

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

[sic] way. . . . I am glad to have got an insight into the doings of these people's legislative assemblies which present Democracy in all its roughness and nudity, with all its party spirit. . . . I often saw them throwing paper-balls at each other and even at the speaker." (pp. 18-19).

But Dr. Schliemann was not in Indianapolis for cultural purposes. He had come to the United States in March of 1869 to acquire American citizenship, which he thought would be helpful in his archaeological dealings with the Greek and Turkish governments. He went to Indianapolis to get, as quickly and quietly as possible, a divorce from a Russian wife from whom he had been separated for years. Indiana, he had discovered, had the most notoriously lax divorce laws in the country. The three months he spent in the city were exactly the time required to establish residence and get his decree.

The present slim and handsome volume gives the fullest account to date of this little-known episode in the life of the father of modern archaeology. Mr. Lilly has written two brief narrative chapters on the life of Schliemann before and after his stay in Indianapolis, but the heart of the book consists of excerpts from his diary from March 26 to July 18, 1869, and of selections from the ninety-seven letters he wrote to various correspondents from Indianapolis or, later, to people in that city. These letters in four languages (translated in the present volume) to correspondents in eight countries give a vivid impression of the range of interests of this eccentric genius. In addition to the observations on American life, we find the preliminary correspondence that led to his selecting his second, Greek, wife from photographs sent him from Athens, correspondence relative to arrangements for the expedition that was to discover Troy, an essay on *The Arabian Nights*, a letter reproving his brother for gambling at cards, a paper read before the Convention of American Philologists, schemes for reaching the North Pole, and letters pertaining to a great many business transactions.

Mr. Lilly's little book gives us some welcome additions to the portrait of Heinrich Schliemann, as well as penetrating and amusing views of ourselves (or our ancestors) through the eyes of an intelligent foreign visitor. The research in the Schliemann Archives in the Gennadius Library, Athens, where almost all this material is housed, was done by Mr. Peter-Nick I. Vavalis, of Athens. Mr. Lilly and the Indiana Historical Society are to be congratulated on a very attractive example of bookmaking, practically free from errors.

Wabash College

John F. Charles

*The Hoosier Community at War.* By Max Parvin Cavnes. *Indiana University Social Science Series*, Number 20; *Indiana in World War II Series*, Volume IX. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1961. Pp. ix, 527. Maps, notes, bibliography, index. Paperbound, \$6.00.)

A war's impact on local communities far from actual combat is a proper subject for study. Cavnes has made a real contribution to the series, *Indiana in World War II*. He has not attempted to describe every