Young Washington. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1948. Pp. xxviii, 549; x, 464. $15.00.)

Any work by Douglas Southall Freeman would be a notable event. The present two volumes on Young Washington, in the projected series of six, fully live up to the public's expectations.

Dr. Freeman is the author of the highly-praised R. E. Lee and Lee's Lieutenants. He is an internationally-known newspaper editor. He is an indefatigable researcher—with an amazing daily writing schedule. These are some of his qualifications for attempting the definitive life of Washington.

What are among the striking contributions thus far revealed? First, the Virginia of Washington's youth—the twenty-five years before the opening of the French and Indian War—has always been "shadows and silence" in the history of the Old Dominion. Now, we have—in this brilliant Chapter IV—what amounts almost to a cross section of the social history of the colonies, especially Virginia and Pennsylvania. The history of these two colonies, because of their conflicting claims to western lands, were intertwined to an unbelievable extent (e.g., I, 101, 187, 271, 332, 359, 498; II, 7, 21, 29-54, 322-367; cover lining map).

Next, many readers undoubtedly will be surprised to discover (a) that the society in which Washington was born and reared—a tobacco-growing and slaveholding society with vast interest in extensive land speculation and therefore in expansion to the westward—tremendously influenced his life (I, 73-189); (b) that the traditional picture of Mary Ball Washington as the Spartan "mother of Washington" entirely distorts the realities of their relationship (I, xix, 1-72, passim); (c) that Washington's successes in life were due, in large measure, to his intelligent action in frequently volunteering his services (to Fairfax, to Dinwiddie, to Braddock); (d) that by his twenty-first birthday he held title to 4,291 acres of land (I, 269); (e) that young Washington very probably was in love with the famous and beautiful Sally Fairfax, but that no evidence of any sort has been found by Dr. Freeman to indicate that relations between the two had any touch of scandal about them (II, 335-339); (f) that, as to Martha Custis and her family, new materials on them have been uncovered (II, 276-302); (g) that as a frontier commander of troops Washington aroused a lot of criticism as well as praise (e.g., II, 208-241); (h) that for the greater part of the time that Dinwiddie and he were associated, 1752-1758, including the period when he was defend-
ing the frontier, he had the support of the old governor; and (i) that Dr. Freeman finds Washington to have been far more self-revelatory than has been generally imagined; that he was complicated in character and intensely human (e.g., II, 381, 396-399). Concludes Dr. Freeman: “His was the quenchless ambition of an ordered mind” (II, 388).

Dr. Freeman’s undertaking represents a performance as nearly perfect as men have any right to expect of other men’s work. Occasionally names in the text are not to be found in the admirable index (e.g., I, 278; I, 541); once a typographical “Fitzgerald” somehow sneaks in for Fitzpatrick (II, 405); the term “Five Nations” is sometimes used (e.g., I, 354) when “Six Nations” is preferable after 1715, about which time the Tuscaroras came north to join the confederacy, especially since “Six Nations” has previously appeared in the text (e.g., I, 286, 301, 313); Robert Dinwiddie’s appointment as lieutenant governor is correctly given twice (I, 170n and I, 257n) as July 4, 1751, whereas the traditional date is used in another place (I, 245); and “Indian presents,” an increasingly important topic as American colonial history is everywhere being rewritten, though often referred to in the text (e.g., I, 237, 271, 370, 384, 394, 405), is omitted from the index. But all these items are minutiae, only minutiae in a truly great work.

As to interpretation, some will contend that the author has occasionally, as in the thirty-page concluding chapter, overplayed logic as an interpretative factor in portraying the intricacies of a human being.

Parson Weems and Marshall are typical of the biographers who have helped to paint an impossible Washington, frigid, austere, and impeccably perfect. He could not be an inspiration, since no boy could ever hope to emulate his example—or want to.

But Freeman has made George Washington live—as a human being. This was his main objective, and this he has achieved. Noble writing comes primarily from depth of feeling. The author has recorded his personal sentiments in writing his life of General Lee as compared with the present study of Washington: “For Lee and for most of his lieutenants it was a drama of ill-fortune nobly borne and, in that way, a triumph of character over catastrophe, but it was drama played in the twilight. With Washington, the atmosphere is that of dawn. Disaster is never without hope. Battles may be lost but the war will be won. Even when the men themselves grow old, the nation still is young” (I, xxvi).

Louis Knott Koontz
University of California
at Los Angeles


The Quaker merchants of colonial Philadelphia were an extraordinary set of men, significant not so much as individuals but for their characteristics and actions as a remarkably cohesive group. Mr. Tolles, astutely recognizing
that fact, set himself the task of ascertaining what happened to them as "a religious group of predominantly lower-class sectarian origins with a pronounced mystical and perfectionist outlook in the presence of material prosperity, social prestige, and political power" (p. viii). He has succeeded admirably not only in doing that, but in painting a faithful group portrait of Logans, Reynells, Norrises, Pembertons, Smiths, Powels, and many others. He does so with skill and grace, and with sympathetic understanding, economy, and fidelity to the highest standards of historical scholarship.

Students of Pennsylvania history will find Meeting House and Counting House an indispensable addition to the little shelf of scholarly studies of the colonial period. The book increases greatly our understanding of the political role of these Quaker magnates in both city and province. It illuminates eighteenth-century economic and social life and adds much to our knowledge of cultural growth.

More important, however, is the light the book throws upon the contribution of the Quaker ethic and way of life to the history of Pennsylvania. Colonial historians, and many others, should find the first four chapters particularly valuable in this respect. Here is a description, both clear and scholarly, of the origins and mainsprings of the Quaker faith, and of the Quaker economic ethic. These pages should become a starting-point for all future attempts to understand the "holy experiment."

Equally fine are the chapters (VII-IX) on the educational, literary, and scientific interests of the Quaker merchants. Here, of course, James Logan stands out. But Mr. Tolles makes it clear that Logan does not stand alone; his two sons-in-law, Isaac Norris II and John Smith, as well as a number of others, are shown to be worthy of the society even of a Franklin.

The study is marked throughout by thorough research, factual accuracy, correctness of interpretation, soundness of conclusions, and great erudition. On only one important issue does the reviewer part company with the author. Whereas Mr. Tolles finds the basic cause of the decision of the Quaker leaders to relinquish power in 1756 in their desire to return to the simplicity and spirituality from which they had strayed, the reviewer thinks that the emphasis should be upon their reluctant acceptance, long foreshadowed, of the impossibility of Quakers governing a strategic segment of the British Empire in a time of great crisis.

This fine historical monograph is marred by only a handful of minor factual and typographical errors. Its critical bibliography is first-rate, and its index is really usable. Mr. Tolles, the Institute of Early American History and Culture, and the University of North Carolina Press are entitled to congratulations and warm thanks for this excellent work.


Hitherto Washington Allston has been portrayed as a poetic dreamer who could not quite succeed as a painter, and as a painter whose verses and fiction
could not grasp reality. In this lucid and important discussion of the romantic artist in America, Mr. Richardson clearly demonstrates the superior quality of Allston's work when it is viewed in its true pioneering era of the early 1800's rather than as belated idealism appearing anachronistically in the 1830's when romantic realism was the vogue. Allston began painting in the 1790's almost without any formal instruction; he received little helpful guidance during his stay in England. Yet his philosophic perceptiveness and brilliant handling of colors brought a deserved fame. "The Dead Man Revived" won a prize of two hundred guineas at the British Institution in 1813; Thomas Sully and James McMurrtrie collected funds in Philadelphia and purchased the picture for the newly organized Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, where it has hung since 1816. In the later years of his life, when he labored over his unfinished "Belshazzar's Feast" and wrote art theory, poetry, and fiction, his brush was not idle nor his creative faculty dimmed. The catalogue of his work, compiled by Richardson and H. W. L. Dana, lists 197 existing and recorded paintings, adequate evidence of the artist's steady if interrupted labors.

Allston came upon the scene just as the Gothic romances of Charles Brockden Brown and the melodramas of Kotzebue, as translated and adapted by William Dunlap, reflected the taste of the literate American public. The moods to be described were of terror, horror, awe, and sublimity—the exaggerated emotionalism of great tragic heroes. But Allston worked also in landscapes and miniatures, as well as in altar pieces and monumental murals, so that his work reflects the whole sweep of the imaginative and structural scale of painting. His work is brooding, meditative, original in coloration and lighting effects, and deep with inward sights of spiritual power. Although he was the first important artist to live in America, he had few pupils and left no school.

In this book Mr. Richardson has sketched very briefly the biography, for we are told that H. W. L. Dana has in progress a full account of the man and writer. This limitation serves the valuable purpose of highlighting discussions of the meaning of light and color, the transformation of nature and man, and the meaning of form and movement. The book is indispensable to those historians who wish to trace the development of painting and the manifestation of the romantic spirit in America.

University of Florida

HARRY R. WARFEL


Dr. Guy S. Klett's study of The Scotch-Irish in Pennsylvania is a short sketch of forty-six pages, written in a vein that will make it popular with Pennsylvanians at various educational levels and with Scotch-Irishmen in various regions, whether in or outside of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Klett treats his subject in the more or less traditional manner of longer works dealing with the Scotch-Irish. He writes briefly of their origin, explaining their conditioning to ruggedness in both Scotland and Ireland. He
then traces their migration to the new world, and emphasizes their part in the settlement and expansion of Pennsylvania. He touches briefly upon their pioneer life, their activities in and contributions to political movements, their deeply religious life and their contributions to the growth of the Presbyterian Church in Pennsylvania, and, finally, their leadership in education, which was quite as phenomenal as was their strength in the Presbyterian Church. The author concludes justly that these Scotch-Irish settlers were significant in the early development of Pennsylvania, and, throughout the study, he indicates that Scotch-Irish leaders have been important in the more recent history of the state.

The work, interestingly written, is unencumbered with footnotes. The author, a scholar in the field, has included a highly selective bibliography of pertinent secondary works, indicating that it is a suggestive guide for further reading rather than an exhaustive bibliography. There is an excellent picture of a pioneer family and its home on the cover page, but, unfortunately, there is no map of Pennsylvania, and even Pennsylvanians would profit by the inclusion of a good map.

The University of Pittsburgh

R. J. Ferguson


New Englanders, observed a nineteenth-century Frenchman, “are engineers as Italians are musicians and Germans are metaphysicians—by birth.” The popular stereotype of the “ingenious Yankee” is amply documented in this book by a professor of mathematics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Professor Struik introduces us to several hundred inventors, engineers, physicians, mathematicians, astronomers, geologists, botanists, and whatnot, who flourished on the rocky soil of New England chiefly between the Revolution and the Civil War. He is more successful in demonstrating that science and technology prospered in this region than in explaining why it did so, although he does venture tentatively into the sociology of science in an effort to find an answer to that question, too. He points, for example, to the significant fact that most of the scientists came from the coastal towns where a mercantile society had special reasons to be interested in such subjects as astronomy and meteorology, whereas many of the inventors and manufacturers came from among the whittling boys and Yankee peddlers of the inland towns.

In the course of his researches, Professor Struik has uncovered some fascinating and unappreciated Americans. Here, for example, is the self-taught astronomer and instrument-maker Walter Folger, who constructed a clock which tells seconds, minutes, hours, days, months, years, and centuries (not forgetting leap years), and also indicates the time of the rising and setting of the sun and moon and of high tide at Nantucket for each day. Henry D. Thoreau figures in these pages in the unexpected rôle of a limnologist—a student (and apparently a good one) of the behavior of ponds. Here is the Howe family which produced the inventors of the spring bed, the Howe bridge truss, and the sewing machine. Here are Drs. Edward Jarvis and
Lemuel Shattuck, the neglected pioneers of the public health movement; Loammi Baldwin, Jr., the father of civil engineering in the United States; and George Washington Whistler, who built the Boston and Worcester Railroad through the Berkshires and then went to Russia to build a railroad for the czar. Not overlooked is that irascible genius, Dr. Charles T. Jackson, who made important discoveries in chemistry and geology and claimed (not without a measure of justice) to have invented the telegraph and to have discovered anaesthesia. Here, too, set in their proper context, are those more familiar figures, Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford), Nathaniel Bowditch, Eli Whitney, Benjamin Silliman, Louis Agassiz, Asa Gray, and James Dwight Dana.

In execution the book doesn’t quite live up to its possibilities. It has an air—perhaps inevitable in such a comprehensive survey—of having been compiled rather than written. It lacks the verve and narrative flow of books like James T. Flexner’s Steamboats Come True or S. E. Morison’s Maritime History of Massachusetts, to cite two works somewhat akin in subject-matter. In a laudable effort to set scientific activity in its social, political, and cultural matrix, Mr. Struik occasionally allows the background to dominate and obscure the foreground. Irrelevant and unimportant details sometimes clog the narrative: is it helpful, for example, to know that the son of Jared Mansfield, the Connecticut mathematician, became an editor in Cincinnati, or that his daughter married a West Point professor (p. 87)? What these criticisms come to is simply that the book is not written with the artist’s shaping sense of form. But it is written with the scientist’s curiosity, diligence, and thoroughness, and we have reason to be grateful for the story of this segment of our cultural heritage which Mr. Struik has uncovered for us.

One final query: who will do for the scientists and inventors of Pennsylvania and the Middle States what Mr. Struik has done for Yankeedom? It would be a rewarding piece of research, and the results, one can prophesy, would be quite as impressive.

Swarthmore College

FREDERICK B. TOLLES


On the well-documented pages of Dieter Cunz’s new study entitled The Maryland Germans, we can trace the contributions of all the German groups which settled in Maryland. By American historians generally, this book will be hailed as a significant addition to our growing shelf of monographs on the immigrant groups which, in Carl Wittke’s phrase, have “built America.” By Pennsylvania historians, it will be welcomed as a volume having particular significance for an important segment of their area of interest.

The principal theme of the book is the Americanization process through which all immigrants to this country have of necessity passed. The Western Maryland Germans, who arrived in the colonial era, became almost completely Americanized in three generations. The Revolution having called forth their first American loyalties, they entered the hitherto forbidden field of local politics, and with this beginning became an important element polit-
ically in Maryland, helping to keep the state in the Union during the Civil War. They made another advance when the churches and newspapers of Frederick and Hagerstown presently gave up the German language. Maryland thus quickly absorbed its adopted German children who had found homes on her western frontier.

The nineteenth-century German immigrants, who settled principally in Baltimore, were in a radically different situation. In an urban environment, and under the stimulus of a revived German nationalism stemming from the founding of the German Empire in 1871, these Baltimore Germans became increasingly conscious of their German background. Here German newspapers, German schools, and German societies flourished. The type of mind which found congenial this sort of cultural isolation from its American surroundings was that of the so-called "German-American"—a type which flourished as an American sociological-psychological phenomenon until Germany's decline in the twentieth century. In these latter days, for various reasons, the "German-American" has vanished. In the Americanization process he has become simply "the American of German descent."

Throughout the volume we are made aware of the many rich contributions the Germans have made to Maryland's material and spiritual culture. But although such better-known products as Amelung's "Old Frederick Glass" and the Knabe Piano are discussed, the Pennsylvania German scholar will look in vain for any description of the more popular folk art which from various museum holdings we know must have prevailed in Western Maryland almost as widely as in the "Dutchland" of Pennsylvania. Also, he will look in vain for a discussion of the place the folk dialect called "Pennsylvania Dutch" undoubtedly held in Western Maryland. Because of these omissions, and also because of the lack of quotations from various extant sources, such as family papers, wills, inventories, and account books, Chapter IV, entitled "Everyday Life," is one of the weakest in the book.

The church historian will criticize the author for his lack of interest in the origins of the United Brethren Church, an institution which affected not only the Baltimore Reformed congregation, but other Reformed congregations of Western Maryland, in the period from the Revolution to the organization of the new denomination in 1800. But despite these few criticisms, the book will remain a standard treatise, for, in general, the research on which it is based is thorough, and the picture it gives of its important subject is fascinating.

Muhlenberg College

DON YODER


Of interest to all students of American beginnings, and particularly to Pennsylvanians, is this new biography of the founder of Quebec (a settlement destined long to outlive Captain John Smith's Jamestown). Culling incidents from the explorer's own writings and those of his contemporaries, and rounding out the picture from his knowledge of the period and the place, Bishop gives us a full-length portrait of Champlain, surpassing Parkman's classic one in his Pioneers of France in the New World. Leaning heavily on
the Champlain Society edition of Les Voyages, the author follows the French explorer from his first voyage to the West Indies and Mexico to his twentieth crossing of the Atlantic and his death in his Quebec homestead in 1635.

In appraising Champlain's unique achievements as colonizer and explorer, emphasis is laid on his tolerant attitude toward the Indian. Convinced by his first voyage (to the Spanish colonies in the south) of the error of ruthless exploitation of the native, Champlain from the outset adopted a different policy. This and his training of young voyageurs as liaison agents enabled him to use the northern fur-trade to advance discovery, and explains why the French were able to reach the Rockies and explore the Mississippi while the English were still struggling toward the Alleghenies.

Champlain's first reaction to the native is presented in detail, often in his own words. After wintering, somewhat reluctantly, in a longhouse in Huronia, he was ready to pronounce the Indian of this area intelligent and civilizable: different from the white man but not inferior to him; often obstinate and exasperating, yet not intractable. The text shows clearly that instead of his fomenting trouble between Huron and Iroquois, and thus precipitating two hundred years of bloodshed, Champlain found the issues between the two groups already drawn (by prehistoric land ejections and trade rivalries). To protect the trade routes up the Saguenay and the Ottawa, to maintain the influx of furs that sustained the French settlement, and to clinch the bargain of Indian aid in the long search for a Northwest passage, some degree of French military co-operation proved indispensable—hence the epoch-making expeditions up the Richelieu and the Oswego.

The Huron-Algonquin attack on an Onondago fort in 1615, in which Champlain and a dozen Frenchmen participated, is of peculiar interest to Pennsylvanians. To its failure, due to the late arrival of allies from Carantouan (in northern Pennsylvania), we owe the first reported exploration of the Susquehanna to salt water. This exploit is credited to Étienne Brulé, one of Champlain's young coureurs de bois and interpreters, who had accompanied the Huron envoys to Carantouan (as related by Butterfield in 1898 in his Brulé's Discoveries and Explorations). Though possibly preceded by three Dutch captives, Brulé is the first white man whose exploration of Pennsylvania soil is reliably recorded. Both Parkman and Butterfield give him high praise as "the intrepid woodsman, discoverer of the Great Lakes—Ontario, Erie, Huron, Superior," and probably Michigan.

Following certain debatable acts on the part of Brulé, Champlain, for reasons of policy and piety, became estranged from his protégé. Bishop, a Champlain enthusiast, overaccents the young voyageur's defection, though not denying the value of his exploits, made possible by his patron's wisdom in domesticating him in Huron and Algonquin villages in turn, to learn the languages, and acquaint himself with the ways and mentality of the natives. A century and a half later Rousseau would doubtless have approved heartily of the wilderness resultant. A century later, a like forest initiation made Conrad Weiser the middleman between Indian and colonial interests.

A modern map showing the location of the St. Lawrence trade routes, of Huronia and Iroquoia, as well as the debatable trail from Carantouan to
the Onondago fort, enhances the readability of the text. Controversial points
are handled in eight appendices. Copious quotations from the writings of
Champlain, a man of many-sided interests, and unique in his opportunities for
observing the aboriginal cultures and the flora, fauna, and geography of an
unspoiled continent, render the book valuable to students concerned with a
wide range of present-day problems—ethnic, colonial, and economic. A rare
blend of psychological acumen and careful scholarship, it brings to life not
merely a man but an era.

_Elsie Murray_

The Nanticoke Indians: A Refugee Tribal Group of Pennsylvania. By C. A.
Weslager. (Harrisburg: The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum

This is an exploratory rather than a definitive work, but it is a valuable
one. Very little has been written about the Nanticokes in Pennsylvania. It
is therefore a satisfaction to find here not only a brief general sketch of these
Indians but also the narrative, given in some detail, of their slow migration
under white pressure from Maryland through Pennsylvania to New York.

Some necessary historical background is presented in early chapters, dealing
with the original home of the Nanticokes on the Eastern Shore, their un-
successful efforts to stop the white man’s intrusions, the abortive plot against
the settlers in 1742, and their appeal to the Six Nations for a refuge. How
the Six Nations afforded them shelter on Indian lands in Pennsylvania, first
at the mouth of the Juniata and afterwards in the Wyoming Valley, provides
the main body of the narrative. The author traces briefly their later migration
to Otsiningo (near Binghamton) as “props” of the Iroquois Longhouse,
and their participation in some of the problems of Iroquois statecraft. Their
further migrations on the eve of, and after, the Revolutionary War are
touched on briefly. The final chapter deals with the Nanticokes’ cultural back-
ground, their language, political organization, and social customs.

There are two maps and several pages of good photographs, showing mod-
ern Nanticoke Indian types and early village sites. Printed in the appendix is
a selection of Nanticoke treaties. Indeed, the assembling (not only in the
appendix) of the scattered printed records of these people is one of the most
valuable services to the student this monograph has accomplished.

_Paul A. W. Wallace_

The Lost World of Thomas Jefferson. By Daniel J. Boorstin. (New York:
Henry Holt and Company [c. 1948]. Pp. xii, 306. $4.00.)

The struggle with nature “had surely shaped the Jeffersonian mind,” as-
serts the author of this work, contending that the struggle made Americans
set greater store by doing than by thinking. For this proclivity “the Jeffer-
sonian circle,” consisting of Jefferson himself, together with David Ritten-
house, Benjamin Rush, Joseph Priestley, Thomas Paine, and others, aimed to
provide a philosophical justification. This circle constituted itself a kind of
collective “American philosopher” whose tenets, now that the struggle is
won, lose pertinence. "Just as America will never again be the same kind of wilderness that it was in Jefferson's day," says Boorstin, "it is surely not in our power to live any more within the Jeffersonian world of ideas." It is this conclusion that suggests the title of the work.

Not all schools will be convinced of the soundness of this Turnerian explanation of the rise and fall of the Jeffersonian philosophy. Some will contend that the author is not justified in giving the scant attention that he does to the "innumerable analogies" which he himself admits do exist between Jeffersonian and other ideas. They will maintain that those analogies enfeeble his argument, since the Jeffersonian philosophy was often as characteristic of Europeans who had no wilderness to redeem as it was of "the American philosopher" who did. Let two examples suffice. "The Jeffersonian circle," says Boorstin, tended to make "demography a touchstone of political philosophy." Though confronted with no frontier to populate, so did Rousseau. There was nothing distinctively American in the tendency of "the American philosopher" to belittle Christian metaphysics and magnify Christian morals. Even Rousseau, who banished the Christian ethic from his ideal state, praised Gospel precept as le droit divin naturel. In the Age of the Enlightenment this idea was fashionable on both sides of the Atlantic. It is as doubtful that the American wilderness had anything to do with it as it is that that wilderness was conquered according to the Beatitudes, or that the Beatitudes, seriously taken, would have made Americans apt for that conquest.

Franklin observed that man is reasonable because he can find a reason for whatever he wishes to do. Boorstin has found a reason why Jeffersonian philosophy should be discarded. Why does he wish to discard it? He seems to answer this question in displaying impatience with "the American philosopher" for his want of zeal for the "spiritual pursuit of a metaphysically accurate vision of the True God." He implies that "the Jeffersonian," faced with the task of taming a wilderness, aimed at "sociability" in theology and did not wish to imperil his success by encouraging theological disputation. The task accomplished, it would appear that to encourage such disputation now becomes our bounden duty in order that we may discover absolute metaphysical norms. Does Boorstin, in holding the Jeffersonian world for lost, believe that the Athanasian world should be revived? If so, it is high time to renew the petition, "God save the State."

The University of Buffalo

JOHN T. HORTON

The Pennsylvania German Folklore Society, Volume XII, 1947. Dialect sketches by Lloyd A. Moll and an article by Don Yoder. (Fogelsville, Pa.: The Society [c. 1948]. Pp. vii, 307. $5.00.)

The yearbook of the Pennsylvania German Folklore Society has several times served as the agency for the perpetuation of outstanding achievements in the dialect literature and of excellent source materials for those interested in genealogy and in German backgrounds. Lloyd A. Moll's Am Schwarze Baer (At the Black Bear), a series of twenty-five selected sketches presenting life of forty or fifty years ago in an imaginary inn somewhere in Eastern Pennsylvania, is a gem of dialect prose which will shine into the heart of many a
Pennsylvania German reader. Dr. Don Yoder's scholarly edition of Pennsylvania German Pioneers from the County of Wertheim is a translation of Dr. Otto Langguth's Auswanderer aus der Grafschaft Wertheim (1931), which has been enhanced by the addition of appendices and materials based upon American records and by the collation of emigrants' names with Pennsylvania sources.

With simplicity and seeming spontaneity Lloyd A. Moll (1879-1944) created natural characters in intimate genre pictures of life at the quilting party, the public sale, the butchering, the hymn practice, the strawberry festival, the corn husking bee, the apple butter party, the harvest home service, the shooting-in of the New Year, and funerals. Musician that he was, Moll possessed the insight and the talent to produce effects with word nuances and with virile tones, giving the dialect with his magic baton a rustic quaintness, force, humor, and naturalness which it has rarely experienced in prose. Moll became for Pennsylvania German prose what John Birmelin is to its verse. Dr. Preston A. Barba deserves much credit for his painstaking efforts in editing the selections in an improved orthography so that Palatines and other Rhinelanders can read Moll today. Here is the most extensive, carefully edited dialect prose ever to appear in print—in spite of inadequate proofreading.

The second item in the yearbook introduces Americans to the departure of 250 heads of families in the late 1740's from what is now Mainfranken—Wertheim is in Baden—for New England and Pennsylvania. The shorter Wertheim List and the fine introductions shed even more light upon the German emigrations to Pennsylvania than do Dr. Yoder's previously edited Gerber Lists. Congratulations to Dr. Yoder for another essential contribution to history and genealogy!

The yearbook closes with Dr. Arthur D. Graeff's informative 1947 in Pennsylvania German History, which for the first time includes projected studies.

Susquehanna University

RUSSELL W. GILBERT


This is the first full-length biography of "Lincoln's Boswell," and so thoroughly, so sympathetically, and withal so critically has Mr. Donald performed his task that it seems altogether unlikely that his conclusions will be greatly modified by other writers.

For more than sixteen years Lincoln and Herndon were law partners in Springfield. One February afternoon, just before he left Illinois to enter on his career as President, Lincoln stopped in at his office to say farewell. "Let it stand there undisturbed," he said, glancing up at the battered law shingle of the firm. "Give our clients to understand that the election of a President makes no change in the firm of Lincoln and Herndon. If I live I'm coming back some time, and then we'll go right on practising law as if nothing had ever happened." Herndon saw him only once after that—on the occasion of a visit to Washington in 1862.
Just when Herndon first determined to write on Lincoln is not definitely established, but within a month after his erstwhile law partner's death he let it be known that he proposed to publish "something about Lincoln." By the end of 1866 the "Lincoln Record," as he termed the results of his research trips, was virtually complete, but almost a quarter of a century elapsed before Herndon's Lincoln, written in collaboration with a young pension agent named Jesse Weik, came off the press.

In Mr. Donald's opinion, Herndon's Lincoln is the most controversial Lincoln biography ever written. At the time of its publication, opinions concerning it ranged all the way from the dictum of the Chicago Journal, that it was "one of the most infamous books ever written," to that of Horace White, the editor of the New York Evening Post, who pronounced it "the best American biography that has ever been written."

The Herndon that emerges from the pages of the Donald volume was, in many respects, typical of an age in which everyone had a cure for at least some of the world's ills. In Herndon's Lincoln, a surprisingly small part of which was based upon the author's own reminiscences, one sees reflections of Herndon's romantic, speculative, transcendental temperament, which caused him to indulge in bizarre explanations of Lincoln's character—explanations which frequently had no other basis than his own fancy. It is somewhat ironical that the man who battled for years against those who would have made Lincoln "a myth in a hundred years after 1865" should himself have had so much to do with fostering the Lincoln legend. In evaluating the rôle of Herndon in spreading misconceptions about Lincoln, it is well to recall that many times in human history, in the words of Professor Dunning, "influence on the sequence of human affairs has been exercised not by what really happened, but by what men erroneously believed to have happened."

Pennsylvania College for Women

J. CUTLER ANDREWS


From his vantage ground as former Captain of the Color Guard, Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, and as careful student of the pertinent writings in the field, Mr. Schermerhorn has here attempted a popular survey of the regimental and other flags of the American Revolutionary War. Though it makes no pretensions to extended original research, his contribution is, within its limits, unique, and one of the most convenient of any of the flag manuals available. The section devoted to French flags (pp. 105-144) is especially valuable, bringing together in brief space information not easily available to the American reader.

The author devotes separate discussions to thirty-seven American and twenty-one French flags. His method is, usually, to describe each flag, to give a concise account of its origin, and to indicate its place in the Revolutionary War. Although, as the author states, some of the material is taken verbatim from two previous flag books of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution (published in 1903 and 1913), the book for the most part is based
upon an extensive survey of the contributions of the principal students of the subject. Ten color plates illustrate fifty-three of the flags, the drawings of which have been ably executed by Stanley E. Whiteway. Students of Pennsylvania history will find the state well represented by such flags as that of the famous First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and that of the Hanover Associates, to mention but two.

Carping criticism can find several points open to attack. There are occasional errors, often typographical (as on page 58—1909 should be 1809—and footnote five on page 17—referring to a 1917 issue of the National Geographic Magazine, when 1934 is meant). In some matters at issue, Mr. Schermerhorn has not exhausted the evidence. Although, for example, he shows the difficulties in accepting the Betsy Ross myth (pp. 11, 19-20), he does not mention the almost equally dubious nature of the evidence concerning the Bon Homme Richard flag "presented" in 1784 to J. B. Stafford (p. 94). (See M. M. Quaife, The Flag of the United States, 1942, pp. 179-183).

Such criticism does not, however, seriously weaken what is a useful volume summarizing the results of the studies of many years and of many minds.

Ohio State University

AMBROSE SARICKS, JR.


The actions of George Washington in his official capacity as President during the seven months following his inauguration on April 30, 1789, are analyzed and appraised by Professor Hart in this volume.

Washington assumed his new responsibilities keenly aware that he was acting without precedent, and, concomitantly, that he was establishing precedent. The author concludes that it was America's good fortune to have entrusted the presidential reins to its foremost citizen. Washington gave an air of dignity to the office of President and did much to establish it as the primary office in the land. From the outset, in his dealings with his cabinet officers and with the Congress, he attempted to implement to the fullest Article II of the Constitution vesting "the" executive power in a President.

The sub-title, A Study in Constitutional History, is significant because the author gives a broad definition of the word constitution. In his own words: "As a study in the constitutional history of the Presidency, this volume is concerned not only with constitutional law—indeed, not at all with constitutional law as defined by decisions of the Supreme Court, which had not been organized by the end of 1789—but also with 'organic' statutes, 'legislative decisions,' constitutional problems and issues, and practices, whether ceremonial, legal, or political, which relate to the basic aspects of the Presidency" (p. xi).

Professor Hart's book is a scholarly analysis of primary sources, and the material he used is well organized and interestingly presented. It should be read in conjunction with The Federalists, by Leonard D. White, which covers the period from 1789 to 1801. These works are comparable not only in time and substance, but also because each is the product of the labors of an eminent
political scientist turned historian. It is hoped that these are but the begin-
nings of series of such works by these men.

Students of Pennsylvania history will note with interest the frequent refer-
ences by Professor Hart to the *Journal of William Maclay*. The references
attest that it was an invaluable source for this study, and that Maclay exer-
cised considerable influence in the Senate.

*University of Maine*

**Russell O. Hess**

*Diary of Independence Hall*. By Harold Donaldson Eberlein and Cortlandt
Van Dyke Hubbard. Prologue by Richardson Wright. (Philadelphia: 
J. B. Lippincott Company [c. 1948]. Pp. 378. $3.50.)

Two distinguished authors have undertaken to write a "diary" of Inde-
pendence Hall. The diary traces the life of the famous building from 1733 to
1824. In its pages the building develops from a State House for the Provincial
Legislature of Pennsylvania into a world-renowned shrine, very properly
called Independence Hall.

The *Diary* is based upon contemporary accounts of the events which it
describes. Some of the events are among the most notable in our history, but
some are degrading, or tragic, or unconsciously comic. On the one hand, we
are able to read stirring accounts of the election of George Washington as
commander-in-chief of the American armies in 1775; of the adoption of the
Declaration of Independence; or of the signing of the Constitution of the
United States. On the other hand, we are confronted with entries recording
the menacing actions of rioting mobs and, to mention a specific item, the inci-
dent, in 1798, of a member of the House of Representatives spitting tobacco
juice into the face of one of his colleagues! There is a grim and tragic note
when we read, in the entries for October, 1777, of the sufferings of wounded
soldiers whose blood stained the floors of Independence Hall after the battle
at Germantown.

The book, which is intended primarily for the general reader, contains
neither formal bibliography nor footnotes. There are, however, bibliographical
notes after each major entry. In addition, there are numerous fine photo-
graphs of Independence Hall, as well as architect's drawings and other illus-
trations of that building. The text and the illustrations combine to make the
building, and its history, come to life for the appreciative reader.

Philadelphians who think that they know Independence Hall very well
could learn much by reading the *Diary*. Less fortunate folk, who are not well
acquainted with the building or its history, should put the *Diary* on their
"must" list of books to be read. After reading the book, they should visit, or
re-visit, Independence Hall. It is hard for the present reviewer to understand
how the dullest and least imaginative reader could escape a thrilling and
enriching experience when he makes his pilgrimage to Independence Square
to visit the building which Messrs. Eberlein and Hubbard have so dramatically
brought to life in their *Diary of Independence Hall*.

*Lehigh University*

**George W. Kyte**
In this pamphlet Dr. Glanz has attempted to evaluate and compare the efforts of German Jewish immigrants and of German Gentile immigrants to establish and carry on in a new environment certain basic cultural practices and institutions of their homeland. He notes that German Jews were no less loyal to German culture than were their Gentile counterparts, and that they gave enthusiastic as well as pecuniary support to the struggle to keep German cultural efforts active in America. Not only did Jews join the various German societies and organizations, but in at least one instance (the theatre) they tended to be so active in proportion to their numbers that they aroused an element of anti-Semitism. This sentiment of anti-Semitism, although comparatively mild, tended at times to embitter the relations of the two groups.

The author points out that Germans generally had a hard time adjusting themselves to their new environment, largely because of inferiority complexes engendered by American suspicion of Germans dating from the Hessian mercenaries, and by their lack of opportunity to serve in a pioneer capacity and thus be associated with this prestige factor—an interesting thesis, but one which needs more extensive support than that provided by this pamphlet. Likewise, one wishes that Dr. Glanz had supported more convincingly this assertion: "The German Jewish immigrants, the traveling companions of the German stream of immigration, did not go through such a hard struggle between the Old World and the New. The German Jewish immigrant did not experience any inner, painful conflicts. He gladly embraced Americanism.... The Jew from Germany was more farsighted and optimistic here than the German himself." These are but two instances of generalizations which, though perhaps true, cannot be accepted by the critical reader without more extensive proof than is presented in this study.

The pamphlet is an English translation of an article which appeared in the Yivo Bleter, journal of the Yiddish Scientific Institute (Volume XXV, numbers 1 and 2, pp. 70-195, 203-204).


This colored picture-map shows historic spots, principal streams, and major railroads and highways of Berks County, Pennsylvania. The title and border contain typical examples of Pennsylvania German art.

Small but clear sketches of houses, churches, taverns, bridges, and the like indicate the approximate location and general architectural features of numerous historic structures of Berks County. Likenesses of Daniel Boone and other leading persons connected with Berks County are included. Descriptions, averaging close to twenty words each, accompany most of the sketches and likenesses.

The map gives as good a perspective of Berks County, past and present,
as could be expected from a single sheet of medium size. Historians of other counties might well follow the pattern of this Berks map.

U. S. Department of Justice

HOMER T. ROSENBERGER


This book will be dismissed by some as "much ado about"—very little from an historical standpoint. And it does seem at times in the reading of it that the author has unnecessarily expanded a small subject into a fair-sized volume, and too often repeated what has already been sufficiently described and established.

On the other hand, the uniqueness of the episode in American history does justify much more careful attention than it has hitherto received. It was the only time that a President of the United States was ever exposed to the fire of enemy guns. Since that President was Abraham Lincoln, all the more justification is felt in making the study, especially since this has been a neglected aspect of the Lincoln legend.

After marshalling all the available material on the subject (and that is considerably more than had been previously brought together), the author lets the evidence speak for itself. The result is a very fair example of objective historical practice. From this it appears that President Lincoln was under fire at Fort Stevens, in the defenses of Washington, on July 11 and 12, 1864; that men were shot down near him; that Mrs. Lincoln was also present at the fort; that Lincoln was warned to get down from an exposed position (which he did), and that this warning was given by Major General Horatio G. Wright. It is possible, however, that young Captain Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., did say, excitedly, "Get down, you fool."

Robert Fortenbaugh

Some Descendants of Nicholas and Maria Dorothea Heltzel. By Nicholas Heltzel. (Kingston, Pa.: The Author, 1948. Pp. 104. $2.00.)

The Heltzels, a rather typical German family, have been in Pennsylvania since 1733, principally in the counties of York and Adams. This attractive little volume records their relationships, tracing the posterity in both male and female lines. The book is abundantly illustrated and documented, and the numerous members of the Heltzel Freundschaft should be very grateful for the author's careful work. The only omission that they are likely to regret is the locations or addresses of the widely scattered members of the family, a detail that would have added considerably to the cost of printing.

People do not usually read a genealogy from cover to cover; they consult it. They are often hopelessly confused in the attempt to follow a line from generation to generation. Genealogists have long been groping for systems of organization and indexing that an amateur (or, for that matter, another genealogist) can readily grasp. One who confines his book to a single surname can develop no better scheme perhaps than that of C. B. and J. L. Cooprider, Harbaugh History . . . (Evansville, Indiana, 1947). Mr.
Heltzel offers an indexing innovation in this work which may be suggestive for genealogists whose scope includes both agnate and cognate descendants. *The Historical Society of York County, Pa.*

HENRY J. YOUNG


The State Historical Society of Missouri, which last year celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, is the largest state historical society in this country, with a membership of more than four thousand. Its success and achievements are here celebrated in an attractive and well printed little book by its secretary since 1915, Mr. Floyd C. Shoemaker. Not only does this commemorative book contain the usual tributes to individuals and the usual offerings of constitution, documents, and relevant statistics; it also presents the story of the growth of a society in a way that is illuminating for others engaged in similar work.

The Missouri society was an outgrowth of the activity of the Missouri Press Association, and as a result it has continuously emphasized newspapers as sources and history as it is published in newspapers. There is still carried in the *Missouri Historical Review* a popular department, made up of selections from old newspaper files, called "Missouri History Not Found in Textbooks." The society since 1899 has been an official state institution with regular annual appropriations. While this in part accounts for the low membership rate of one dollar, and the consequent broad base and size of the society, the policies and services which merit such support and recognition must be given due credit. Historical collections, the library, research projects, and publication are all given their proper description in this brochure. Mr. Shoemaker and his colleagues are to be congratulated, not only for the achievements noted at this milestone, but for their valuable contribution to the knowledge of American history.

*Milton W. Hamilton*


This thin volume, a handy reprint of material which appeared in Volume XXXVIII (1947) of the *Pacific Northwest Quarterly*, should receive a hearty welcome from students of the history of the North Pacific area. The documentation is complete and learned. Four maps accompany the text. A foreword, contributed by W. L. G. Joerg, of The National Archives, is helpful. There is no index.

The articles by Peter Simon Pallas on Russian exploration toward the northwestern part of North America, here presented in English translation, were first published between 1781 and 1783 in the *Neue nordische Beyträge*. They make up one of three authoritative compendiums on which students
BOOK REVIEWS AND BOOK NOTES

of this subject rely. Accordingly, the "significance of the present work," as Mr. Joerg has observed, "lies in the fact that it provides for the first time an English translation of the third near-contemporary compendium on the post-Bering voyages and thus completes the ready accessibility in English of all the main sources on these voyages."

Some Pennsylvanians will be interested for another reason. This book, in a sense, is a continuation of some of the scholarly labors of the distinguished historian, Frank Golder, who in 1898 was graduated from Bucknell University. Mr. Golder's Russian Expansion on the Pacific and his Bering's Voyages are widely known.


Here is a list of broad coverage. The entries are grouped under the following heads: Biography, Dentistry, Diseases, General, Hospitals, Journals, Libraries-Museums, Medical Education, Medical Science and Specialties, Military Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy, Primitive Medicine and Folklore, Professional History, and Public Health and Social Medicine. Moreover, a section of cross-references, gathered under the head of Local History and Societies, will permit the investigator easily to find the entries pertaining to a particular state or province. There are several entries bearing on the history of medicine in Pennsylvania.


CONTRIBUTORS

R. Nelson Hale is a member of the faculty of Academy High School, Erie, Pa. His paper was read at the Erie meeting of the Association.

Harry M. Tinkcom is a member of the faculty of Temple University, Cedarbrook Unit. His article is based on a portion of his book soon to be published by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Hersch L. Zitt is a student at Swarthmore College where his article was written as a research project.
Autobiography of Benjamin Rush

Edited by George W. Corner


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