The ripened product of a life-time of scholarship is always an object of widespread attention in the historical world. For many years it was well known that Frederick Jackson Turner was preparing an extended work on the middle period of the history of the United States and when the news of his death came, many feared that this product would never materialize. However, Professor Turner had done such a substantial portion of this work that it was possible for Professor Avery Craven, of Chicago, to prepare it for publication. The work, as is frankly displayed, lacks the author's final revision as well as portions of three chapters. Nevertheless, it is substantially complete and presents the idea which the author had as the key to his scholarship. Professor Turner first became famous for his frontier interpretation, but in later years his interest was more and more absorbed by the idea that sectionalism was a conditioning factor of equal importance. This sectionalism was not the simple sectionalism of North versus South or East versus West, but it was a more complex organization into communities which in the period about which he wrote, 1830-1850, numbered six.

In arranging his book, the author divided it into two unequal parts. The first eight chapters he devoted to an introduction and to a discussion of the characteristics of each of these six sections. The remainder of the book, he devoted to an analysis, administration by administration, of the working of this sectional rivalry in the field of congressional legislation. In this latter part, he demonstrates very clearly the complexity and variety of sectional interest and the profound influence which these rivalries had upon our political history.

To those interested in Pennsylvania history, the book has peculiar interest because one of the major sections which Professor Turner describes is what he calls the Middle Atlantic States. Among these, Pennsylvania and New York are the leading communities. His chapter on the Middle Atlantic States should be read by all interested in the history of Pennsylvania. The author introduces the section by a discussion of its geographical factors and especially those which differentiated it from the neighboring sections. Next comes a penetrating analysis of the complicated population spread followed by a discussion of the industrial conditions of the section. Upon this basis of social and economic description is built a keen study of the political moves of the period in this section as influenced by the sociological and economic conditions. Finally, the chapter concludes with a discussion of cultural conditions. In the latter part of the book, Professor Turner makes clear the importance of Pennsylvania interests in developing political struggles which were to lead to the Civil War.

In this fashion, we are provided with what is perhaps the best brief study of the character and the significance of the section in which Pennsylvania
played so large a part. It not only emphasizes the importance of the Commonwealth's position, but it also brings clearly into perspective what should be more apparent to anyone interested in Pennsylvania history, namely, that there is so much yet to be done to clarify the picture even more. There is such great need for monographs and briefer studies in the history of the Commonwealth which would bring out into even clearer relief the complex interaction of geographic, social and economic forces that have produced that amazingly interesting and yet so little known historical maze, namely Pennsylvania politics.

ROY F. NICHOLS.

*Lafayette Comes to America.* By Louis Gottschalk. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1935, Pp. xi, 184, $2.00).

This well-sustained narrative with a scholarly handling of details carefully disposes of much of the Lafayette legend. Only slowly did Lafayette warm up to freedom's cause. Voltaire and the Philosophes had little influence on the young aristocrat's embarkation for American shores. One motive is slyly put: "But as England had solemnly been declared to be fighting against the rights of man Lafayette found himself decidedly in favor of the rights of man" (p. 138). Consciously or not Lafayette helped to nourish the legend which still had a great appeal in 1917.

The little lord of Chavaniac was homesick and disgruntled at the capital; his noble origins were not far enough in the past. When he married into the Noailles family, his pride suffered from that family's assistance which sent him to a flying start in military life. He was disappointed too in an illicit but fashionable, love affair. Briefly, he was a frustrated courtier with an orthodox education. He showed no special consideration for his vassals while his wealth was nurtured by such careful stewards as Gerard and Mile. du Motier.

Sparks' much exploited narrative of the escape from French shores is found unreliable. When DeKalb's participation prompted certain writers to a more proportionate treatment, the legend was protected by M. Henri Doniol. The author considers that Lafayette's partial withdrawal from the French army in 1776 was not voluntary, nor did his wife know anything about his proposed departure for America. The Bordeaux message to Broglie was either Broglie's exonerating fiction or was solicited by DeKalb. The reviewer might suggest that there may be pertinent material on this subject to be found in the career of Peter Stephen Du Ponceau.

R. HEATHCOT HEINDDEL.


This early history of Pennsylvania, published in 1698, and now privately reprinted, was written chiefly to attract immigrants from Europe and therefore describes conditions of the early period in glowing terms. Interwoven
throughout the reprint in smaller type, as distinguished from the larger old
style type which has been closely followed, are the clever, and at times,
caustic and ironic comments of the editor. The book is therefore of interest
from two points of view—Gabriel Thomas' early glorious description of
Penn's land, and the editor's philosophical reactions found in the notes. The
edition is limited to 100 copies.

ARTHUR C. BINING.

*The Donegal Presbyterian Church.* By Rev. C. B. Segelken, Dr. J. Zeigler,
Illustrations. $1.50).

This volume records the history of the church located in East Donegal
Township, Lancaster County. Rev. Segelken, in his chapter on "Donegal
People," places that group within the general movement of Presbyterianism
with high claims to be judged by theology not history. But no one can
dispute that the doubtful "Witness tree" incident testifies dramatically to
the support given by Presbyterians to the Revolutionary cause.

Dr. Zeigler traces the history to 1902. Authentic records may be found
only from 1786. How Donegal was affected by the Schism of 1741, known
as the Old Side and the New Side, is carefully shown. Rev. Segelken con-
tinues the history from 1902-1935, with an appeal to the future by Dr.
Zeigler. The Penn Patent, the Charter of the Donegal Church, and the
Deed of Trust for the Cemetery are given.

R. HEATHCOTE HEINDEL.

*American Citizenship for Pennsylvanians.* By H. F. Alderfer and Andrew
548, Illustrations. $1.80).

For use in the ninth grade, this textbook is based on the course adopted
by the department of instruction of Pennsylvania. Covering a broad range,
the text blends social economic, industrial, and political civics. The authors
throughout emphasize the interpretation of the environment in terms of
individual understanding and good citizenship. The arrangement is logical
and the language plain. The illustrations and graphical presentations have
been well selected and add to the value of the work. The teaching aids and
brief bibliographies at the end of each chapter are good.

ARTHUR C. BINING.