendium of Indiana election returns, by counties, of contests for governor, 1852-1956, and United States senator, 1914-1958. Even a cursory study of this mass of data indicates that the state of Indiana and many individual counties as well have been "doubtful" throughout most of the past century. Presumably this close rivalry between the two major parties—Democrats and Republicans—in many county and state elections has been an important factor in stimulating political competition and interest among Hoosiers. The data from which the tables in this booklet were compiled have been placed on IBM cards. Students wishing to obtain copies of these cards at cost should write to the Bureau indicating their special area or areas of interest.

*In the Service of the Farmer: My Life in the Michigan Farm Bureau.* By Clark L. Brody. (East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 1959. Pp. xi, 140. Frontispiece. \$3.25.) This slender volume includes much information and commentary about changes in farming and farm life since the late nineteenth century, the establishment of the Michigan Farm Bureau in 1919, its subsequent development, and federal farm policies since the 1920's. Born on a farm in southern Michigan in 1879, Clark L. Brody was graduated from Michigan Agricultural College (now Michigan State University) in 1904. He farmed during the ensuing decade and then served as a county agricultural agent from 1915 to 1921. He was, he states, the seventh such agent in Michigan. From 1921 until 1952 he was the principal managerial officer for the Michigan Farm Bureau, and he continued to serve the MFB until his retirement early in 1959. Though obviously a vigorous friend of the MFB and both participant in and defender of considerable farm legislation since the 1920's, Brody writes: "Today, government inventories [of surplus farm produce] have soared to unprecedented heights. We are still following the outmoded agricultural program that was set up in the thirties and early forties, which compounds the difficulties of the farmer, and does not help him solve the problem of over-production. Obviously, some of the huge sums being squandered on destructive . . . farm policies, should be diverted to research on how the farmer and the rural community can adapt themselves to the economic and social revolution which we are experiencing" (p. 128).

*Some Ferments at Wisconsin, 1901-1947: Memories and Reflections.* By G. C. Sellery. (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, for the University of Wisconsin Library, 1960. Pp. vii, 124. Frontispiece. \$2.50.) Professor Sellery wrote this volume to examine some controversial matters which engaged attention at the University of Wisconsin principally during his years of service on the faculty from 1901 until his retirement in 1942. President Van Hise is quoted with approval

regarding the obligation of the university "to follow wherever truth may lead," which "forever makes a university a center of conflict. If a university were content to teach simply those things concerning which there is practical unanimity of opinion . . . there would be quiet; but it would be the quiet of stagnation" (p. v). Apparently Professor Sellery agrees with the view that a faculty is a group of persons who think—otherwise. Professor Sellery, dean of the College of Letters and Science at Wisconsin, 1919-1942, discusses Wisconsin's presidents, the role of the faculty (both actual and desirable), athletics, student counseling, student discipline, retirement policies, undergraduate curriculum, university organization, etc. His discussion is sharp and penetrating in its unfavorable criticism of "The Glenn Frank Regime."

*American Philanthropy.* By Robert H. Bremner. *The Chicago History of American Civilization.* Edited by Daniel J. Boorstin. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1960. Pp. vii, 230. Illustrations, chronology, list of suggested reading, index. \$4.50.) This book is one of the topical volumes in the series known as the *Chicago History of American Civilization*. Thus, it is a general and chronological study of philanthropy in the United States from colonial times to the present. Bremner's account is informative and includes considerable interpretation regarding philanthropy's development in this country. Footnotes and citations for quotations are conspicuous by their absence, but fifteen pages of references organized mainly by chapters indicate something of the literature used.

*Their Majesties the Mob.* By John W. Caughey. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1960. Pp. xi, 214. Bibliography, index. \$5.00.) In his Preface and Introduction Professor Caughey indicates very great concern about vigilantism and all related forms of mob action and notes that world history is "peppered" with examples of mob violence. In this book, however, his "attention is narrowed to the special flowering of vigilantism on the American frontier in mid-nineteenth-century and to more recent manifestations, also American" (Preface). Several dozen documentary accounts of mob action are offered with brief introductory comment. Professor Caughey asserts that the "historians and the less fact-bound narrators who have dealt" with frontier vigilantism "have shaped a public memory that glorifies this part of the pioneer heritage" (p. 25), thereby encouraging contemporary vigilantism. *Their Majesties the Mob* is more of a tract for the times than a scholarly history of mob violence on the American frontier and during recent years. Mob violence on the frontier and elsewhere in America needs more scholarly investigation than it has received, and it is a topic that raises questions which are inadequately explored in this volume.

*The Wars of the Iroquois: A Study in Intertribal Trade Relations.* Second printing. By George T. Hunt. (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1960. Pp. 209. Appendices, bibliography, index. Clothbound, \$6.00; paperbound, \$1.65.) The University of Wisconsin Press has performed a useful service in issuing this volume in a paperback edition.

Professor Hunt concentrates on the wars of the Iroquois which occurred from the 1640's to the 1680's. Rejecting previous explanations of Iroquois ascendancy by Parkman, Lewis H. Morgan, and other writers, Hunt vigorously supports the thesis that preoccupation with the fur trade was the basic factor behind Iroquois power and aggression in the period covered. His thesis is rooted, however, in what seems to be a significant amount of economic and geographical determinism which is not entirely convincing. The subtitle, *A Study in Intertribal Relations*, suggests the emphasis on trade and also indicates why various Indian tribes other than the Iroquois, and including the Potawatomi and Miami, are considered.

*The Doctor's Secret Journal*. By Daniel Morison. Edited by George S. May. (Mackinac Island, Mich.: Fort Mackinac Division Press, 1960. Pp. 47. Illustrations. Limited edition, clothbound, \$3.00; paperbound, \$ .50.) This journal was written by Daniel Morison, a surgeon's mate in the British army who was stationed at Fort Michilimackinac, 1769-1772. The picture which Morison gives of life at this remote outpost is extremely unfavorable to British military government of that period. The journal is not an unbiased account, however, and collaborative evidence is limited. At that time Fort Michilimackinac was a pivot for the British fur trade in the Great Lakes region as it had earlier been for the French trade. Morison's journal offers considerable evidence that liquor and rivalry over women were important sources of friction between British soldiers and fur traders. George S. May has written a helpful Introduction and explanatory sketches for each chapter. His story of how the journal was purchased in England by Clarence M. Burton in 1914 so that it is now deposited in the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library is an illustration of the important role which private collectors have had and continue to play in gathering and preserving valuable historical documents.

*Theatrical Entertainments in Rural Missouri Before the Civil War*. By Elbert R. Bowen. *University of Missouri Studies*, Volume XXXII. (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1959. Pp. xiii, 141. Illustrations, bibliography. Paperbound, \$3.50.) This "study is devoted to a consideration of all types of theatrical entertainments taking place in rural areas of Missouri before the Civil War" (p. ix). It is based on the thesis that "the ranting amateur performance of *Bombastes Furioso* in Boonville, Missouri, is as much a part of America's cultural picture as the expert portrayal of *Hamlet* in New York City. The one may be the artistic inferior of the other, but it may be more representative of the usual in American theatrical entertainment" (p. vii). Professor Bowen discusses amusements and entertainments, wagon shows and circus boats, Negro minstrels, the professional theatre, the Thespians, and the German theatre. His study indicates that theatrical entertainments were varied in rural Missouri preceding the Civil War, and it also suggests that such cultural activities were more imitative than original. There is need for numerous studies such as this one regarding various aspects of cultural life in the American Middle West during the nineteenth century.

*Queen City Yesterdays: Sketches of Cincinnati in the Eighties.* By William C. Smith. (Crawfordsville, Ind.: R. E. Banta, 1959. Pp. 66. Limited edition, paperbound, \$1.50.) In this volume of modest length William C. Smith, known to a number of historians and librarians as a buyer and seller of books, offers his reminiscences of boyhood life in Cincinnati during the 1880's. Schools, amusements, libraries, churches, eating habits, and saloons are discussed with considerable candor. Much is offered about social and cultural history in the Queen City in the decade described; however, the personality of the author, his cherished likes, and his dislikes are reflected in numerous evaluations. Introductory material and notes are supplied by "Flaxius." Whether Flaxius is Mr. Smith or R. E. Banta or both is not clear.

*End of Track.* Reprint. By James H. Kyner, as told to Hawthorne Daniel. Introduction by James C. Olson. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1960. Pp. 280. Notes. Paperbound, \$1.60.) Although James H. Kyner was a native of Ohio and his volume tells of life in Ohio in the generation preceding the Civil War and also of the war itself, his book's principal value arises from the fact that Kyner was a railroad constructor in such western states as Nebraska, Idaho, Colorado, and Wyoming during the 1880's and 1890's. Kyner's recollections offer considerable information about construction methods and problems as well as about the very close cooperation between railroad interests and politicians. This reprint edition—the original appeared in 1937—includes a concise and useful Introduction by Professor James C. Olson, of the University of Nebraska.

*Louisiana: The Pelican State.* By Edwin Adams Davis. (Louisiana State University Press: Baton Rouge, 1959. Pp. xi, 356. Illustrations, maps, index. \$4.95.) This history of Louisiana from early times to the present offers a lively, one-volume account of the Pelican state. Its value is increased by numerous illustrations and a number of maps. Citations are generally lacking, a bibliography is not included, and the scholarship, though based on much information and considerable understanding, is not as critical as desirable. Professor Davis gives much information about Louisiana's development from its Indian occupation through its occupation as a colony, first of France and then of Spain. He relates, as well, the state's history as a part of the United States since its purchase from France in 1803. *Louisiana: The Pelican State* is one of a growing number of books which the Louisiana State University Press has published regarding its state and region.

*The Siege of St. Augustine in 1702.* By Charles W. Arnade. (Gainesville: University of Florida Press, in cooperation with the St. Augustine Historical Society, 1959. Pp. 67. Illustrations, maps, bibliography. Paperbound. St. Augustine edition, \$1.00; publisher's edition, \$2.00.) This booklet is a detailed study of the English siege of St. Augustine in an unsuccessful effort to wrest it from the Spanish in 1702. The background of Anglo-Spanish rivalry is indicated, and Florida's role as a threat to Georgia and the Carolinas is made clear. Most of the booklet, however, is a detailed discussion of the English approach to St. Augustine, their siege of this fortress, and their withdrawal in failure.

*Tobacco and Americans.* By Robert K. Heimann. (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1960. Pp. 265. Numerous illustrations, graphs, references, index. \$7.50.) Here is a very readable general history of tobacco in the United States which includes numerous interesting illustrations. Though the bibliography and citations are limited, Mr. Heimann exhibits a wide acquaintance with his subject. The various ways in which tobacco has been and is used, grown, and processed are discussed. The question of tobacco as a possible cause of cancer and other diseases is considered, with the conclusion that the case against tobacco remains unproved. On the other hand, the pleasure and satisfaction available from the use of tobacco are set forth with persuasive enthusiasm.

*Local History in England.* By W. G. Hoskins. (London: Longmans, Green and Co., Ltd., 1959. Pp. xi, 196. Illustrations, maps, appendix, references, index. \$5.00.) This volume offers counsel and encouragement to persons interested in "studying local history and topography anywhere in England, especially those who are hoping to produce their own history of a particular place" (p. 1). Observing that there are various ways to study and write local history, Professor Hoskins indicates that there is both room and need for amateur as well as professional historians. Much of the book deals with particular topics or aspects of local history in England; nevertheless, amateur and professional historians alike can gain useful ideas and helpful perspectives from this volume. Implicit in what Hoskins writes is the view that worthwhile historical writing, whether by amateurs or professionals, requires a carefully selected topic, systematic research, thoughtful weighing of evidence, writing and rewriting, meticulous accuracy, an uncommon amount of common sense, and resourcefulness. This book is based to a considerable extent on lectures given at Oxford University. According to its author, the study of local history has rapidly increased in England, especially since World War II.

The University of Arizona has begun publication of an historical quarterly entitled *Arizona and the West*. The first issue (Spring, 1959) is dedicated to Frederick Jackson Turner. Its major article by Walter Rundell, Jr., is entitled "Concepts of the 'Frontier' and the 'West.'" The editor, John Alexander Carroll, explains in the Foreword that "this journal will endeavor in each issue to combine something of the history of one typical Western state, Arizona, with the larger history of the region in which it lies." The closing paragraph of Editor Carroll's Foreword is also applicable to various state historical quarterlies, including the *Indiana Magazine of History*: "No significant incident will be too small for attention in *ARIZONA and the WEST*, and no sweeping interpretation too large. Local history is requisite to the preservation of the heritage of a state and its people, but more significantly it is illustrative of the history of the region. Beyond this, regional history leads to an appreciative understanding of the history of the nation. There is nothing very profound in these statements, but they are important enough to emphasize. To comprehend the past of our great republic is to glimpse into its future. The American past may be best understood if it is

viewed both in the valleys of proximity and from the mountain peaks of perspective. The use of local and regional history within the covers of one publication, may place the reader simultaneously at both points of vantage. This, precisely, is what we hope to achieve."

The *Century Gazette*, a weekly paper, commenced publication January 9, 1960, at Morrison, Illinois. It includes a selection of advertisements, articles, news stories, editorials, literary accounts, and other items from newspapers of a century ago. Topics covered range from politics through art, medicine, agriculture, business, and foreign news, to science and religion. The newspapers from which the variety of items have been taken are noted. In the initial issue the exact dates of the papers quoted are not offered, but exact dates do appear, however, in the *Gazette's* sixth issue, that of March 19, 1960. Pictures which appeared in the papers of one hundred years ago and the style of type used give the *Century Gazette* much of the character of the mid-nineteenth-century newspaper.