A SPLENDID program, excellent arrangements, and beautiful fall weather all combined to make the tenth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Historical Association held at Gettysburg on October 24 and 25, 1941, a great success.

Mr. J. Knox Milligan, state supervisor of the Pennsylvania Historical Records Survey, gave the opening address at the luncheon session on Friday, October 24, at the Hotel Gettysburg. He told about the work of the survey and the large number of inventories of county archives which have already been published. One of the most important contributions of the survey, he indicated, is the series of publications on the contents of the depositories of the local historical societies. Mr. Donald H. Kent, assistant historian of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, presided.

At the afternoon session, held in the Student Christian Association Building of Gettysburg College with Professor Leroy J. Koehler, East Stroudsburg State Teachers College, presiding, two very fine papers were read, the first by Dr. H. M. J. Klein, Franklin and Marshall College, on "The Church People in Colonial Pennsylvania," and the second by Dr. Raymond W. Albright, Divinity School of Temple University, on "The Sect People in Colonial Pennsylvania." Dr. Klein pointed out that in the early days there was chaos in the affairs of the Lutheran and the Reformed denominations because of the insistence of the officials on permitting only ordained ministers to preach. With the arrival of Henry M. Muhlenberg and Michael Schlatter order was eventually restored. Each group made important contributions to Pennsylvania and to America, he said, for the "church people" lived and died for law and the "sect people" for liberty. Dr. Albright pointed out that the causes of sectarianism had their roots both in America and in Europe. Penn's
encouragement of dissenters to settle here and the lack of organization in the churches furnished "an ideal situation for the sects." The speaker emphasized the fact that few were theological dissenters, for "the conservatism of their garb was often commensurate with their theological conservatism." Conduct, personal piety, and organization were the main causes of ruptures. The papers complemented each other very nicely and aroused considerable discussion on the part of the large audience.

After the meeting Mrs. Robert Fortenbaugh entertained the ladies at tea. Later a pilgrimage, conducted by Mr. Paul Ramer, was made to the Conewago Chapel, the oldest spot of organized Catholic worship in Pennsylvania.

Over one hundred members and friends assembled in the main dining room of the Hotel Gettysburg for the annual dinner on Friday evening. It was a memorable occasion, with President Gipson in charge. Dr. H. W. A. Hanson, president of Gettysburg College, welcomed the association to Gettysburg with a few fitting remarks; and Stephen Vincent Benet, well-known poet and novelist, then read three selections—"Gettysburg," "Pickett's Charge," and "General Lee"—from his famous epic poem, John Brown's Body. Professor Thomas J. Wertenbaker of Princeton University gave the address of the evening, "The Influence of Pennsylvania in the Settlement of the South." In a most vivid manner he told of the heterogeneous emigrants from Pennsylvania to the "back country" of the South and showed how they carried with them not the culture of Germany but the culture of German Pennsylvania. These Pennsylvanian Germans, however, were surrounded by other cultures in the South and failed in their attempts to preserve their language and their customs, although they did leave their imprint in many sections, notably in Winston-Salem. They persisted in their system of intensive agriculture and resisted the impulse to buy slaves. Professor Wertenbaker emphasized the fact that the German mechanics and artisans, together with the Scotch-Irish, brought new prosperity to the sections of the South where they settled.

The Saturday-morning session, held in the chapel of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, was presided over by Dr. C. H. Karracker of Bucknell University. The first paper, a clear and enlightening description of "The Pennsylvania Press during
the Civil War," was given by Dr. J. Cutler Andrews of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, who spoke at some length of the increased emphasis on news which the war fostered and concluded his treatise with an analysis of the way in which the battle of Gettysburg was reported by the Pennsylvania press. The second paper, "Philadelphia Reform and Reformers after the Revolution," was read by Whitfield J. Bell, Jr., of Dickinson College, who told of the many problems arising after the Revolution and the various proposals made for their solution and emphasized particularly the work of Dr. David Rittenhouse. Again the session was enlivened by considerable discussion of the papers.

The luncheon meeting at the seminary refectory was presided over by the president of the seminary, Dr. A. R. Wentz. The first paper, read by William Kain, Esq., York, on "The Penn Manorial System and the Manors of Springettsbury and Maske," had to do with the Penn land policy concerning the proprietary tenths or manors and the practices, both regular and irregular, of the Land Office during the eighteenth century, with special reference to the history of the proprietary tracts of Springettsbury and Maske in York and Adams counties. The final contribution, made by Mrs. Elsie Singmaster Lewars, well-known author, was a most illuminating talk on "Gettysburg in 1863," including a brief sketch of the early history of Gettysburg and comments on the industries and activities of the little town on the eve of the battle which made it famous. Miss Singmaster's description of the community and its people supplied an appropriate background for the last event on the program, a tour of the Gettysburg battlefield conducted by Dr. Frederick Tilberg, National Park historian at Gettysburg, who presented an interesting and accurate description of the three days of fighting. At the conclusion of the tour Mr. Joseph Rosensteel of the National Museum gave a complimentary showing of the electrical map of the battlefield, an ingenious device designed to show the movements of the troops.

The reports of officers and committees at the business meeting on Saturday morning showed the association to be in excellent condition. The secretary reported a membership of over five hundred. While this number shows an encouraging increase,
President Gipson said that we should have at least a thousand members and urged that each member become a missionary for the association and send the names of prospects to the secretary. Dr. Richard Shryock, of the standing committee on publications, reported the grant of $1,500 by the American Philosophical Society for completing our first major project, a Pennsylvania bibliography. He disclosed that Dr. Robert L. Brunhouse had been selected to edit the material and that the Pennsylvania Historical Commission had agreed to publish the work when finished. Miss Frances Dorrance, chairman of the public archives committee, a cooperative group representing the Pennsylvania Library Association, the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, and the Pennsylvania Historical Association, stated that her joint committee had held one meeting and undertaken a study of archival conditions elsewhere. In her report she emphasized the deplorable condition of many of our documents at present and remarked that in the past some of the official papers of the state government had been bought at public auction sales and taken out of the commonwealth. The committee will continue its work and hopes to have some definite proposals in the near future. The next matter taken up was the announcement that Dr. Arthur C. Bining had resigned as editor in chief at the council meeting held the preceding evening. This came as a distinct shock, and the association formally resolved that it “will be forever indebted to Dr. Bining for the able management of Pennsylvania History during the past years.” Dr. Dodson had resigned as associate editor, and similar resolutions were adopted regarding his fine work. The committee appointed by the president to select a new editorial staff reported that Dr. James A. Barnes of Temple University had been chosen as editor in chief, with Mrs. Barnes as associate editor and Dr. Dodson as book-review editor. While all regret the loss of Dr. Bining, whose splendid work has made our magazine known throughout the United States, it is felt that we are extremely fortunate in having such able successors to him and Dr. Dodson as Dr. and Mrs. Barnes, whose wide experience in historical and editorial work will be a great asset to the association.
Miss Frances Dorrance was elected third vice president, and Messrs. Oliphant, Reitzel, Russ, and Stough were re-elected to the council. The committee on resolutions expressed the thanks of the association to the committee on local arrangements, headed by Dr. Robert Fortenbaugh, for its efficient management of the proceedings; to the program committee, headed by Dr. William A. Russ, Jr., for its careful and effective planning of the program; to Gettysburg College and the Lutheran Theological Seminary for their co-operation and the use of their buildings; to Dr. Frederick Tilberg and to Dr. J. Walter Coleman, superintendent of the Gettysburg National Military Park, for their valuable services; and to Mr. Joseph Rosensteel of the National Museum for his complimentary showing of the electrical map. Another resolution was adopted expressing the appreciation and thanks of the association to Mr. Paul B. Ramer and the staff of the Times and News Publishing Company for their kindness and courtesy in furnishing the souvenir programs for the meeting and their thoughtfulness in presenting an exhibit of early Gettysburg newspapers, as well as for their close co-operation with the editors of Pennsylvania History during the eight years the magazine has been published. To Mr. Ramer the association expressed its gratitude also for his excellent work in arranging and conducting the interesting pilgrimage to Conewago Chapel.