

BOOK REVIEWS AND BOOK NOTES

EDITED BY J. ORIN OLIPHANT
Bucknell University

The Common Sense Theology of Bishop White: Selected Essays from the Writings of William White, 1748-1836, First Bishop of Pennsylvania and a Patriarch of the American Church; with an Introductory Survey of his Theological Position. By Sydney A. Temple, Jr. (New York: King's Crown Press, 1946. Pp. x, 169. \$2.50.)

The middle colonies may well be considered the cradle of American religious freedom, for it was there, because of the diversity existing from the beginning, that the several religious groups learned to live together with mutual respect. It is not surprising, then, that the effectual compromise between the high churchmanship of the New Englanders emphasizing clerical control, and the low churchmanship of the Southerners emphasizing lay control, of the Episcopal Church should have been worked out largely by two Pennsylvanians—William Smith and William White.

The basic ideas for the formation of the American Protestant Episcopal Church were struck out by White in his pamphlet published in August, 1782—*The Case of the Episcopal Church in the United States Considered*. That the general pattern laid out by White in this pamphlet was followed in the formation of the American church has been somewhat lost sight of in the sometimes heated discussion of his proposal of resort to Presbyterian ordination as a "temporary expedient."

Mr. Temple's study places this disputed element of White's plan in the larger context of his well-rounded "empirical theology," and emphasizes that it was contiguous with his total view of the church which stressed that the true succession was in the community and not in the Episcopacy as such.

The introductory survey of forty-seven pages is a concise summary of aspects of this theology which was "influenced by the various types of Philadelphia Liberalism and strengthened by its impact with the American Enlightenment." It will be recalled that White was educated in the Philadelphia College and Academy, which was under the educational influence of Benjamin Franklin and William Smith. There he absorbed, as these men intended the students should, the emphasis on morality and virtue, the interest in "common understanding," and the suspicion of Platonism and metaphysics which helped to make his "theology as well as his churchmanship . . . uniquely American." Mr. Temple's emphasis on this subject makes his study a contribution to our knowledge of another element in the growth of American culture.

The remainder of the book is made up of nine selections from the writings of Bishop White, calculated to acquaint the reader with his thinking and

his manner of presentation. These selections hardly bear out the author's contention (p. 4), following Manross, that White's writings "are so little known" simply because "they are so terribly difficult to read," and make more plausible his seeming after-thought that it is because White "was given to charity, . . . did not push himself or his opinions, and was given to extreme modesty." These virtues, unfortunately, are likely to make a churchman a candidate for oblivion, especially when, as Temple adds, his opponents are "sledge-hammer controversialists."

The University of Chicago

SIDNEY E. MEAD

Lincoln's War Cabinet. By Burton J. Hendrick. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1946. Pp. 482. \$5.00.)

Whenever a new and untried party comes to power for the first time, there is a series of maneuvers in which the various leaders try each other out and seek to discover how much of power each can arrogate to himself. Had no Civil War followed the first triumph of the Republican party in the election of Lincoln, such a power struggle would have taken place; the fact of civil war made it all the more intense. The new party was a conglomeration of groups, of which the two most important were the northern Whigs and the Radicals or original anti-slavery enthusiasts. The leaders of these two groups were Seward and Chase. Each wished to dominate the relatively less experienced President.

Seward as the most prominent Republican, who had just missed the nomination by a narrow margin, undertook to keep Chase and the Radicals out of the new administration. Lincoln, however, wanted his cabinet to represent all factions, and his views, not Seward's, prevailed. Having failed in this move, Seward then undertook to make the policies for the administration. Here again Lincoln deftly defeated him and showed himself the head. Struggle, however, constantly followed struggle. Cameron, the secretary of war, enmeshed in contract scandals, tried to make capital by forcing Lincoln's hand in the slavery question. The misfortunes of the war, particularly those of General McClellan, and the entrance of Stanton into the cabinet in the place of Cameron stirred up a new tempest. Stanton attempted to direct Lincoln with the aid of Chase and failed.

Congress entered the confused power struggle and endeavored to aid the Radicals by forcing out Seward. There was a prolonged effort to subordinate the President and to establish legislative control of the executive. The Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War interfered outrageously and exasperatingly, but Lincoln by some of his most skillful maneuvering kept control. All through the war this fight for power continued. The President, who had made Seward his close friend, had more and more trouble with Chase until he finally adroitly kicked the secretary upstairs into the Supreme Court.

Mr. Hendrick depicts this contest for power which so complicated the conduct of the Civil War in an expert and a graphic manner. His extensive historical research, particularly his work on other phases of the Civil War,

give him the breadth of view and the depth of understanding necessary to explain this complex of personalities. For these adroit, talented, and highly intelligent men—Lincoln, Seward, Chase, and Stanton—challenge the most gifted interpreters, just as Washington, Jefferson, and Hamilton have done in a roughly analogous situation. Mr. Hendrick has the gift for portraiture and character analysis which this great task requires. Few of his readers will forget his portraits of the marplot Chase, so frustrated by the natural sympathy between Lincoln and Seward, or of the unbalanced Stanton; nor will many of them forget his analysis of Lincoln's almost superhuman ability to manage the men whom he judged it desirable to work with. This is a distinguished contribution to the Lincoln literature and to the analysis of power politics in democracy.

University of Pennsylvania

ROY F. NICHOLS

Writings on Pennsylvania History: A Bibliography. By Arthur C. Bining, Robert L. Brunhouse, and Norman B. Wilkinson. (Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1946. Pp. xxxviii, 565.)

Since the literature on most of the forty-eight states has no adequate guides, the publication of a bibliography on the history of one of the states is always a welcome event for librarians as well as historians. *Writings on Pennsylvania History: A Bibliography*, by Arthur C. Bining, Robert L. Brunhouse, and Norman B. Wilkinson, is, as the title-page discloses, a list of secondary materials compiled under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Historical Association. As such, it fills the very definite need of a bibliographical index to the writings on Pennsylvania history, and will be an indispensable tool for study in this field. The preparation of this work was made possible by a generous grant from the American Philosophical Society.

The volume is divided into four main sections: Bibliographical Aids, Bibliography of Pennsylvania History, General and Special Works, and Pennsylvania in Literature. Needless to say, the second section is by far the most extensive and important of the four. This section, in turn, is divided into two parts, The Colony of Pennsylvania and The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in both of which the entries are made according to a system which is partly chronological and partly topical. Although the volume contains more than six thousand entries, of varying value, the list does not claim to include all the secondary historical works available. General American histories and works of "minor importance relating to localities" have been omitted. Seven hundred of the more significant items are followed by brief descriptive annotations and evaluations. The librarian, at least, might wish that this practice had been carried out consistently through the entire bibliography, but such an undertaking would undoubtedly have resulted in producing an unwieldy volume. Each entry is numbered, a device which aids the reader in locating material referred to in the index. The latter is an author index only, but is supplemented by a detailed analytical table of contents.

A bibliographical project of such scope and scholarship as the one under

discussion necessarily reflects the efforts of a group of research workers over a period of years. The present publication was preceded by a smaller volume, *Pennsylvania History: A Selected Bibliography of Secondary Works in Pennsylvania History*, by Arthur C. Bining, published in 1933 by the Pennsylvania State Library. The work of expanding and revising this volume, carried on since 1938 under the sponsorship of the Pennsylvania Historical Association, finally terminated in the present bibliography. Plans for keeping this bibliography up to date include provision for an annual check-list of new works and for a supplementary volume every ten years. Subsequent volumes are expected to contain complete indexes. It is obvious that a contribution of this type to any field of research is immeasurably increased in value by such devices for facilitating its use and keeping it abreast of the times.

Juniata College

HAZEL W. HALL

Nothing to Fear. The Selected Addresses of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 1932-1945. Edited, with an Introduction and Historical Notes, by B. D. Zevin. Foreword by Harry L. Hopkins. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1946. Pp. xxi, 470. \$3.75.)

Nothing to Fear begins with the precedent-breaking personal acceptance speech of Franklin Delano Roosevelt at Chicago on July 2, 1932, and ends with the Jefferson Day address which the President wrote in April, 1945, but did not live to deliver. The volume is made up of sixty-two pieces of various types, for each of which Mr. Zevin has written a brief introduction. The three-word title is an adaptation from one of the many sentences that brought at least a ray of hope to the disconsolate crowd that had gathered in Washington for the inaugural on Saturday, March 4, 1933: "So, first of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself—nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance."

The task of presenting the versatile and prolific "F.D.R." in a single book of fewer than five hundred pages was no easy one; *The Public Papers and Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt* as compiled by Judge Rosenman fill nine heavy volumes—and they do not go beyond 1940. It was inevitable that in a small volume a great number of things should be omitted. There is nothing about the formative years that gave rise to the "New Deal" doctrine, many familiar addresses are missing, and the selections are limited to formal public papers only. But in the space available Mr. Zevin has done a real service for those people who have neither the time nor the opportunity to consult fuller collections. In a sense, it would be difficult to err greatly in presenting Roosevelt material. This is true for the simple reason that however much one may see the consummate politician in the man, one must see also in anything one reads of his a courage and a faith in democracy that never flagged, whether the author was dealing with closed banks, with the "ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished," with the recession of '37, with the war, or with plans for lasting peace. Humanness, an understanding of the mute

yearnings of the plain people of the world, and a burning desire to make government, democracy, and well-being affirmative terms were constants in the late President's philosophy. In any selection, voluminous or brief, consistency and unity would therefore be evident.

Nothing to Fear, though it appears at a time when the Democratic tide is flowing out and men are damning the meddling government, is a substantial contribution to the public. Admirers of Roosevelt, remembering key phrases and expressive inflections, will, on reading the fireside chats, the messages to Congress, the four inaugural addresses, and the public speeches, see again an old friend. Enemies will gather missiles from the pages. All will find a ready reference.

Temple University

JAMES A. BARNES

The Scotch-Irish of Colonial Pennsylvania. By Wayland F. Dunaway. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1944. Pp. vii, 273. \$3.00.)

This book has increased considerably our knowledge of the notable contributions made by the Scotch-Irish to the development of Pennsylvania and, in no slight degree, to the development of the nation. It is a study of one of the three major racial groups of colonial Pennsylvania, which groups, each in its own geographical area, had their distinctive civilizations. In the east were the English, in the west were the Scotch-Irish, and between them were wedged the Germans. The Scotch-Irish were, therefore, preëminently the frontier group.

The Scotch-Irish are Lowland Scots who acquired their hyphenated designation by living in Ireland. Early in the reign of James I began the Great Plantation of Ulster, effected by the migration thereto of Scots and English and the occupation by these immigrants of confiscated lands in that province. The fundamental purpose of this settlement was, of course, to make of Ulster a Protestant community. During the seventeenth century the migration of Lowland Scots to northern Ireland continued, and by the end of that century Ulster was "essentially British and prevailingly Scottish." In this way Ulster acquired about ninety per cent of "both the Scottish and Presbyterian population of Ireland."

Of the economic, political, and religious oppressions of the Scots in Ulster, the author has given an excellent account, and he has thus made clear the reasons why so many Scotch-Irish came to America during the eighteenth century. Although there was a continuous flow of these people to America, at times huge waves of them struck the western shore, the greatest wave being that of the years 1771 to 1773, which was the largest immigration of any racial group that entered the colonies during the years just before the Revolution. The principal ports at which they landed were Philadelphia, Lewes, and Newcastle, on the Delaware, and Charleston, South Carolina. But Philadelphia received most of these immigrants, some of whom entered as indentured servants. Pennsylvania was the favorite colony of the Scotch-Irish immigrants, for here they found, as they could not have found in such

abundance in any other English colony, what they most desired: economic, social, and political opportunity, together with religious freedom.

The most important of the early Scotch-Irish settlements in Pennsylvania were made in Lancaster County, in what came to be Donegal Township. Here for some time was a "minor nursery" of the group. From Donegal Township the Scotch-Irish spread into Dauphin and Lebanon Counties, and elsewhere east of the Susquehanna; and some of them, crossing the Susquehanna, settled in York County. But their first settlement in large numbers was made in the Cumberland Valley, in the area now comprising Cumberland and Franklin Counties. This valley became their headquarters in America. It was, as Professor Dunaway tells us, "the seed-plot and nursery of their race, the original reservoir which, after having been filled to overflowing, sent forth a constant stream of emigrants to the northward and especially to the South and West." In this valley, down to the time of the Revolution, about ninety per cent of the people were Scotch-Irish. Later, in southwestern Pennsylvania, with Washington County as a center, a second and larger reservoir of the race was formed.

For many years the Scotch-Irish were kept busy conquering the wilderness, thrusting back the Indians, and wrangling with the Quakers. When these matters were settled, they were free to display their peculiar genius for politics, law, and government, in which fields their contributions have been notable. Of all the major groups of colonial Pennsylvania, they only were agreed in their opinions respecting war and independence, and they only appear to have harbored no Tories and no pacifists. In education, as in religion, their contributions to American life were unsurpassed. With them the "twin sisters of civilization," schools and churches, advanced into the wilderness. Their patriotism, moreover, has never been questioned. Because they came to this country "untrammelled by fatherland traditions," the problem of their Americanization was a simple one.

This book contains good chapters on the economic activities and the social life and customs of the Scotch-Irish, but lack of space prevents our giving an analysis of them. The bibliography is very complete and the index is satisfactory. The reviewer regrets that the book is not longer.

Dickinson College

MULFORD STOUGH

Abraham Lincoln & the Widow Bixby. By F. Lauriston Bullard. (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1946. Pp. xiii, 154. \$3.00.)

For many years the Bixby-letter case has been the source of a certain amount of speculation on the part of historians in general and of Lincoln scholars in particular. In 1926 a summary of the information available at that time was published in book form by Dr. William E. Barton, one of Lincoln's biographers, under the title of *A Beautiful Blunder: The True Story of Lincoln's Letter to Mrs. Lydia A. Bixby*. Since the publication of the second volume of Nicholas Murray Butler's *Across the Busy Years*, in 1940, there has been a recrudescence of interest in the Bixby case, the most recent example of which is the Bullard volume, written by a leading Lincoln

scholar who was for many years an editorial writer for the *Boston Herald*. Bullard's study is probably the most scholarly treatment of the subject to date.

The Bixby letter has no direct connection with Pennsylvania history, however. In this message of condolence, Mrs. Bixby, a widow in Boston, supposedly the mother of five sons who had died for their country on the field of battle, is made to figure (somewhat like the Unknown Soldier in World War I) as a symbol of loyalty and sacrifice. Readers of this magazine will find the Bullard volume interesting chiefly because of the light which it throws on the question of the authorship of what one of the parties to the controversy (Sherman Day Wakefield) has styled "the world's most famous letter."

The question of authorship is complicated by the fact that the original has been lost and that all existing facsimiles are believed to be forgeries. Butler, Wakefield, and David Rankin Barbee, none of whom can be regarded in the strict sense of the term as a professional historian, uphold the thesis that John Hay, Lincoln's assistant private secretary, was the real author of the Bixby letter. Barton doubted that Hay could have written the letter, but stated that "from a very high source comes a suggestion that there is an unpublished mystery with respect to this matter." Bullard, on the other hand, maintains that the letter is unmistakably Lincolnian in phraseology and sentiment, and attacks with considerable skill the case presented by Butler, Wakefield, and Barbee. Probably the most important piece of new evidence in the Bullard study is an authenticated copy of a letter from John Hay to William E. Chandler, dated January 19, 1904, in which Hay stated explicitly that "the letter of Mr. Lincoln to Mrs. Bixby is genuine."

Such controversies are likely to become more numerous, especially in view of the increasing prevalence of ghost writing. This is a matter of peculiar importance to the biographer, but only less so to other historical specialists who are called upon to evaluate works of disputed authorship.

Carnegie Institute of Technology

J. CUTLER ANDREWS

Thomas Henry Burrowes, 1805-1871. By Robert Landis Mohr. (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1946. Pp. xiv, 271. \$4.00.)

This volume is the story of the man who, from the beginning of the Pennsylvania common-school system in 1834 until his death in 1871, "became and remained the oracle of the Pennsylvania educational crusade." It is not the story of a man's life; it is the story of his life work.

In the selection of his subject the author represents a developing and healthy trend in American historical scholarship. He would, I think, agree with Allan Nevins' introductory statement in S. H. Holbrook's *Lost Men of American History*: "A great part of the real history of the country . . . is summed up in the careers of its secondary and tertiary personages. . . . Have we not made a little too much of the very great men, the primary figures; and too little of the serried ranks of talent and achievement just

behind them, the host of men whose labors were the main element of progress?"

Thomas Henry Burrowes is not the man to whom public opinion in the past has assigned a very considerable share of the credit for the establishment of the public-school system of Pennsylvania. I suspect that many who would be quick to mention Thaddeus Stevens in connection with the Pennsylvania school system would know nothing of Burrowes at all. Yet, as Mr. Mohr clearly shows, Thomas Henry Burrowes was a persistent driving force in the development of our educational system. He was one of those "few individuals, possessed of rare insight, courage, and capacity for sustained effort," who plant a seedling, carefully nourish the young plant, and at last rear a sturdy tree, solidly rooted and unbelievably fruitful.

The problems with which Thomas Burrowes struggled sound familiar enough to us today. In 1835 he wrote: "Teachers then, well qualified, well paid, respected, professional teachers, are the chief want of the [educational] system. That want is its main defect" (p. 50). In 1863 he was concerned with the question "Should Military Drill be Introduced into our Schools?" A few years later, after successfully leading a crusade to establish free schools for Civil War orphans, he listened with unrecorded emotions to the prophetic song of the youngsters of the new McAlisterville Orphans' School: "Uncle Sam is Rich Enough to Send Us All to School." Both as superintendent of public schools and in his private capacity he devoted his energies to every phase of school improvement—editing periodicals, framing legislation, inspecting conditions, raising standards of teaching and of equipment for teaching. In 1871, the year of his death, he was engaged in a final valiant fight to build up the almost defunct Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, then reduced to thirty-nine students. If Thomas Burrowes lived today he would see the mark of his labor in every township of the Commonwealth—in the public-school system itself, in educational journalism, in the professional organization of teachers, in methods and institutions for teacher training, in improved physical facilities, in care of war veterans and their children, and in the crowded campus of the Pennsylvania State College.

Mr. Mohr in several respects eschews the method of conventional biography. In the first place, his volume is arranged topically. Thus the time span of many subjects overlaps, a fact which causes some repetition. The initial chapters of the book describe Mr. Burrowes' political career up to the Civil War. Thereafter individual chapters are devoted to each of his special interests in the educational field, as suggested above. In the second place, the author is little concerned with the personality of his subject. He seems, in many respects, to follow Mr. Burrowes' own plan of action: "to place my eye steadily upon some great and sufficiently worthy mark ahead, and then to force my way to it, through thick and thin" (p. 228). Mr. Mohr's object is to explain accurately, clearly, and thoroughly Mr. Burrowes' contributions to the educational development of Pennsylvania. And this "sufficiently worthy mark" he has undoubtedly hit.

Legislators, school administrators, and teachers of Pennsylvania—and they all certainly ought to read this book—will find it slower reading than the

common run of biographies. This is partly because the author quotes from a great many contemporaneous sources, and partly because he deals more with ideas than with stirring events. But those who are now interested in the educational scene will profit by the closer acquaintance with Thomas Henry Burrowes which is made possible by Mr. Mohr's work.

The format of the volume is of high standard. The work is copiously documented, includes in an appendix the Normal School Act of 1857, and contains a full bibliography which indicates the author's painstaking investigation of source material.

The Pennsylvania State College

PHILIP S. KLEIN

James Harvey Robinson, Teacher of History. By Luther V. Hendricks.
(New York: King's Crown Press, 1946. Pp. xii, 120. \$2.00.)

James Harvey Robinson was considered a great teacher by most of his contemporaries. At the height of his fame they crowded into his classes, bought the books which he wrote, and sought his service as a lecturer. They will welcome this carefully prepared biography of him.

The author of this biography has apparently tracked down most of the available facts which throw light on the life of this eminent teacher. The book reveals that James Harvey Robinson was the son of a prosperous Illinois businessman who was able to educate his son at Harvard and abroad. Upon his return to the United States, Dr. Robinson became a teacher of history. He served in this capacity the University of Pennsylvania, Columbia, and the New School for Social Research. During these years he was also one of the editors of the famous series known as *Translations and Reprints*, discovered what he called the "new history," wrote the first important American *History of Western Europe*, was a member of notable historical committees, and served as president of the American Historical Association. He thus had a successful and distinguished academic career.

The author has left out, probably intentionally, one phase of Dr. Robinson's career. The reviewer believes that the later years brought Dr. Robinson an increasing disillusionment. He seemed at any rate to grow weary of the more traditional history courses. He confined himself more and more to intellectual history. He found no satisfactory solution for the vexing problem of where authority should rest in academic matters. His presidential address of 1929 to the American Historical Association reflects to a certain extent this mood.

In most respects the author has done all that could be expected to produce a good biography. One would judge that he had not been a close associate of Professor Robinson. He seems, however, to have gone as far as he could to the primary sources. He does not seem to have any special gifts of style. He has written a book that all will welcome who came under the influence of Professor Robinson, or who want to know the essential facts concerning his life and work.

University of Wisconsin

C. P. HIGBY

The Pennsylvania German Folklore Society. Volume IX, 1944. Foreword by Ralph Charles Wood. (The Society, 1946. Pp. 234.)

The chief revelations of Volume IX of the publications of the Pennsylvania German Folklore Society are the richness of the collections of the Landis Valley Museum and the wealth of knowledge about our history and folklore of its curators, Henry Kinzer Landis and George Diller Landis. These revelations are made in the article called "Lancaster Rifle Accessories," which is concerned chiefly with the decorations on the stocks of these guns that originated in our own state of Pennsylvania and that by some accident of fate have been attributed to Kentucky.

There is no attempt here to go over again the ground traversed by Captain Dillin in his monumental *The Kentucky Rifle*. The Landis brothers devote themselves to matters of detail of the utmost significance, what is most valuable in their work being their interpretation of the symbolism of the designs scribed on the plates and patch-box covers and let into the stocks of the rifles. They explain the stars and birds, the fish and animals found not only on the rifles but also on the powder horns and powder flasks, the skinning knives and hunting pouches. The knowledge of the backwoods of yesterday displayed makes one wish there could come our way more of the untold store of information the years of collecting of the Landises have given them.

In his "Storm Blown Seed of Schoharie" Frank E. Lichtenthaeler makes out a good case for the famous cattle drive from back of Albany in New York State to the Tulpehocken Valley in Pennsylvania being by way of the Delaware River rather than by the Susquehanna, which the Palatines with their families and their household goods floated down to the hinterland of Berks County.

The third long article is an amusing one on "The Pennsylvania German Versammlinge" by A. F. Kemp. It considers these "gatherings," many of them held on ground hog day, in which good fellowship vies with good food. A tribute by Harry Hess Reichard to John Baer Stoudt, who did so much for the study of Pennsylvania folklore, rounds out one of the most important issues of this series of publications that has added so much to our store of Pennsylvania culture.

University of Pennsylvania

CORNELIUS WEYGANDT

Daniel Coit Gilman, Creator of the American Type of University. By Abraham Flexner. (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1946. Pp. xi, 173. \$2.00.)

This slender volume, the fulfillment of a long-nurtured desire to write on Gilman, sketches the salient characteristics of his ability, method, and achievement in the development of an institution unique in the history of American education. Shunning detailed biography, the author surveys in twenty-five pages the highlights of Gilman's ancestry, early education, foreign travel, and services at Yale and California, and devotes the remaining space to Johns Hopkins University and its Medical School. For those

in a hurry (and who isn't, in America today?) this nutshell miniature of an influential leader and the institution he planned will doubtless be pleasant and profitable reading. It may be more: it may be of value, as Dr. Flexner hopes it will be, to college and university men, who are now reconsidering the purposes, organization, and methods of higher education in the United States.

American institutions of higher education have suffered, and still suffer, because of failure to discriminate clearly between graduate and undergraduate functions, and because of lack of proper staffing and equipment for the performance of both. Trying to ride two horses, one is apt to fall between them. It is hard to say which department is injured more. Strange as it may seem, viewing this richest of all countries, lack of money is frequently alleged as the reason for failure to provide adequate encouragement to education on both levels. It is well to remember that Gilman had seven million dollars (for the University and Hospital) and a clean slate. But the most priceless asset was Gilman's vision. In view of the long-standing evils in American higher education, one need not anticipate a swift, general reform; but it is surely heartening, and it may do some good, to keep certain central principles of Gilman's University leadership before us: clear vision and intrepid readiness to break with mere tradition; recognition of the priority of capacity for original investigation; accent on ability, youth, and breadth and depth of education of the men selected for a university faculty; freedom from administrative red tape; freedom and responsibility of those engaged in investigation and teaching; and recognition of the fact that faculties overburdened with undergraduate instruction cannot push far beyond the present boundaries of any science.

University of Pennsylvania

THOMAS WOODY

Learning How to Behave: A Historical Study of American Etiquette Books.

By Arthur M. Schlesinger. (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1946. Pp. ix, 95. \$2.00.)

One of the outstanding features of this little book is the brilliance with which Mr. Schlesinger traces the social development of American manners. Adroitly he retrieves the subject of etiquette from the taint of snobbery and presents the etiquette books of the past as textbooks for a growing democracy in which "the passion for equality . . . found expression in the view that all could become gentlemen, not that gentlemen should cease to be." Although colonial authors made little departure from European customs, gradually there emerged conscious pride in our freedom from European social precepts and the development of a set of rules adapted to our distinctive national culture.

The early etiquette dealt largely with "minor morals." But through a series of significant mutations it has at the present time become an informal "pattern of behavior designed to lubricate social intercourse." The change reflects a subtle transformation of American life—a transformation, it is true, not yet complete. The implications of the older view were repressive

and exploitative, stressing the enhancement of the individual's position by conformity; the new concept, fostering a social perceptiveness in the techniques of intercourse with other persons, is an oblique reflection of a dawning concern with collective values.

In the last chapters, dealing with today's etiquette and tomorrow's, Mr. Schlesinger proves himself not only an historian at home in the past, but one equally alive to the significance of historical trends in the contemporary world. The vistas glimpsed lead far beyond the immediate subject of this little book, whose compass greatly exceeds its physical size.

Williamsburg, Virginia

MILDRED LEDGERWOOD

Hubert Howe Bancroft: Historian of the West. By John Walton Caughey. (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press. Pp. ix, 422. \$5.00.)

It is well that there is a span of three generations between the *Works* of Hubert Howe Bancroft and the present biography by Professor John W. Caughey. Not until Bancroft's death in 1919 did critics begin to soften their blows, and many widely accepted prejudices against the West's most productive historian have persisted to this day. Factors conspiring against the reputation of Bancroft were his absence of formal education, a deficiency which excluded him from membership in the sacred cult of academic historians; his successful pre-occupation with business; his public disputes over the authorship of the *Works*; his pre-Turnerian doubts concerning the significance of the West in American history; and his serving, to all intents and purposes, as his own publisher, publicity man, and high-pressure salesman. In addition, this author of the *History of California* had been critical of John C. Frémont, Robert C. Stockton, the Bear Flaggers, and Johann A. Sutter; consequently, in the opinion of the Society of California Pioneers, Bancroft had committed a "monstrous series of libels upon the memories of departed illustrious Pioneers and a monstrous perversion of the facts of history." Moreover, his famous library was regarded by certain newspapers of his day as "a job-lot of old books and manuscripts," "a pile of rubbish," and "a heap of old literary lumber." For the state of California to spend \$150,000, as it did, for the purchase of this now celebrated collection was therefore a sheer waste of public funds. For what professor at Berkeley would ever "spend a lifetime in 'original research' amongst Mr. Bancroft's literary debris?" (All the foregoing quotations are taken from Professor Caughey's book.) Certainly a man with such shortcomings and involvements could be neither a scholar nor a gentleman.

It is a happy circumstance that this first full-length appraisal of Bancroft should have been made by Professor Caughey, a scholar who by temperament and training is so well suited for so difficult and arduous an undertaking. His investigation has been painstakingly thorough; he has succeeded in clarifying earlier misunderstandings and confusions by making separate analyses of Bancroft as a human being, as a business man, as a collector, and as an historian. By so doing the author has not allowed any prejudices he

may have held against Bancroft's business practices (not too unscrupulous) to overshadow his judgment of the Library and the *Works*. Professor Caughey has accorded Bancroft his rightful place as the greatest collector of Western Americana and as the most prodigious and, in many respects, the ablest historian the West has produced. All who work in the field of western history today will support Professor Caughey's contention that Bancroft's histories hold first place among the generally reliable reference works, and that the Bancroft Library is the mecca for those scholars and writers who seek to add to, and in a small way correct, the *Works*.

Indiana University

OSCAR OSBURN WINTHER

I Pledge Allegiance. By Margarette S. Miller. (Boston: Christopher Publishing House, 1946. Pp. ix, 174. \$2.50.)

This little volume performs the useful task of outlining the background leading to the adoption of the Pledge of Allegiance as a nation-wide manifestation of loyalty to both America and the ideals associated with the American experiment in democracy. The author, intrigued by the controversy concerning the authorship of the now famous pledge, traces the idealism expressed in the phraseology of the utterance to the pioneer efforts of the editors and staff of the *Youth's Companion* to mold American youngsters into mature, serious citizens, imbued with the idealism and optimism so generally current during the last two decades of the nineteenth century. It was the *Youth's Companion* that saw the opportunity afforded by the quadra-centennial of the discovery of America, and the celebration to be held in Chicago in connection therewith, to make the nation aware of the patriotic rôle that the American public schools were playing in inculcating right ideals on the minds of young Americans. It was the men of the *Youth's Companion* who believed that this celebration could be made the occasion of a general manifestation of loyalty to the nation, and that the public schools could be used as the nucleus of the demonstration.

Francis Bellemy, ably supported by his superior, James B. Upham, undertook the Herculean task of whipping up interest in the project. The story of his campaign to persuade the nation's editors and educators, as well as Congress and the President, to support the undertaking is the most interesting portion of Miss Miller's book. Successful in this endeavor, Bellemy then wrote the Pledge of Allegiance as a part of the exercises to be performed in connection with the national demonstration of loyalty on October 21, 1892. The Pledge became popular immediately, and eventually was accepted as the best vocal utterance of loyalty to the great American ideal. In time, the authorship of the Pledge became the subject of considerable debate, with champions presenting evidence in behalf of both Bellemy and Upham. A special committee, appointed by the United States Flag Association, investigated the claims of both groups and decided in favor of Bellemy. The text of the report of this committee Miss Miller has made an appendix to her work.

A better organization of materials would have made this little volume

more readable. Particularly regrettable, however, considering the controversial nature of the subject she has dealt with, is the lack of footnotes. But, despite these two weaknesses, this study of an important phase of the history of American patriotism should be of some interest to every student of American social and intellectual history.

Bucknell University Junior College

EDWARD GEORGE HARTMANN

The Old Standards and The New Party. By George W. Ferguson. (Boston: Christopher Publishing House [1946]. Pp. 153. \$1.75.)

That the two major political parties are much alike and do not stand for distinct political philosophies is no new discovery. The remedy of a "new party" is not novel either, and yet one turns to such a pamphleteering book as this with anticipation. It is a disappointment. The main objective of the new party, according to Mr. Ferguson, would be the control of the liquor traffic. In addition, he presents an array of slogans, platitudes, and generalities which may readily conceal reactionary prejudices (e.g. "America for Americans," "No Class Distinctions," "The People Support the Government, Not the Government the People"). He goes on the assumption that persons opposed to the liquor traffic are the salt of the earth, and that by adding other honest persons who thus far have eschewed politics, a new political group will arise. Such naïveté is amazing in one who is recorded as having served in a variety of political offices.

What of the rest of the book? The author makes a sophomoric survey of political history and brings forth many doubtful generalizations. He misses entirely the great movements or undercurrents which have shaped our history, and he almost completely neglects economic factors. His quotations show a haphazard study of the subject, with the sort of organization one might expect. Perhaps the kindest thing one can say for this effort is that political parties do not start this way.

Albright College

MILTON W. HAMILTON

Proceedings of the Lehigh County Historical Society. Volume XV. (Allentown, Pa.: The Society, August, 1946. Pp. 189.)

Here is a volume of more than ordinary value to students of Pennsylvania history. It will be useful not only to historians of Lehigh County, but also to students whose investigations cover larger areas. It is well edited, well printed, well bound, and beautifully illustrated.

Of the articles of general interest that it contains, perhaps the most important one is entitled "Checklist of the Society's Newspaper Files," a compilation by Melville J. Boyer, the secretary of the Society. This is a modest but valuable contribution to the bibliography of Pennsylvaniana. In the same category of interest are J. Warren Fritsch's "Early Vestry Minutes, 1825-1858," a collection of excerpts from the minutes of the vestry of St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church in Allentown, and Nina A. Danowsky's brief study of Dr. William F. Danowsky, the man who first demonstrated the value of illuminating gas in Allentown.

Other important articles in this volume are as follows: "Colonel David Deshler, Allentown's First Citizen," by Helen Wittman Kohl and John Young Kohl; "Mapping of the Lehigh Valley," by David G. Williams; and "Northampton Township, Lehigh County's Atlantis," also by Mr. Williams. The last-named article is based upon intensive research of the sort that should delight the mind of a lawyer.

The Northumberland County Historical Society Proceedings and Addresses.
Volume XV. (Sunbury, Pa.: The Society, October 1, 1946. Pp. 245.)

In this volume, which the reviewer thinks is an unusually good one, the most comprehensive paper is the one by Charles Fisher Snyder, the secretary of the Society. Mr. Snyder's paper, entitled "The Beginnings of the Reformed Church in Northumberland and Nearby Counties," is concerned with the early history of the Reformed Church in Northumberland, Union, Centre, Snyder, and Columbia Counties. It is fully documented and is accompanied by a bibliography. Its comprehensiveness is indicated by the fact that it fills at least one-third of the volume.

Other significant but shorter papers are as follows: "The Shamokin Indian Traders," by John H. Carter, the president of the Society; "Thomas McKee, Indian Trader and Pioneer," by Dewey S. Herrold; "Literature Regarding the Susquehanna Valley, 1843-1893," by Dr. Arthur Herman Wilson; "Trevorton, Mahanoy and Susquehanna Railroad," by Mrs. Olive Augcker Glaze; "The Shamokin Guards," by Daniel F. Mowery, Jr.; "Edison, a Great American," by Frank A. Neff; "Edison, the Scientist, in Sunbury," by Harry L. Keefer; "The Molly Maguires," by James F. Haas; and "The Youngman Family," by Caroline Vandegrift Youngman.

This volume, carefully edited by Mr. Snyder, is extensively illustrated and is well printed on paper of good quality. It is regrettable that it could not have been issued in permanent binding.

Pennsylvania Archaeologist. Volume XVI, Nos. 1-3. January, April, July, 1946.

The *Pennsylvania Archaeologist*, edited by C. E. Schaeffer, State Museum, Harrisburg, is published quarterly and is distributed without cost to the members of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology. An active member of this society pays annual dues of \$2.00.

Not a few students of Pennsylvania history will find in the sixteenth volume of this quarterly several articles of interest to them, of which the following, without prejudice to others, may be mentioned: "Zeisberger's Allegheny River Indian Towns, 1767-1770," by M. H. Deardorff, of the Warren County Historical Society; the fifth instalment of "Place Names and Related Activities of the Cornplanter Senecas," by William N. Fenton, of the Bureau of American Ethnology; and "An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Upper Delaware Valley Sites between Point Mountain and Bushkill, Pa.," by Vernon Leslie, of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeol-

ogy. Three instalments of the last-named article have appeared, one in each of the first three numbers of Volume XVI. The article will be concluded in later issues.

Monthly Bulletin. Volume XV, No. 3. (Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs, February, 1947.)

This issue of the *Bulletin* contains, *inter alia*, the concluding article of a series entitled "Pennsylvania Railroad Locomotives." The fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad observed its centennial in 1946 is sufficient explanation of the appearance of these articles.

In this number also the secretary of internal affairs, William S. Livengood, Jr., announces the publication by his department of two reports on the manganese ores of Pennsylvania. These reports were prepared by Dr. Richard M. Foose, who recently became head of the department of geology in Franklin and Marshall College.

The Curtin Junior Citizen. Volume XXII, No. 2. (Williamsport, Pa.: Curtin Junior High School, Mid-Year, 1947. \$0.50 a year.)

This issue of the *Junior Citizen* was brought out in commemoration of the sesquicentennial of Williamsport (founded in 1796). It is an attractive number, from the literary as well as the typographical standpoint; and, equally important, it was set by hand and printed in the school shop by the boys of the industrial arts department.

Quite properly, this issue contains several articles of historical interest—*viz.*, "Williamsport, the Lumber City," by John Milnor; "The Underground Railroad of Williamsport," by Anna Louise Cahn; "Fair Play Men Made Pine Creek Declaration," by Billie Bonnell; "The Original Lycoming County," by Mary Albertson; "The West Branch of the Susquehanna Canal," by Betsy Ann Tonkin; "The Massacre," by Louise Klump; "Brandon Park," by Dorothea J. Ebert; and "Peter Herdick," by Dorothy Sherwood.

Handbook of the First Baptist Church of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, Founded 1844. (Lewisburg, Pa.: The Church, n. d. Pp. 36.)

In this pamphlet are printed the constitution of this church, a list of its present members, and a few facts pertaining to its history. The First Baptist Church of Lewisburg was established two years before the founding of Bucknell University.

Writing Your Community's War History. By Marvin W. Schlegel. [American Association for State and Local History, *Bulletins*, I (Number 11), 305-333.] (Raleigh, N. C.: The Association, 1946.)

This booklet of practical suggestions was prepared by the assistant historian to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

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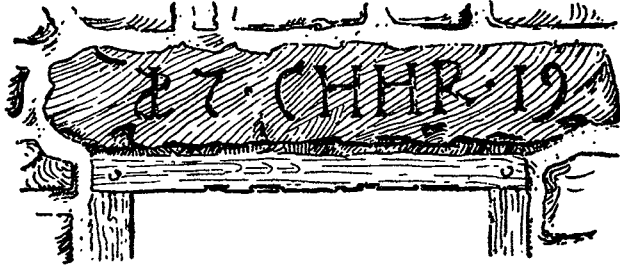
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