stantial. Also, since Cincinnati owes much to transportation facilities, the entries that deal with this topic seem completely inadequate. While there is considerable coverage of newspapers, there is no mention of radio or television. Cincinnati has made significant contributions in both areas, probably greater in proportion than to the development of newspapers.

The above are expressions of opinions and interpretations of this reviewer that may differ from those of the compiler. But they point to the basic weakness of the book. It is so brief, and thus so highly selective, that it has little value as a reference book or for other purposes. The idea of a Cincinnati chronology is good. The merit of this one is severely limited by its brevity.

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*An Ohio Reader* contains approximately 140 documents organized topically. Thomas H. Smith, director of the Ohio Historical Society, explains that four criteria were used in compiling the selected documents. One, they should relate to topics traditionally regarded as important in Ohio history. Two, the selections should be self explanatory, containing survey or descriptive information pertinent to their subjects. Three, within the limits of available documents the selections should present contrasting viewpoints regarding controversial issues. Four, the selections must be primary sources giving contemporaneous and eyewitness descriptions, accounts, or views of the subjects discussed.

As the result of the editor's meticulous adherence to these standards, the *Ohio Reader* is a documentary history of Ohio from the viewpoints of establishment figures, usually men in Ohio government and journalism. It is almost devoid of docu-
ments written by members of such minority groups as women and blacks. Most of the selections come from state documents and the works of public officials in the form of laws, treaties, letters, speeches, and messages. Also in this category are many official reports of governmental departments and agencies. "Poverty's Penalty—How Our Poor Are Cared For," Report of the Board of State Charities, 1870 (second volume, pp. 81-84) is illustrative of reports which are particularly informative regarding problems within the state. Other selections are largely newspaper accounts, magazine articles, and travel accounts. Greatest space is given to traditional topics directly involving government, war, and politics. Literature, art, music, religion, and the purely social-cultural aspects of the history of Indians, blacks, women, and white ethnic groups apparently do not appear because the related documents do not conform to the editor's selection criteria. Social, cultural, economic, and environmental topics are only discussed as political or public issues. Although the selections represent the views of the state's establishment, An Ohio Reader is by no means chauvinistic. Using the problems approach, it emphasizes divisive issues including racism affecting Indians and blacks, nativism, religious bigotry, labor exploitation, political corruption, urban violence, sexism, and environmental pollution.

These volumes are more suitable for general readers than for students in the classroom, although the editor intends them for use by both. The introductions to the topically organized sections, while sound and well written, are too brief to provide the historical perspective needed by most students. Two to three pages of editorial introduction and explanation are given for each topical grouping, totaling ten in each volume. The high quality of the selections can best be appreciated by persons having a background knowledge of the history of Ohio or of the region and the nation. The documents include explicit statements of contemporary views and biases which teachers can use in the classroom. For example, the anti-German hysteria of the World War I period is cogently illustrated by Governor James M. Cox's message asserting "that the teaching of German to our children... is part of a conspiracy formed long ago by the German government in Berlin" (second volume, p. 242). The documents are generally informative and interesting, even entertaining.
One example of the amusing selections is Charles Dickens' account of his journey from Cincinnati to Sandusky in 1842. Dickens observed that the experience of traveling by stagecoach over a corduroy road in Ohio was so unique that it "would be impossible to experience a similar set of sensations, in any other circumstances, unless perhaps in attempting to go up to the top of St. Paul's in an omnibus" (first volume, p. 123). In short, measured by its own standards, An Ohio Reader is a work of excellent quality and is recommended for the general reader of the history of Ohio and this region.

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William Giffin


The two studies reviewed here marvelously compliment each other. The volume published by the National Parks Service is a superb digest of words, illustrations, and maps of the Meriwether Lewis and William Clark achievement. Professor John Logan Allen's scholarly work is an intriguing examination of the evolving geographic images of the trans-Missouri Northwest beginning in the late seventeenth century and extending to the final triumph of 1806.

If either layman or scholar were reduced to but one secondary book on the 1804-1806 expedition, he could not obtain a better single tool than the team creation produced by Roy E. Appleman, Robert G. Ferris, and their associates in the National Parks Service. It is a model of its type. There may be flaws in the smooth flowing narrative or the superbly crafted three tone maps, but this reviewer failed to locate them. A few may carp that the identity of each picture is not specified under the photograph or illustration, but