

treats the Capitol as a structure that integrates architecture and other arts by portraying major themes in Nebraska's development and the values of the civilizations that produced the state.

In an introductory chapter, "The Capitals and Capitols of Nebraska," Frederick Luebke puts the story in its historical context. In six following chapters other authors from various disciplines discuss the architectural design competition and the contributions of the chosen architect, Bertram Goodhue; the inscriptions and critical integrative role of philosopher Hartley Burr Alexander; the sculptural work of Lee Lawrie; the mosaics of Hildreth Meiere; the murals by eight artists; and the landscape design by Ernst Herminghaus. The essays fit together nicely, and an abundance of color and black-and-white photographs and illustrations are carefully integrated into the narrative. The "Bibliographical Notes" provide an excellent survey of the published and unpublished material pertinent to the overall topic and to each chapter.

*A Harmony of the Arts* will have an obvious appeal to persons interested in architectural history and the decorative arts, but anyone with an interest in the cultural life of the Midwest will enjoy this well-written book.

*Scattergood Friends School, 1890-1990*, by Robert Berquist, David Rhodes, and Carolyn Smith Treadway. West Branch, IA: Scattergood Friends School, 1990. xi, 399 pp. Illustrations, notes, glossary, appendixes, bibliography, index. \$15.00 cloth.

REVIEWED BY RICHARD E. WOOD, SEMINOLE JUNIOR COLLEGE

Scattergood, one of the few remaining denominationally sponsored college preparatory schools in the Middle West, still retains a distinctively Quaker and rural identity, though most of its sixty or so students hold to other faiths. This centennial book, composed of chronological and topical chapters, history and reminiscence, serves the needs of both scholars and alumni. Analysis and research is thinnest for the years prior to 1931 when the school was just another Quarterly Meeting school preserving Conservative Quakerism through religiously guarded education. A blend of school records, diaries, and interviews furnishes a portrait of curriculum, daily routines, and recreation during that period. Closed during the early years of the Great Depression, the campus functioned from 1939 to 1943 as a Quaker hostel for Jews and other political refugees from Germany, orienting up to thirty guests at a time to American life prior to job placement in

large midwestern cities. Robert Berquist's chapter on this latter era is excellent.

In 1944 Scattergood reopened as a college preparatory school under the sponsorship of the Iowa Yearly Meeting (Conservative). Leonore Goodenow provided brilliant leadership, promoting academic excellence and Quaker principles until her retirement in 1968. Since then the school has continued to pursue ideals of community, harmony, equality, and simplicity. Signs of a new flexibility appeared by the late 1960s as the administration approved instrumental music and appropriate movies. The faculty now strive for a "gentle evangelism," exemplifying Quaker principles primarily for nonmembers who choose this kind of education.

David Rhodes, who covered the years since 1944 in two chronological chapters and thirteen topical ones, produced quality writing and analysis at times, but occasionally lapsed into exhaustive detail and lengthy quotations. In general, readers with an interest either in education or Quakerism will find parts of this compendium quite valuable.

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