

Oregon, for example, slavery was prohibited by the Constitution of 1857, but an article barring free Negroes was also incorporated.

In Kansas the vast majority of settlers (who came mainly from the Old Northwest or from the nonslaveholding population of Missouri) were unconcerned about the morality of slavery, but they saw in the antislavery movement an opportunity to exclude *all Negroes*. The antislavery men from New England, who advocated equality for Negroes, were an ineffectual minority. James H. Lane, formerly of Indiana, supported and led the so-called Topeka Movement only on the condition that Negro exclusion be linked with opposition to slavery. The Topeka constitutional convention of 1855 prohibited slavery and adopted an exclusion article which was ratified by a large margin in a referendum. The fact that the Wyandotte Constitution of 1859 under which Kansas was ultimately admitted did not contain an exclusion article was due in part to congressional opposition. But this constitution denied Negroes the right to vote and permitted segregated schools.

Some of Berwanger's findings have been anticipated by earlier studies of individual states. But he has focused attention on a significant facet of the antislavery movement, and he has reinforced and illuminated the work of earlier scholars by a prodigious amount of work in manuscripts, newspapers, and public documents. His book is heavily footnoted and contains an impressive bibliography.

Butler University

Emma Lou Thornbrough

Clio's Servant: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1846-1954. By Clifford L. Lord and Carl Ubbelohde. (Madison: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1967. Pp. x, 598. Notes, illustrations, sources, index. \$10.00.)

This substantial volume traces the history of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin from its halting beginnings in 1846 to the proud rededication of its building in 1955. The story is one of impressive achievement in the preservation and dissemination of the American heritage. A central feature of that achievement has been the development of the society's library—described by Frederick Jackson Turner as “one of the great treasures of the country.” Of equal importance have been the society's broad educational programs through which the people of Wisconsin have become meaningfully involved in their past. A great influence in shaping the history of the society has been its close association with the University of Wisconsin—for many years the society's library was the university's—and the society has also had an important influence on the university, having been a significant force in the development of its program in American history.

Appropriately, the story centers around the careers of the men who served the society as chief administrator: Lyman Copeland Draper, Reuben Gold Thwaites, Milo M. Quaife, Joseph C. Schafer, and Edward P. Alexander.

Draper is justly celebrated for his efforts in establishing the society and in building its collections, but it is Thwaites who emerges preeminent as the builder of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in its present form. Thwaites became associated with the society in 1885 as Draper's assistant. Two years later, upon Draper's retirement, he became "corresponding secretary," and until his death in 1913 served as the society's chief administrator. During these years the society secured its own building, enlarged and systematized its collections, developed a highly competent professional staff, established a firm relationship with the University of Wisconsin, and began a program of public education that extended to all parts of the state. While leading this growing enterprise, Thwaites wrote fifteen volumes and was responsible for editing 183. Quaife and later Schafer continued, and in some respects improved upon, Thwaites' scholarly activities, but neither had the administrative abilities to manage the complex organization which Thwaites had created, and the society, particularly during the depression years of the 1930's, went into a serious decline. Edward P. Alexander, who became superintendent upon Schafer's death in 1941, began the task of rebuilding which was to place Wisconsin again in the forefront of the historical society movement—a task that was carried to fulfillment by Clifford L. Lord, who became director in 1946 and who is much too modest in writing of his own accomplishments.

As Lord suggests in the preface, this is both an administrator's history and a family history. As such, it is burdened in spots with more detail than the non-Wisconsin reader will require. These spots are few in number, however, and generally the narrative sustains the reader's interest. As a definitive study of one of the nation's great societies, *Clio's Servant* makes a significant contribution to our understanding of the historical society as an institution.

The University of Nebraska

James C. Olson

The Story of Grand Rapids. Edited by Z. Z. Lydens. (Grand Rapids, Mich.: Kregel Publications, 1966. Pp. xix, 682. Illustrations, notes, appendix, bibliography, indices. \$9.95.)

Z. Z. Lydens, veteran newspaperman and editor of *The Story of Grand Rapids*, is obviously proud of his city; his city has every right to be proud of this book. Produced under the auspices of the Grand Rapids Historical Commission, *The Story* is a cooperative project, with thirty-one persons listed as contributing editors. The remarkable unity, organization, and homogeneity of style should doubtless be attributed to the firm editorial hand of Lydens.

The first ten chapters, which trace the development of municipal government from pioneer days to the present, are organized chronologically. The remaining twenty-nine chapters are topical and include a broad range of city concerns—from hotels to cemeteries to sewers. The emphasis is on the twentieth century, with references to 1966 occurring from the very first chapters. No worshipper of the past, Lydens forthrightly describes such an unpalatable