
On August 23, 1696, Jonathan Dickinson and twenty-four other people, including his wife and infant son, set sail on the barkentine Reformation from Port Royal, Jamaica, for Philadelphia. One month later the ship was wrecked on Jupiter Island, off the coast of Florida; and the little band of twenty-five people had to abandon it and move northward with incredible hardship, sometimes on foot and sometimes on boats. Those who survived inclement weather and the cruelty of the Indians reached Philadelphia April 1, 1697, on a boat from Charleston, South Carolina. One of the survivors was Robert Barrow, a minister of the Society of Friends from England, who, after enduring the terrible journey, died a few days after the arrival in Philadelphia at the home of Samuel Carpenter, a prominent Philadelphia Friend. The beauty of his devoted life and peaceful death caused his name to be perpetuated as that of a saint. Dickinson wrote an account of the party's hardships in the form of a journal which in 1699 was published as a religious tract with the sub-title, God's Protecting Providence. This was reprinted fifteen times between 1700 and 1868, but with little or no scholarly editorship.

For seven years Mr. and Mrs. Andrews had their winter home on top of an oyster mound on Jupiter Island, close to the scene of the ship's disaster. No doubt, love of historical research and the personal appeal of a colonial narrative dealing in part with the location of their beloved home combined in prompting Mr. and Mrs. Andrews to undertake a critical edition of the Journal. It is a source of deep regret that Mr. Andrews did not live to complete this task. But Mrs. Andrews went bravely on, and now the book has been published, very appropriately, by the Yale Press.

In addition to the original narrative, this attractive little volume contains a series of valuable appendices dealing with, among other subjects, the geography of Florida, biographical and bibliographical material, Indian customs, and even details about eighteenth-century type. The region in London where Quaker publishing houses were located has been studied and is made vivid by the reproduction of a delightful map of a bit of old London. The whole book is illustrated by a series of maps of the Florida coast, as well
as a few pictures and facsimiles of the title pages of various editions, including three in German and one in Dutch.

This book throws light on several phases of history, such as trade relations between Jamaica and Philadelphia, the Society of Friends in both England and America, and various incidents and conditions in Pennsylvania history. Jonathan Dickinson, in his later life, touches this history at many points. He was first clerk, later a member, and finally speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly, an alderman and several times mayor of Philadelphia, a judge of the Provincial Court, a Justice of the Peace, and a member of the Board of Overseers of the Penn Charter School.

Altogether this Journal and the appendices explaining and amplifying it offer material of interest to many a student—the geographer, the anthropologist, the book collector, the specialist on technicalities of type, and, above all, the historian. But the chief appeal to the last-named profession will be in the high type of editorship that the historical world has come to expect from Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, and here finds; and in the sad significance of this last research project on which Mr. Andrews worked.

Beaver College

MARY P. CLARKE

_When the French Were Here._ By Stephen Bonsal. (Garden City: Doubleday, Doran and Company, 1945. Pp. xix, 263. $3.00.)

In this study Stephen Bonsal, the distinguished foreign correspondent, tells the story of the sojourn of Rochambeau and his French force in America and of their contribution to the Yorktown campaign. The study is based on unpublished reports and letters in the _Archives Nationales_ and in the Library of Congress, as well as on published letters, memoirs, and diaries. The author has drawn on his own wide experience in reporting contemporary military campaigns and on his participation in international affairs to make this work a lively, readable narrative and, at the same time, a valuable contribution to the field of Revolutionary historical literature.

The departure of Rochambeau and his troops from Brest, their journey to America aboard the crowded transports, the vicissitudes of the long encampment at Newport, and the march to Virginia are all made very vivid by frequent comparison with the similar experiences of our own troops who served in France in 1918. The introduction of unpublished evidence from French sources brings the much maligned D'Estaing into a more favorable light than most accounts of his "flight" allow, and a re-evaluation of the contribution of DeGrasse and his fleet to the victory at Yorktown emphasizes the significance of that crucial phase of the campaign. With particular reference to Washington's _Concise Journal of the Military Transactions_, Mr. Bonsal makes good use of both French and American source material to retell the genesis of the Yorktown campaign and of the military aspects of the siege. The French supporting rôle is never allowed to exceed its proper proportions in the contribution to victory. Particularly well told is the account of the spreading of the news of victory by Tench Tilghman. The author seems to be expecting a little too much of eighteenth-century American editors, however, when he censures Mr. Greene of the _Maryland Gazette_ for his failure to recognize the news value of the alleged surrender.
This study makes clear how carefully the liaison between the French and the American commanders was worked out. Much of the success of this last phase of the war can be attributed to the scrupulous care with which the French maintained a position subordinate to the American command. As the commanding officers of the allies came into closer contact with each other in the days of preparation and during the campaign, there is revealed a growing mutual respect of Washington and Rochambeau for each other, as well as a growing admiration and devotion of all the French officers for the American commander-in-chief. Indeed, the eulogies of Washington by Frenchmen who fought with him are enough to warrant for him the high place he holds in the affection of the American people.

In his account of the French forces after Yorktown, the author traces the careers of many of Rochambeau's aides and staff officers even after their return to France. As a result, the greater part of at least one chapter becomes a mere compilation of biographical miscellany, much of which belongs more properly to the chronicles of French court life or of the Napoleonic wars. Interesting as these accounts may be, they detract considerably from the continuity of the narrative. In fact, the excellence of the book as a whole is marred by the tendency of the author to inject extraneous material.

Vivid descriptions of life and manners in the drawing rooms of Newport, Philadelphia, and Williamsburg, where the French officers were entertained by their allies, and the narrative of contacts between the French forces and American farmers and village tradesmen provide a few choice additions to the social history of the latter days of the Revolutionary era.

In a prologue Mr. Bonsal declares it his purpose to place the War for Independence in its proper position in relation to the "world war of the eighteenth century," as well as to indicate its place in the long struggle to achieve the freedoms for which the United Nations stand today. The author's purpose is realized to a degree in that he has written an account of a phase of the War for Independence which should appeal to the general reader, and therefore should be of significance in increasing acquaintance with those selfless heroes who contributed so much to the "universal struggle against the forces of darkness and savagery." The French contribution would be more convincing to the reader, however, if evidence could have been introduced to show that the French king's support of the American Revolution was motivated by a sincere desire to lend a hand to the victims of oppression and less by a desire to embarrass and humble his ancient rival, the king of England.

Pennsylvania State College

EMMETT F. O'NEIL


Any study that throws light on the origins of the labor movement is a timely work. The biography of William Sylvis is of that sort. The theme
is essentially one of frustration, for Sylvis lived at a time when the nation had little place in its economic pattern for labor organization. His experience of poverty and insecurity drew him into the ranks of organized labor just as the railroads were beginning to create national markets, for the control of which producers were exploiting labor. It is in connection with this development that we find the significance of Sylvis: he pioneered the modern labor movement. He helped to establish "points of view and an understanding of the labor problem which, in time, crystallized into the major principles and policies which have guided the trade-union movement throughout the years" (p. 15).

Sylvis's active career extended from 1857 to 1869, during which time he helped to organize the Iron Molders' International Union and the National Labor Union. While he was president of the Molders' Union, he developed the practices upon which his fame as a labor leader rests. As president of the National Labor Union, profiting by the mistakes of his predecessor, he undertook to make this organization all powerful. He forced locals to make their constitutions conform to that of the national body. He worked to obtain abundant revenues, and because the constant demand for strike relief depleted the Union's treasury, he became convinced of the futility of strikes. He attempted to control wildcat strikes, and would countenance no aid to strikers unless their strike was sanctioned by the national organization. He developed a system of union cards on a national scale. He worked for the equalization of wages and for the eight-hour day. These techniques and policies represent his contribution to the labor movement.

Disillusioned by the apparent failure of trade-unionism to ameliorate the conditions of labor, Sylvis turned to panaceas to find the solution of the workingman's problems: the co-operative movement, paper money, land reform, and direct political action; but with these he had little success. In this experience he was not unlike other reformers of his period.

Dr. Grossman has given us an excellent sketch of his subject, and one that fills a long-felt want. But he leaves some things to be desired. There is too much about what Sylvis did and too little about what he thought. There is too much of where he went and too little of what he said. Nor is Sylvis fitted into the economic pattern of the day. The source materials are almost entirely those of labor. The views of the employer and of the public are disregarded. Thus the man and his time are separated. Sylvis is painted against a dark background: the world he lived in is almost entirely obscured. Nevertheless, Dr. Grossman's work is a definite contribution to labor history.

Fort Belvoir, Va.

J. Bernard Hogg


In this monograph Mr. James has made a survey of the Chester County potteries, past and present. And along with the development of these potteries he has traced the wanderings of the individual potters within the
county. He has not emphasized primarily the artistic qualities of the ware produced, but instead has sought to reveal the influence of the potters upon the life of the county, especially in the nineteenth century. He has made much of the potters who were both Quakers and abolitionists, and what he has revealed of their abolitionist activities, though it is not a great deal, is interesting.

The potters of Chester County tended to concentrate their efforts on earthenware articles of general utility, although some, particularly those of Phoenixville, were noted for their artistic productions. The author has written a good brief account of their materials, tools, and techniques, and has illustrated this account with several sketches and photographs.

The main section of this book deals with the individual potters and with the potteries that operated at various times within the county. Here Mr. James has traced, or at least sketched in, the genealogies of families interested in the manufacture of pottery, and here also he has recorded the changes in the ownership of the land supporting the several kilns. But his main concern has been to highlight the effect of these potters upon their neighbors; and this is especially true of those who happened to be both Quakers and abolitionists. He has, moreover, made a definite effort to show that, through apprenticeships or other ties, close relationships existed among the potters of Chester County in the nineteenth century.

One section of the book is devoted to the most highly praised china produced in the area—the Tucker and Hemphill china. Its scarcity, owing to the brief period of its manufacture (1826-1838), as well as its undoubted beauty, has caused it to be widely appreciated.

All in all, this short study presents a great number of facts which will help one to gain an understanding of the economic and social history of one of Pennsylvania's oldest counties. The bibliography appended to it, which includes works on the genealogies of several Chester County families as well as works on pottery, would be more helpful if it were annotated.

University of Pennsylvania

MARY E. NICKERSON

Walks in Reading Town. By J. Bennett Nolan. (Reading, Pa.: Chamber of Commerce of Reading, 1945. Pp. v, 215. $2.50.)

Following the example of Augustus Hare, whose Walks in European cities were known to many travelers, Mr. Nolan has sought to re-live the life of his native city, now approaching its bicentennial, by peopling the buildings of its principal squares with figures of the past. The chapter headings are plain—"North Fifth Street—West Side," "North Fifth Street—East Side," etc., but the reminiscences are alive with interesting associations and fascinating stories. Here, of course, are personalities of local renown, and here also is much detail which, although the substance of social history, savor of gossip. On the other hand, the casual reader will mark the appearance of notable events, objects, and personalities—the visits of Washington and Lafayette and the sojourn of Friedrich List, the economist; the bookstore of William Hall, the successor of Franklin's partner; the resi-
dences of the Hiesters and Muhlenbergs, prominent in the policies of the commonwealth, and the lives of these families in the community; the stage personalities, Fanny Kemble, Fanny Davenport, and Joe Jefferson; and foreign celebrities, the Duke de Rochefoucauld, the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, Joseph Bonaparte, and the Dutch land speculator and diarist, Cazenove. All these and many more with accompanying anecdotes flow easily from the discourse of "Uncle Peter," the narrator. Interspersed are comments on architecture and civic improvements, and identifying references to present tenants.

This is antiquarianism, to be sure, but it cannot fail to be interesting to any Readingite with the slightest acquaintance with his city. The remarkable thing to the reviewer is that a city the size of Reading has standing on its main thoroughfares so many buildings with historic associations. Of course, there are those departed structures which are greatly mourned by the author, and sometimes he has a feeling of resentment for the new intruders. But any locality is fortunate to have such an antiquarian to preserve the flavor of a by-gone era.

Albright College

Milton W. Hamilton


There is a place called Sinnamahone,
Of which but little good is known,
For sinning, ill must be its fame,
Since sin begins its very name.

Having long remembered this foolish jingle, the reviewer is pleased to note that there is more goodness and kindness than sin, and much that is interesting, in Sinnamahone. This area, not very extensive, lies on both sides of the Sinnamahonig River in northern Pennsylvania. Once thickly forested, its tallest, straightest trees were cut for the spars or masts of sailing vessels. All the various operations—felling, transporting to the river, and rafting into and down the Susquehanna—required experience, strength, and courage. Mr. Huntley, who is evidently connected by blood with at least one of the master-lumbermen, has gathered hundreds of stories about the industry. Here is tragedy and comedy, and the highest courage is contrasted with some low meanness. Sometimes the two are qualities of the same person. Here are churches and Sunday Schools, public schools and camp-meetings, taverns and other gathering-places, in a district remote from cities and already amazingly remote in time. Some of the events are recorded in song. All is so simply and vividly described that the reader is convinced without any distracting footnotes that here is real history.

Mr. Huntley has produced a volume valuable to the student of human nature. He has also placed upon the Pennsylvania bookshelf a volume which should be interesting to all students of our state, perhaps the richest of all
the states in its variety of scenery, races, and occupations. The reviewer, intending to begin with one chapter, read almost to the end in one sitting. Gettysburg, Pa. 

ELSIE SINGMASTER

_A Checklist of Pennsylvania Newspapers. Volume I (Philadelphia County)._ 
Prepared by the Pennsylvania Historical Survey, Division of Community Service Programs, Works Projects Administration. (Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1944. Pp. xiii, 323.)

This is the first of several volumes which are intended to provide an adequate guide to the newspapers of Pennsylvania. For the period extending through the year 1820, these volumes will, of course, duplicate in part Clarence S. Brigham's monumental _Bibliography of American Newspapers, 1690-1820_; and for the later years to 1936 they will repeat the list of Pennsylvania newspapers in Winifred Gregory's _American Newspapers, 1821-1936_. Mr. Brigham's work is thorough for the period it covers, but Miss Gregory's excellent compilation, by design, contains only a selected list of Pennsylvania newspapers. Thus the rôle of the Pennsylvania _Checklist_ becomes apparent.

The scope of the Pennsylvania _Checklist_ is thus revealed in the preface of the volume under review: "The volume herewith presented covers all known newspapers which have been published in the area that is now Philadelphia since 1719, including the former villages of Germantown and Frankford. A second volume, which includes the counties constituting the western part of Pennsylvania, is now in preparation. Under the present Pittsburgh will be found grouped the former divisions such as Allegheny; also, some of the contiguous boroughs. The remainder of the state will be published subsequently."

For nearly half of the more than seven hundred titles in the first volume of the _Checklist_, no Pennsylvania holdings have been reported. Only Pennsylvania holdings are listed, but symbols have been used to designate those titles of which out-of-state holdings are recorded in the Brigham or in the Gregory compilation.

_Pennsylvania's Second Year at War, December 7, 1942-December 7, 1943_. 

In this extended pamphlet, the second of a series, an attempt has been made, and with considerable success, to summarize the essential facts of the story of Pennsylvania at war during the year 1943. The story is not complete, but is no doubt as nearly so as circumstances would allow. In thirteen brief chapters the authors have dealt with the armed services, civilian defense, state government, education, the press, and various problems of wartime production. Three appendices add greatly to the value of the work. One of these lists the Pennsylvanians who have been awarded the Con-
gressional Medal of Honor, another lists the generals, admirals, and commodores from Pennsylvania, and the third lists the Pennsylvania manufacturers who received production awards. A foreword was contributed by Governor Edward Martin. Everyone who has examined this work and its predecessor, Pennsylvania’s First Year at War, will await with interest similar studies of the years 1944 and 1945.

*Green Cargoes.* By Anne Dorrance. (Doubleday, Doran and Company, 1945. Pp. 187. $2.00.)

This brief volume, a story of the transportation of plants and seeds from their places of origin to various parts of the world, will be of interest to many readers of Pennsylvania History. Chapter IX, entitled “Plants in America,” directly touches the field of Pennsylvania history, for no one could write much about plants in America without saying something about John Bartram. The author, who is of a distinguished Pennsylvania family, has written other books on related subjects.


This pamphlet is a study of the date of the building of the Friends Meeting House in Lower Merion Township, Pa. The author is convinced, contrary to the view expressed in George Smith’s History of Delaware County, that the evidence “seems to favor the belief that the original section constructed in 1695 still stands, and that this and the addition built about 1712 constitute the present building.”


In this double number of the Bulletin appears the fourth of a series of articles by E. D. LeRoy, of the Wayne County Historical Society, entitled “Delaware and Hudson Canal, Pioneer Coal Carrier.” The first one was published in the issue for October, 1945.

*The Junior Historian.* Vol. III, No. 2. (Harrisburg: The Pennsylvania Federation of Junior Historians, October, 1945.)

This issue of the Junior Historian, a quarterly published through the courtesy of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, commemorates “the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Anthony Wayne, on January 1, 1745, at ‘Waynesborough,’ Chester County, Pa.” It contains two articles dealing with “Mad Anthony”: one by Paul De Meo, entitled “Anthony Wayne, Pennsylvanian,” and the other by Myra Jane Barry, entitled “The Greenville Treaty and its Importance.”
CONRAD WEISER
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