

to create a readable narrative or a stimulating analysis, and rough spots in composition are a frequent irritant to the reader.

Marquette University, Milwaukee

Francis Paul Prucha

Indiana to 1816: The Colonial Period. By John D. Barnhart & Dorothy L. Riker. *The History of Indiana*, Volume I. (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau & Indiana Historical Society, 1971. Pp. xvi, 520. Notes, maps, illustrations, bibliography, index. Clothbound, \$7.50; paperbound, \$4.50.)

In recent years considerable effort has been made to utilize election returns, voting patterns in legislative bodies, population figures, and other statistical data to provide computerized information hitherto unavailable to the historian. An older method corrective of generalized statements relating to American history has been the production of scholarly accounts, often in a number of volumes, of the history of the various states. Pioneering in this field was *The Centennial History of Illinois*, edited by Clarence W. Alvord, in five volumes (Springfield, 1918-1920). The volume here under review is part of a projected five volume series commemorating Indiana's sesquicentennial of statehood. Volume III, *Indiana in the Civil War Era, 1850-1880*, by Emma Lou Thornbrough of Butler University, appeared in 1965, followed by Volume IV, *Indiana in Transition: The Emergence of an Industrial Commonwealth, 1880-1920* (1968), by Clifton J. Phillips of DePauw University. John D. Barnhart, long a leader in the study and writing of Indiana, was scheduled to write the present volume. After his illness and then his death in December, 1967, Dorothy L. Riker, senior editor of the Indiana Historical Society, completed the assignment. The resulting volume traces Indiana's history from the days of the prehistoric Indians to the coming of statehood.

The chapter "Indiana's Prehistory" by James H. Kellar, archaeologist for the Indiana Historical Society, is an erudite study, which in parts may seem somewhat technical to the average reader. Other chapters give careful attention to topics discussing international rivalries, conflicts with the Indian, struggles between the supporters of Governor William Henry Harrison and his opponents, and the economic problems of pioneer life. Interesting material is presented concerning members of the Constitutional Convention of 1816. Only nine members had never lived south of the Mason-Dixon Line (p. 443), but the constitutional fathers took pains to eliminate the undemocratic features found in "the early fundamental law of the southern states with their property qualifications for office holding and

voting, unequal representation, and protection of slavery, which tended to produce an aristocratic social structure" (p. 463).

A few minor errors may be noted. In connection with the pre-revolutionary period Pennsylvania and other colonies are referred to as "states" (pp. 102, 105); East Florida was not a French possession prior to 1763 (p. 148); and the Stamp Act was passed in 1765, not 1764 (p. 159). It would be more precise, moreover, in locating Fort Steuben (p. 247), to say that it was on the present site of Steubenville twenty-three miles north of Wheeling.

The research involved in this study has been very extensive and makes readily available much knowledge concerning the area which became the second oldest state of the Old Northwest.

Ohio State University, Columbus

Francis P. Weisenburger

Albert J. Beveridge: American Nationalist. By John Braeman.
(Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1971. Pp. x, 370.
Notes, bibliographical notes, index. \$12.50.)

Few political leaders from the American past offer the historian and biographer a more rewarding and challenging subject than Indiana's Albert Jeremiah Beveridge. He touched the political culture of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries at a number of strategic and revealing points—midwestern Republicanism, GOP conservatism, imperialism, Rooseveltian progressivism, insurgency, and the Progressive party of 1912—and to understand the dynamics of his leadership is to understand a great deal of the political history of that epoch. One of the earliest scholarly works to be written on the progressive movement, Claude G. Bowers' *Beveridge and the Progressive Era* (1932), is a full length study of his career. Bowers made good use of the voluminous Beveridge papers, and his spirited account has been one of the most durable studies of American progressivism. But Bowers, a friend and admirer of the Indiana leader, did not produce an objective and probing interpretation, and the appearance of new source materials and new historical approaches has rendered his volume increasingly inadequate. Professor John Braeman, a young historian at the University of Nebraska, has now written a book that meets the need for a modern biography.

Braeman began work on Beveridge as a result of his interest in the progressive movement, and in this biography he has sought to illuminate the complexity and the paradox of progressivism. The book is based on impressive research in the Beveridge papers, numerous collateral collections, Indiana newspapers, public documents, and Beveridge's own extensive writings. It is superbly organized and