slaves he hid. The slave owner, Matson, sued Rutherford and retained the legal counsel of Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln and Matson lost the case, but it is interesting to note Lincoln's stance on the issue and even more difficult to explain his conduct. This slim volume presents an astute insight into the life of an abolitionist physician on the Illinois frontier and should attract the attention of many readers and students of the period.


An urban history of a little-known city in the far northwestern corner of our country, this book vividly portrays the first 150 years of Seattle—the pioneering, Indian warfare, lumber industry, the Alaska gold rush, the amusement business, the strike of 1919, and the tumultuous politics of the city. The author writes in a humorous and creative style, but the book is based on solid research. A refreshing approach to urban history sure to delight its readers.


A thoroughly researched work blending oral interviews with visual documentation to present a most interesting work on material culture. The author, a folklorist who wrote this book as a graduate student at Duke University, investigated black tenant farmhouses in southern Maryland. He drew upon the oral testimony of former slaves interviewed by the WPA in the 1930s and on reminiscences of elderly blacks who still live in similar type of houses. This is more than the history of such houses, it is also the story of the furnishings and lifestyles of those who lived in such houses. A superb contribution to the study of material culture and a credit to the publisher.


A good example of family history and autobiographical narrative. The author has captured the real flavor of life in rural Iowa and produced a handsome, paperbound booklet. Could easily serve as a model to others wishing to write family history. — MDG