Any well crafted work on landscape architecture is welcome to the students of architectural history. A monograph on Jens Jensen is especially welcome since, more than any other man, he was responsible for the character of the Chicago park system and the wealth of Chicago forest preserves that are unique for American cities. No real understanding of the Chicago that produced the Chicago school can be had without taking into account Jens Jensen.

Eaton has produced a useful book which is clearly the result of sound scholarship. Unique are the many photographs of the parks and gardens created by Jensen, in their present state, and on occasion, as they were in previous states, yet designed to show the original Jensen creations. Along with each photograph is a commentary, sometimes extracted from Jensen's own writings, sometimes from the writings of his many admirers, associates, clients, and friends. There are plans of the most important of his projects, and occasionally, letters relating to them.

The socio-economic, political, and intellectual factors that influence the development of Jensen's works are adequately discussed. In general, the book is well designed visually. The addition of a list of illustrations and an index would have increased the usefulness of the work, especially since it contains so many excerpts from primary sources that are not readily available. In addition to the bibliographical essay, a conventional bibliography would be valuable.

University of Illinois, Chicago

Canio Radice


This book grew out of a conversation between the author, who is a journalist, and a lawyer. Convinced that the provisions in the declaration of rights of a given colony had reminded its citizens of special legal tests in which those rights had been at issue in the vicinity, the lawyer challenged Mrs. Miller to pinpoint those instances. Subsequently Mrs. Miller combed the eastern seaboard for illustrations, a few of which she incorporated into this study. She concedes that the list is not exhaustive and that other cases in other locations aroused as much popular feeling as the ones she records.

In organizing her material Mrs. Miller used the federal bill of rights, the "greatest common denominator," as a framework. For the prohibition of a state religion, she chose Virginia's experiences with disestablishing the Church of England, although complete separation was delayed almost a decade after the adoption of the Virginia bill of rights. The following episodes illustrate the next eight articles: freedom of the press, the Peter Zenger case; the right to bear arms, Bacon's Rebellion; quartering troops, New York's struggle against this kind of taxation; unreasonable search and seizure, the controversy in Massachusetts over general search warrants; due process of law, the case of printer Thomas Powell, imprisoned for contempt of the South
Carolina council; trial in the vicinage, the Gaspée incident; the right to a jury trial, Forsey v. Cunningham in New York, which involved the principle that facts properly tried by a jury could not be retried in review; and freedom from extortion, the Regulator movement.

The results of Mrs. Miller's work are not always convincing and occasionally even confusing. One sometimes wonders whether the specific incident she relates really prompted the specific provision, or whether other factors might not have contributed as much. For instance, in view of the recurring need for self-defense, collective and individual, how much influence did Bacon's Rebellion really have one hundred years later? Might not the years of general experience have been as important as the specific instance?

Occasionally Mrs. Miller resorts to speculation which may or may not approximate the truth. She sometimes reaches conclusions which a professional historian would hedge with caveats. There are indeed areas in the modern United States where the privately owned revolver is not considered the weapon of a criminal. Furthermore, linking judicial disallowance of a Dallas ordinance which prohibited possession of firearms in the city with the Kennedy assassination is far-fetched, for few assassins are likely to consult city ordinances. There are no footnotes, merely notes on sources at the end of the book, where one finds a not very satisfactory documentation of sorts. For identification of the pictures scattered throughout, one must consult a list of illustrations at the beginning of the book.

Of course, since Mrs. Miller has not written for professional historians, she cannot be faulted for departing from the canons from time to time. Her accounts are usually clear and concise, and no doubt the "general reader" may come to appreciate some of the complexities and sacrifices behind precious rights. At any rate, people who are interested in legal and constitutional history will find the book entertaining and perhaps informative.

St. Francis College, Fort Wayne

Frances Krauskopf


In this work Professor Fogel has dealt some devastating blows to many widely held beliefs about the magnitude of the railroads' contribution to the development of the American economy during the last century. He is additionally skeptical of W. W. Rostow's thesis about the take-off period between 1843 and 1860 when presumably this nation moved into "self-sustained growth."

Some of the findings of the book will not be new to economic historians who have read earlier efforts of Professor Fogel, especially "A Quantitative Approach to the Study of Railroads in American Economic Growth" which appeared in the Journal of Economic History in June, 1962. Scattered writings of other economists and historians