

Review Notices

Lake County, Indiana, in Maps. By Daniel F. Dull. Occasional Publication No. 6. (Bloomington: Department of Geography, Indiana University, 1971. Pp. 52. Maps, table, major sources. Paperbound, \$1.50.) The maps in this atlas and their accompanying commentary emphasize Lake County's historical development, population makeup, voting patterns, manufacturing interests, and physical features. In the main they pertain to the last several decades, but several belong to the nineteenth century. Some of them are much more readable than others, but they are generally clear and usable. The author invites corrections regarding possible errors in this atlas and suggestions concerning maps that readers believe would make desirable additions to a second edition. The switch of Lake County voters from Republican to Democrat during this century is vividly illustrated in maps concerning voting patterns. An interesting table shows the distribution within the county and the relative importance of natives of other countries as of 1880. The Germans led with an aggregate of 2,781 (including Prussians). Next came the Irish with 241, English with 189, Canadians with 143, and Dutch with 114. No other group had as many as 50; there were only 49 Bohemians, 14 Italians, 11 Poles, 10 Austrians, and 1 each from Belgium, Hungary, Mexico, and the West Indies. Though lacking in this edition surely one or two additional tables or maps are needed to show the impact of immigration from southern and eastern Europe which began during the 1880s and 1890s. Furthermore, such an atlas should have tables or maps which tell the story of the development of the Negro population.

The Story of Old St. John's: A Parish Rooted in Pioneer Indianapolis. By Sister Rose Angela Horan, S. P. (Indianapolis: Litho Press, Inc., 1971. Pp. x, 355. Endpapers, illustrations, notes and references, bibliography, appendix. \$10.00.) Sister Horan's volume, based upon much research, is more than merely *The Story of Old St. John's*. To a significant degree it is also the story of Roman Catholicism in Indianapolis and to some extent within Indiana generally. She offers convincing evidence that old St. John's has had an important niche in its city and state since about 1840. Her account, however, gives emphasis to the period since 1871 at which time the original structure of the present building was dedicated. Sister Horan is to be commended for reliance on varied sources and the substantial use of quotations which reflect the flavor and times represented. But, as too often happens in such histories, the trees, and at times even their small branches, obscure the forest, making it difficult to find and understand the important items, ideas, and achievements which characterize St. John's. Moreover, it is disturbing to

find such errors as the reference to the "Internal Improvement Bill of 1831" (p. 14) and the opening of the First State Bank of Indiana in 1834 (p. 15). Nonetheless, this book is worthy of study by individuals interested in the history of Indianapolis and Indiana, while members of St. John's Parish may peruse it frequently.

Adena: The Seeking of an Identity. Edited by B. K. Swartz, Jr. (Muncie: Ball State University, 1970. Pp. vi, 182. Note, references, tables, maps, figures. Paperbound, \$2.00.) This publication offers the proceedings of a symposium held at Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana, March 5-7, 1970, concerning the Adena culture among the Indians in the eastern United States. The development of Adena study during the last half century is reviewed and evaluated, though the evaluations of the approximately two dozen participants naturally are not always in agreement. The extension of the Adena culture into southwestern Indiana is considered in a paper by James H. Kellar and B. K. Swartz, Jr. concerning "Adena: The Western Periphery."

The Great Chicago Fire: October 8-10, 1871 Introduction and Notes by Paul M. Angle. (Chicago: The Chicago Historical Society, 1971. Pp. 122. Endpapers, notes, illustrations, index. \$7.50.) The fire which commenced in O'Leary's cowbarn Sunday evening, October 8, 1871, according to Angle, "destroyed practically every building in an area of three and a third square miles in the heart of Chicago. Property valued at \$200,000,000 was turned into rubble, 90,000 people were left homeless, 300 lost their lives. The common designation, the 'Great Chicago Fire,' is understatement: it was the most destructive fire in American history" (p. 1). Apart from brief and helpful introductory comment by Angle, the awesome destruction wrought by the holocaust is conveyed in letters by seven residents who observed it and suffered its havoc and in numerous pictures of Chicago before and after the conflagration. The task of rebuilding, a process that began even before the fire had been entirely extinguished (p. 91), is also given some attention in the narrative and illustrations.

Privilege and Creative Destruction: The Charles River Bridge Case. By Stanley I. Kutler. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1971. Pp. 191. Map, illustration, notes, bibliographical essay, index. Clothbound, \$5.95; paperbound, \$2.95.) This is a well researched, interestingly written book on the significant case of *Charles River Bridge v. Warren Bridge*, decided by the Jacksonian Supreme Court in 1837. Kutler explores the political and economic background of this controversy centering on the Charlestown-Boston bridge in

the early nineteenth century. Against the claim of the bridge's proprietors to exclusive "privilege" the state adopted a policy of "creative destruction," specifically to build a new, toll free bridge alongside the old one. The Court of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney approved that policy by a strict construction of the old bridge's charter and thus laid down an important constitutional rule in behalf of innovation and enterprise. Kutler ably analyzes the economic and legal impact of the decision with largely a favorable verdict despite this blow to exact justice and to the ancient law. *Maurice G. Baxter, Indiana University, Bloomington.*

American Folklore & the Historian. By Richard M. Dorson. (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1971. Pp. xii, 239. Notes, additional references, index. \$7.95.) This volume brings together about a dozen articles, mainly essays, which Dorson has published during roughly the last quarter century. They set forth his ideas about folklore, its changing status, and how it should be studied. Unless this reviewer has misread and misunderstood Dorson, he here contends that the study of local history and folklore are naturally and more closely linked together than the study of history and folklore generally (see pages 138, 146 for instance). This thesis can be debated pro and con, but Dorson intermingles his discussion of oral history and folklore in a somewhat deceptive manner. He is thus less explicit than desirable concerning how folklore can make significant contributions to the study of local history.

American Historical Spoons: The American Story in Spoons. By Albert Stutzenberger. Second edition. (Rutland, Vt.: Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1971. Pp. xviii, 535. Illustrations, bibliography, index. \$10.00.) According to the author "this is the first book devoted exclusively to a lowly domestic utensil, the spoon"; the emphasis is "on the spoon at the apogee of its glory, that is, in that era when American makers of silver were employing all their ingenuity to create lovely pieces of art, as souvenirs" (p. ix). After a lively introduction about the spoon in literature, history, and lore Stutzenberger specifically deals with 150 souvenir spoons providing many facts and legends which surround them. The subjects vary from the Kentucky thoroughbred and other animals to Lewis Cass and other men and women to trees, flowers, and historical sites. The book will be of interest to collectors of spoons, and those members of a younger generation who have received souvenir spoons from relatives should find this work a fascinating recreation of the spirit which led to the manufacture and collecting of those spoons. *Pamela J. Bennett, Indiana University, Bloomington.*