
In 1939 the first volume of this biography was published privately by the author. The account of Charles Willson Peale's life from 1741 to 1790 excited high hopes that the second volume, covering the years 1790 to 1827, would be completed speedily upon the same principles. Happily the entire work is now before us, and, what is equally cheering, both volumes are now issued together by the American Philosophical Society. The result is an admirably detailed account of every incident of Peale's activities, together with sketches of other members of the family and of persons closely associated with Peale. At long last complete information concerning Peale as soldier, patriot, painter, naturalist, inventor, dentist, politician, public spirited citizen, father, and husband is brought together in a readable, sympathetic yet objective narrative.

Now for the first time the major portion of the autobiography and important passages from letters and diaries are placed in an appropriate setting. Few men have left more intimate accounts of their wooing and of their unpleasant and pleasant experiences. Family objections to printing some of this material led to the suppression of the autobiography for more than a century; Peale seems the finer character for his honest effort to tell his children the facts of life as he experienced them. Childlike and naive, he lived largely in an ideal world of his own creation. Though it bruised him often, the stern, harsh, unrelenting business world never won a convert in him. In his last days as in his first, he looked ahead with shining eyes, a liberal with a mission to fulfill.

Peale's abiding reputation rests upon the many portraits he painted from 1765 to 1826 of notable men and women. Deficient in some details, they yet have a homely realism and accuracy of expression. The omission from the appendix of a checklist of portraits and miniatures is regrettable. A firmer, more knowing critical analysis of Peale's achievements as an artist would have strengthened the book.

Possibly the most important new information discusses Peale's work as a naturalist, especially as the founder and indefatigable director of a museum. Not to be forgotten are his successful mounting of the skeleton of a mastodon, his careful arrangement of birds, snakes, and other specimens in simulated natural habitats, and his inclusion of all types of material of interest to sightseers. Peale's collection ultimately passed into the hands of Barnum. Yet had Congress or the Pennsylvania legislature been alert to Peale's suggestions,
his museum might have laid the foundation for the great institutions which now house federal and state collections.

Mr. Sellers correctly makes much, in volume II, of Peale's relationship with Tom Paine, Jefferson, and other liberals. But the introduction of the term Deism, which was not used in volume I, implies that the liberalism of volume I is to be explained in volume II wholly by means of the "republican religion." Scientific concepts other than Deism can explain Peale's plans for his museum. It does seem that Mr. Sellers analyzes with limited insight Peale's relationship with the intellectual movements of his day. Passages from the autobiography and diary often flash new facets of the many-sided mind of Peale. That the painter was unable to handle a pen with the same facility as a brush by no means is an indication of a lack of perception of newer ideas.

Possibly best treated, with the story of the museum a close second, is the large family group, whose qualities and wanderings are deftly related to the main themes of the biography. Each member of the family receives attention, and quite happily the final chapter traces the characteristic traits of Peale in his sons. This device serves not merely to round out the story of the Peale family, but also to close the work with a final portrait of Peale. Particularly touching are the incidents surrounding the deaths of the three wives, the husband's loneliness, and the search in old age for a fourth wife.

This biography presents a sufficient body of new data upon which to base adequate interpretations of Peale's character and achievement and the necessary information to show his interplay with his contemporaries. The style is generally strong, clear, direct, lucid. Occasionally a rhetorical sentence has more sound than meaning. And now and again, as with the second explanation of the immigration of Robert Edge Pine, the facts are strained or poorly presented. Missed in this work is a bibliographical chapter on the extent to which the manuscript sources have been utilized, the extent to which incorrect statements in earlier publications have been corrected, and the areas needing further study. Yet the careful marshaling of every shred of recoverable evidence deserves highest praise. Eighty-one illustrations embellish the two volumes.

Pennsylvania Military College

HARRY R. WARFEL


This book has the odd distinction of being devoted to a thesis which is clearly wrong, as those who have specialized in the history of Massachusetts will recognize, and yet of being, by modern standards, the best work on its subject. Some years ago Mr. Wertenbaker published a book, The First Americans, of which the parts relating to the Puritans were, like the parallel sections of other popular works of that generation, pretty badly distorted. Since that day he has gone more deeply into the subject of Massachusetts history, with the result that this volume is no mere expansion of the old generalizations. With the same open-mindedness which he admires in the Mathers he
has accepted the new evidence which he has found and has come, since his *First Americans*, more than half-way to what might be called the pro-Puritan position. Far from indulging in the sneering detractions of the debunking school, he writes with the gentle, witty kindness and with the sympathy typical of his own personality. The New England character is such that an outlander can hardly love it, but Mr. Wertenbaker seems almost to have gone that far.

On the non-political side of Massachusetts history, particularly in dealing with the Puritan spirit in literature, architecture, and music, Mr. Wertenbaker is at his best, but his main thesis is a fiat statement not proved by the facts he presents, and disproved by facts which he has overlooked. His argument is that the Massachusetts Bay Colony, the most typically Puritan state, was ruled by an oligarchy which made but slight contributions to the nation and which, indeed, was hostile to the liberal elements from which American democracy has grown. In the form in which it was developed by Mr. Wertenbaker in *The First Americans*, this thesis was directly answered and disproved—to take one example, in a long article in volume 32 of the *Publications* of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. Unfortunately, he did not encounter this article, nor was it called to his attention until after his *Puritan Oligarchy* was in press. Some of the weaknesses of his book are a result of the fact that he made but the slightest use of this series of publications, which contains the best modern monographs of Massachusetts history, and apparently made no use of the *New England Quarterly*, in which there are a number of articles that contradict his arguments.

The fundamental difficulty with the *Puritan Oligarchy* is that it takes too narrow a view of the historical scene. It fails to observe that New England Puritanism was, like Philadelphia Quakerism, one of the long steps in the transmission and development of the ideas of political freedom, liberty of conscience, and humanitarianism into the complex of modern American democracy. What Mr. Wertenbaker describes as the selfish efforts of the "oligarchy" to defend its charter is really more significant as efforts to defend the relatively liberal democracy of Massachusetts against the real despotism of Charles II. He fails to observe the elements of democracy inherent in the New England town and religious systems and to note that even the "oligarchs" had such unconsciously democratic leanings as that which made one of their first acts the printing and distribution of the laws to the towns so that every man might know his rights; whereas, in more typically English Virginia, the laws were deliberately kept in manuscript and out of the hands of the common people who, reading, might have questioned.

Nor does Mr. Wertenbaker recognize that Puritanism is, like all Protestantism, a form of secularization. The Bay Colony took out of the hands of the church some of the ancient functions which in other colonies remained in its hands. Among these were the recording of births, the performing of marriages, the granting of divorces, the managing of the poor rates, and the like. The Puritans even abolished the religious ceremony at burials. In Virginia, by contrast, some of the more important functions of the Massachusetts towns were carried on by self-perpetuating church vestries.
While pointing out the fact that life in the Bay Colony was permeated with religion, Mr. Wertenbaker suggests that this was a regional peculiarity, which is far from the case. He is wrong in saying that the good people of Massachusetts attended several church services a week; the law restricted them to a single week-day lecture, whereas in early Jamestown, attendance at daily religious services was compulsory. Indeed, the Puritan mind was less religious than that of most Latins of today, or of good Catholics of any race or nationality.

Mr. Wertenbaker’s use of the term “oligarchy” is unfortunate. The Bay Colony was an oligarchy, as were the Dutch Republic, Stuart England, the colonies of New York and Virginia, and even Quaker Pennsylvania. The really political fact about the Bay Colony is that, due to certain things, such as its town organization and its congregational church system, it was more of a democracy and less of an oligarchy than were these other colonies or states.

The “oligarchy,” Mr. Wertenbaker believes, rested on the fact that the franchise was restricted to church members and was thus controlled by the church elders who, he assumes, controlled church membership. Actually, less than half of the Massachusetts churches had such elders, and most of those were quickly rid of them. The election of such elders was bitterly opposed by the most autocratic of the clergy, and the quarrels between the elders and the clergy were one of the most frequent causes of church trouble. It is simply not true that the churches were ruled by elders who “nullified” the votes of any members who objected to their decisions (p. 63).

Mr. Wertenbaker believes that the church members, and thus the voters, were always a small minority, particularly toward the end of the seventeenth century. That may well have been true of seaport Boston with its large transient population, but it was not true of the other towns. Andover, for example, boasted that every adult inhabitant was a church member. An actual count of the church members and taxpayers in towns like Roxbury and Topsfield indicates that a great majority of the inhabitants were church members. Unfortunately, Mr. Wertenbaker has in his researches used only a few of the scores of excellent town histories, and apparently has not used even the printed church and town records. Typical of the evidence which he advances is this from page 66: “I discourse with David Butfield about coming into full communion,” the Rev. Ebenezer Bridge wrote in his diary. Thus the one sure means of enjoying Church fellowship, and also of gaining the right to vote in civil elections...” Bridge was writing more than fifty years after the abolition of the religious qualifications for the franchise, so it is certainly wrong to draw any such conclusions from his diary, which appears to be about the only manuscript used in the preparation of this volume.

Relying on such dubious evidence and on one early statute, Mr. Wertenbaker says that “the voters in the town [were] hand picked... for their devotion to the Puritan Church” (p. 70). Actually, a study of the town records shows that most, if not all, male taxpayers voted in town meetings. The parallel votes of town meetings and church meetings show clearly the voting of non-church members. Thus whenever a minister was called by a
church and the nomination was passed along to the next town meeting, the latter always shows a somewhat larger number of votes cast.

Because of the place of the towns in the political structure of the Bay Colony, the franchise in town elections was vastly more important than the franchise in colony elections, in which the church-membership qualifications was perhaps generally observed. There was so little interest in the work of the General Court of the Colony that it was difficult to compel towns to send representatives. Outside the larger towns, any respectable man who would take the seat could have it. And these same men who were chosen by the limited colony franchise were regularly chosen to the most important offices in the town by vote of the inhabitants.

Mr. Wertenbaker's contention that there was a discontented majority in the Bay Colony is clearly contradicted by a study of the personnel of the General Court before and after the extension of the franchise and of the personnel of the two popularly elected conventions between the Courts of those two periods. The extension of the franchise produced a smaller turnover than was customary in a like period under the old franchise.

The statement (p. 33) that the Puritans "after their arrival in New England... insisted upon orthodoxy, even though it entailed the imprisonment, whipping and even hanging of those whose religious views differed from their own" is contradicted by Mr. Wertenbaker's statements elsewhere in his book that Puritan orthodoxy was passive, that quiet Quakers were not molested, and that two of Harvard's most popular presidents were Baptists. Had he examined the church covenants he would have found no theology in them. Any sincere Christian could accept them. In reading church records and ministers' diaries I have never found a case where a would-be member was turned-down on theological grounds. Some Baptists and many Anglicans were respected members of the Congregational churches. The assumption that the custom of "warning out" was instituted to keep out the "unsanctified" (p. 68) is not borne out by a study of actual cases; those warned out were invariably economically undesirable.

It is most unfortunate to make intolerance a major characteristic of the Puritan colony. After all, the Bay accepted Anglicans while Virginia and the Carolinas were driving out Congregationalists, and welcomed Presbyterians with open arms when New York was jailing them. A comparison of the emancipation of the Baptists in Massachusetts and in Virginia puts the former in a favorable light. In spite of the Quaker episode, it can well be argued that among the major colonies only Pennsylvania under the most-puritan Quakers has a better record than Massachusetts.

In a similar manner one could, if space permitted, dispose of Mr. Wertenbaker's statement that the Salem witchcraft affair "becomes intelligible only when considered as an incident in the battle of the clergy against rationalism" (p. ix). It is perfectly intelligible in the light of the history of witchcraft and of other cases of mass hysteria, such as the much worse suppression of the supposed Negro plot in New York. Here as elsewhere he gives no evidence of having used Thomas J. Holmes' monumental six volumes on the works of the Mathers.
The most staggering statement in the whole volume is that "it was only under the pressure of Jeffersonian ideals that New England, two centuries after its founding, accepted the vital principle that public education should not be affiliated with any religious sect and should make civic duty rather than religion its chief objective" (p. 345). The only evidence that is advanced to support this extraordinary thesis is that the town minister, who was frequently the only educated man available, was sometimes called upon to certify the qualifications of the prospective teacher. For the two centuries covered in this generalization we have literally scores of accounts of hiring schoolmasters, of letters written by young teachers to their friends in the same occupation, and of biographies of teachers. In all this material there is hardly a word which could be construed to support Mr. Wertenbaker's thesis. Education in colonial New England was as secular as any public activity in any part of the world could well have been in that age.

Had Mr. Wertenbaker carried his researches down into the eighteenth century he would have found that the reactionary forces in Massachusetts were the popular ones. His unfamiliarity with this period is shown by his repeated references to Governor Thomas Hutchinson as "John" Hutchinson. This slip is of no importance in itself, but it does illustrate the fact that the author is not sufficiently steeped in the history of Massachusetts to make his work on this area as excellent and as sound as that on the southern and central colonies.

American Antiquarian Society

CLIFFORD K. SHIPTON


Although the publisher's title for this book is far more citable than the one it originally bore, brevity has been gained at the sacrifice of accuracy. This is not a study of the far-flung trade rivalry of Philadelphia and Baltimore, which ranged from South America to the western United States, as one might have expected. It is strictly limited to the interurban contest in the Susquehanna Valley, probably the most important battlefield of the rival cities until about 1840. By that time the struggle for the business of the Ohio Valley had so overshadowed the Susquehanna dispute that Doctor Livingood's story fades out before it reaches its terminal date of 1860. On the other hand, the narrative begins a few years earlier than the date promised by the title.

The book is primarily a history of transportation in the lower Susquehanna Valley: of river improvements, turnpikes, canals, and railroads. The author has delved into many scattered sources, including the frequently neglected "Legislative Petitions" and "State Roads" collections in the Pennsylvania Archives. On the canals, especially, he has done an excellent job in bringing together their history, although the State Works system appears only as an off-stage character. He has rescued from oblivion the Codorus, the world's first iron steamboat.

In the case of the railroads one might wish that the evolution of the Balti-
more and Susquehanna into the Northern Central had been developed more
fully. Likewise, a more extended analysis of the effects of each new form of
transportation on the commercial rivalry would have been welcome. On the
basis of a casual survey of the Thompson Papers, recently acquired by the
Archives Division of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission,
this reviewer is inclined to suspect that Doctor Livingood has underestimated
the importance of the up-river trade from Baltimore.

Among the minor errors is the mistake on the map opposite page 27,
which shows the Northern Central Railroad on the west side of the Susque-
annya from Harrisburg to Sunbury, whereas it actually crossed to the east
bank at Dauphin and remained there. Baltimore's Peabody Institute and
Enoch Pratt Library are merged on page iv, and John Bach McMaster re-
ceives a new middle name on page 184. One must also regret the poor quality
of paper, the result of postwar exigencies.

The book as a whole is an extremely important contribution to Pennsyl-
vania history, and the Historical and Museum Commission is to be congratu-
lated on making possible its publication. Every student of transportation will
want to read this volume and to study its maps and carefully annotated
bibliography.

St. Helena Extension,
College of William and Mary

Marvin W. Schlegel

Patrick Henry: The Voice of Freedom. By Jacob Axelrad. (New York:

"In these bleak days when liberty has barely escaped the gallows, and is
still in peril, the life of Patrick Henry and the story of his era have fruitful
and sober meaning for all who love freedom." In this excerpt from the au-
thor's preface is revealed the reason for the appearance of this most recent
life of Henry.

In format the book is excellent. It is well printed; far better than many
which have appeared in the past six years. The index is adequate, but the
reader might desire a better arrangement of the author's bibliography.

Mr. Axelrad writes easily, with here and there passages of dramatic in-
tensity and romantic beauty. This is not to say, however, that the author
permits himself, in the interest of drama and romance, to distort history. On
the whole, this moderately sized volume is a faithful enough portrayal of
Patrick Henry and his times. Nevertheless, one is forced to observe that, in
a work as limited as is this one, essential historical details are omitted, with
the result that in some instances a sense of incompleteness lays hold of the
reader.

Even a casual perusal of this biography will convince the reader of the
author's tremendous admiration for his subject. A more careful examination
will in no wise diminish this feeling, but it will reveal, more importantly,
the honest and sincere effort which Mr. Axelrad has made in the direction
of achieving objectivity.

It is regrettable that the author failed to make clear the reasons for the
antipathy of Henry and his great contemporary Jefferson. Admirers of the
latter will not be at ease with this book. Their hero will emerge from its
pages not quite the figure they have been accustomed to gaze upon. Mr. Axelrad has perhaps been unfair, although not deliberately so, to Jefferson, particularly in his discussion of Jefferson's career as war governor of Virginia. The author is probably not far from the truth when he compares Jefferson and Henry thus: "One of them loved the people from afar, from his library and through his intellect; the other was one of them, mixed with them and spoke their language. They admired Jefferson, while for Patrick Henry they felt a closer kinship" (pp. 210-211).

In the present reviewer's opinion the chief shortcoming of this biography is the author's frequent use of direct quotations without the slightest indication as to the sources from which they were derived. To some readers this constitutes an unpardonable violation of one of the cardinal principles of historical method. Yet, despite its imperfections—and what book is free from them?—this modest volume succeeds in portraying vividly this Virginia apostle of liberty and agitator for a revolution without which he was convinced Americans could never possess real freedom.


Franklin B. Gowen was preeminently an orator and an optimist. If his career had been political, he might have made a deep impress on American history, but as president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad in the seventies and eighties, and as organizer of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, his reputation vanished with amazing speed. As long as his golden tongue hypnotized juries, stockholders, and bankers, he was one of the best known Americans. Once that golden voice was stilled, little remained except the record of a railroad that failed, the record of a coal company that could not make money, and a complex story of financial juggling which at least approached fraud. Gowen's one real legacy has been his characterization of the Molly Maguires, even though his description was probably faulty.

Dr. Schlegel has done an excellent job in gathering the pertinent material about Gowen and in presenting it clearly and at times vividly, for Dr. Schlegel has literary talents which are not always given scope in the multitudinous financial details which bulk so large in any railroad history. The great misfortune is that Gowen's personal papers have disappeared, so that there must remain gaps in the story, as, for example, Gowen's personal financial gain, his reasons for committing suicide, and his exact personal opinions as distinguished from his public statements.

The great contributions of Dr. Schlegel are his discussions of the Philadelphia and Reading during the seventies and eighties, of the coal business (particularly the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company), and of the Molly Maguires. In Dr. Schlegel's opinion, the importance of the Mollies and of their record for violence and intimidation has been overstressed. He suggests by implication that Gowen used the Mollies as a red
herring to divert public attention from railroads and coal, even though Gowen probably believed sincerely the charges that he pushed. The story of his hiring the Pinkerton agency, of the investigation of McParlan, and of the trials is told in considerable detail.

Gowen should certainly be included in the roster of "robber barons," and his biography provides one more bit of evidence as to the motivation and actions of those much-advertised gentlemen. As pictured by the present book, Gowen was an able and a well-meaning person, who unfortunately was not a first-rate businessman and who had no greater vision than his contemporaries. His main drive seems to have been for power, and in another age this drive would probably have been made in some other field of endeavor. Our thanks go to Dr. Schlegel for having rescued Gowen from oblivion by writing such an excellent book.

Dartmouth College

ROBERT E. RIEGEL


Robert Beverley was one of the best of the early historians of Virginia. His volume, first published in London in 1705, was written to correct the many errors in the Virginia section of John Oldmixon's The British Empire in America, a work which Beverley saw in manuscript. The mistakes in this book, and the general misconceptions held in England about Virginia, led Beverley, who was not the most placid of men, to assemble the various notes he had brought with him to England, and to prepare for publication The History and Present State of Virginia. Two years after the original London edition two French translations were published: one in Amsterdam, and the other in Orleans. In 1712 and 1718 the book was again re-issued in Amsterdam. Shortly before his death, Beverley prepared a revised edition which was published in London in 1722. Portions of this edition appeared in Benjamin Franklin's The General Magazine and Historical Chronicle in 1741, and in 1855 a reprint of the 1722 edition was published in Richmond. Charles Campbell supplied the introduction to this reprint. The early editions often appear in inventories of colonial Virginians.

Most writers on colonial Virginia have used or cited the volume, since the portions of it written under Beverley's direct observation may be considered a source—if Beverley's prejudices and animosities are carefully considered. The work has been highly praised by Tyler, Parrington, and others. Although all editions are occasionally offered for sale, they are all extremely rare—including even the 1855 edition. The Institute of Early American History and Culture has performed a genuine service to historical scholarship by reprinting as its first volume Beverley's History. Dr. Louis B. Wright, of the Huntington Library, was the logical editor of such an edition. He has made a thorough study of the early literary history of Virginia, and has written several monographs on Beverley. In light of the several editions of the work, and the frequent recourse to it by historians, ethnologists, and
others, Dr. Wright's characterization of the *History* as a "forgotten classic" cannot be taken too seriously.

Equally unfortunate is the editor's jibe at Charles Campbell for using the revised 1722 edition for reprinting rather than the 1705 edition. It is natural that the author's revised edition should be used for a reprint; and not necessarily from "a Victorian feeling for decorum." Indeed, it is possible that Campbell merely contributed the introduction to the book, and that the publisher selected the edition to be reprinted. In the present instance Dr. Wright had good reasons for selecting the first edition of the *History* for his reprint. Beverley in his revised edition removed some of the sting from his observations, and toned down his reflections on the private conduct of individuals. In so doing, the work, as Dr. Wright justly observes, lost some of its most vivid observations. An unsuccessful attempt has been made in the new edition to collate the 1705 and the 1722 editions. The attempt is a failure because it is incomplete, for the editor merely lists what he terms "principal changes," and even these are tabulated in such a way at the end of the volume as to be without meaning.

Besides making the text of a scarce work available, a scholarly reprint to be worth while should contain a copious index and elaborate annotations. Neither the index nor the annotations are adequate in the present edition. The index is a paltry affair unworthy of the book, and the editor evades annotation with the statement that "it would serve no useful purpose. To appraise all of Beverley's interpretations and statements of fact would be to rewrite Virginia's history. . . ." Fortunately, the editor's splendid introduction compensates in part for the lack of complete annotation.

Although the Institute of Early American History and Culture is to be congratulated for making available this reprint of Beverley's *History*, it is a pity that the editing of the volume was not done in a more thorough and satisfactory fashion.

*Virginia State Library*  

**WILLIAM J. VAN SCHREEVEN**


It is fitting and proper that the first of a series of pamphlets on Pennsylvania history should present a picture of the part the Pennsylvania Germans have played in the development of this state and of our nation. Later pamphlets of this series will deal with the Quakers, Scotch-Irish, and other elements which have helped to form the ethnic pattern of Pennsylvania. The primary position given to the Pennsylvania Germans is welcomed, not because their story is more important than those of other groups, but because it more urgently needed telling.

There has been no dearth of printed materials on the Pennsylvania Germans. Certainly a perusal of Dr. Gilbert's account will reveal that he had access to many and varied sources; in fact, it appears that there has been a plethora of accounts about this non-English group, especially during the past decade. The service which the author and the Pennsylvania Historical As-
sociation have rendered is the sifting of the materials: the author has winnowed the good from the bad, and the Association has presented in a compact pamphlet a picture in good perspective.

In spite of the brief space allotted to him, the author has succeeded admirably in touching upon nearly all aspects of the problem to which he addressed himself. The text is interspersed with frequent references to the writings of other observers, but the writer succeeds in weaving a very readable piece of literary cloth. Now and then he ventures a conjecture of his own about such controversial matters as art motifs, superstitions, and the meaning, if any, of the so-called "hex signs" on the barns.

He answers, adequately, the questions which he poses, such as: Where Did They Come From? Why Did They Come? Who Came? There is an excellent balance of history, folklore, religion, and the other major subjects which, by their nature, need to be included in such a study.

This reviewer is impressed by the tact which Dr. Gilbert used in selecting his quotations from the writings of his contemporaries. The casual reader may be misled into thinking that the author was not very selective in choosing his "authorities," but careful inspection will reveal that he has succeeded in evaluating his material and in maintaining an objective approach to his theme. In fact, one of the most valuable features of the publication is the selected bibliography. The publications listed are readily available, and most of the worth-while contributions are included. There has been no padding or listing of titles which are out of print.

The first publication of this series has set a high standard.


ARTHUR D. GRAEFF


The advance of the English-speaking people across North America has met with sporadic Indian resistance. In general, resistance was most formidable when the Indian warrior was supplied with arms and led by Frenchmen or other Europeans. However, the Indian brave, led by his own chiefs, did succeed, occasionally, in making a prolonged and bloody uprising. One needs only to remember the opposition which General Harmar and General St. Clair faced before their colleague, General Anthony Wayne, won his victory at Fallen Timbers in 1794. In more recent times, the defeat of General Custer's cavalrymen comes to mind. In the years between Fallen Timbers and the annihilation of General Custer's force, many a frontiersman, settler, soldier, or militiaman fell before the arrows and bullets of Indian warriors.

Perhaps the most formidable of the Indian uprisings was that which was inspired by the leadership and example of an Ottawa chief known to us as Pontiac. The story of Pontiac's uprising has been brilliantly told by Francis Parkman in his The Conspiracy of Pontiac and the Indian War after the Conquest of Canada. The reader may wonder why anyone, after reading Parkman's incomparable literary and scholarly masterpiece on the subject, should rewrite the story of Pontiac. The reader, however, would do well to remember that several decades have elapsed since Parkman wrote his Con-
spiration of Pontiac. In the interim, fresh evidence has come to light, some of it in the manuscript collections in the William L. Clements Library, some of it elsewhere.

Howard Peckham, one-time curator of manuscripts in the Clements Library, has unearthed and used to scholarly advantage additional evidence which has enabled him to give us a reinterpretation of some phases of Pontiac's career. In particular, he has demonstrated that the uprising of 1763-64 originated otherwise than with the Ottawa chief, although Pontiac's offensive action against the fort at Detroit and his victories helped to inspire and to prolong it. The uprising became so formidable that, at one time, the British held only one outpost west of Fort Pitt, and that outpost—Detroit—was so hard-pressed that its garrison had reason to despair of ultimate success in resisting the attackers.

Mr. Peckham has given us an authoritative and a sympathetic biography of Pontiac. He has included in his book some well-chosen maps and illustrations. There is every reason to praise both his scholarship and his literary abilities, with this exception: the reviewer feels that the author leaned perhaps a little too heavily upon the authority of Stanley Pargellis for his account of General Edward Braddock's defeat in 1755. The reviewer wishes, however, to avoid a question of interpretation which would be of interest only to a specialist. His conclusion is that the Princeton University Press has deserved well of the scholarly world by publishing such a fine volume as Howard Peckham's *Pontiac and the Indian Uprising*.

Lehigh University

George W. Kyte


Two helpful, wholly different articles are offered to the readers of the tenth yearbook of the Pennsylvania German Folklore Society. In the first, the Rev. G. M. Ludwig, an ardent supporter of his people in Iowa, traverses untravelled territory in "The Influence of the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Middle West." This article is required reading for those who feel that Pennsylvania German influence is confined to our state. Admittedly only "a blue print" and not comprehensive research, it is a pioneer work which should provoke further investigation. The author expresses the hope that perhaps his suggested outline "will start the ball rolling." The assertion, "This is my story," points to a personalized presentation, at times somewhat exaggerated. Nevertheless, in spite of defects in the organization of his material, in spite of his needless use of long quotations, the Rev. Mr. Ludwig gives the Pennsylvania Germans in the Midwest a boost which is generally more than an idle boast. His plea to make the old-fashioned dinner bell a symbol of the Pennsylvania Germans should resound into the many sections of America where this ethnic group lives today.

In the second article Donald H. Yoder excellently edits the Adolf Gerber lists of "Emigrants from Wuerttemberg." Dr. Gerber, genealogist and one-time member of the faculty of Earlham College, published in Germany sev-
eral decades ago two small pamphlets containing the names of over 600 families who had emigrated to America. These pamphlets were based on the Wuerttemberg parish registers. Mr. Yoder’s article is indispensable to genealogists who desire the history of Lutheran migrations from Wuerttemberg. It emphasizes that those of the Reformed faith came largely from the Palatinate. Mr. Yoder adds much valuable information about the various families, and refers frequently to other authorities, such as Rupp, Egle, and Hinke. In this first American edition the influence of a part of Schwabenland in America becomes alive.

The tenth yearbook thus has a contrasting appeal in the Rev. Mr. Ludwig’s popular, provocative version of Pennsylvania German contributions in the Middle West and in Mr. Yoder’s scholarly, authentic record of the German forefathers from Wuerttemberg in the eighteenth century. Dr. Ralph C. Wood and Dr. Preston A. Barba, the respective editors, deserve credit for an excellent yearbook.

Susquehanna University

Russell W. Gilbert


The subtitle of this book is From Colonial Times to the Founding of the American Federation of Labor, the expression American Federation of Labor, as here used, referring to the original Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of 1881. “A subsequent volume, now in preparation, will carry the story to the recent period in labor history” (Preface, p. 12).

The author’s justification for a new history of American labor is that much new source material has come to light since the publication of the works of John R. Commons and associates, that a great number of new monographs need to be appraised and synthesized with the older knowledge, and that scholarly labor histories of the past, particularly those of the “Commons-Wisconsin school,” are too pragmatic, justifying “job consciousness” and abstinence from independent political action. Also, the Commons publications do “not deal with the labor movement in its larger economic, political and social setting” (p. 11). Dr. Foner, therefore, sets out to utilize both the older contributions and the newer findings and to write a labor history that will reveal that the course of labor demonstrates the validity of class consciousness as a motivating force and political action as a logical outcome. The problem of the reviewer is to judge how well these objectives are achieved.

The 1,402 reference notes, most of them containing several items each, and filling thirty-five closely packed pages, show that the author has utilized hundreds of sources and secondary works, ranging from early colonial documents, through labor newspapers and union records, down to the latest monographs. All paraphrases that I checked with the sources I found to be faithfully made, and all quotations that I checked were accurate to the last jot and tittle. Furthermore, a great amount of material is assembled here that never before was brought together between a single set of covers.

This care and thoroughness is, however, somewhat marred by occasional haste in generalization and by snap judgments that do not bear critical ex-
amination. Sometimes we encounter contradictions, as on page 19, where we read that the cost of "Slave maintenance was less than half that of the indentured servant . . .," as compared with page 20, where we read that the lot of the indentured servants "was hardly better than that of the Negro slave; indeed, some observers believed it to be worse," and the masters "fed them [indentured servants] on 'morsels of coarse bread,' and generally 'deprived [them] of the common necessaries and conveniences of life.'" The dating of Slater's mill as 1798 (p. 53) is shown by the following paragraph to be merely a printer's error, but the reference on the next page to McKay's sewing machine in the 1840's argues a confusion with Howe. On page 91, the Aaron Burr enigma is answered too readily and with no evidence. "After America's victory in the War of 1812 had secured her independence" (p. 95) is too chauvinistic for good Marxism and too questionable in fact for good history.

A much more serious fault, considering the aims of the author, is his constant dinning the theme of later solidarity throughout the generations. It would be far more effective to show that such solidarity as can be found was sporadic and incomplete, and to point out what the results could have been had the efforts been universal and continuous. Foner also plays up heavily the part of labor in the Revolutionary War, in the War of 1812, and for the Union in the Civil War. There is heavy silence on the subject of labor's part in the imperialistic Mexican War, but two labor protests against that war are cited. And what about the laborers who fought in the Confederate Army to preserve slavery? Silence, again. Would it not be more effective to be less selective of documents on labor belligerency? Was not labor's participation in these wars largely an example of its subservience to the interests of the master classes?

But the climax of anti-Marxian argument in a communist interpretation is the following from page 64: "Under the leadership of their trade unions and political organizations, the American workers through struggle secured . . . an improved status in the community commensurate with their importance to society." If "commensurate with their importance to society" means to Foner what it means to me, then capitalism has already produced the good promised by Marxism, but I am less confident of this than are Foner, Ball, Taft, and Hartley.

If the author will do a little revision in this first volume and hew to the line a little more closely in the second, he will have succeeded thoroughly in his objectives.

University of Illinois

Fred A. Shannon


Miss Singmaster's book is not easy to judge by ordinary standards because it does not essay an ordinary task. It is historical in the sense that the characters and their actions are real, but fictitious in the sense that the author invents the dialogue and soliloquies of which the book is largely composed, offers many dubious conclusions as if they were matters of fact, and in some
cases directly misstates facts. It is a biography in the sense that it is the story of a man's life; yet it is a partial and an incomplete biography in which selected episodes are developed, whereas others which are generally considered of equal or greater importance are either minimized or omitted. The reviewer would have been glad if Miss Singmaster had inserted an introductory word to clarify her objectives. Lacking such a statement, he must do what the author has done—present a picture which is primarily subjective and impressionistic.

This volume is similar in its concept of biography to Helen Todd's *A Man Named Grant* (Houghton Mifflin, 1940). Dealing with the stuff of history, Miss Singmaster uses the method of a novelist and the license of a poet, attributing motives, creating states of mind, letting the hearts of her characters speak freely, and permitting even the hero's dog, Cid, to burst forth in good, clear English. The heart of Thaddeus Stevens speaks several themes which, repeated and developed, form the basic continuity of the book—mother love, love of children, hatred of Negro slavery, and hatred of special privilege. The origins of these compelling loves and hatreds are more fully explained here than in the more strictly historical biographies of Stevens (although the reviewer is doubtful whether the explanations are more valid). The sections of the book describing the life of the Stevens family in Vermont and young Thad's career in Gettysburg throw light upon many incidents which have been hitherto obscure. Miss Singmaster, also, has kept the emphasis upon Thaddeus as one member of a family group; the family connection, which is portrayed steadily throughout the volume, is a valuable and interesting contribution.

The story is told in a series of forty-four chronological units, each relating to some concrete incident in the life of the subject. The time intervals, which run from several weeks to a decade, tend to make the progress of reading somewhat jumpy. The most serious objection which the reviewer would make to the volume is that much of the story is told obliquely, by implication and indirection, rather than outright. Some dramatic suspense is undoubtedly gained, but the result is a recurring uncertainty of the author's precise meaning. The descriptive passages show clearly Miss Singmaster's intimate familiarity with the scenes and the times of which she writes. Folkways, local geography, contemporary gossip, and the spirit of communities a century ago flow deftly from her pen.

Pennsylvania historians have long had an appetite to know more about the psychological make-up of Thaddeus Stevens. It was to be hoped that Miss Singmaster, with her keen appreciation of people, her knowledge of the Pennsylvania locale, and her ardent quest for the details of the Stevens family story, would provide a substantial meal to satisfy that hunger. Her book is not a full-course dinner. There is nourishment in it, however, though some may not relish the seasoning of maple sugar from the Stevens farm in Vermont. The book definitely creates a new and different character impression of Thaddeus Stevens—an impression perhaps incomplete and oversimplified; an impression over-indulgent but not for that reason unacceptable; an impression of an Old Thad who was not all bitter as gall, but who
was at once fearless, kind, brilliant, tenacious, and humorous: a generous friend and an implacable enemy. It is a book worth writing and worth reading.

The Pennsylvania State College

PHILIP S. KLEIN

Abigail Adams. By Janet Whitney. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company. Pp. xii, 357. $4.00.)

Let us begin by sampling a typical morsel of Janet Whitney's Abigail Adams, taken from pages 40-41:

"Every week John Adams spent several days in Boston and always came back full of tales of elegant dinners and political talk.

"He described the rich furnishings of his kinsman Nick Boylston's house. . . . 'It was altogether magnificent. Fit for a nobleman, a prince!' [Works, II, p. 169.]

"Abigail was intensely curious and felt she would like to see it sometime. It was the nearest she was ever likely to get to any nobleman or prince.

"'But tell me about the Sons of Liberty. Were they a very wild crew?'

"'Not at all. You'd be surprised—as I was! No doubt their methods attract the rowdy element, and give the riff-raff of the town a chance to riot and loot, as we saw in the sad case of Mr. Hutchinson. Mob law is no law. But the Sons of Liberty are a very respectable organization. They meet in a counting-room in Chase and Speakman's distillery, in Hanover Square, near the Liberty tree. . . . I heard nothing but what passes at all clubs, among gentlemen, about the times. No plots, no machinations. They were so certain of repeal [of the Stamp Act] that they were appointing a committee to be in charge of grand rejoicings when it should occur—such fireworks, bonfires, illuminations and the rest as were never before seen in America! I wish they may not be disappointed.' [Works, II, p. 169.]

"'Be sure you take me in to see it!' said Abigail.

"'Indeed, then, madam, you had better start to make payment in advance for it.'

"'And how, sir?'

"'Why, by paying me back some of those kisses you owe me. I am sure you are in my debt three million at least!' [Adams MS. From an undated love letter between 1761 and 1764. Reviewer's italics.]

"Abigail perceived that her husband had quite suddenly become an important man, whose influence was sought by many groups, and her pride in it was the greater that it had happened through no one's patronage, but by his own inherent qualities backed by steady self-preparation."

Piquant this entr'acte may be; but is it history? Or is it biography? Certainly as historical fiction it is pretty corny. And so it goes on for 327 pages. Abigail Adams has strong claims to the title of most famous American woman. Although she can be viewed only in the reflected glory of her even more famous husband, she was decidedly a great person in her own right. In writing of Abigail Adams, Mrs. Whitney doubtless embarked on a serious, well-documented biography, but like a former student of mine she must have discovered to her dismay that, although she "loved history, she hated to be bound down by the facts." With all her imaginative endowment, Mrs. Whit-
ney just cannot bring Abigail out from under John's shadow in this tedious book.

Quite understandably the American people want to know all about Abigail Adams. To them I can recommend without the slightest reservation the old and well-known *Familiar Letters*, and especially Stewart Mitchell's superbly edited collection of newly-discovered letters of Mrs. Adams, published last June by the American Antiquarian Society and now available in a fine trade edition issued by the Houghton Mifflin Company.

*Institute of Early American History and Culture*  
**CARL BRIDENBAUGH**


Today, more than ever before, American historians are obligated to study the origins and development of radical thought and action in the United States; and they must publicize and implement their findings, if American statecraft is to possess that equipment of information and understanding which is essential to meet foreign ideologies in a shrunken world. Of course, exhaustive study of radicalism (like many other kinds of historical study) requires its own type of personal equipment; analysts must be intrigued by people who often in their own day and generation have been reviled by the powers that were. Among the rewards of such study can be an increasing competence in the history of ideas, with a corresponding growth of influence upon historiography. Such competence is hard-won.

Some seventeen years ago, Mr. Destler elected to become one of the students involved in delving in these fields. Questioning the Turnerian hypothesis of the frontier origins of radicalism, he essayed to study afresh the interchange and conflict of ideas between sections. He uncovered enough evidence of urban origins of supposedly western proposals to lead him to conclude that in the late nineteenth century West a "new radical synthesis" (p. viii) developed out of the ideological intercourse of western agrarians and urban radicals. This approach can ramify widely, in the study of American domestic and diplomatic history.

During the ensuing years, a number of Destler articles in this field have appeared, in five learned periodicals; seven of these are here reproduced, together with an extension of another article, two new essays on Illinois' Labor-Populist alliance, and Lloyd's 1894 address on "Revolution: The Evolution of Socialism." Ten cartoons and a reproduction of a Trumbull announcement illustrate the text of the first seventy pages and the last forty, with none between; sharp reproduction of the legends in cartoons of this period is rarely attained, and this volume had a like difficulty. It also fails to show clearly where some of these cartoons originated.

Hereafter it will be difficult for anyone to refute successfully the author's main thesis, for he has marshalled the evidence in meticulous sequence with an overwhelming plenitude of detail and citation. He opens with a survey of the concepts and origins of "Western Radicalism, 1865-1901," in which he clearly shows how such radicalism was affected by intercourse, coöperation,
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and conflict between agrarian and urban, western and eastern, movements. He closes this survey with the observation that the neo-democratic movement of the mid-twentieth century had as its central feature "Populist antimonopolist collectivism" (p. 31).

Following the introductory chapter, come some outstanding analyses of radical movements illustrative of the thesis. The Pendleton Plan has two chapters, the Labor-Populist Alliance in Illinois has three, and the Toledo Natural Gas Pipe-Line Controversy has one. The influence of Edward Kellogg and Henry Demarest Lloyd requires a chapter for each (some other leaders are not encompassed in the plan), and revolutionary documents of 1883 and 1894 comprise the two remaining chapters.

Researchers into history will find this volume a sharp-edged tool, handy when digging into such varied aspects of our development as our economic, social, political, monetary, and literary experience. They will note that the lack of, and need for, more precise definitions in historiography is nowhere more evident than in the difficult field of radicalism.

The interaction between American and foreign radical ideas is illuminated continually throughout these pages, with the result that some light is cast upon the present darkness of international relations. Indeed, this aspect of the essays seems of no less importance than the thesis which Mr. Destler set out primarily to demonstrate. This reviewer ventures to inquire whether Mr. Destler cannot be useful to a far wider audience than the historians can provide him. Does not the general public badly need a better understanding of the background of radicalism? It is difficult to shift from the learned-periodical type of writing to a language read by the "average" citizen; yet this reviewer is confident that in this instance the results would be worth the effort.

Swarthmore, Pa.

JEANNETTE P. NICHOLS


Until the advent of Mr. Isely's book, scholarly works on Horace Greeley have been few in number. This essay is a contribution of the very first order to the historical literature on the editor of the New York Tribune.

Born in rural New Hampshire of indigent Scotch-Irish parents of Puritan convictions, Greeley as a boy was apprenticed to the printer's trade. At the age of twenty he made his way to New York City, where he obtained employment as a printer and writer. In 1836 he founded his own weekly, the New Yorker, a journal devoted principally to current literature, but which also carried editorial comments on various political, social, and economic issues of the day. Greeley, who was pro-Whig, attracted the attention of Thurlow Weed, a New York political bigwig. Weed requested Greeley to edit a Whig campaign organ during the 1838 electoral campaign in New York state. Greeley consented and brought out a sheet called the Jeffersonian. In the presidential campaign of 1840 Greeley edited another Whig campaign journal, the Log Cabin, which played an important rôle in electing Harrison and Tyler.
On the day of President Harrison's funeral (April 10, 1841) Greeley became editor of the New York Tribune. In time the weekly and semi-weekly editions of the Tribune emerged, and Greeley's influence began to be felt through the entire North. The political partnership of Weed, Seward, and Greeley was presently formed, a triumvirate which began to disintegrate as early as 1855, although the public generally was not aware of the fact until the Republican convention in Chicago in 1860. Greeley went to this convention, incidentally, to seek the nomination of neither Seward nor Lincoln, but of Edward Bates of Missouri. After the delegates, led by those from Pennsylvania, started the stampede for Lincoln, Greeley belatedly got on "honest Abe's" bandwagon.

Greeley had first met Lincoln when both men were in Congress in 1848. That one term in Washington marked the end of Greeley's career as an office-holder, but his power in the field of actual politics continued for many years thereafter. Through his editorials and those of his assistants, he helped sway opinion in the North in favor of the growing Republican party. His skill in playing up sectional differences in order to split the Democratic party, and his cleverness in emphasizing the right issue in the right place and at the right time to win converts to the Republican party, might well have made him the envy of the most hard-headed political boss.

On one issue only did Greeley refuse to compromise: the issue of slavery. On the platform of no further extension of slavery in the territories, he helped build up the Republican party, and in so doing he was instrumental in bringing on the Civil War. If in fulfilling his mission he thought it necessary to exaggerate the shortcomings of his political enemies, he did not hesitate to do so. His polemics on Mr. Buchanan both before and after the latter's election are outstanding examples of this trait.

All these facts, and many more, Mr. Isely relates in a style worthy of the old editor himself. As a matter of fact, Mr. Isely's writing in one respect is an improvement on Greeley's, for Greeley, although he had a gifted mind, certainly did not have a disciplined one. One need not agree with every conclusion of the author. One might even lift one's eyebrows at the statement (p. 290) that by 1860 Greeley was completing two decades of agitation in favor of land reform. Not until 1844 did the Tribune begin reporting favorably on the agrarian theories of George Henry Evans, and not until the summer of 1846 did Greeley state that he was a follower of Evans' doctrine. By that time such prominent Whigs as Seward and Webster were also coming out in favor of homesteading. To picture Greeley as a pioneer crusader in this movement is to disregard the record. This is but a trivial flaw, however, in a work of solid scholarship, touched, as was so much of Horace Greeley's own writing, with the spark of literary genius.

Army Chemical Center, Maryland

Leo P. Brophy


This pamphlet consists of two parts: the first prepared by George A. Wolf, deals with Blair County's postal history, compiled from letters, clippings, and
other documents in the possession of J. Elvan Brumbaugh, a former postmaster of Altoona; the second, written by Harry A. McGraw, gives a descriptive list of the place names of the county.

The postal history of Blair County covers the hundred years that have elapsed since its organization in 1846. To the original thirteen post offices forty-four were added from time to time, but the establishment of the rural free delivery system and the abolishment of various offices reduced the number to the fifteen active ones of the present day. Sketches of them all are given, together with the names and years of service of the postmasters.

McGraw's list of Blair County place names, giving definite location of each place and a certain amount of identifying description, contains in its thirty pages much useful information and is valuable for reference purposes.

Blair County Historical Society is to be congratulated upon this renewed evidence of its enterprise in sponsoring these worthy projects.

State College, Pa. 

W. F. Dunaway

*Hungarian Folk Art.* By Olga Newman. (Plymouth Meeting, Pa.: Mrs. A. Naaman Keyser [c. 1947]. 19 plates. $3.50.)

This booklet of color reproductions of Hungarian designs is interesting and appealing in the variety of motifs presented. But in spite of their beauty one wonders how authentic the examples are and how completely they cover the field of Hungarian design. The author herself raises this question. "They are," she writes, "typical Hungarian motifs, that I'm sure of, because my mother criticized and approved of each one before I finished it and she's the one to know because she remembers how the peasants embroidered and painted the very same designs in the old country. I used my imagination most of the time and the good old faithful National Geographic magazine gave me a little help." One suspects that there might be more dependable sources of information concerning Hungarian design than memory and imagination—and even than the *National Geographic!* Since, however, it is published as a Home Craft Course, the booklet seems to be intended chiefly for home use, and probably authenticity and inclusiveness are not the primary matters for concern in this field. There is no question of the brightness and gaiety of the designs; they should lend themselves admirably to many uses.

Bucknell University

Blanchard Gummo


The three pamphlets whose titles are listed above have at least two characteristics in common. They all touch in important ways the subject of Pennsylvania history, and they are all based upon materials in the possession of The Library Company of Philadelphia. By means of brief research bulletins, each of which is very attractively got up, The Free Library of Philadelphia has begun to share with the people of Pennsylvania generally some of its historical wealth. The supply of each of these bulletins is very limited, the principal object of their publication having been to provide copies to institutions where research is being conducted or where college teaching is being done. Copies of the above-mentioned bulletins have already been distributed to college and university libraries and to public libraries in Pennsylvania. Ordinarily, such bulletins are not available for individual distribution, but members of the Pennsylvania Historical Association who wish copies for the institutions with which they are connected are requested to write to John H. Powell, assistant librarian in charge of research, The Free Library of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 3.


To celebrate its silver anniversary, and to honor the memory of its founder, George Ritter Frysinger (1841-1933), the Mifflin County Historical Society (1921-1946) has brought out the pamphlet whose title stands at the head of this notice. The society has thus made available a brief treatise on the Old Order Amish Mennonites that was prepared by A. Reed Hayes, Jr. (Yale, '40), as his senior thesis. The essay consists of four brief chapters, some concluding remarks, and a short bibliography.


To some extent, this pamphlet is of the nature of a yearbook. It contains a list of the members of the Gloucester County Historical Society and other matters of interest to the members of that society. Yet, in the main, it brings together several of the writings of Frank H. Stewart, president emeritus of the Gloucester County Historical Society, and contains also a bibliography of Mr. Stewart's writings. It may well have been published by the society as a tribute to Mr. Stewart. The fact that this pamphlet reproduces several of George Washington's letters will insure its having more than local interest.

This descriptive list, compiled by Albert H. Leisinger, Jr., supersedes an earlier unpublished list dated January 31, 1945. Researchers in the field of Pennsylvania history should find this list a helpful one. A hurried examination of it discloses, for instance, that the National Archives has on file microcopies of the letters sent by the director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia between November 2, 1795, and December 29, 1817, as well as a microcopy of the journal of Charles Mason during the survey of the Mason and Dixon Line. The valuable work that the National Archives is doing to make accessible its vast wealth of records should be a matter of gratification to workers in each and every field of American history.

Information Circulars, Nos. 1-6. (York, Pa.: The Historical Society of York County, n. d.)

The Historical Society of York County has, from time to time, disseminated among its members mimeographed circulars giving information on various and sundry matters, such as vital statistics in York County, the name of York, historic sites in the city of York, and the like. The practice is to be commended. It would be advisable, however, in the opinion of this reviewer, to use for these circulars sheets of uniform size, so that eventually they might be bound together to form a volume of reference.


This bulletin contains a comprehensive report of the activities of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History during the biennium of 1944-46. Because of the exigencies of World War II, the publication program of the department during this biennium was greatly curtailed. It is interesting to learn, however, that this department, since its creation in 1903, had published, as of June 30, 1946, "249 volumes, pamphlets, leaflets, charts, and numbers of the [North Carolina Historical] Review." The list of accessions reported for the biennium 1944-46 is impressive.
CONTRIBUTORS

AMOS E. TAYLOR is Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce.

ERNEST C. MILLER is engaged in the oil business in Warren, Pa. His previous contributions have dealt with the history of the oil industry.

KENNETH R. ROSSMAN is chairman of the department and associate professor of history at Doane College, Crete, Nebraska. His research on Mifflin was done under a grant from the American Philosophical Society.

PHILIP S. KLEIN is secretary of the Pennsylvania Historical Association.
Alexander Dallas Bache
Scientists and Educator, 1806-1867


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