Society's expenditure on books was then greater than the appropriation of the state of Indiana for its State Library" (p. 253). The Indiana State Library was not established until 1825 and then only as a department of the office of the secretary of state. It did not become a separate institution until 1841.

Later in the Indiana period the society acquired a printing press. On it were printed programs of the society, maps, hymnals, textbooks, and most important of all, Indiana's first philosophy book in 1824. New Harmony may truly be referred to as the cultural oasis of the Hoosier State during that period.

Oddly enough, after ten years on the banks of the Wabash, the Harmonists were again possessed with the "Wanderlust." Because of their increased interest in manufacturing, they desired a more advantageous location. Moreover, the external discomforts of poor mail facilities, poor communication with the East, unpleasant relations with neighbors, currency troubles, and miscarriage of justice reinforced the basically religious cause for a third move. They returned to Pennsylvania as conditions there were more favorable to their work and interests. German was not a foreign language in that state, nor were German speaking legislators considered alien.

The final agreement with Robert Owen for the sale of New Harmony was not consummated until January 3, 1825. Although the last group of Rappites did not leave until May 6, 1826, the Owenites began to take up residence before that date.

The third home at Economy on the Ohio in Pennsylvania also had its problems. Unfortunately, the visit of Count Leon, Archduke Maximilian of the Stem of Judah and Root of David, caused a schism in the society that never completely healed. In spite of the difficulties, which included finances, caused by his visit, the Harmony Society was as firm and sound as a rock during the Panic of 1837.

"The legal entity which came into being in 1805 was not buried with Rapp; in fact its legal existence began to flourish after his death and legally was not put to rest until the lawyers spoke their last words in 1916" (p. 681).

**Indiana University**

**Elfrieda Lang**

**Turner, Bolton, and Webb: Three Historians of the American Frontier.**


This is a little book about three big men who were interpreters of the American frontier. Within these few pages in large print historians Jacobs, Caughey, and Frantz appraise Frederick Jackson Turner, Herbert Eugene Bolton, and Walter Prescott Webb. Although all three subjects of this book are now dead, evaluations did not in each instance await their passing; and each had demonstrated within his lifetime that the road of the generalizer is rough, hilly, and unstable.

Even though a touch of the poet has been ascribed to Turner and even though his classic essay, "The Significance of the Frontier in
American History," has recognizable literary qualities, Turner, according to Jacobs, experienced great difficulties committing his ideas to print. "The fact is," writes Jacobs, "that Turner was a writer by virtue of necessity"—a fact emphatically underscored by Ray A. Billington in his Mississippi Valley Historical Association presidential address, "Why Some Historians Rarely Write History." But Turner—on or off the printed page—was a man of original ideas, and in the words allotted to him Jacobs has managed to allude to some of these. For example, he has discussed Turner's concept of westward expansion as a process rather than as a fixed zone, his ideas on sectionalism, and his reaching out for and grasping of the broad interrelationships within the American story. Jacobs also manages to portray Turner's modest yet exacting nature as well as his deep devotion to and reliance upon his students.

Caughey, first of all, succeeds admirably in recapturing a glimpse of Bolton in his mid-fifties when this remarkably productive Latin American historian simultaneously chaired the University of California history department, headed the Bancroft Library, taught classes with fantastically large undergraduate enrollments, directed the dissertations of scores of graduate students, and produced books and articles in assembly-line fashion. Caughey, who was one of Bolton's students, has not only succeeded in producing a vivid portrait of his mentor but has also managed to describe Bolton's tremendous physical endurance, boundless enthusiasm, unrestrained optimism, and great desire not only to unveil new areas of history but also to relate the common history of the Americas.

Frantz sees Webb as falling somewhat between his two distinguished contemporaries. This Texas historian was basically a theorist. His writings were compressed between rather protracted periods of cogitation. He was a western historian; but his view of the West, as in the case of his book The Great Frontier, was set on a world-wide stage. Webb's works were severely attacked during his lifetime, but his The Great Plains is more likely to stand the test of time than are the theoretical writings of either of the two historians discussed in this little book. Not only do Jacobs, Caughey, and Frantz succeed in portraying interesting facets of their respective subjects, but they unwittingly reveal much of themselves as well.

Indiana University

Oscar O. Winther


This book, edited by Carl S. Meyer, director of graduate studies, Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, is a collection of readings in the history of the Missouri Synod Lutheran Church. This church body began in consequence of German immigration of the 1830's and 1840's and was founded in Chicago in 1847 as the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States. The Synod presently has some two