scholarly contributions after he had accepted an administrative assignment” (p. 373). Nonetheless, such was the prestige at Indiana and many other state universities that able professors deserted scholarship for petty administration, thereby depriving the institutions in the long run from achieving academic eminence. Bryan’s successor, Herman B Wells, with whose assumption of the presidency Clark concludes this volume, knew better and encouraged subsequent Indiana professors to remain scholars. This action finally brought intellectual distinction to the university.

Much of the charm of this volume lies in Clark’s amused accounts of various nonacademic aspects of life at Indiana, including the Book Nook, athletics, and, especially, the unenviable role of the dean of women during the early years of Bryan’s administration. Clark describes Bryan’s ideal candidate for this difficult position as “Lydia Pinkham and Whistler’s mother draped in a sorority gown and adorned with a master’s degree” (p. 29). Such a paragon was hard to find and harder to keep.

Barnard College, Patricia Albjerg Graham Columbia University


Joseph Neef is best known to Hoosiers as the schoolmaster at New Harmony who conducted a school in Owenite days that featured “modern” education. He was a disciple of Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi, the German Swiss originator of the system of learning by observation and by doing rather than from textbooks or from teachers. These principles are now firmly imbedded in the educational systems of today, and it is enlightening to read about some of their origins in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Professor Hackensmith tells the story of Neef’s background in Europe, his days in the army of Napoleon Bonaparte, his teaching experience at Pestalozzi’s school at Burgdorf in Switzerland, his coming to America, and his schools in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky. For several reasons—his modernity, his lack of business ability, and his not always
pleasing personality—Neef was never completely successful. He was therefore glad to join Robert Owen's New Harmony adventure but did not stay there very long, either.

There is a need for a good biography of Joseph Neef, although, because Neef is a secondary character in the New Harmony saga and even in the history of American education, a full length book is perhaps not called for. Hackensmith has been commendably industrious about assembling all the material there is about Neef from the resources of the New Harmony library, the Indiana State Historical Society Library, the Illinois State Historical Survey at the University of Illinois, and other places. He treats in considerable detail all of the characters in New Harmony and quotes entire letters and documents, most of which, except the Neef papers, are available in print elsewhere.

In fact there is so much ancillary material that Neef is lost in the maze. A good many years ago, Richard W. Leopold, himself the author of one of the best books about New Harmony personalities, Robert Dale Owen, and the director of this reviewer's biographical effort about David Dale Owen when it was a doctoral dissertation, said that a biographer should never let his typewriter stray from his subject. Regrettably, Hackensmith has not followed this first precept of the biographer; it is not until the beginning of chapter four on page fifty-three that Neef is even mentioned. Even after that the reader is continually led into long diversions about Pestalozzi and his educational theories, Robert Owen's enthusiasms, the mechanical contributions of Oliver Evans, or the peculiarities of William Maclure. It is only with hard work and much use of the index (fortunately it is satisfactory) that one can follow Neef's life and career through the book.

This volume has typographical, spelling, and other errors (this reviewer's name is given as “William,” for example). A few discrepancies appear in the footnotes, and other faults exist that one frequently finds in privately printed books. Every author needs an editor! But if one wants to find out a little about the persons involved in the New Harmony experiment or about Pestalozzianism in the United States, he can do so in Hackensmith's book. Its most important contribution to New Harmonyana is the printing of some of Neef's letters which were collected and translated
by Nathaniel A. Teitlebaum many years ago when the latter contemplated doing a biography of Neef.

_MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Ill._ Walter B. Hendrickson

_Memoirs, Official and Personal._ By Thomas L. McKenney.

The Indian is in our national conscience. Now is the time to write about the native American and about those non-Indians, such as Thomas Loraine McKenney, the United States' last superintendent of Indian trade (1816-1822) and first superintendent of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (beginning in 1824), who have understood Indian rights and sympathized with Indian grievances.

A Quaker humanitarian-reformer and admirer of James Madison, McKenney defended federal management of Indian trading posts, believed that the Indian had the “capacity . . . for the highest attainments in civilization” (p. 34), and attacked repeatedly white injustice, bad faith, and cruelty toward the Indian and the government's “radically, fatally wrong” (p. 238) Indian policies. In spite of McKenney's integrity, honesty, and conscientious direction of the Indian Bureau, President Andrew Jackson fired him in 1830, ending McKenney's career in public office.

McKenney's _Memoirs_, published originally in two volumes in 1846, tell far more about the public figure than the private man. A contemporary reviewer estimated correctly that the volumes were of “slender value in a literary sense,” and Herman J. Viola, director of the National Anthropological Archives of the Smithsonian Institution, comments in his introduction to this edition that the _Memoirs_ did not “re-furbish his [McKenney's] public image, silence his critics, [or] pave the way for a restoration to office” (p. xxvii). Nonetheless, the _Memoirs_ are generally accurate and still palatable. They tell a lot about McKenney's life as a second string federal bureaucrat, give the day by day details of his long western tour in 1827, and show how and why he became an Indian advocate.