

historians and reflection by all individuals concerned about the decline of rural America.

Kansas Governors, by Homer E. Socolofsky. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1990. xiii, 255 pp. Illustrations, maps, tables, notes, bibliography, index. \$22.50 cloth.

REVIEWED BY THOMAS BURNELL COLBERT, MARSHALLTOWN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

In *Kansas Governors*, Homer E. Socolofsky, a longtime professor of history at Kansas State University and a noted authority on Kansas history, presents an introductory essay filled with comparative facts and statistics about the men who served as governor of Kansas, followed by a series of short (2-7 pages) biographical entries on each of these men. These vignettes cover the governors' lives as well as their gubernatorial roles. Socolofsky discusses fifty-one governors, beginning with Andrew Horatio Reeder, the first territorial governor appointed in 1854, continuing through John Michael Hayden, elected in 1986, and including acting territorial governors. Additionally, portraits and signatures of the subjects as well as other illustrations are included.

Drawing on a wealth of secondary materials, Socolofsky has produced a valuable reference source for anyone seeking a brief "integration of the political history of Kansas, through accounts of the governors" (xi). This book obviously resulted from several years of research considering the paucity of information on some of the governors, and Socolofsky is to be congratulated for his tenacity and the resulting quality of this work on Kansas history. Finally, it is worth suggesting that if someone were to undertake writing a similar volume on Iowa governors, it would be a welcome addition to this state's historical literature.

A Harmony of the Arts: The Nebraska State Capitol, edited by Frederick C. Luebke. Great Plains Photography Series. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1990. x, 122 pp. Illustrations, appendix, bibliographical essay, index. \$40.00 cloth.

REVIEWED BY HARL A. DALSTROM, UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AT OMAHA

Built between 1922 and 1932, the State Capitol in Lincoln stands as one of the nation's major works of architecture and as one of Nebraska's most notable landmarks. As its title suggests, this book

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

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