

Review Notices

American History: Recent Interpretations. Two volumes. Edited by Abraham S. Eisenstadt. (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1962. Vol. I, *To 1877*: Pp. xiv, 530. Vol II, *Since 1865*: Pp. xiv, 561. Correlations with American history texts, indices. \$3.75 per volume.) These two volumes provide supplementary readings for basic courses in American history. "The collection as a whole undertakes to present the newer viewpoints in American history. All too frequently the textbook is based on approaches that have to be substantially modified if not altogether discarded. The selections in this book, on the other hand, date almost entirely from 1945—for the greater part, indeed, from 1950. They constitute in this way an anthology of American historical writing since World War II. They indicate the newer directions of American historical thought" (Vol. I, p. v). For the purposes indicated this collection is extremely useful, and it merits careful consideration by teachers of introductory courses in American history. It is, however, important to remember that much which is said to be new is not really new, while much that is new is not actually better than previous writings. Moreover, important as it is for students to be aware of changing viewpoints and interpretations in both recent and previous scholarship, it is at least equally important for teachers and students alike to know and understand the basic facts about important topics and questions in American history. In historical study at least, effective evaluation of viewpoints, new or old, requires much knowledge and considerable understanding of how facts are weighed, how facts differ from opinions, why "final" and unqualified answers are seldom available to numerous questions. The selections in these volumes are drawn from recent books, the proceedings of various organizations, from historical and other journals, etc. They are complete rather than abridged selections. Both the *American Historical Review* and the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* are among the historical magazines quoted, but the number of selections from these outstanding journals is less than that taken from regional, state, and specialized journals. Included among the latter are the *William and Mary Quarterly*, the *Journal of Economic History*, the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, the *Journal of Southern History*, *Agricultural History*, and the *Indiana Magazine of History*. *American Heritage* is quoted often enough to suggest that it apparently has received significant acceptance from historians as well as from the public. In short, there seem to be numerous and varied editorial sanctums, but few mansions, in Clío's household.

Immigration and American History: Essays in Honor of Theodore C. Blegen. Edited by Henry Steele Commager. (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1961. Pp. x, 166. Frontispiece, bibliography, index. \$4.50.) This volume includes eleven essays in honor of Theodore C. Blegen by ten different authors. Collectively they offer considerable comment regarding the history of immigration in America, the image emigrants had before coming to the United States, the impact of the

New World on immigrants, the impact of emigration from Europe to America on developments within Europe, the transit of ideas which accompanied immigration, problems concerning immigration history, and the like—all with something more than a normal Scandinavian accent or emphasis. In the closing essay, Dean Blegen reviews research needs and opportunities in immigration history of the United States. This modest volume offers a useful commentary on the historical development and current status of publications concerning immigration to this country and related topics. Even so, it must be used with care, for the essays are sprinkled with opinions which the unwary reader may be inclined to accept as fact. For instance, in contrasting New England and southern elements in the Middle West, Philip D. Jordan writes: "The Yankee was aggressive and hard working, and the Uplander [southerner] was passive and shiftless" (p. 75). Indiana's pioneers were mainly these "passive and shiftless" southerners who cleared an amazing amount of land with simple tools and probably accomplished more physical labor than any succeeding generation of Hoosiers, Yankees or otherwise. In fact, these same "passive and shiftless" southerners pretty well established civilization in Indiana before more than a handful of New England settlers even arrived.

The Research Function of University Bureaus and Institutes for Government-Related Research. Edited by Dwight Waldo. (Berkeley: Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, 1960. Pp. ix, 222. Bibliographies.) As the Foreword indicates, "This volume is the product of the Conference on the Research Function of the University Bureaus and Institutes for Government-Related Research, held at Berkeley [California], August 17-28, 1959." The conference, and thus the papers constituting this volume, reviewed the origin and historical development of university bureaus and institutes concerned with governmental research, discussed various areas of research in which bureaus and institutes have been involved, considered problems concerning research programs, and methods used, etc. University research bureaus and institutes are mainly a product of the period since World War I. Their beginnings appear to have been closely associated with both the emerging university extension movement and the political ferment associated with the Progressive era. According to Amin Alimard's historical sketch of university bureaus involved in governmental research, "The beginning of the University Bureau movement may be set as 1909. This was the year the University of Wisconsin established a Municipal Reference Bureau in its extension division" (p. 3). University research bureaus and institutes devote much of their emphasis to research concerning state and local politics and government. Research in these areas is much needed, but universities generally will have to eschew partisan politics and political expediency more than some have to date if they hope to achieve worthwhile results based on research which is honest, nonpartisan, and of maximum usefulness.

Early Midwestern Travel Narratives: An Annotated Bibliography, 1634-1850. By Robert R. Hubach. (Detroit, Mich.: Wayne State University Press, 1961. Pp. x, 149. General bibliography, notes, index.

Paperbound, \$6.00.) Professor Hubach offers an extensive and helpful annotated list of midwestern travel accounts for the years, 1634-1850. An introductory chapter discusses travel literature and includes a general bibliography concerning such literature. Hubach indicates that travel narratives took various forms, were written for various reasons, and had varying degrees of reliability. By organizing his listings principally on a chronological basis, he gives desirable emphasis to accounts written by Frenchmen, the earliest European visitors to the area. The bulk of the accounts listed, however, were written during the period following the American Revolution, especially during the initial half of the nineteenth century. Hubach offers useful information about the items included in his detailed bibliography. He indicates when they were published or where they are preserved, and he often mentions related information. The Wayne State University Press is to be commended for publishing this useful volume.

Steamboats on the Mississippi. By the editors of *American Heritage*. Narrative by Ralph K. Andrist in consultation with C. Bradford Mitchell. *American Heritage Junior Library*. (New York: American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc., 1962. Pp. 153. Numerous illustrations, maps, suggested reading, index. \$3.95.) This is the fourteenth volume in the *American Heritage Junior Library* series on United States history. The series was inaugurated late in 1959, and six new titles are added yearly. Profusely illustrated, these books are designed to arouse interest in and increase understanding of the history and heritage of the United States on the part of children of about ten years of age and older. *Steamboats on the Mississippi* centers its attention on the use of steamboats on the Mississippi and its tributaries from 1811 until the 1870's. The narration describes flatboats and keelboats as well as early steamboats, details obstacles and perils to navigation of the Father of Waters, recounts tall tales and folklore associated with transportation on the Mississippi, and notes the "rebirth" of steamboating on the Mississippi for a brief interval following the Civil War. At times the author strains to be dramatic and exciting, while he includes but little information about the impact of steamboats on general economic, political, and cultural developments. All in all, however, this volume should be interesting and informative to many adults as well as to numerous teenagers. Moreover, this series by *American Heritage* is obviously much more desirable for the shelves of school libraries than most volumes normally found there.

Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio Bulletin, XX (January, 1962). The Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio here offers eight articles about the advent, role, and achievements of the Germans in Cincinnati, especially during the period from about 1825 until the early twentieth century. Considerable emphasis is given to the cultural life and contributions of the Germans, who played a very significant role in the development of the Queen City. According to Professor Carl Wittke, the initial *Turnverein* in the United States was organized in Cincinnati in 1848 (p. 11). Fortunately some of the old records of the Cincinnati *Turnverein* have recently have been discovered and are now

included in the valuable collections of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio which has its headquarters at Cincinnati. The increased collection, preservation, and use of such records is essential to any adequate study of the Germans in the Middle West. Since the Germans have been the most important non-English element in Indiana, their status and achievements in Indiana deserve much more consideration than has heretofore been received. If any of the readers of the *Indiana Magazine of History* know of similar records regarding the Germans in Indiana, the editor would appreciate hearing from them.

The Last of the Miamis. Reprint. By Otho Winger. (North Manchester, Ind.: The Author, 1935; reprinted, [North Manchester, Ind.: L. W. Schultz], 1961. Pp. [103]. Maps, illustrations, \$2.00.) *The Frances Slocum Trail*. Reprint. By Otho Winger. ([North Manchester, Ind.: The Author, 1933 and 1943]; North Manchester, Ind.: The News-Journal, [1961]. Pp. [193]. Illustrations, maps. \$2.00.) These two books are reprints of items written by Otho Winger about a generation ago. (Various titles are included in each volume; however, only the initial title in each volume is indicated above.) Although obviously not entirely current in their scholarship, these books offer useful information about Frances Slocum, the Miami Indians, and various Miami leaders. School libraries of Indiana lacking original copies of Dr. Winger's books should add these reprints to their collections of books about Indiana's history and heritage.

The staff of the Indiana Civil War Centennial Commission has prepared a list of Indiana Civil War regiments and companies by counties. This list recently appeared in the October and December, 1961, issues of the *Indiana History Bulletin*, which is published by the Indiana Historical Bureau, 140 North Senate, Indianapolis. The compilation is especially useful in locating the counties from which particular regiments were recruited and the county or counties from which the member companies were constituted. The list offers abundant evidence of the fact that during the Civil War men from the same or neighboring counties were almost certain to fight in the same companies rather than in different ones. Anyone wishing the names of members of a particular company or desiring basic information about the war service of particular persons, however, will need to consult the indispensable record known as *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Indiana* (8 vols., Indianapolis, Ind., 1865-1869). Even then, some ability as a detective and a generous amount of good luck are often essential to successful results.

A Dictionary of Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases from Books Published by Indiana Authors before 1890. Compiled by Jan Harold Brunvand. *Indiana University Folklore Series*, Number 15. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1961. Pp. xxxiv, 168. Bibliography, appendix. Paperbound, \$3.00.) This is a listing of proverbs and proverbial phrases from a *selected list* of nearly one hundred books published by Indiana authors preceding 1890. The listing is the result of composite research since, as indicated in the Preface (p. vii), about a

dozen persons contributed to the research which resulted in this collection. According to Brunvand, there are about fifteen hundred separate sayings in this compilation, about one-third of which are comparisons, slightly more than one-third proverbial phrases, and the remainder proverbs and sententious remarks (pp. xii-xiii). "The largest group of proverbs and proverbial phrases relating to one literary source are Biblical sayings, either allusions to names or places in the Bible, or quotations and misquotations from the Bible" (p. xiii). Various of the items listed probably developed from experience in and observation of pioneer life in Indiana or elsewhere. At least, such listings as "He'll be in 'fore long, a drippin' like a ash-hopper an' es wet es a swamp" (p. 4); "A man 'as tight as the bark on a beech tree'" (p. 7); "Jack of all trades and master of none" (p. 78); and "She's as sweet as maple sugar" (p. 92) quite likely would have been much better understood by most Hoosier pioneers, even by those who were illiterate, than by most Ph.D.'s of this generation.

Indiana Public Affairs Notes, IV (January-February, 1962), published by the Bureau of Government Research at Indiana University, is devoted to a brief but informative discussion by Richard I. Hofferbert of "The Lieutenant Governorship in Indiana." Mr. Hofferbert reviews the status of the office of lieutenant governor in the various states (and notes that eleven of them have no such office), comments on its constitutional and legislative origins in Indiana, but gives most of his attention to the increased role and importance of the lieutenant governor in Indiana government and politics since 1933. According to Mr. Hofferbert, "The present lieutenant governor, Richard O. Ristine, is only the second person to fill the office whose party identification was at variance with the governor's" (p. 4).

"Indiana's Place in Automobile History." By Wallace Spencer Huffman. *Indiana History Bulletin*, Vol. 38, No. 9 (September, 1961). (Indianapolis, Ind.: Indiana Historical Bureau. Pp. 143-168. Numerous illustrations. Paperbound.) "Indiana's Place in Automobile History," by Wallace Spencer Huffman, which appeared in the *Indiana History Bulletin* for September, 1961, has deservedly received much favorable comment. Its illustrations of, commentary about, and summary listing concerning automobiles built in Indiana are very interesting and also of historical value. Mr. Huffman is aware "that there are many controversies in a subject of this nature" but thinks his listing of Indiana made automobiles is "essentially correct" (p. 144).

Here Is Your Indiana Government. Tenth edition revised. (Indianapolis, Ind.: Indiana State Chamber of Commerce, 1961. Pp. vi, 135. Tables, charts, illustrations, appendix, index. Paperbound, \$1.25.) The tenth edition of *Here Is Your Indiana Government* continues to be an extremely valuable compendium of information about state and local government in Indiana. The Indiana State Chamber of Commerce performs a useful service in publishing its successive editions of this volume. The absence of any adequate and current general account of state and local government in this state makes *Here Is Your Indiana Government* of increased value to school and public libraries.

The Indiana Almanac and Government Guide. First edition. (Indianapolis: Republican Citizens' Finance Committee of Indiana, 1961. Pp. 176. Illustrations, tables, purchasing directory, index. Paperbound, \$3.00.) This initial edition of *The Indiana Almanac and Government Guide* has considerable information and data concerning each of the ninety-two counties of the Hoosier States. Useful information is also offered regarding state government and Indiana officials who serve the federal government. The history and current operation of political parties is discussed. All in all, here is much information which can be used to advantage by students and teachers of Indiana government and history, although, to be sure, this volume is no substitute for scholarly publications. Moreover, it includes some unfortunate errors of fact, but these can doubtless be corrected in subsequent editions. This volume—it might be called a *Hoosier Political Almanac*—despite its Republican sponsorship gives approximately equal space to the Democrats. The value of its sketches and compilations is increased by the fact that this material is offered, at least in the main, in a factual and nonpartisan manner. Such a publication, if continued, can become a useful source of information about Hoosier politics and government. It is hoped that the 1962 edition will include copies of state political platforms, while some information should also be given about minor parties.

Architects in America of Catholic Tradition. By Francis W. Kervick. (Rutland, Vt.: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1962. Pp. 140. Numerous illustrations. \$10.00.) Professor Kervick, head of the Department of Architecture at Notre Dame University, includes numerous brief sketches about American architects associated with Roman Catholicism. In addition, several dozen plates illustrating their work indicate the beauty and variety of the buildings these architects have designed. Both sketches and illustrations show that impressive buildings of a secular nature as well as those of a religious nature have often been designed by Roman Catholic architects. A number of the architects named were from the Midwest, while various of the plates show buildings in the area, especially those located in St. Louis and Detroit. For the most part the sources of materials from which the biographical sketches were obtained are not indicated.

The British Empire before the American Revolution. Volume III, *The British Isles and the American Colonies: The Northern Plantations, 1748-1754.* Revised edition. By Lawrence Henry Gipson. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1960. Pp. xlviii, 294, lxi. Maps, index. \$8.50.) Professor Gipson has at last completed his monumental ten-volume work on *The British Empire before the American Revolution*. The three initial volumes first appeared in 1936, but they were revised and reprinted under different titles in 1958 and 1960. This volume, the third, in its revised edition includes a new chapter on the Lower Counties on the Delaware and a summary chapter on the British colonial system at the middle of the eighteenth century. The detailed table of contents—see pages xi-xlvi—is extremely useful, especially in view of the detail included in this volume, which centers its attention on the New England

and Middle Atlantic colonies plus the Newfoundland and Hudson Bay areas, in which emphasis is respectively on the fisheries and fur trade. The final chapter, which offers Gipson's summary view of "The British Colonial System in 1750," is an essay of much significance to persons interested in conclusions reached by Gipson. This chapter, because of its appearance in the revised edition of the third volume, has elements of hindsight from subsequent volumes, hence to some extent it is a summary essay to the multivolume work as a whole.

A History of Minnesota, Volume II. Revised edition. By William Watts Folwell. Publications of the Minnesota Historical Society. (St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society, 1961. Pp. xv, 477. Illustrations, maps, appendix, index. \$7.75.) This revised edition of the second volume of Folwell's *History of Minnesota* is essentially a reprinting of the original Folwell volume which appeared in 1924. It is concerned with the years 1858-1865, the early years of statehood for Minnesota. Its emphasis on the tragic Sioux uprising and the Civil War make this revision an "anniversary" publication. Russell W. Fridley, of the Minnesota Historical Society, explains in his Introduction: "No attempt has been made to bring this work up to date in the light of later research. Minor errors have been corrected; the maps have been simplified; and new illustrations have been added." Therefore, apparently in substance this new volume is a reprint rather than a revised edition. Not knowing what corrections and changes have been made is disturbing for scholars eager to know what Folwell wrote and thought. Folwell's history has, of course, been superceded by succeeding ones in some respects and on some important points; all students of Minnesota history, however, remain indebted to him. His *History of Minnesota*, which ultimately extended through four volumes, remains useful not only because of the author's use of documentary material but also because of his use of material gleaned from his own personal experiences or from other participants in the events described. Editorial corrections of Folwell's text should have been explicitly indicated.

Evacuation at Fort Michilimackinac, Mackinac City, Michigan, 1959 Season. By Moreau S. Maxwell and Lewis H. Binford. Publications of the Museum, Michigan State University, Cultural Series, Volume 1, Number 1. (East Lansing, Mich.: [Museum, Michigan State University], 1961. Pp. 130. Figures, illustrations. Paperbound, \$1.50.) This initial study sponsored by the Michigan State University Museum makes use of both historical and archaeological studies as a basis for a proposed restoration of Fort Michilimackinac at Mackinac City, Michigan. The emphasis, however, is upon archaeological rather than historical evidence as a guide for the restoration. Anyone at all familiar with the early history of the Midwest is, of course, aware that there was a fort of importance at Michilimackinac during the French and English periods. Such a person, however, is probably troubled by questions such as which of several spellings of the fort's name is accurate, where the fort was located, and how many forts there were of the same or a similar name. The initial fort was located at St. Ignace on the southern tip of the Upper Peninsula. The one here

under study was located at the present Mackinac City and a later one was built on Mackinac Island. The research and field work upon which this volume is based were mainly completed during the summer of 1959. Since then work has continued, and a subsequent publication will doubtless add additional information to our knowledge of Fort Michilimackinac at Mackinac City, which existed from about 1715 until near the end of the American Revolution. In view of the importance of Fort Michilimackinac during the eighteenth century, the restoration project and the increased knowledge being derived therefrom are of interest and value to students of Midwest history.

Nashville: Personality of a City. By Alfred Leland Crabb. (Indianapolis, Ind.: Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc., 1960. Pp. 288. Bibliography, index. \$3.95.) This is a popular history of Nashville from its founding during the American Revolution to the present. Alfred Leland Crabb has written various novels regarding subjects connected with his native Kentucky and adopted Tennessee. In *Nashville: Personality of a City* he offers a generally affectionate tribute to the city in which he has lived for about a third of a century.

Virginia's First German Colony. By Elizabeth Chapman Denny Vann and Margaret Collins Denny Dixon. (Richmond, Va.: [The Authors], 1961. Pp. 47. Illustrations. Paperbound.) This pamphlet offers a popular account of the founding and short-lived existence of Germanna, *Virginia's First German Colony*, founded about 1714. Although this German settlement on the south bank of the Rapidan was in part intended as an outpost to protect Virginians from the Indians, its early settlers included men who had been experienced ironworkers in the Old World. This study includes brief biographical sketches of various of the German settlers, information about efforts to develop iron manufacturing at Germanna, and the early dispersal of the settlers.

The Territorial Papers of the United States. Volume XXV, *The Territory of Florida, 1834-1839.* Compiled and edited by Clarence Edwin Carter. (Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1960. Pp. v, 790. Index. \$6.00.) This volume covers Florida territorial papers during the administration of Governor John H. Eaton, 1834-1836, and the two administrations of Governor Richard K. Call, 1836-1839. The value of *The Territorial Papers of the United States* has been widely and generously acclaimed in numerous publications, historical and otherwise. Although particular volumes deal with particular territories, all volumes include much information which is as useful in the study of national history as in the study of state history. Moreover, as the volumes appear they increasingly serve as a commentary on the territorial system as it operated in the United States following its birth in the Old Northwest in the 1780's.

Ferry Hill Planation Journal, January 4, 1838—January 15, 1839. Edited by Fletcher M. Green. *The James Sprunt Studies in History and Political Science*, Volume 43. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1961. Pp. xxv, 139. Frontispiece, bibliography, index.

Paperbound, \$2.50.) Anyone who has a stereotyped notion of a southern plantation during ante bellum days would be much surprised by the contents of this volume. Farming was diversified at Ferry Hill Plantation; Ferry Hill had no staple crop, and it apparently had no overseer to supervise its slaves. The plantation was located in what is now West Virginia. This journal is a useful antidote for students and professors who fail to realize the great variety which existed in the states which came to constitute the Southern Confederacy. As would be expected, Fletcher M. Green seems to have done a very competent job of editing.

Folk Legends of Japan. By Richard M. Dorson. (Rutland, Vt.: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1962. Pp. 256. Illustrations, sources, bibliography, index. \$4.75.) Professor Dorson, a member of the History Department at Indiana University since 1957, has written a number of well-known books concerning American folklore, especially that of New England and the Middle West. During 1956-1957 he was a Fulbright professor in American Studies at the University of Tokyo. The present volume is in part a result of his contacts with Japanese folklorists during that year. For a historian to evaluate folklore is always a bit risky, and especially so when the author is both a colleague and fellow editor. Hence, Professor Dorson can speak for himself through his Introduction: "The present book is intended to bring a representative selection of Japanese folk legends to Western readers." And: "In making selections for this volume I have attempted to represent major themes, different geographical areas, and important collections of Japanese oral legends" (p. 29).

Other Books and Pamphlets Received:

Stephen E. Ambrose (ed.), *A Wisconsin Boy in Dixie: The Selected Letters of James K. Newton* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1961). \$4.50.

A. C. M. Azoy, *Charge! The Story of the Battle of San Juan Hill* (New York: Longmans, Green and Co., 1961). \$3.95.

Hamlin Garland, *Boy Life on the Prairie* (reprint, Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1961). Paperbound, \$1.40.

Kenneth Janda et al., *Legislative Politics in Indiana: A Preliminary Report to the 1961 General Assembly* (Bloomington: Bureau of Government Research, Indiana University, [1961]. Paperbound.

O. G. Landsverk, *The Kensington Runestone: A Reappraisal of the Circumstances Under Which the Stone Was Discovered* (Glendale, Calif.: Church Press, 1961). Paperbound, \$2.00.

George S. May (ed.), *Michigan Civil War History: An Annotated Bibliography* (Detroit, Mich.: Wayne State University Press, 1961). Paperbound, \$1.75.

E. P. Panagopoulos (ed.), *Alexander Hamilton's Pay Book* (Detroit, Mich.: Wayne State University Press, 1961). Paperbound, \$3.00.

Rex M. Potterf, *William Jennings Bryan: The Great Commoner* (Fort Wayne, Ind.: Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society, 1961). Paperbound.

Henry H. Simms, *Ohio Politics on the Eve of Conflict* (Columbus: Ohio State University Press for the Ohio Historical Society, 1961). Paperbound.

Staff of the Public Library of Fort Wayne and Allen County, *The Catholic Church in Fort Wayne* (Fort Wayne, Ind.: Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society, 1961). Paperbound.

Shelby County in the Civil War (Shelbyville, Ind.: Shelby County Civil War Centennial [sic] Committee, [1961]).