

that Republicans could not abandon their antislavery program without destroying their political machine (p. 31). Why, in time, they could not have implemented such a program is not adequately explained. Indeed, for antislavery leaders perhaps Lincoln's election was a momentous step toward achieving in the political arena, under the Constitution, the objectives they sought.

Avery Craven stresses the disruptive pressures of inflammatory antislavery pronouncements and of Republican determination to establish "the Modern World of Nationalism, the Industrial Revolution, and Freedom" (p. 134). His stylistic, well-balanced essay reflects mature thought, considered judgment, and compassionate understanding.

The selective bibliography includes many of the best works on Civil War causation. In the future similar bibliographies should contain this volume.

Michigan State University

Frederick D. Williams

The Western Book Trade: Cincinnati as a Nineteenth-Century Publishing and Book-Trade Center, Containing a Directory of Cincinnati Publishers, Booksellers, and Members of Allied Trades, 1796-1880, and a Bibliography. By Walter Sutton. (Columbus: Ohio State University Press, for the Ohio Historical Society, 1961. Pp. xv, 360. Illustrations, bibliography, index. \$8.00.)

The history of publishing and the publishing trade in the American Middle West offers a large and heretofore little explored area for scholars interested in American cultural studies. With the exception of scattered articles as well as space devoted to publishing in the Middle West in Ralph L. Rusk's *The Literature of the Middle Western Frontier* (1925), W. H. Venable's *Beginnings of Literary Culture in the Ohio Valley* (1891), and R. Carlyle Buley's *Old Northwest* (1950), however, almost nothing of a reliable nature has been written on this large area. Walter Sutton's new book must stand as a "first" as an authoritative attempt to review in thorough manner the history and function of the book trade centering in an important middle western city during the nineteenth century.

Professor Sutton's intention in writing his book may be seen in the Preface. Recognizing there the need to tell the story of the careers of book publishers and sellers and of the impact of their work upon the people who read their printed material, he sets about the "task of rescuing these figures from obscurity and of retracing their activities . . ." (p. vii). His retracing carries the reader through the development of Cincinnati's "regional publishing industry from its pioneer beginnings, through its periods of greatest importance, into its decline in the years following the Civil War" (p. viii). In achieving that avowed task, the book chronicles, specifically, the forces leading to and the development of the pioneer publishing industry, tells the story of the major publishing houses, such as the houses of James, of Derby, and of Clarke, and, finally, describes the shift of the book industry away from Cincinnati in the late nineteenth century and the reasons for that shift. Throughout, the recounting is well supported in footnotes referring the reader to the available records of the period:

newspaper files, editions of books actually printed during the era, and historical, biographical, and statistical documents.

One of the most important features of the work is a directory of publishers, booksellers and auctioneers, bookbinders, music publishers and dealers, type founders, stereotypers, paper manufacturers and dealers, wood and copperplate and steel-plate engravers, and lithographers, all in an alphabetical listing which occurs at the back of the book. Such a directory will be of real value as a handy guide to students and scholars of the publishing industry in Cincinnati.

Because the purpose of Professor Sutton's work is so extensive and since his intention is to deal essentially with the "book-trade," it has undoubtedly been necessary for him to pass lightly over such important publications as the literary and religious periodicals of the time. It would seem, nonetheless, that such a study as this ought to have had space dedicated, particularly in the chapter entitled "Early Publications," to such important periodicals as Flint's *Western Review* and Clarke's *Western Messenger*, that organ of the Unitarians which brought to the Middle West in the late 1830's some of the most "transcendental" thinking of New England as well as poems by Emerson, Keats, and the minor poet Jones Very. Professor Sutton has little more than mentioned the *Western Review*; and, if he has done the same for the *Western Messenger*, this reader is not aware of the fact. Another limitation occurs, also, in the inadequate index to the book. Of twenty names chosen at random, fourteen were indexed.

If we grant this minor limitation, as well as the practical omission of important literary and religious periodicals from the study, we have left in *The Western Book Trade* an accurate coverage of material, a vivid description of the growth and decline of an industry, an excellent listing of publishers and their associates, and, best of all, an objective and intelligent first achievement in an important area which has gone almost untouched by scholars.

Indiana University

David A. Remley

Schliemann in Indianapolis. Edited by Eli Lilly. (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1961. Pp. v, 95. Illustrations, appendix, index. \$5.00.)

Indianapolis in 1869, as Heinrich Schliemann saw it, was a commercially thriving town of forty thousand, well-built, with streets as much as 120 feet wide, and "crossed by twelve railroads." But he found it no cultural center. "The culture of the people is merely superficial, and *nobody* understands me" (p. 36). The blue laws were a nuisance; no good wine or beer were to be found. "Here in Indiana classical education does not exist at all" (p. 26). But Indianapolis was not quite the nadir, even in Indiana. Fort Wayne he found "an exceedingly tedious place, for if there is very little to occupy the mind in Indianapolis, there is literally nothing at Fort Wayne" (p. 20). His comments on the general assembly strike a familiar note: "The representatives behave much like school-boys, all chewing and continually spitting; many holding their legs continually on their desks before them and all putting the laws in the most summary and wreckless