

Notes on Contributors

Clare Virginia Eby is an assistant professor of English at the University of Connecticut. Her work on Veblen has appeared or is forthcoming in *International Journal of Politics, Culture and Society*, *Studies in American Fiction*, *American Quarterly*, and *Canadian Review of American Studies*. She is completing a book manuscript on Veblen and Dreiser.

Elizabeth Schultz teaches and writes on African-American, nineteenth-century American, and American women's fiction and autobiography at the University of Kansas. Her book, "*Unpainted to the Last*": *Moby Dick and Twentieth-Century American Art*, which reflects her commitment to intertextual study, will soon be published.

Linda Bergmann is Assistant Professor of English in the Department of Humanities at the Illinois Institute of Technology. Her previous publications include articles about women's private letters and Darwin's *On the Origin of Species*.

Richard P. Horwitz is Professor of American Studies at the University of Iowa. His publications include *Anthropology Toward History: Culture and Work in a 19th Century Maine Town* (Wesleyan, 1978); *The Strip: An American Place* (Nebraska, 1985); *Exporting America: Essays on American Studies Abroad* (Garland, 1993); and recent essays in *The Fulbright Difference, 1948-1992* (Transactions, 1993); *Multiculturalism and the Canon of American Culture* (VU, 1993), and *When They Read What We Write: The Politics of Ethnography* (Bergin & Garvey, 1993). He is now working on a book tentatively entitled "Shit Happens: On Hog Farming and Disease in American Culture."

Arnold Krupat is on the literature faculty of Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, NY. He has published widely on Native American literature, and has most recently edited *New Voices in Native American Literary Criticism*.

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In his introduction Tyler notes that although his perspective on his project was changed by Donald Worster's *Rivers of Empire* and Marc Reisner's *Cadillac Dessert*, his book is not "environmental history" and that he had "no philosophical or ideological models to follow" (p. 2). This is perhaps a shame. Using the papers of the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District and interviews with its leaders, he developed a strong fondness for men with genuinely big ideas and a visionary desire to make the desert blossom like a rose. With no philosophical models to provide the intellectual context for the records and the individuals, Tyler found himself with an unacknowledged bent toward hero worship that is quite as ideological as any acknowledged philosophical stance would have been. The result is a book that will be useful to experts in water law and the politics of water development, but not to anyone who wants to think about what it means to utilize "The Last Water Hole in the West." I'm sorry. Because we needed a book that acknowledged the heroism of the developers in the context of the environmental and social insights provided by the "New Western History."

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Frances W. Kaye

STRATEGIC FACTORS IN NINETEENTH CENTURY AMERICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY: A Volume to Honor Robert W. Fogel. Edited by Claudia Goldin and Hugh Rockoff. University of Chicago Press. 1992.

Robert Fogel's pioneering research on transportation and his equally pathbreaking work on the economics of slavery set the agenda for a generation of economic historians. This volume, edited by two of his most distinguished students, contains sixteen essays in honor of the man and his scholarly work. In addition to the essays, the volume contains two appreciations, one from Stanley Engerman, whose name will forever be linked with Fogel's due to their collaboration on *Time on the Cross: The Economics of American Negro Slavery*, and one from "an adopted student", Donald McCloskey. Engerman tells how Fogel learned from his mentor, Simon Kuznets, that just about every question was "approachable with some empirical data (p. 12)." McCloskey metaphorically equates Fogel's approach to economic history with that of a master carpenter's approach to building a house: Measure twice, cut once, a principle well followed in this fine volume.

Unlike many volumes of collected essays, this one actually sticks to the objectives laid out by the editors. Almost every paper follows Fogel's methodology of using "large-scale cross-sectional and longitudinal data sets culled from original sources-to answer questions of current policy interest and historical relevance (p. 1)." The volume is divided into four areas to which Fogel has made major contributions: Labor markets, capital markets, demography, and political economy.

Several essays are noteworthy for original findings that contribute to important debates in American economic history. In the section on labor markets,