
This is an important book. It is one of four similar studies of politico-economic thought and action which the Committee on Research in Economic History has promoted. The companion studies relate to Massachusetts, Georgia, and Illinois.

For more than half a century students of American civilization as well as laymen have generally accepted the point of view that America before 1860 was a land of farmers and that this period was an era of laissez-faire and sturdy individualism in which governments, both state and national, acting as passive policemen, allowed free range to individual enterprise. Recently, Professor Joseph Dorfmann in his penetrating study, The Economic Mind in American Civilization, has demonstrated beyond doubt that the first of these assumptions is open to question. And now Professor Hartz in the book under review proves conclusively that, in Pennsylvania at least, the second assumption is a myth.

No one acquainted with the intellectual climate of the United States before the War between the States can doubt, as Professor Wright points out in his foreword, that there was an acceleration of both the theory and the practice of individualism so far as it concerned civil, legal, and political rights. But in the realm of things economic, particularly state control, it was far different. Instead of pursuing a policy of laissez-faire, the State of Pennsylvania during the period covered by this volume was deeply interested and deeply involved in everything relating to things economic. Indeed, Professor Hartz shows beyond any shadow of doubt that the objectives of economic policy cherished by the state ramified into virtually every phase of business activity; that they were the constant preoccupations of politicians and entrepreneurs; and that they evoked interest- or pressure-group struggles of the first magnitude. No one who reads this volume can help seeing that the government assumed the job of shaping decisively the contours of the state's economic life.

In reaching his conclusions Professor Hartz overlooked no facet of activity. His clear and exhaustive analysis covers such items as the post-Revolution business charters to individuals, partnerships, and later corporations engaged in banking, transportation, mining, and manufacturing; the mixed enterprise in which the government and the private investor shared; the entrepreneurial function of the state; and the public regulatory policy involving myriad regulations governing trading, rates, prices, service, employment of children,
hours of labor, lien and stay laws, public education, deficit spending, and pump priming. He indicates, too, how geographical differences and regional self-interest, cyclical changes, racial items, ideological attitudes and doctrines, party structure, conflicts between the executive and legislative branches of government, and cultural lag frequently, if not constantly, contributed to the shaping of the state's policy.

Because of administrative failure, not all the objectives of the state in the economic field were even partially achieved. The reasons for administrative failure, as Professor Hartz indicates, "were imbedded deep in the economic and political history of the time. Produced by an expanding commercial capitalism, important sectors of policy were hopelessly involved in a bitter interstate sectional competition. In a state split up to begin with by unusual geographic and group factors, this involvement persistently frustrated the pursuit of coherent plans. No one can study the undisciplined granting of charters, the disorganized allotment of mixed corporation investments in the transportation area, the helter-skelter growth of local disconnected lines in the public-works program, without perceiving the damaging impact of the sectional factor and the political trading which it involved. The party system was hopelessly inadequate to the task of unifying policy on a state-wide plane. Organizationally decentralized, it was itself largely at the mercy of sectional and pressure-group forces. . . . What was needed was a stable and expert administrative system."

After summarizing the theory back of state action in which the concept of the popular community was central, the author shows how in the decade of the 1850's spokesmen for the corporations, now growing in number and power, launched an attack on the state. Here, the Pennsylvania Railroad was among the leaders. This anti-state movement reached maturity during and after the Civil War when the corporate system was confronted not only by the traditional intervention of the state, but also by the intervention of an expanding national government. It was then, and not before, that laissez-faire came into its own.

One last word. This excellent study admirably illustrates what can be done in the field of the social sciences by taking a problem which cuts across related disciplines. This is a "must" book for all social scientists.


Labor was perhaps the most important European export to colonial America. The indentured servant and the redemptioner were essential to the development of all the colonies south of New England, and in the West Indies European servants were also sought to augment the white minority. Between one half and two thirds of the immigrants to the colonies outside of New England came as servants. Since the basic need for labor was economic, the servant was treated as a commodity and the servant trade was
governed by considerations of profit and loss. It is this fact, as well as British policy, which explains why the immigration of convicts was not stopped before the Revolution. The search for profits also explains why kidnapping was practiced, why agents sought out redemptioners, and why all colonies accepted and enforced the system of indentured servitude. But despite the economic sanction upon which servitude rested, Mr. Smith believes that the lot of the indentured servant was not unbearable by contemporary standards. Certainly he shows that the colonial courts offered a genuine if limited protection to bondsmen. His careful comparative study of the servants' legal status, as it became defined in different colonies by law and custom, is one of the most useful parts of his book.

*Colonists in Bondage* is an objective treatment of the immigrant bond servant. It deals with the voluntary servant, the convict, the political prisoner, and the redemptioner. It reveals how servants were recruited, how they were transported, and what awaited them in the New World. The author is thoroughly familiar with the British background of the majority of the immigrants, but pays less attention to the background of those from the Continent. He includes as full a treatment of transportation to the West Indies as to the mainland colonies. Because of the breadth of his work, no one region receives particular attention, but there is some valuable information on Pennsylvania. Philadelphia was a center of the trade, but, except for a number of Irish felons, few convicts came to Pennsylvania. On the other hand, as is well known, many redemptioners found their way to Philadelphia, even though a head tax was levied on Germans and Irish in 1729-30, in an apparent attempt to curtail their immigration. Some of the best records of eighteenth-century indentures were those kept by the mayor of Philadelphia, and Mr. Smith makes good use of these and of other pertinent Pennsylvania material. The book is written in clear, direct style. It has a good bibliography and index and includes a statistical appendix.

The most significant contribution made by the author is his estimate of the general character of the servant immigrant. The convicts were a bad lot; the other indentured servants, if not the redemptioners, represented, with few exceptions, the lower segment of their native society. He believes that not more than one tenth ever became prosperous citizens, while another tenth obtained positions as artisans. Some returned to Europe, many died, and the rest swelled the ranks of the colonial poor. In this conclusion, as in several others, the author is in substantial agreement with the conclusions found in Richard B. Morris' *Government and Labor in Early America* (N.Y., 1946).


We have been ready to prize Guli Penn somewhat on faith because of her husband's well-known tributes to the treasure he possessed for twenty-two years of married life. But by throwing light from all available sources, Mrs.
Holdsworth has done much to cause the rather shadowy figure of Penn's first wife to stand out more clearly. In this appropriately illustrated book the author has found the background for her principal figure in the following sources: Maria Webb's *The Penns and Peningtons*, John Aubrey's *Brief Lives Chiefly of Contemporaries*, The History of the Life of Thomas Ellwood, *The Works of Isaac Penington*, A. C. Myers' *William Penn's Early Life in Brief*, William Penn's *Works*, George Fox's *The Short Journal and Itinerary Journals*, and *Experiences in the Life of Mary Penington*.

Guli is made to emerge from the group of the Puritan gentry who surrounded her in time and place by an ingenious division of the book into six sections devoted respectively to Mary Penington, Isaac Penington, Thomas Ellwood, Gulielma (Springett) the young heiress, William Penn, and finally Guli Penn. The subject of the book was the posthumous daughter of Sir William Springett and Mary Proude. In fact, she was given the formidable name of Gulielma Maria Posthuma Springett, but the third name happily gained no currency and she was known as Gulielma Maria Springett when she was married to Penn in 1672. In the meantime her widowed mother found her soul's mate in young Isaac Penington, the son of Sir Isaac Penington, once Lord Mayor of London and a member of the High Court of Justice which tried Charles I.

In reading this book with its interesting material now contributed by Dr. Henry J. Cadbury of Harvard University, we are transported into the family atmosphere of a group of rural Quaker gentry of a higher social class than the first Publishers of Truth who had turned them to Quakerism. The homes of the Peningtons and later of the Penns in Buckinghamshire formed a foyer of English Quakerism for about three decades like that of the Fells at Swarthmoor Hall. Mary (Proude Springett) Penington was born in the same year as George Fox (1624) and, like his, her spiritual longings went unsatisfied until her marriage to that gentle soul Isaac Penington, with whom she was "convinced" of the Truth in 1658 by Fox himself.

Mary Penington's *Experiences*, written for her grandson Springett Penn, is a precious literary and spiritual document, revealing the doubts and longings shared by many intelligent "seekers" who were caught off base between Anglicanism and Puritanism under the Protectorate. We may wish that Guli had practiced her mother's gift more often, for we should then have had more light on her famous husband. As it is, we must be satisfied with the testimony of others, notably of Ellwood, the self-effacing and silent admirer of Guli, and of William himself, who had no inhibitions when it came to writing about his family.

In short, we can see in this gifted group of early Quakers, who knew persecution and imprisonment for their faith under the Restoration, one of the most attractive Quaker societies of which we have record. Though she never came to Pennsylvania, as did Hannah Callowhill, Guli Penn will remain ever for us on this side of the Atlantic the central figure of charm and romance in the early life of our Founder. Any reader may extend his acquaintance with the times of Penn in a most agreeable manner by a perusal of this book.

*Haverford, Pa.*

W. W. Comfort

Mr. Monaghan's contribution to the American Trails Series is obviously aimed at non-technical but discriminating readers of United States history. It will certainly please a large portion of that public. Using the accepted texts, as of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, Fremont's explorations, the Donner party's journey into tragedy, he digests them expertly. His narrative flows swiftly and smoothly; the "drama" is effectively presented through skillful characterizing touches and well-placed emphasis; the introduction of a few individuals into successive chapters preserves the continuity of trail travel over half a century. Almost anyone but a student of the subject will read The Overland Trail with attention, continuous interest, and much pleasure.

For the historian, however, the genuine pleasure of reading this well-written and well-constructed volume is sharply and often limited.

For one thing, there are too many errors of both fact and interpretation. Of fact, they range from the misspelling of Grays Harbor (p. 26) to the creation of Oregon Territory before the determination of the United States-Canadian boundary (p. 212). Misinterpretations abound, either the result of haste or of inadequate familiarity with the localities and periods: examples, to skip through the book, include the statement of the effect of Gray's discovery of the Columbia River (p. 25), the discussion of the diplomatic phases of the Astor enterprise (p. 118), and the complete misconstruction of government in the Pacific Northwest, 1841-1847 (p. 259 and elsewhere).

For another thing, Mr. Monaghan neglects to use later studies that correct the misstatements and misconceptions of his sources. Consequently, many passages in original diaries, especially, do not receive proper interpretation: the reader often gets a false idea of climate, geography, persons, and events. To judge from the text, only the commonly accepted sources, primary and secondary, and often the less critical, were used. The Bibliographical Note and the titles cited also indicate so much; and both lists are valueless, either as reading lists for the many whose interest will be simulated by the book, or as check lists of publications on the subject. This same stricture applies to the maps, which are often inaccurate or confused and seldom adequate.

Actually, the book is not about the "Overland Trail." Although there is considerable in it about routes and terrain and seasonal hazards, the casual reader is not impressed by the fact that the overland route was not a highway with constant conditions, but a complex of land and weather, of fauna and flora, that changed day by day and year by year. Although much of the color and motion of life on the trail is presented convincingly and movingly as Mr. Monaghan writes about some who traveled—or started on—the way west, the significance of that great, history-changing migration of which they were a part is not expressed.

Superior as it now stands to most books of its kind, not a great deal of work will be required to make the next edition historically sound—and an excellent book in every respect.

Oregon Historical Society

LANCASTER POLLARD

No one has done more in recent years to disseminate information about the Society of Friends than William Wistar Comfort, President Emeritus of Haverford College. Author of Just Among Friends (reprinted as The Quaker Way of Life), of William Penn: A Tercentenary Estimate, and of the recent William Penn and Our Liberties, he has left the reading public without excuse for continuing to regard the Quakers as an extinct religious sect notable chiefly for plain bonnets and plain language or for associating them only with whiskey and oats. In the pamphlet here under review, the second in the series launched last year by the Pennsylvania Historical Association, Dr. Comfort attacks the last stronghold of ignorance concerning the Society of Friends—the Quaker State itself!

Writing in an easy, popular style, Dr. Comfort divides his pamphlet into three sections. In the first he gives a lucid explanation of the basic Quaker beliefs and a luminous account of the physical sufferings and spiritual triumphs of the Friends in England before Pennsylvania's founding. In the second section he takes up the contribution of William Penn and his co-religionists to the political development of Pennsylvania, a contribution confined, as he acknowledges, chiefly to the first formative century. In the final section, devoted to Quaker life in Pennsylvania, he concerns himself with such interesting topics as the now-submerged "island" of Welsh Quakers in Montgomery County, the flourishing Quaker schools and colleges, and the world-wide outreach of the American Friends Service Committee, from its headquarters in a small meeting house in the shadow of Philadelphia's most modern skyscraper.

So many are the excellences of this pamphlet and so well is it adapted to its intended audience that one hates to be captious and to turn the spotlight on a few minor flaws. That is, however, the reviewer's ungracious job. It is no doubt literally accurate to say (p. 31) that after 1701 the Provincial Council was merely an advisory body "and had no legislative powers"; nevertheless, as H. L. Osgood has observed, "nothing is clearer than the fact that the council virtually legislated" after 1701. It is true that most of the Quakers retired from the Assembly in 1756, but the so-called "Quaker Party" which carried on for two decades thereafter was not made up exclusively, as is implied on page 35, of non-Friends. One could wish that more than one paragraph had been devoted to the antislavery efforts of Friends in Pennsylvania and that some mention could have been made of such important figures as Lucretia Mott and Isaac T. Hopper. It is not quite accurate to say (p. 41) that the stream of Quaker migration "detoured" around the western part of Pennsylvania on its way from the South to the Old Northwest and that this part of the state "never" had any considerable Quaker communities; in the early years of the nineteenth century there were large (though short-lived) meetings at Redstone and Westland in Washington and Fayette counties.

But these are really minor matters. What is important is that teachers,
students, and the common reader in Pennsylvania and elsewhere can now turn to this pamphlet for a brief, readable, and authoritative survey of the contribution of the Quakers to the development of the Quaker State.

Swarthmore College

FREDERICK B. TOLLES


With the ever increasing interest in things Pennsylvania Dutch, the Mennonites have come to occupy a position of importance for many persons in Pennsylvania and in other parts of our country. No longer need that interest be a superficial one, for a vast literature about these people has been published in numerous books and in journals, such, for example, as the Mennonite Quarterly Review. Many of these books and articles are technically written, but this revised popular history by one of the younger Mennonite scholars presents a fine introduction for first reading by lay and clerical students alike.

Dr. John C. Wenger, whose graduate study was largely done at the University of Zurich, brought out the first edition of this work in 1940 to provide a study guide for classes in Mennonite congregations and schools. Since the appearance of the definitive Story of the Mennonites, by C. Henry Smith, Dr. Wenger has revised and enlarged his work and brought it out in its present form. Though still designed for its original purpose, the Glimpses of Mennonite History and Doctrine provides a very comprehensive view of these "plain" people and of their modes of religious life and thought.

The first one hundred pages are given to the history of the Mennonites in Europe and the following thirty pages to the story of the Mennonites in America. Obviously, a thoroughgoing statement about the developments of the branches of Mennonites in this country is impossible in so small compass. The author delimits his field to a degree by giving his major emphasis to the main body known officially as the Mennonite Church. Under the circumstances one might raise the question of the propriety of devoting about thirty pages to appendices containing rather technical materials in letters and confessions.

One of the very valuable features of Dr. Wenger's book is the treatment of the literature, hymnody, and theology of this group. The new student in this field is invariably amazed at the many original sources available and at the prolific writings of Mennonite leaders in all periods. Though the author frequently quotes scores of such original and secondary sources at the conclusion of his chapters, a fuller picture of the abundance of this material may be obtained in his detailed bibliography at the end of the book or in Harold Bender's Two Centuries of American Mennonite Literature.

Not the least interesting section of the book is the one devoted to illustrations, consisting of twenty enamel pages portraying many important persons, places, buildings, and imprints related to the life and growth of the Mennonite Church.
The style of the writer, although it is sufficiently clear for all practical purposes, nevertheless slips over occasionally, and perhaps unnecessarily, into the catechetical method to assure simplicity. Here and there it is stilted, and colloquialisms are not infrequently found.

Dr. Wenger's *Glimpses of Mennonite History and Doctrine* is important for students of Pennsylvania history because it deals with a religious group widely distributed throughout the state.

*Evangelical School of Theology*

RAYMOND W. ALBRIGHT


Here is a small volume which records the story of the rise of one of the church-related colleges of arts and sciences in Pennsylvania. It is a heartening story, told by a man who learned much of it at first hand—a story of how a few far-seeing members of the Church of the Brethren, laboring through long and difficult years, and at times facing the indifference if not the opposition of some who should have aided them, founded a normal college and afterwards made it over into the institution which Pennsylvanians now proudly call Juniata College. To accomplish this transformation required a half century, during which time there was considerable groping while the perception of an ultimate aim was taking form. But upon acquiring its motto—*veritas liberat*—this college in the making was put in the way of finding its soul; for in this motto is gathered up the most profound wisdom that has flowed out of the two principal sources of our civilization. The perception that the truth, once known, will set the minds of men free joins together the best that was Greek with the best that is Christian.

Dr. Ellis has dealt briefly with the early years of Juniata College, his major interest being centered in the more recent period. He has written clearly, and more often than not eloquently, of the evolution of the curriculum, of extracurricular activities, of the relations of the college with the Church of the Brethren, and of problems of organizing and administering the college. In an appendix of generous proportions he has inserted, besides excerpts from the sources, complete lists of members of the board of trustees and of the faculty and administration; and he has concluded his study with a select bibliography.

This modest work, therefore, achieves a twofold purpose. It is, in the first place, a rather significant contribution to the history of higher education in Pennsylvania, as well as a counsel to our generation. It is a contribution because it tells of the rise, in an era when the American mind was being rapidly secularized, of a college conceived in the tradition of an earlier age; and it is a counsel because it tells us that Juniata College, in a time when not a few Americans are confounding bigness with greatness, has deliberately and courageously chosen to remain small. But an equally significant purpose that the book achieves is that of being an intimate record of family concerns, a record written for all the members of the large Juniata family. It is a record of which that family may well be proud; and not the
least occasion for such pride is the fact that it was prepared by an alumnus, who, having retired from the presidency after a long and varied service to his alma mater, was not content to rest in his retirement. In performing this latest labor of love for Juniata College, Dr. Ellis has gone somewhat beyond the second mile.

Bucknell University

HERBERT L. SPENCER


This volume is a very good synthesis of recent historical writing concerning the South. Its point of view is excellent, and the author has displayed an admirable fairness concerning controversial subjects. His relative objectivity, however, does not prevent him from expressing forthright opinions and historical judgments. Particularly is he to be commended for his sympathetic and intelligent attitude toward the Negro. This study of the South is rightly focussed on social and economic history, but it gives as well an adequate picture of political developments. His theme that the South as a section began in 1820 is highly provocative, and from the political point of view is correct. Nevertheless, from a cultural point of view, "the South" was developing a feeling of differentness from the North certainly as early as the time when William Byrd II referred to New England traders who visited Southern harbors as "the Saints of New England."

The strength of this study lies in the period after the Civil War. Here Professor Simkins is one of the foremost authorities in the United States, having produced superb studies of reconstruction in South Carolina and of the Populist movement. In dealing with reconstruction he is a moderate revisionist. His treatment of this dark chapter in American history is eminently fair, for he recognizes that the Southerners were partly responsible for the folly of the reconstruction plan which was imposed on the South. He cites certain constructive achievements of the reconstruction governments, particularly the establishment of democratic constitutions, schools for Negroes as well as whites, and useful social legislation. A well-balanced chapter on the Bourbon rule which followed the overthrow of the reconstruction governments is, in general, more favorable to the conservative leaders than the harsh judgments of some recent writers. The "solid South," created on the basis of subordinating all issues to the maintenance of white supremacy, and thus of limiting freedom of thought and expression, exercised a tyranny over the Southern mind almost as great as did the dogma of loyalty to slavery in the ante-bellum period.

This history of the South has some obvious faults. Although it is unfair to expect that the author should base a synthesis largely on original research, it is apparent that he has depended too exclusively on secondary works in some of his chapters. There are also striking omissions or very inadequate treatments, such as those of the convict lease system, the development of tenant farmers, and the factorage system in the Old South. Yet any one-volume work that could be written would disclose omissions or contain sketchy accounts, and there will always be differences of opinion as to what
should be emphasized in or left out of such a volume. There are some minor
errors which are almost unavoidable in a work of this scope: to cite a trivial
one, the famous victory of the Centre football team over Harvard was in
1921, not in 1926. Nevertheless, Mr. Simkins' virtues as an historian of the
South far overshadow his limitations. He makes many wise observations
concerning the social development of the Southern region, and his book is
written in a pungent, vivid, and delightful style. His chapter on "Literature
Since the Civil War" shows a versatile, humanistic type of mind. The author
is to be commended also for his good critical bibliographies.

University of Kentucky

Clement Eaton

Alexander Dallas Bache: Scientist and Educator, 1806-1867. By Merle M.
223. $2.75.)

Care has been taken to make this small book unusually excellent in format
and typography. It is pleasing to view, to handle, and to read. Its index is
useful; the bibliographical note is comprehensive; and there is a fine re-
production of a portrait of the subject.

It is the eleventh in a series of Pennsylvania Lives, whose intention is
to bring to notice worthy persons who have remained obscure since their
own generation. Historical literature is wanting in lives of scientists and
educators below the highest rank, but who once attracted widespread and
favorable attention. Of such, in large measure, America has been com-
pounded.

This great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin never traded with the two
distinguished names he bore. He remained humble, relying only on his own
abilities and efforts. His talents were those of the teacher, of the gatherer
and compiler of scientific data, and of administrator of schools, learned so-
cieties, and the national government's Coast Survey. He formulated no bril-
liant generalizations, no original basic principles. His life was devoted to
the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information, through teaching,
writing, and organizational activities.

The book recounts an impressive career as professor in the University of
Pennsylvania (at twenty-two), as first president of Girard College, and as
first head of Philadelphia's unique Central High School. He participated as
founder, officer, or member of all of America's scientific associations, old
and new, including the American Association for the Advancement of Sci-
ence, the National Academy of Sciences, the Smithsonian Institution, the
Franklin Institute, and the American Philosophical Society. His numerous
services and distinctions were completed as second superintendent of the
United States Coast Survey, from 1843 to his death in 1867.

He produced a considerable volume of literature in the form of scientific
papers, administrative reports, and addresses. Outstanding was the Report
on Education in Europe, a document crowded with directly observed data,
with derived principles and applications to the American scene, and with
suggestions for today as well as for his time.

The service of the book is in its demonstration of the extent to which
American culture in its first century of national existence relied on its young men; was pervaded by a profound spirit of national feeling; was assisted and promoted by the national government; and was intimate with European culture through direct contact of persons and through communication of substance. These things are revealed in this biographical study as nowhere else.

The author hardly makes his character come alive. Bache appears as a dull person, confined to business and duty. When the writer attempts to humanize his subject, he resorts to catalogues of virtues. But they remain mere assertions; they do not seem to grow out of the narrative. However, the facts are here, and a reader can make his own evaluation.

Not the least valuable part of the book is Rear Admiral Leo Otis Colbert's "Foreword," a distinguished bit of writing that sums up the career and sets forth a convincing estimate and appreciation that excels what is found in the body of the book.


The Rev. Mr. Ankrum has included in this volume fifty-one essays dealing with such widely diversified subjects as "The First Matches" and "The Monitor and the Merrimac." There is no obvious rhyme or reason to the order in which they appear. For example, the tale of "The Dog Mail Carrier" is sandwiched between the "Death of General Reynolds" and "Asbury, The Methodist Bishop." Also, there are instances where the author wanders from the geographical limitations which he arbitrarily set for himself, the topic on "General George A. Custer" being a case in point. The essays are of uneven merit, and they range in length from less than two pages to more than twenty-two pages. Most of them, however, are quite brief. The student of history will find in them little, if anything, that is new.

We are inclined to agree with the author when he states that "This work is sent forth without any claims to perfection, . . ." Nevertheless, in view of the personal labor involved in writing a book, and of the high costs ordinarily encountered in its publication, it is a matter of regret that more care was not exercised in the preparation of this volume. Fewer subjects, more carefully treated, would have greatly enhanced the value of the book.

In the opinion of this reviewer, the most interesting topics covered are those which discuss "Pioneer School Days," "The Cumberland Road," "Gal- latin, Friendship Hill and Lafayette," and "Carrying the Mail." Interest and effectiveness are reduced in several instances by poor style and by a tendency to delve too often into the realms of eulogy and genealogy.

The book lacks an index, but that fault is largely overcome by the shortness of the essays and by the completeness of the table of contents. The bibliography is neither critical nor complete. There are more than sixty helpful illustrations, the usefulness of which is somewhat marred by poor reproduction.

As light reading for the general public, the book has some value, but as

Here is a fascinating scrapbook for all railroad fans. Like many scrapbooks, it runs heavily to pictures—some 330 of them by the publisher's count, taken largely from the author's own collection. They come as close as one can reasonably expect to fulfilling the book's subtitle, covering not only the Pennsylvania but also most of the companies it has absorbed.

The illustrations begin with the canals and Portage Railroad of the old State Works system, sweeping on over the vast panorama of railway history. Timetables, posters, and maps are followed by tracks, signal towers, bridges, tunnels, stations, and cars, including a model of the first sleeping-car ever built, which operated on the Cumberland Valley in 1838. Most important to any true railroad-lover is the 74-picture section on locomotives. Starting with the English-made "John Bull" of 1831, it progresses through a century of improvement to end with a shiny Diesel-electric pulling the Broadway Limited. The expert can trace the evolution of drive-wheels and boilers, while the amateur watches the smokestacks swell out and then shrink to a final disappearance in streamlining.

The illustrations are naturally of greater appeal to the legion of railroad enthusiasts than to the general reader—or, perhaps one should say, looker. They emphasize precise detail instead of action and artistic composition in the modern style. An interesting exception to this general rule is Number 86, a lithograph of a wreck on the Camden and Amboy in 1855, full of smashed cars, injured passengers, and excited spectators.

The text of the book should be taken for what it is intended to be, a sketch of the Pennsylvania's history, written to accompany the illustrations. It is undocumented, has no bibliography, and devotes little space to affairs in which the historian is usually interested. The company's relations with the public or with other railroads are not discussed. The dramatic contest in which the Pennsylvania stole the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore from under the nose of the Baltimore and Ohio is submerged in a single sentence, while there is no mention of the fight over the South Penn. One looks in vain for a clue to the secret of the sound management which has made the Pennsylvania one of the best-run corporations in American history.

The physical aspects of the railroad are well-covered. There are dates, details, and statistics for every major improvement, although the historian would have appreciated knowing the source of this information. The facts seem to be accurate, however, for the reviewer was able to detect only one very minor slip. The 1936 floods in the Juniata Valley did not rise to "heights of five or six feet more than any previous recordings" (p. 231), but were only slightly above the 1889 marks.
A good history of the Pennsylvania is as badly needed as ever, but this book will serve to supplement the unsatisfactory volume of twenty years ago. One must hope that some Pennsylvania agency will take steps to see to it that Mr. Alexander’s collection is preserved.

College of William and Mary, St. Helena Extension

Marvin W. Schlegel


William Trent, like those other sturdy eighteenth-century colonials, George Croghan, Conrad Weiser, and Sir William Johnson, was heavily interested in the Indian trade, in supplying military needs, and in land speculation. His numerous contacts with the Indians made him familiar with the usual traders’ devices like the supplying of liquor, the granting of credit on which influential Indians could draw, misrepresentation, and the use of gaudy but inferior goods to secure their pelts and skins at the lowest possible cost and to win their favor and military support. Like Croghan and Weiser, Trent was employed on numerous occasions by Virginia and Pennsylvania to negotiate with Indians for land cessions, alliances, and military aid. He was not careful to draw a fine line between his private affairs and the public responsibilities that were thrust upon him, and consequently he was charged with misusing the public trust.

Dr. Sewell E. Slick’s study of the public career and of the business activities of Trent must be added to the series of studies on the diplomacy, Indian trade, and land speculation of the Virginia and Pennsylvania frontier by Volwiler, Wallace, Thayer, Abernethy, and Alvord. Though it contains nothing particularly new in interpretation, it does present a detail from the Bouquet papers and the Trent diaries about the struggle for control of the Ohio Valley. The author is convinced that the French were not so successful as some writers have contended in maintaining good relations with the Indians. He naturally finds more good in Trent than other writers have done and is not so harsh in his judgment of some of Trent’s contemporaries as is Wallace. As is true of all the accounts of land speculation in the colonial period, there is a certain lack of clarity in the story that leaves many questions unanswered; but this deficiency is undoubtedly owing to the inadequacy of the records.

Trent’s hope of building up a large estate in land led him continually to press for grants from Pennsylvania, from the Indians despite British and colonial opposition to individual negotiations with them, and later from the crown as compensation for losses of the “suffering traders.” After 1776 he turned to Congress. All his hopes failed, however, probably fortunately for the West. Unfortunately, little new light is thrown by this study on the complicated negotiations and conflicts of interests between the representatives of the rival land companies that were struggling for advantage.

Perhaps because of inadequate sources, the author does not succeed either in bringing Trent to life or in adding much to our knowledge of the West. The omission of footnotes “in the interest of the general reader,” whoever
he may be, is scarcely justified. Obviously the book is not going to attract general readers; it will be used only by specialists. The “extensive bibliographical note” is not a satisfactory substitute for footnotes.

Paul W. Gates


The silent river speaks. Starting presumably in the springhouse of a Pennsylvania farm, the Christina snakes southeastward for forty miles (twenty as the crow flies) to join the Delaware at Wilmington. The author opens his book with the Lenape and Minquas, enemy Indian tribes, and then touches upon significant scenes during the occupation by the Dutch, the Swedes, the Finns, and the English during Colonial and Revolutionary days. Further chapters emphasize early shipbuilding, ocean trading, inns, canals, old towns, landmarks, legends, and churches.

It is a pleasure to observe that Mr. Weslager can write a clear and well-balanced sentence. However, one could wish for greater organization of the material in bulk. So much detail is presented that it is most difficult to keep proper points of emphasis in mind. The chapter entitled “More Towns and a Whipping Post” is an example of lack of emphasis and lack of unity, producing a shifting point of view very difficult for the general reader. In fact, this chapter should not be in the book at all, because it is concerned largely with Red Clay Creek. White Clay Creek, the Delaware, and the Chesapeake also receive too much space for a book about a river called Christina. It seems that “Delaware’s Forgotten River” is itself too often forgotten by Mr. Weslager in that shifting point of view already mentioned.

The material would have made a better book if it had been assembled principally as narration, rather than in the formidable guise of exposition, weighed down by minute details. And it should have been enlarged in title to be called The Delaware Arc, or Forgotten Streams in Delaware, but not Delaware’s Forgotten River.

It is surprising that the book page has been allowed to be quite hard upon the eyes, with the lines of print very closely crowded so that there are forty-one lines on each page. Good planning would have insisted upon thirty lines. It is to be noted also that two maps are included but that they do not indicate all the places referred to in the text, such as Bread and Cheese Island, Tinicum Island, Lewden’s Island, Lum’s Pond, Folly Woods, Middleboro, Frenchtown, and others.

Without a doubt, Mr. Weslager has put a great deal of time and research upon his subject matter, and his heart has been in his work. His book reflects his labor of love, and is full of valuable and interesting information. He has definitely made a worthwhile contribution to the story of Delaware, despite the fact that his book could be improved in organization, point of view, and typography.

Arthur Herman Wilson

A publisher can pay an author no greater compliment than that of bring-
ing out his work in a new edition, and such a compliment Prentice-Hall has
paid to Dr. Dunaway, whose *History of Pennsylvania* during the last thirteen
years has been subjected to the persistent and hard-boiled scrutiny of many
a college teacher. Yet this book in its new edition contains few changes
other than those required to bring the text up to date and to incorporate in
the chapter bibliographies the most significant writings on Pennsylvania his-
tory that have appeared since 1935. Many college textbooks live a short
and troubled life. Even the best of them are likely soon to have dangerous
competitors. Dr. Dunaway's book, however, appears to be in a secure posi-
tion, and in its improved form is entering upon the second stage of what
may well prove to be a rather prolonged career.

There is one important, if superficial, difference between the first and the
second editions of this work. Though the text has been extended and the
chapter bibliographies have been enlarged, the book in its second edition is
thinner by more than a hundred pages than in its first edition. By such com-
pression the publisher has produced a more convenient book, and thus per-
haps has given the reader some compensation for the inferior paper used to
print the second edition.

Objections will, of course, be offered to some of the chapter bibliographies
of this book. Such fault-finding is inevitable. My specific objections apply
only to the bibliographies on the subject of religion, a subject dealt with in
chapters XV and XXXI. To the bibliographies appended to these chapters
I would add W. W. Sweet's *Religion in Colonial America*, R. W. Albright's
*A History of the Evangelical Church*, H. M. J. Klein's *The History of the
Eastern Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States*, and em-
phatically, Henry M. Muhlenberg's *Journals*. Broader objections to the
bibliographical offerings of this book might rest on the fact that Dr. Dun-
away has apparently nowhere mentioned the recently published *Writings
on Pennsylvania History* (1946), and on the further fact that he seems to have
overlooked altogether the material in *Pennsylvania History*, a magazine
that has profited not a little by his own contributions to it. Needless to say,
these minor faults of omission detract, if at all, very little from the work
as a whole.

No doubt the most praiseworthy characteristic of this book is its lucid,
dignified style. Here one finds no flashy or cheap striving for a so-called
"human-interest" effect—no pandering to the stylistic sensationalism which
has marred so many writings in these latter days. Here one finds, on the
contrary, writing based upon solid learning and informed by a simplicity
which at times becomes eloquence. From beginning to end, the book discloses
the steady hand of a master craftsman.

*Bucknell University*

J. Orin Oliphant

Several years ago a group of Southern scholars planned a ten-volume History of the South, to be published jointly by the Louisiana State University Press and the Littlefield Fund for Southern History of the University of Texas. Initially directed by the late Professor Charles W. Ramsdell of the University of Texas and Professor Wendell H. Stephenson, then of the University of Louisiana and at present of Tulane University, the project is now under the editorship of Professor Stephenson and Professor E. Merton Coulter of the University of Georgia. The list of authors is an impressive one, and many historians have long awaited the beginning of actual publication.

The South During Reconstruction, 1865-1877, though volume eight in the series, is the first to appear. Professor Coulter in undertaking to present a history of the discouraging days of Reconstruction set himself perhaps a more difficult task than that of any of his associates. In recent times divers interpretations of the South in its years of trouble have appeared; some have been of doubtful value from any viewpoint, while others have made substantial contributions to an understanding of the problems that faced both reconstructors and reconstructed in the dozen years after Appomattox. Professor Coulter could have selected any of a number of approaches to his problem, or he could have attempted a synthesis of the various interpretations that have been made. He chose, however, as he says in his preface, to present the South as it was and the Southerners as they were in the days of Reconstruction. Eight of the seventeen chapters of the book are devoted to the dismal record of bringing the rebelling states back into the Union. Whatever the results of the force of events, no one can say that the rod was used sparingly and circumspectly. The remaining nine chapters deal with the slow readjustment of the people to a social order that, if it was not new, was vastly different from the one to which they had been accustomed. The growth of railroads, of cities and factories, of schools and churches, and of cultural institutions in general points the way to the hope that is seen in the last chapter, "The New South"—the new South that Professor C. Vann Woodward will present in volume nine.

Critics, though they cannot doubt Professor Coulter's standing as a student of the South in the years of the Civil War and its aftermath, may, as foreseen by himself, belabor the author. The sources are for the most part Southern ones, and, because the study is a study of specific things from a specific viewpoint rather than a wide interpretation in general terms of the sweep of human forces, some may say that the writer has overlooked the fact that "great changes have come in human concepts since 1865." Nevertheless, the author has in brief compass and in clear sentences—with an occasional rapier thrust thrown in—done what he "set out to do." Since the years that are covered were long, long years, this reviewer at least
had hoped for a fat volume of many pages. But the editors and not the readers must determine their pattern by the financial resources they possess. Their project is well launched.

Temple University

JAMES A. BARNES


Doctor Graeff, a well-known authority on Pennsylvania history, has brought together a series of thirty-one stories in this volume. All these stories have an historical background. They reflect the spirit of Pennsylvania at different periods in her history. For example, the spirit of Pennsylvania patriotism is told in stories 7, 11, 12, and 13; the spirit of early scientific research in story 10; the spirit of sacrifice and devotion in stories 8, 14, 16, and 17; and the rigors and hardships of frontier life in stories 2 and 3. Such subjects as labor controversies and progress in transportation, communication, and recreation are told in stories 27, 28, 29, and 31. The achievements of certain Pennsylvanians in the fine arts and in athletic competition are told in stories 18 and 19. There is one story which brings the more recent contributions of Pennsylvanians into clear focus. Story 31 tells of the contributions of the Pennsylvania-German farmers to the rehabilitation of Europe.

The author has written the stories in an interesting style, supplying the necessary fiction and fancy to add drama and to bridge gaps in time sequence. He has adhered closely to historical facts and authenticated evidence. The 31 stories cover the state geographically from east to west, and from north to south. Anyone traveling through the commonwealth would do well to read Doctor Graeff’s book in order that he might more clearly understand and appreciate the rich historical resources and heritage of the communities he visits. Junior and senior high schools will find this volume a useful supplement in teaching local, state, and national history and government. It provides another excellent contribution to the slowly growing list of volumes suitable as reference and reading materials on the history of Pennsylvania.

There are a few errors in the book. One on page 106, however, should have been caught by the proofreader. The author has General Thomas Kane tell Charles Ashburner that Kane in McKean County is more than 6,000 feet above sea level. As a matter of fact, Kane in McKean County is scarcely more than 3,000 feet above sea level.

The general reader will find in this volume an evening of enjoyment following dramatic incidents in the lives of citizens prominent in the building of the commonwealth.

Langhorne, Pa.

OLIVER S. HECKMAN

*A Survey of the Resources and Opportunities of Mifflin County, Pennsylvania.* By the Mifflin County Development Committee. (Lewistown, Pa.: Chamber of Commerce, 1947. Pp. 195. $2.50.)

This book had its genesis in a wartime experimental test of research techniques conducted in Lewistown by the Pennsylvania State College Research
Committee on the Economic Development of Pennsylvania. The results of the test having strongly suggested the importance of a more systematic and detailed survey, the Lewistown Borough Council soon swung into action. After a series of steps, following the creation of a Borough Planning Commission, there emerged by the middle of 1945 the Mifflin County Development Commission. Approximately two years later this commission's efforts bore fruit in the completion of a comprehensive report on the resources and business opportunities of Mifflin County. The book under review is an abridged but well balanced edition of the full report.

The published survey reflects a unique approach to the study of local resource development. Carefully planned and executed under competent direction, the study is an objective appraisal of the community's economic assets and liabilities. Facts relating to serious flood conditions, distorted employment situations, unsatisfactory housing conditions, and inadequate marketing techniques are placed in bold relief. Great resource potentials, favorable transport and geographic factors, and the conservative and industrious character of the people appear in proper perspective. The reader envisages a more or less average American community imbued with a sense of social responsibility, — a community vibrant, resourceful, and steeped in the best traditions of a great nation.

The result of the cooperative approach is a good example of what an alert and enterprising community can do in appraising its human and material resources and in developing means of improving its economy for the benefit of all. Source documents relating to the national economy were utilized whenever comparisons between locality and nation aided objective appraisal. The story of economic trends relating to farm income, labor force, industrial employment, mineral resources, power possibilities, timber resources, living conditions, plant sites, public services and utilities, marketing conditions, and financial resources constitutes a compendium of co-ordinated information bound to be drawn upon with profit by such a forward-looking community as Lewistown and its surrounding area.

The book is readable and well indexed. Even though much of the basic report is omitted, the printed edition contains an appendix listing the names of Mifflin County employers. Copies of the original report are on file and available for inspection by interested persons in the office of the Lewistown Chamber of Commerce.

United States Department of Commerce

Amos E. Taylor


This book, which contains "A history, in brief, of the nearly 900 churches and former churches in Delaware as located by the author," reflects an immense amount of painstaking research covering a period of twelve years. In that time the author examined 20,000 newspapers, studied a large number of deed records, made notes from 3,000 church deeds, went through numberless church records and conference reports, and read the published sources of Delaware history. The result is a well-written reference book, divided into
five parts: Wilmington, and the following counties: New Castle, Kent, Eastern Sussex, and Western Sussex. Not to be overlooked is the splendid introduction entitled "In the Beginning," which summarizes the story of the establishment of a score of major Christian groups as follows: Swedish Lutheran, 1638; Dutch Reformed, 1657; Friends, 1687; Episcopal, 1689; Presbyterian, 1685 (first building, 1707); Baptist, 1703; Roman Catholic, 1785 (land bought, 1772); Methodist Episcopal, 1765 (six churches built, 1780); German Lutheran, 1848; Swedenborgian, 1858; Unitarian, 1867; Hebrew, 1880; Seventh Day Adventist, 1892; Christian and Missionary Alliance, 1897; Christian Scientist, 1902; Greek Catholic, 1906; Pentecostal, 1918; and Nazarene, 1939; not to mention many smaller groups, treated in their proper place in the book, such as the Old Order Amish.

The book contains almost no mistakes due to poor proofreading and few of any other kind as far as the reviewer could determine. Many beautiful pictures of churches, some of outside and some of interior views, adorn the volume. Best of all, the author writes with excellent fairness and objectivity regardless of whether he is describing nonconformist Friends or ritualistic Catholics. When he was uncertain he either indicated that the facts could not be determined (p. 166) or clearly labeled the material as conjectural (pp. 130, 160),—a practice which inspires confidence in the author as an historian. The book abounds with stories of human interest, some being a bit humorous. The churches of Delaware seem to have suffered frequently from arsonists. The author usually takes for granted that the reader is familiar with the larger Christian denominations, but he occasionally pauses to delineate the distinctive tenets and practices of such lesser known groups as the Conservative Amish Mennonites (pp. 313, 314).

Few negative criticisms are called for. Though it would have required much labor to prepare it, an exhaustive index would be highly desirable. Fewer abbreviations (Pres. for Presbyterian, Wil. for Wilmington) would have added to the attractiveness of the typography. The arrangement of the congregational histories in their order in the several parts of the book seems a bit unclear, being apparently neither denominational nor chronological.

All in all, Mr. Zebley has placed us greatly in his debt by the patient toil bestowed on this excellent book. It should find a ready sale among the church members of Delaware and among historians and librarians everywhere.

Goshen College

JOHN C. WENGER


The German-language press in America is a fruitful field for bibliographical study, and in this publication, as in his bibliography of the German press of Northampton County, Dr. Shoemaker has made a distinct contribution. His complete bibliography of German-language newspapers in America is forthcoming.

Allentown was late (1807) in becoming a center for the German press, and
hence has received less attention than such places as Germantown, Ephrata, Lancaster, and Reading. Its greatest output came as a result of its being the center for much of the publication of the German Lutheran church in America. The first half of the century, too, was significant as the period in which "Pennsylvania-Dutch literature" burgeoned in this state, only to lapse by 1900. The decline in German-language publications, except for the immigrant press, followed the turn of the century.

The reviewer wishes to commend the thoroughness of the research and the comprehensive nature of the compilation. In addition to the usual check list of imprints, in which the titles appear chronologically by date of publication, there are the following: a list of printers with the inclusive dates of their imprints; a list of publishers; a list of newspapers and periodicals; Taufscheine, dated and undated; and a section devoted to biographies of publishers. One criticism, not directed at the author, who has followed the canons in this regard, may be offered; it would seem that newspapers should be given a single listing with complete history, rather than a separate insertion as a single imprint in every year of publication. The volume is well printed and well bound, as becomes a work of reference, and is a credit to the Lehigh County Historical Society.

Albright College

MILTON W. HAMILTON


The period from 1820 to 1850 is filled with a host of characters who played roles in the various reform movements that swept the nation, and of whom biographies have not been written. In *Thomas Earle as a Reformer*, Professor Bronner has produced a small volume which sketches the activities of one of Pennsylvania's best known reformers, the great-grandfather of the commonwealth's New-Deal governor.

Thomas Earle, Massachusetts born (1796), child of Federalists, bred in the Quaker faith, lived most of his adult life in Philadelphia, earning a livelihood in law, boasting Jeffersonian-Jacksonian principles, and disowned by Friends. Typical of reformers of this era, his activities covered a multitude of fields as writer, speaker, and organizer. His successful efforts to secure a revision of Pennsylvania's fundamental law earned him the title of "Father of the Constitution of 1838."

But his greatest activity was on behalf of the slave. He joined the "Pennsylvania Society" in 1820, and remained active in one or another society until his death. A believer in political activity, he had his own peculiar solutions for the slave problem: compensated emancipation (whereby he revealed his own feeling of responsibility for the existence of the peculiar institution), and colonization of Negroes in the western territories. The crowning touch to his career was his nomination as the Liberty-Party candidate for the vice-presidency in 1840.

Professor Bronner gives little attention to Earle's career after the campaign of 1840, though his subject lived nine years more. Earle's attitude toward the movement which finally merged abolitionism into the Free Soil
movement may have added to the significance of the work. It might also have been desirable to compare more thoroughly Earle's attitude on problems of the era with the prevailing atmosphere of the day. The book contains no index; footnotes and bibliography are adequate.

The Pennsylvania State College

JOSEPH G. RAYBACK


It may not unreasonably be asked why a man should attempt to review a cook book, and why a magazine of history should publish such a review when it has been written.

To answer the second question first, this is no mere cook book, although it is frankly, completely, and satisfactorily enough just that to need no other justification. It is not a ponderous tome to satisfy every requirement of the novice or of the expert; it is confined to one school of culinary practice, as is indicated by its title. This is true folk lore, and since folk lore is certainly one of the best sources and ingredients of history, the review cannot here be out of place.

The first question might be answered by saying that perhaps any man would be glad to review so attractively assembled and edited a book. Mrs. Hutchison has not been content merely to assemble and arrange a collection of recipes. Her introductions and comments, her bits of humor, verse, history, and conversational "asides," all add to the folk-lore value of the book and to the pleasure of reading it, quite apart from any purpose to use it in the kitchen. Nevertheless, one may as well bring it out into the open: there are men who like to cook. I have a choice few friends who confess to it as a hobby, if you catch them in a confidential mood; and a larger number who boast of some one or few specialties. For myself, I shall admit nothing except that the Moravian Mints leave little to be desired, and along about the time that Christmas is coming the delicious odor of Lebkuchen will come from a recipe on page 166 that is different from any one heretofore used in our home. It looks easier and better! There are a host of other and more strictly utilitarian recipes. And next spring, when dandelion greens come in again, don't overlook the bacon sauce on page 99.

The decorations, also done by Mrs. Hutchison in the Pennsylvania-Dutch tradition, add to the attractiveness of the work, although a few of the birds appear a little too true to life to be strictly authentic *Pennsylvaniaisch Deitsch.* A library of Pennsylvania folk lore must include this book. I suspect many a cook "for good or just for so" will treasure it. Surely a host of visitors will value it as an attractive and delightful souvenir of the Pennsylvania-Dutch country.

Mrs. Hutchison is to be congratulated. Incidentally, she is a partner with Mrs. Papishvilly in Allentown's Moby Dick Book Shop. But when Harper put that blurb on the top of the jacket, "All the popular recipes of the most famous regional cooking in the United States," Mrs. Hutchison must have blushed and exclaimed, "Ei, Ei, Ei!" Perhaps one should say: There are more recipes in Lehigh and Berks and Lancaster and York, Horatio, than
are dreamt of in your philosophy. But here in the "Dutch" country we just say "Dumheit! ! ! !"

Allentown, Pa.

WILLIAM J. WILCOX


In this small, well printed, and well bound booklet there is offered from the pen of the late Professor Evarts B. Greene, of Columbia University, a compendious account of a subject of enduring interest. Readers who are acquainted with Professor Greene's Religion and the State: The Making and Testing of an American Tradition (New York, 1941) will fully appreciate the value, for popular consumption, of this brief but authoritative summary, which treats the subject under the headings of "State Churches in Early America," "Separation of Church and State," "Religion and the Law," and "Church and State in Social Action." The text is supported by a few citations of leading secondary authorities and of significant documents.

Church and State is one of several booklets which the National Foundation for Education in American Citizenship has planned for its Fundamental American Principles Series on Religion—a series intended "to portray for every citizen the contributions of religion to our own life." The editors of the series are Frank J. Klingberg and Franklin L. Burdette.


This issue of the Bulletin contains various and valuable offerings, as the table of contents reveals:


A prefatory note conveys the information that "this issue marks a radical change in [the relation of the Bulletin] to the Society's other publications. Instead of being a reprint from the Year Book as heretofore, articles and notes are now first published in the Proceedings. It will carry the date of the year of publication and no Bulletin will be issued bearing the date 1947."

Pennsylvania Archaeologist. [Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Bulletin, XVII (1947), Nos. 1-4, pp. 1-36. $.50.]

The four numbers of this volume are comprised into one issue containing, besides a reproduction and a description of "A Remarkable Pipe from the Upper Allegheny," by the editor, Edmund S. Carpenter, a scholarly study


This issue, the thirteenth, completes the third volume of a series begun in 1936 and carried on without interruption to the present time. The project, though a modest one, is a remarkable tribute to a small group of scholars who, with no large means at their disposal, have kept the faith through long and difficult years. From Dr. Arthur Herman Wilson, the editor of the Studies, we learn that

It is the policy of this journal to print original studies by faculty members. No article appearing here has been published previously in any form. Furthermore, every paper is the result of independent research, defined (by Merriam-Webster) as studious inquiry, critical investigation, or experimentation.

Number thirteen of the Studies contains (pp. 269-271) a complete list of the contributions. Naturally, the subjects treated are of various sorts; yet history has received its full share of attention, for articles on various aspects of the Civil War and Reconstruction, by Dr. William A. Russ, Jr., have appeared in twelve of the thirteen yearly issues. Furthermore, some of the articles by Dr. Wilson, Dr. Russell W. Gilbert, and Dr. George F. Dunkelberger have a direct bearing on Pennsylvania history. The Studies should receive a wide distribution, and people everywhere should be grateful for an example of productive scholarship set by the faculty of a small institution.


The records in the National Archives continue to increase. During the year covered by this report, the increase was nearly twice what it was during the preceding year; and the total on June 30, 1947, was 813,280 cubic feet. The cartographic records were enlarged by nearly 175,000 items, with the result that on the above-mentioned date there were "nearly 540,000 maps and more than 850 atlases in the custody of the Archivist."

By all odds the most important transfer of records to the Archives during the year was that of the records of the House of Representatives, from 1789 to 1940. "These records," the Archivist writes, "include bills and resolutions and their accompanying papers, Presidential messages, reports and communications from executive agencies, and petitions and memorials. With the records of the Senate, previously received, they document the history of our national legislature from its earliest days. In addition to these significant files, records of 24 Senate committees and of 2 joint committees were received."
A minor change of policy should here be recorded. The next report of the Archivist will not contain a list of the accessions for the year. An announcement from the office of the Archivist states that a “quarterly list of accessions, which in the past has been distributed chiefly within the Government, will continue to be issued and the four issues covering a given fiscal year will constitute a supplement to the annual report of the Archivist for that year as well as to a new Guide to records in the National Archives, which will soon be for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office.”
CONTRIBUTORS

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Pennsylvania History Studies

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