

## Review Notices\*

*1861 Atlas By Townships from the Map of Perry County, Indiana.* Reprint. (Knightstown, Ind.: The Bookmark, 1975. Maps, illustrations, index. Paperbound, \$8.00.) In 1861 the Perry County, Indiana, commissioners ordered ten copies of a cadastral map of the county and its seven townships. Some years ago two local residents, Bert Fenn and William E. Kreisle, combined the best portions of two of these maps, each 35½ inches by 44½ inches in size. It is from this "combined" map that this publication has been made. An index to names of landowners has been compiled by Publisher R. T. Mayhill, who explains that magnifying glasses and "research experience" were used in identifying almost illegible names from the 1861 listing of land owners (preface). Among the Perry County landowners noted are various members of the Esarey and Esary families in Oil Township—in which Hoosier historian Logan Esarey was born. The Tell City Historical Society sponsored this interesting and useful atlas, but its publication under the auspices of R. T. Mayhill is a further example of Mayhill's continuing contributions to Knightstown.

*Barns and Other Outbuildings on Indiana Farms.* Edited by Linda Bauer, Doug Jewel, and Jon Turpin. (Indianapolis: Indiana Junior Historical Society, in cooperation with the Society of Indiana Pioneers, 1975. Pp. 56. Illustrations. Pamphlet, \$1.00.) Most previous publications by the Indiana Junior Historical Society concerning Indiana architecture have dealt with a particular town or locality. This pamphlet surveys and illustrates barns and other outbuildings (apparently buildings other than houses and privies) which were found in Benton, DeKalb, Scott, and Jefferson counties and which are of pre-1920 vintage. The dozens of pictures, in black and white, are mainly of barns; also included, however, are hog houses, hen houses, corncribs, and sheds. For each item information is generally given about the county in which it can be found, its approximate road location, and its original and present owner. The numerous pictures are themselves an interesting and useful record.

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\* Unless otherwise indicated all review notices have been written by Donald F. Carmony, former editor of the *Indiana Magazine of History*.

*Twice a Boy.* By Charles F. Bales (Terre Haute, Ind.: Sycamore Press, 1976. Pp. xi, 127. Illustrations, genealogy. Paperbound, \$3.84.) This is one man's memory of rural life in Indiana during the first seven decades of the twentieth century, most of it spent in Morgan and Monroe counties. Bales taught in various one room schools, installing a basketball goal at each. In addition to his career in education, he recounts with pleasure his experiences as a farmer and as a township trustee. *James H. Madison, Indiana University, Bloomington.*

*The Hoosier School-Master: A Novel.* By Edward Eggleston. Reprint. (New York: Hart Publishing Company, 1976. Pp. 224. Illustrations. \$6.95.) This reprint of a classic work in Indiana literature, first published in 1871 and since translated into several foreign languages, provides a melodramatic picture of rural life in southern Indiana during the midnineteenth century. Eggleston's fiction had great effect in creating the popular image of Hoosiers—an image not all Indiana residents found accurate. *James H. Madison, Indiana University, Bloomington.*

*Old Chicago Houses.* By John Drury. Reprint. (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1975. Pp. xvii, 518. Illustrations, index. Paperbound, \$6.95.) Originally published as a series in the *Chicago Daily News*, *Old Chicago Houses* initially appeared as a book in 1941. It offers one hundred pictures of what at the time were outstanding old houses of Chicago. According to Drury houses were chosen because all but one were of the nineteenth century, they represented examples of architecture at various periods, they were neighborhood landmarks, or they were once homes of locally or nationally famous persons (p. x). The text mainly consists of brief sketches focused on the houses pictured. The rapidity with which such houses often disappear is suggested by the observation in an introductory note that a house by house check revealed that only thirty-four of the one hundred houses listed in the 1941 edition were found on the same location when this reprint was prepared. In short, roughly two of these houses, on an average, disappeared each year between 1941 and 1975.

*Architecture in Old Chicago.* By Thomas E. Tallmadge. Reprint. (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1975.

Pp. xv, 218. Notes, illustrations, index. Paperbound, \$3.95.) Completed by friends of Tallmadge following the latter's death in a train accident, this volume concerns the development of architecture in Chicago to 1893. It includes much historical context, often detail as well, and its emphasis is mainly on public structures. Tallmadge, himself an architect who was a specialist in church architecture, gives information about construction techniques ranging from how American pioneers notched logs to make the corners of log cabins to the "skeleton construction" plan for building skyscrapers. A limited number of illustrations is used, but they are less significant than the text itself.

*Governor Charles Robinson of Kansas.* By Don W. Wilson. (Lawrence: The University Press of Kansas, 1975. Pp. ix, 214. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$11.00.) Robinson, a New Englander, gained prominence as a leader of radical antislavery forces in Kansas during the 1850s. Elected governor in 1861, he later embraced a variety of third party movements, giving him a role in Kansas politics similar to that which George W. Julian played in Indiana in the same period. Wilson has produced an informative and readable volume, a scholarly, concisely written tome. Persons interested in the important role which James H. Lane, former Hoosier politician, played in Kansas in the 1850s and 1860s should consult this book.

*The Character of the Country: The Iowa Diary of James L. Broderick, 1876-1877.* Edited by Loren N. Horton. (Iowa City: Iowa State Historical Department, Division of the State Historical Society, 1976. Pp. 136. Illustrations, notes, maps, index. Paperbound, \$2.75.) This is a well edited version of a diary kept by an English visitor to Dubuque, Iowa, in 1876-1877. Almost daily entries provide information and insight into the people and events of nineteenth century Iowa. *James H. Madison, Indiana University, Bloomington.*

*The American Revolution and the West Indies.* Edited by Charles W. Toth. (Port Washington, N.Y.: Kennikat Press, 1975. Pp. xi, 225. Notes. \$12.95.) Although this volume breaks no new ground, it does provide an important

service to scholars and lay readers alike by summarizing much of what is known about the role of the West Indian islands in the mainland colonies' drive for independence. The theme of the book is trade and the continuing economic interdependence of the West Indies and the mainland colonies. This interdependence was both a cause of the American Revolution and a guarantor of its success. Moreover, by surviving both the mercantile restrictions of empire and the machinations of the imperialists, the economic ties between the mainland and the West Indian islands proved just as significant as ideology in hastening the decline of the European overseas empires. The book also provides an important bicentennial tribute to historians of the era by successfully combining the accumulated scholarship of over three quarters of a century into a story which is both readable and coherent. *Paul R. Lucas, Indiana University, Bloomington.*

*Biographical Dictionary of American Labor Leaders.* Edited by Gary M. Fink. (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1974. Pp. xiv, 559. Bibliography, appendixes, index. \$19.95.) Biographical sketches of about five hundred past and present labor leaders are included in this *Biographical Dictionary*. Particular emphasis was given to representatives of trade unions, but an effort was made to obtain a representative group of "labor-oriented" politicians, editors, radicals, etc. (p. xii). The usefulness of this pioneering work is enhanced by the inclusion of bibliographical material about persons sketched. Unfortunately an examination of two entries uncovered some disturbing errors of fact. Robert Dale Owen was not "elected to the Indiana legislature for three terms, 1832-1838; defeated in 1838 and 1840, but elected to the United States Congress as a Democrat in 1842 and served two terms" (p. 280). Instead, he was elected to the legislature for one year terms in 1836, 1837, and 1838; for a two year term in 1851; and to Congress in 1843 and 1845, serving in this body from 1843 to 1847. Further, Powers Hapgood ran for governor of Indiana, not Illinois, on the Socialist ticket in 1932. The bibliographical sources cited confirm the inaccuracy of these items as regards Owen and Hapgood.