

the Cane Ridge, Kentucky, Camp Meeting, the systematic theology of Walter Scott, the organizing and propagandizing genius of the Campbells. The authors trace with clarity the possibility of containing the new movement within Presbyterianism, among the Baptists, or in connection with the breakaway Methodists gathered around James O'Kelley. Such relationships failed to satisfy these seekers for religious truth, so in 1830 they dissolved their last ties with older bodies represented by the Mahoning (Baptist) Association and struck out on their own. In 1832 two elements—the Christians and the Disciples—were united at Lexington, Kentucky, and a new church was launched, one which has never been able to determine which strain to perpetuate in its name, a struggle reflected in the present designation “Christian Church (Disciples of Christ).” In the book one can follow the spread of this congregationally oriented, New Testament based, noncreedal, adult immersionist, unity seeking fellowship across the West. One senses the pain of the divisions encouraged by the very independency which brought the movement to birth. The book mirrors the evangelistic fervor of “Christians” in the early 1900s, their wrestling with the issues of war and social upheavals, and the final decisions less than a decade ago to restructure the movement as a “church,” terminating the delusion of unity with the many independent congregations called “Christian” or “Churches of Christ.”

McAllister and Tucker have made a praiseworthy contribution to the literature of religious history in the United States.

The Indiana Council of Churches, Grover L. Hartman
Indianapolis

Tenure, Nativity and Age as Factors in Iowa Agriculture, 1850-1880. By Seddie Cogswell, Jr. Replica edition. (Ames: The Iowa State University Press, 1975. Pp. vi, 170. Figures, notes, tables, bibliography, index. Paperbound, \$5.00.)

This small volume by Seddie Cogswell carefully traces farm ownership and tenancy in Iowa during the years between 1850 and 1880. Almost entirely based upon data obtained from manuscript schedules I and IV of the federal

census for 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880, the study examines the factors of age, nativity, farm size, and the growing values of land, livestock, and machinery as they relate to farm ownership and tenancy. The author has selected as his sample twenty-six townships in six contiguous counties (Cedar, Clinton, Jackson, Jones, Muscatine, and Scott) located in eastern Iowa.

As in the rest of the nation, farm tenancy expanded in Iowa in these years, increasing from 17.6 percent in 1850 to 27.3 percent in 1880. A major reason for the increase was the greater capital required to start farming, the total valuation of land, livestock, and machinery on an average Iowa farm increasing from \$1,443 in 1850 to \$5,842 in 1880. Little evidence was found that tenancy was associated with a distressed class of farmers. Instead it was normally the first rung on the ladder of agricultural success. Cogswell discovered that most tenants were the younger farmers; in 1880 six out of ten farmers under thirty years of age were tenants. The author found only minor differences in the degree of tenancy among native and foreign born farmers, with the data suggesting that the foreign born experienced few significant difficulties in adjusting to prairie farming in a new land.

A study of this kind naturally is short on specific illustrations and anecdote and long on tables and figures. The bulk of the book is based upon the data revealed in forty statistical tables. Professor Cogswell has written a significant study of the early development of farm tenancy in mid-America.

Purdue University, West Lafayette

John F. Stover

The University of South Dakota, 1862-1966. By Cedric Cummins. (Vermillion, S.D.: Dakota Press, 1975. Pp. 334. Maps, notes, tables, illustrations, appendixes, bibliography, index. Clothbound, \$8.95; paperbound, \$4.95.)

Professor Cedric Cummins has attempted to write an institutional history based essentially on events and developments rather than to record a chronicle of the deeds and work of personalities. As this history of the University of South Dakota evolves, the author strives to use the book to serve