

Many years ago the reviewer was present when Professor Cheyney concluded the first of a series of Lowell Lectures in fifty-five minutes. His failure to talk the traditional hour aroused pointed comment in the Boston Transcript. At the beginning of the second lecture Professor Cheyney expressed surprise that anyone would care to listen to him for a whole hour, but accepted the reproof urbanely and proceeded to speak for sixty-five minutes. In so doing he again parted with tradition, although he gave the Bostonians full cultural measure. This same mellow, honest and gently ironic attitude pervades his History of the University of Pennsylvania. Here, in rare combination, are displayed affection without prejudice, and penetrating criticism unalloyed with bitterness. The volume offers not only good history, but also shrewd judgments and much ripe wisdom from a man who has actively served the University of Pennsylvania for more than a quarter of its existence.

Pennsylvania has had a remarkable history and a record of real accomplishment, but it has not always been "noble and strong." It has often suffered from the short-sightedness of its trustees, its administrators and its graduates. The city and the state have too frequently been indifferent to its needs and unaware of the great value of the institution to the community. These are the themes that run through the history of the College of Philadelphia, the University of the State of Pennsylvania and the University of Pennsylvania.

In many respects the most important chapters of this book are the first four, which carry the story down to 1791. Readers of earlier accounts, particularly that of Montgomery, are in for a surprise, because Dr. Cheyney presents an entirely new interpretation. Out of the conditions of its founding—and the author discreetly allows us a choice of six dates between 1740 and 1755—arose a series of problems which affected the whole course of the institution's development. The curriculum represented a compromise between the democratic utilitarian training desired by Franklin, and the genteel classical studies sought by the gentry who composed the majority of the trustees. The gradual ascendancy of the latter inevitably...
plunged the College into the maelstrom of provincial politics and it came
to be regarded as an aristocratic Anglican stronghold. There was, more-
over, much truth in this popular view as the political and religious activities
of such men as Dr. Smith and Richard Peters clearly show. Politics did
not enter the College for the first time in 1779; they were present from
the beginning. Yet, despite internal stresses and external pressures the
institution kept its student body non-sectarian and managed to play a con-
spicuous part in the intellectual and artistic life of the Middle Colonies.

For the first time we have a non-partisan account of the “abrogation
of the charters,” erroneously so-called. The act of 1779 changed the mem-
bership of the trustees and faculty, changed the name appropriately from
College to University, but it did not break the continuity of the life of the
institution. By relating affairs in the College to the social revolution and
counter-revolution of these years, Dr. Cheyney makes a notable contribu-
tion to the history of the state as well as to the clarification of that of
the University. Passion and misunderstanding have formerly led to the
neglect of the events of 1779-1789. Actually the achievement of this decade
turns out to have been considerable.

In common with most American institutions of higher learning the
University of Pennsylvania experienced its “low water” period between
1791 and 1828—“four decades of trouble” when only the Medical School
lived up to its promise. But the “Renaissance” during the next half century
culminated in the move in 1871 to West Philadelphia and prepared the
way for the great era of expansion and long-needed reorganization. Book
IV traces in broad outline the development of “Modern Times,” 1881-1940,
when the University, like so many of its sister institutions, broadened its
curriculum and began to perform invaluable services for community and
nation. The necessarily brief account of these fruitful years is admirably
supplemented by Cornell M. Dowlin’s The University of Pennsylvania
Today. Generously provided with useful maps and illustrations, this hand-
book provides succinct descriptions of the buildings, the composition and
activities of the various divisions and departments of the University.

The University of Pennsylvania has, notwithstanding many obstacles,
moved in the direction charted by its principal founder—the training of
youth for service to the community. The administration has been strength-
ened, in some measure the grip of Philadelphia trustees has been relaxed,
and the University has opened its doors in democratic fashion to men
and women from all walks of life. It has retained its location in a great
city despite the desire of some for more gentle, less scholarly, surround-
ings in the countryside. The story of how all this has been accomplished
is heartening. This book will prove strong drink to many alumni and a
bitter draft to more Philadelphians, but its tonic properties are great.

I think Benjamin Franklin would have liked this book about the institu-
tion he helped to found, although, always generous, he would have re-
gretted the fact that Francis Alison receives so little credit for his vital
role in the establishment of the Academy and College and in the shaping of
its famous curriculum.

Brown University

Carl Bridenbaugh.

Dr. Heindel draws a clear distinction between the words impact and influence. The impact of the United States upon Great Britain refers, under his definition, to three things: "[1] the knowledge of or interest in the United States, [2] the opinions and attitudes about it, and [3] the imitations, modifications or use of the American example." The first two of these categories, contacts but not necessarily influences, constitute by far the greater part of his study. Specific items in the third category, things that were the direct results of the contacts, are at times not clearly discernible in his treatise, or have to be sought out with considerable effort. At first, therefore, the reader of this volume, attracted by its title, may have a feeling of disappointment, for if he asks himself just what the impact was he may not be able to formulate a very clear statement of it. But to magnify this disappointment into a serious criticism would be unfair, for Dr. Heindel clearly shows that impact was not a series of sharply defined episodes or events which can be described in a few glib phrases. He has attempted with reasonable success to comprehend the impact as a whole and not to prove a thesis.

In the pursuit of this endeavor Dr. Heindel has considered the avenues through which information concerning America reached England, the attitude of England toward American expansion in 1898, the attempts to build up Anglo-American friendship, the growth of trade rivalry, and the discussion in England of American political institutions, education, literature, and social development. He sought information on these subjects through personal contacts in England and through the examination of a prodigious amount of literature. The result is a work that is almost encyclopedic in character. Some of our journalists would have written a whole series of books and articles on the substance of such information, and would have launched upon a nation-wide lecture tour.

If one attempts to do what Dr. Heindel is wary of, it may be said that the influence of America was both positive and negative. Britain was somewhat alarmed at American expansion but decided to consider her as an ally rather than an enemy. American industrialism was both praised and decried but in the end imitated. Britain was little influenced by American political institutions, which were not always clearly understood, but the conservatives managed to secure more comfort from our example than the liberals. American education and literature did not greatly move Britain to imitation, but the British stage was considerably Americanized. Britain bought 9,000 copies of Bryce's American Commonwealth, and 250,000 copies of "Alexander's Ragtime Band." In general it is believed that America "altered British history in no small way," and that its "external history is a vital part of international history."

Dr. Heindel has produced a pioneer work of great significance, and other volumes in the series under the general title of the United States in World History will be looked forward to with impatience. With that
hope in view three suggestions may be permitted: (1) that footnotes be placed where they everlastingly belong at the bottom of each page; (2) that a greater attempt be made to estimate specific influences, for the historical scholar should realize that the person who has made the well-rounded investigation is best equipped to arrive at conclusions; and if he fails to do this, lesser breeds will do it for him; and (3) that infinite care be lavished upon literary form, for this is a subject that cannot afford to be relegated to the dust of libraries and the seclusion of specialists.

Tufts College

Ruhl J. Bartlett.


Mr. Kamm has written a careful and meticulous history of the career of Thomas A. Scott. It is a worth-while study, throwing much light upon the influence of a civic leader who organized the economic strength of Pennsylvania in particular and the nation in general in the cause of a Union victory during the War between the States.

In 1850 Scott secured his first position with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. Because of his ability as an administrator, his natural qualities as a leader of men, and his dynamic nature, Scott rose from transportation agent at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, to agent of the company at Pittsburgh, superintendent of the Western Division, president of the Western Transportation Company, director of the Pennsylvania Central, and vice-president of the company in 1860. Scott was a progressive, and an aggressive, railway executive. He expanded his lines and used all possible improvements to facilitate transportation.

Since Simon Cameron was interested in the development of the Pennsylvania Central and its western divisions, he and Scott were soon attracted to each other. Scott's position made him an important figure in the councils of the Republican party by 1860—Cameron, Curtin, McClure, and others sought frequently his advice.

Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, Governor Curtin placed Scott in Control of railroads and telegraphs and made him responsible for the transportation of all troops into and out of Harrisburg. Scott placed, unhesitatingly, the movement of troops ahead of all other business on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

In August, 1861 Congress created the position of Assistant Secretary of War and Cameron secured the appointment of Scott to the position. Scott, accordingly, purchased arms and supplies for the nation's defense, coordinated and directed the transportation of these supplies to the places most needed. Troop trains were speeded to the West, East, South, and North as emergency dictated. Scott made many personal visits to the West, and he also played an important part in the western and eastern military campaigns. In the defense of Pennsylvania at Gettysburg, Scott utilized every available means at his command to protect and defend the state.
This is a useful biography of a relatively unknown but important man. The scholarship is sound. It is, however, burdened with innumerable details.

Lehigh University

GEORGE D. HARMON.


In Rifles Beyond Fort Pitt, Mrs. Buck adds another lively story to the increasing number which make interesting to boys and girls the Revolutionary history of Western Pennsylvania and Ohio. Its hero is Dave Ewing, whose parents have been destroyed by Indians and Tories. Their home along the Allegheny was burned, and Dave was saved from death at the hands of a Tory by the timely shot of Sam Brady, the famous scout. Brady continues to be interested in Dave, who becomes his follower and pupil in forest lore and methods of fighting the Indians.

Dave has in Pat Shane the companion necessary to a boy's happiness. Together they roam through the forest, defending each other and often in danger of their lives. Among the historic settlements in which the scene of the story is laid are Fort Pitt, Detroit, and the Moravian Mission at Gnadenhutten. Among the historic characters is the Moravian minister Heckewelder. In the end, David has the righteous satisfaction for which he longs—the Tory, Howell, leader of the murderous band of Indians who attacked the Ewing family, is killed by Pat Shane.

The story must be read for both profit and enjoyment. A map enables the young historian to follow Dave's journey. Frank Lea has drawn a spirited frontispiece and other pictures. A beautiful jacket pictures Dave and Pat, rifle in hand. The style is adapted to juvenile readers, but is not too much simplified to be enjoyed by adults.

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

ELsie SINGMASTER.


In The Powder Keg, Mrs. Buck continues her series of stories of Western Pennsylvania for boys and girls. Matthew Vane, taken from the Virginia settlements to the remote western country by his father, who has ruined himself by gambling, is brought up in the family of John Fraser, the trader. He learns woodcraft from young companions, particularly the grandson and granddaughter of the Indian, Queen Allequippa, and the two grandsons of Wendell Brown, a pioneer settler.

His father has left him one memento of the past—a locket, containing the picture of a beautiful woman, whom he guesses to be his mother.

Young Major Washington, journeying to bid the French leave the forts they have built in what is now northwestern Pennsylvania, pauses with his guide and friend, Christopher Gist, to rest at the Frasers'. With him, as far as Logstown, travel Matthew and young Allequippa, her grandmother's namesake.
Upon Washington's second visit to Pennsylvania, now with a company of soldiers, Matthew drives packhorses along the dangerous trails, to supply the little expedition with corn. He is present at the engagement in which Jumonville is killed, and assists in the defense of Fort Necessity. One of Washington's aides, recognizing a family resemblance, solves the mystery of his birth, and the story leaves him with his grandparents in Virginia.

The younger characters are invented, the older men are those whose names are border history—Gist, Fraser, Washington, Croghan, Trent and Ward. Boys will enjoy the descriptions of hunting and trapping and both boys and girls will enjoy the story.

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

ELsie SINGMASTER.

Indians of the United States: Four Centuries of their History and Culture.


Most authors have found a thorough treatment of either the anthropology or the history of the Indians a task sufficiently complex to engage their full attention. Culture and history both fall within the scope of the present volume, and it is a matter of no surprise that both receive a rather general and all too sketchy résumé. The book is intended to meet the requirements of the average reader with a casual penchant for science—a purpose which it may fulfill well enough although it can in nowise add to Dr. Wissler's deservedly high reputation.

The section dealing with aboriginal culture is far less detailed than is the case in the author's standard text, The American Indian. Be that as it may, this is the best part of the work. One recognizes that Dr. Wissler is on ground long familiar to him and, within his own proper field, his work is of undoubted excellence.

The historical section of the book is distinctly weaker. Although the treaty of Lancaster is not referred to by name, it is mentioned that a union of the several colonies, on a basis somewhat analogous to that of the League of the Iroquois, was suggested by an Oneida chief in 1744. The same idea was brought forward again by the Oneidas at a meeting held at Albany in 1775 (p. 112). A treaty negotiated upon the latter occasion was sent to the Continental Congress, considered in committee, and pigeonholed. It is to be regretted that no mention is made of the much more famous Albany Congress of 1754, at which historic gathering there was made a very real effort toward intercolonial union, the Six Nations in certain respects serving as a model.

The author's treatment of the Iroquois is in general agreement with the view usually accepted that theirs was a truly effective league. Lewis H. Morgan's classic League of the Iroquois unfortunately gave the authority of scholarship to this common historical misconception. A careful study of the documents shows beyond the peradventure of a doubt that the Iroquois were as often as not at daggers' points within a league that was held to-
gether solely by the necessity of waging war against the French and their Indian allies. Not consanguinity, but the imperative necessities of colonial politics made the Six Nations what they were.

It would not be difficult to maintain that in all probability the course of American history has been more profoundly influenced by the Five Civilized Tribes than by the Six Nations. The power of the latter was broken by the Revolution, while the former, whose history is of equal antiquity, remained an effective factor during the Civil War and have not been negligible in Oklahoma politics since then. No episode in the whole range of Indian history is more tragic than the removal of the Five Civilized Tribes from their eastern homes to the West—an episode about which the author has too little to say, and that little not sharp enough.

To the present reviewer the book appears to be broken into too many short parts, each one dealing briefly with a specific topic. Differences of time and place do not deny the essential unity that flows through all history. The germinal idea of Indian reservations is already evident in the Proclamation of 1763; the effort to provide for the education of the aborigines goes back to Harvard University in the seventeenth century. If a typical treatment be insisted upon, some method of showing the ethnological and historical unity of the race might be insisted upon with equal propriety.

Neither footnotes nor bibliography are included in a book intended for popular consumption, although both might be of assistance to the more serious reader. The topics are handled in an interesting manner, and the style is clear. A number of illustrations add to the value of the work. An index concludes the volume.

Spring Mill, Pennsylvania

ALBAN W. HOOPES.