

Review Notices

After Tippecanoe: Some Aspects of the War of 1812. Edited by Philip P. Mason. (East Lansing: The Michigan State University Press, 1963. Pp. vii, 106. Notes, appendix, index. \$4.00.) Although some consideration is given to the causes of the War of 1812 and its overall strategy, *After Tippecanoe* focuses on the war as it affected the Great Lakes area of both Canada and the United States. Limited new information is offered in these six thoughtful essays, written by three Canadians and three Americans. One of the Americans is British-born Reginald Horsman, who is often harsher in his evaluations of the British connections with and support of the Indians than are other writers on the War of 1812. The nature and importance of the fighting in the Great Lakes area is portrayed, the real significance of naval power on the Lakes is stressed, and the results of the War of 1812 are pictured as of substantial consequence for both Canada and the United States. This modest volume is a readable and useful introduction to the War of 1812 in the Great Lakes area.

Indiana Methodism: A Bibliography of Printed and Archival Holdings in the Archives of DePauw University and Indiana Methodism. Compiled by Eleanor Cammack. (Greencastle, Ind.: DePauw University and the Conferences of Indiana Methodism, 1964. Pp. vi, 64. Map, indexes.) This booklet offers impressive evidence of the significant development of the Archives of DePauw University and Indiana Methodism established in 1951 under the joint sponsorship of the University and the three conferences of Indiana Methodism. The bibliography is divided into two major sections, each with a separate index. Part I, Printed Materials, has 811 entries grouped under such headings as biography, church history, church organization, regional histories, hymnody, missions, Wesleyana. The last entry in this section, "Histories of Individual Churches," includes on pages 23-28 a list of more than six hundred churches for which there are manuscript or printed histories or other records of a historical nature in the Archives. Part II, Manuscripts, has 455 entries, including church and conference records and miscellaneous papers and the collections of individuals. A number of the individual collections are quite large. For example, in the final entry, Clyde E. Wildman, former president of DePauw, it is noted that forty-five document cases are required for the material it contains. This bibliography is a useful guide for those interested in the history and development of Indiana Methodism and of DePauw University; it should also be of value to scholars doing research in related fields.

A History of Colonial America. By Max Savelle. Revised by Robert Middlekauff. (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1964. Pp. xvii, 701. Maps, appendixes, selected bibliography, index. \$7.95.) Middlekauff's revision of Savelle's history of colonial America includes considerable material relevant to the development of the American Middle West during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. Several chapters offer substantial information about the genesis of New France in the St. Lawrence Valley and its expansion into the

Great Lakes and Mississippi areas to about 1750. Other chapters tell of the development of the backcountry of the English colonies, including the settlement of the Old West. Additional chapters relate the rivalry of the English and French over Indian alliances, the fur trade, and vast areas west of the Appalachians. Attention is also given to the French and Indian Wars, the American Revolution in the West, and various Indian wars and campaigns in the Appalachian hinterland.

The Rampaging Frontier: Manners and Humors of Pioneer Days in the South and the Middle West. By Thomas D. Clark. Reprint. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1964. Pp. 350. Notes, bibliography. Paperbound, \$2.45.) Professor Clark notes in his Preface that "American frontiersmen transported westward with them an appreciable amount of cultural baggage. Sometimes there was little sophistication and refinement in this baggage, but even the little bit was important." According to Clark, this cultural background was gradually modified in the West. "Here was developed a new American society and a distinctive native personality which showed to what extent human life underwent changes of manners and humors" (p. 17). Clark combines a liberal sampling of the humor and folklore of the region west of the Appalachians with a running commentary about the social, cultural, political, and economic conditions that prevailed. Much use is made of travel accounts, contemporary books, and newspapers as sources of information. *The Rampaging Frontier* is not a comprehensive and balanced account and is short on systematic analysis and evaluation, but it is delightful and worthwhile reading.

The Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858. Edited by Robert W. Johannsen. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1965. Pp. vi, 330. Notes, suggestions for further reading. Paperbound, \$1.95.) This volume places its focus and emphasis on the seven debates held between August 21 and October 15, 1858, but it includes also the "acceptance" speeches of the two principals. These two speeches and the eleven-page Introduction contribute to understanding and evaluating the significance of this foremost American "forensic duel." The text of the debates indicates that they were directed to immediate issues and goals rather than to future objectives, that the two contestants were not far apart on some of the issues, and that they raised still-relevant questions about the responsibilities of citizens to their government. This reprint is based on the printed edition of the debates published in 1860 rather than on the verbatim accounts published in 1858 in the *Chicago Times* and the *Chicago Press and Tribune*. Inasmuch as the 1860 edition was itself taken from the earlier newspaper accounts, presumably its use would automatically result in the reproduction of any errors that edition may contain.

Constitutional Problems Under Lincoln. Revised Edition. By James G. Randall. Reprint. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1964. Pp. xxxiii, 596. Notes, bibliography, index. Paperbound, \$2.95.) This reprint edition of the revised edition of Professor Randall's *Constitu-*

tional Problems Under Lincoln is a book of more than ordinary importance. Its text, the citations and their accompanying comments, and the bibliographical material have all proved their worth beyond need for elucidation here. Randall's volume tells and explains much of federal-state relations and the equally important problem of individual freedom in a time of constitutional travail.

A Century of Dishonor: The Early Crusade for Indian Reform. By Helen Hunt Jackson. Reprint. Edited by Andrew F. Rolle. (New York: Harper & Row, 1965. Pp. xxii, 342. Notes. Paperbound, \$1.95.) Originally published in 1881, *A Century of Dishonor* appeared at about the time warfare between Americans and the aborigines was ending. Although Indian Commissioner G. W. Manypenny's *Our Indian Wards* (1879) had already set forth long-time abuses in American treatment of the Indians and the urgent need for reform, Mrs. Jackson's *A Century of Dishonor* caught the ear and touched the heart of the American public far more than did Manypenny's restrained and informative study. Mrs. Jackson wrote in much the same tone, mood, and vein as did the muckrakers a generation later. For instance, "It makes little difference . . . where one opens the record of the history of the Indians; every page and every year has its dark stain. The story of one tribe is the story of all, varied only by differences of time and place; but neither time nor place makes any difference in the main facts. Colorado is as greedy and unjust in 1880 as was Georgia in 1830, and Ohio in 1795; and the United States Government breaks promises now as deftly as then, and with an added ingenuity from long practice" (pp. 337-38). Actually Mrs. Jackson offered very little that was new—her sources regarding abuses came largely from documents and reports of the war and interior departments. In general, she left unanswered the fundamental questions about desirable Indian policies.

The Negro Since Emancipation. Edited by Harvey Wish. (Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1964. Pp. vi, 184. Selected bibliography. Paperbound, \$1.95.) This volume includes a variety of selections from the writings and addresses of sixteen Negroes from Frederick Douglass to Elijah Muhammed. Taken together, they indicate a continuous yearning, stirring, ferment, and determination among Negroes to become equal and responsible citizens. Although these selections, thoughtfully read, offer shameful examples of man's inhumanity to man, they also afford significant evidence of substantial progress achieved as well as of substantial progress yet to be achieved. This provocative volume is not pleasant reading, but it is worthy of careful reading and reflective thought.

New Perspectives in World History. Edited by Shirley H. Engle. Thirty-Fourth Yearbook of the National Council for the Social Studies. (Washington: The Council, 1964. Pp. xvi, 667. Notes, contributors' who's who. Clothbound, \$6.00; paperbound, \$5.00.) This latest yearbook of the National Council for the Social Studies is immediately concerned with new interpretations to help bridge "the gap between advancing

scholarship on one hand and the content and the teaching of world history on the other." It is intended to complement rather than replace the Council's twentieth yearbook, *Improving the Teaching of World History*, although it does update some of the earlier material in the areas of purpose, organization, and methods of teaching. Its four major divisions deal with new perspectives in intellectual history, in period history, in the study of world regions, and in the study and teaching of world history. The last of these divisions could just as easily be addressed to teachers of American history.

Fort Knox, Indiana

The Indiana Historical Society is engaged in archeological and historical investigation of the Fort Knox which was built north of Vincennes in the winter of 1803-1804, probably improved and made more defensive in 1810-1811, and dismantled in 1813-1814. Eventually, it is hoped, reconstruction of the Fort will be made.

The Society is searching for the plan of the proposed fort or garrison which was sent to the secretary of war by Cornelius Lyman, probably in November 1803, with covering letter. The reply of the secretary of war, December 6, 1803 (War Department Letter Book, National Archives), mentions receipt of a letter from Lyman "enclosing the proposed plan of the buildings and the works near Vincennes."

The Society would also like to obtain manuscripts or other descriptions of the Fort and life there which might be in letters written by soldiers stationed there during the years 1803-1814. Several regiments or detachments saw service there during this period, including officers and men from at least the First, Seventh, and Fourth U. S. Infantry. Among the officers were Nathan Heald, Cornelius Lyman, Ambrose Whitlock, Thornton Posey, Jesse Jennings, Jacob W. Albright, Zachary Taylor, John P. Boyd, Thomas H. Richardson, and Dr. Samuel McKee. Also of interest are plans of what might be similar forts or garrisons of about this same period.

Copies of any such materials or information concerning them should be sent to Miss Caroline Dunn, Librarian, Indiana Historical Society, 140 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.