
Professor Wesley Frank Craven of New York University, a native of North Carolina, has written the first volume of a projected ten-volume history of the South. If his book is typical of the series, the completed work will escape the special pleading that sometimes characterizes regional histories. Mr. Craven has given an objective description of the earliest English colonial enterprises in North America with much detailed information about the organization and vicissitudes of those ventures. Since the terminal date for his volume is 1689, he is primarily concerned with Virginia and Maryland. One chapter sketches the early stages of settlement in the Carolinas.

The most original portions of Mr. Craven's book deal with the history of the Virginia Company and related enterprises, a field in which the author's own research has made him the recognized authority. The analytical process which Mr. Craven has applied to the study of the involved proceedings of the Virginia Company appears in his treatment of later colonial activities. Although the general reader may feel that the amount of detail given to the discussion of these early colonial ventures imposes a tedious burden upon him, the scholar will find this material useful.

Mr. Craven discusses the varied motives which led Englishmen to settle in Virginia and Maryland, and he emphasizes both political and economic causes. Politically, England was eager to claim a portion of the New World as a check to the power of imperial Spain. Economically, she was eager to find a cheap source for commodities which could not be produced in England. According to the economic views of the day, the country could ill afford to pay out hard money for exotic luxuries. Certain products of southern climates—silk, sugar, wine, dates, raisins, etc.—were a drain on the national economy. Although Spain had already seized the desirable regions in the American tropics, England might yet find localities where semi-tropical products could be grown. This motive plus the certain knowledge that Spain had found quantities of gold in the south stimulated England's interest in the West Indies and the more southerly portions of the North American continent.

Although Mr. Craven discusses the theories of imperial expansion which excited England in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, a better presentation of his own capable research, and the use of other recent scholarship on this theme, would have given a clearer picture of the cross-currents
of ideas which profoundly influenced England's attitude toward colonization. Men like Sir William Alexander, Richard Whitbourne, Richard Eburne, and others were writing about ventures to the north, but the theory of colonial expansion which they were developing had much to do with English expansion elsewhere. Indeed, every student of this period should read Eburne's *A Plaine Path-Way To Plantations* (1624), a long-neglected work which argues the case for colonization by government initiative and may indicate a shrewd popular interest in King James' feud at that moment with the Virginia Company.

Mr. Craven's volume closes with a 20-page "Critical Essay on Authorities," which lists many useful items. But since this series promises to be a standard work for a long time to come, its value would be enhanced by a more comprehensive and more analytical bibliography.

*The Southern Colonies in the Seventeenth Century* is a synthesis of careful research and the assimilation of many secondary works. It will be of interest to every student of colonial beginnings as well as to Southerners.

*The Folger Library*  

L. B. WRIGHT

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(Portland, Maine: The Anthoensen Press, 1949, pp. xxi, 427. Frontispiece and 32 plates. [Distributed by Underhill & Green, 3 the Green, Dover, Del. $7.50 regular, $12.00 de luxe.])

When ex-Senator Henry Moore Ridgely died in 1847, his widow banished to the attic of the old Ridgely house on Dover Green twenty-eight bushels of letters and documents from his files, which included family correspondence dating in some instances from the late seventeenth century. Forty years forgotten, these papers passed down, unread, in the family until 1938, when they came under the eye of Mabel Lloyd Ridgely, who arranged for their deposit in the Delaware Archives and from them made a selection for the present book.

Mrs. Ridgely's work is primarily intended for family consumption, and only incidentally for the historian. As a consequence the reviewer is at a loss to know whether the present selection is richer than, poorer than, or fairly representative of the twenty-seven bushels of material still unpublished. The question will soon be partially answered by the publication, underwritten by the Ridgely family, of the first volume of a calendar of the Ridgely papers in the Archives at Dover.

The present work is nonetheless fascinating in itself. The Ridgelys were strategically placed to report on life in Delaware and lower Pennsylvania during the period covered by these letters, roughly 1750-1850; and out of their comings and goings, births and demises, and the multifarious doings of their kin emerges an interesting picture of contemporary social life. Those interested in Pennsylvania history will be especially rewarded by the lively descriptions of Philadelphia society at the end of the eighteenth century penned by Williamina, widow of General John Cadwalader.
The bulk of the book is composed of letters, arranged for the most part chronologically; but the editor, when she comes to two of the more romantic episodes connected with the family, turns storyteller and has recourse to published materials to piece out her tale. The first of these episodes describes how the wife of the naval hero, Jacob Jones, sickened and died during her husband's captivity with Bainbridge at Tripoli. The second is the romance of General Anthony Wayne and Mary Vining, a famous belle of Revolutionary times whose papers unfortunately have not come down.

Included in the handsomely-done volume are a number of equally handsome photographs, helpful charts of the Moore and Ridgely families, a chronological list of events of interest alluded to in the letters, and a glossary of eighteenth-century terms which contains some which have not changed their meanings since colonial times and omits others which are totally unfamiliar.

Department of the Air Force, Thomas J. Mayock
Washington, D. C.


This detailed chronology of the life and work of Peter Harrison supplies for the first time the necessary data for an interpretation of the character and achievement of America's most important artistic architect in the years between 1747 and 1775. Every shred of evidence about Harrison, together with much background, has been huddled together. The result is neither a biography nor an interpretation; rather, there is a mass of information of more value to a social historian than to a student of architecture.

Peter Harrison, born in England in 1716 into a Quaker family, came to Newport, R. I., in 1739 as a seaman on a voyage with his brother Joseph, became a captain of a sailing vessel, entered business with Joseph, married well into a Newport family, settled on a farm near Newport where his home contained a large library, and ended his days as Collector of the Port of New Haven eleven days after the skirmish at Lexington. A self-made scholarly aristocrat and sensitive artist, he combined successfully the arts of trade, agriculture, and architecture.

His architectural designs, like those of Jefferson some years later, grew out of a gentleman's hobby. He designed King's Chapel in Boston, Christ's Church in Cambridge, and the Redwood Library, the Brick Market, and the Synagogue in Newport. Conjectural evidence is given to show that he may have drawn the plans for St. Michael's in Charleston, S. C. Each of these designs is based upon drawings included in books on architecture in Harrison's library, but there are original touches which give the finished buildings high artistic tastefulness and functional appropriateness. He followed the Palladian style, introduced by Inigo Jones into England in the seventeenth century and popularized by the Earl of Burlington in the eighteenth century.

Mr. Bridenbaugh strains his evidence in spots in an effort to give drama
to Harrison's shift to Episcopalianism. Eleazar Wheelock's letter inviting an architectural design for Dartmouth College hardly seems brash, anti-Episcopalian, or phrased to bring a refusal. Too little comparison with other notable eighteenth-century American buildings is given, and too little insight into Harrison's character and temperament is supplied. The architect, whose designs possessed artistic distinction and clarity, as well as the man, is almost buried under a mass of rather unimaginatively treated peripheral data.

A frontispiece and forty other pictures form "an integral and indispensable part of this book." Four appendices contain the Harrison family tree and an inventory of the estate of Peter Harrison. For convenience the books on architecture and the books on other topics are printed as separate lists.

The University of Florida

Harry R. Warfel


The Itinerarium of Dr. Alexander Hamilton as edited by Dr. Carl Bridenbaugh is a noteworthy contribution to the literature of American history. In rich and significant detail the journal describes colonial life along a route followed in 1744 from Annapolis northeastward to Albany and to York, Maine, and thence homeward. Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and other large centers are described in illuminating fashion. With an effective pen the author gives his impressions of vivid personalities, of hostilities against the French, of the habits of the people, of the Great Awakening, and of the mercantile aristocracy. In the descriptions which the Itinerarium presents of agricultural pursuits, shipping, taverns, recreational habits, architecture, and religious concerns, the reader can detect the potential unities which were destined to create a nation of Americans.

As one reads Dr. Hamilton's travel account, one becomes increasingly friendly toward and sympathetic with its author. There is scarcely a page that does not reveal a golden sense of humor or a capacity for incisive wit. A latitudinarian in religion, he frequently made sharply hostile, prejudiced remarks about the apostles of Whitefield, the Moravians, and the Congregationalists who were erroneously referred to as Presbyterians. Only in religion did Dr. Hamilton reveal strong bias. In all else he personified the well-balanced man of the Age of Reason. He was conscious of social rank, yet he despised social pretension. A lover of good conversation, he yet disliked disputation. Sensitive to the attraction of the fair sex, Dr. Hamilton was ever the courteous gentleman. His interest in art, good literature, high professional standards, and learning mark the author of the Itinerarium as among the many civilized Americans of the pre-Revolutionary era.

The editing of Dr. Hamilton's journal is a superlative piece of work. A well-written introduction presents information about Hamilton, touches upon the social scene through which the traveler moved, and analyzes the history
of the manuscript of the *Itinerarium*. In his preparation of the notes which explain and elaborate the data of the printed manuscript Dr. Bridenbaugh has spared no pains. Although the exact historian in a particular field, such as that of social classes, might quibble here and there, the editor in both the introduction and the notes has met with great success in so presenting the *Itinerarium* that the reader derives maximum enjoyment and enlightenment. Two clearly marked, colored maps, one in the front and the other in the back of the book, enable the reader to trace the journey in detail. The original manuscript has been scrupulously followed except that modern rules of paragraphing, punctuation, and capitalization have been used.

_Carnegie Institute of Technology_  
_Norman H. Dawes_


This book consists of five lectures delivered at the University of Pennsylvania as the inaugural series of lectures to be given annually in honor of Benjamin Franklin. As might be expected from the group of eminent scholars who delivered them, the lectures here collected into book form are of a high order.

Dixon Wecter, of the Huntington Library, discusses "The Contemporary Scene," dealing with American social institutions. He finds that American society today differs from that of yesterday because today there is more interdependence, as revealed by the rise of cities, by an increasing demand for federal intervention, and by developments indicating the coming of the welfare state. The place of woman has undergone a marked change, as has that of labor, and racial tolerance has made some progress. Among the churches sectarian jealousy has decreased, and there is a growing tendency toward mergers and interchurch cooperation.

F. O. Matthiessen, Professor of History and Literature at Harvard, has as his theme "The Pattern of Literature." According to him, the most vital tradition in American literature has been the "unimpeached flow" of the literature of protest. Until the nineteen-thirties this literature was concerned chiefly with the social aspects of American life, but has since shifted to include the political and economic aspects as well. He deplores the fact that there have been no significant novels of social protest since 1940, but consoles himself by the achievement in poetry, since the poets have cultivated the critical spirit and are bringing it to bear increasingly upon present-day problems.

The third lecture of the series, entitled "Science and Humanity," was delivered by President Detlev W. Bronk of Johns Hopkins University. He holds that formerly the individualist type of scientific research prevailed, but nowadays there is a demand for large-scale scientific organizations. Modern scientific endeavor must be organized to provide "the combination of human skills necessary for diversified experimental tasks." The pattern of science has been greatly changed by the increase in the financial support of research coming from government, from corporations, and from wealthy
individuals. The universities are responsible for the basic research of the scientists, and the corporations and the government for its more practical applications.

Brand Blanshard, Professor of Philosophy at Yale, under the title of "The Heritage of Idealism," discusses the changing patterns of American philosophy. He asserts that at the turn of the century idealism was everywhere in the ascendant in this country, but since then the main developments have come as reactions against idealism. George Santayana led the revolt of the naturalists, and John Dewey that of the pragmatists. Professor Blanshard pronounces pragmatism to be "the only important original philosophy that has appeared on American soil," and Dewey the most considerable figure in the history of American academic philosophy. Nevertheless, idealism has found a new champion in Alfred North Whitehead, and is by no means dead.

"New Forms for Old Faith" is the subject discussed by George F. Thomas, Professor of Religion at Princeton. When the century began, fundamentalism, holding firmly to the doctrines of Christianity as set forth in the New Testament, was in the ascendant; but, as the century advanced, modernism, denying most of these doctrines and relying upon rationalism, developed and had quite a vogue. In the last two decades, however, a reaction against modernism has set in in the form of a movement known as neo-orthodoxy. The new movement, led by Professor Reinhold Niebuhr of Union Theological Seminary, accepts the essential doctrines of the fundamentalists, while discarding their more extreme views as untenable. This school of religious thought has gained wide influence and appears to be displacing modernism as the vogue in American theology.

This is a significant and stimulating book, and will well repay a careful reading.

State College, Pa.

Wayland F. Dunaway


This study of the Susquehanna River and its watershed is the work of a teacher of geology and geography at Muhlenberg College. Described as a "source book for future historians," it is organized in such a way that each chapter tries to pull together the strands of one topic. Sixteen of the eighteen chapters deal with the following themes: geologist's river (the best in the volume), Indian's river, trader's river, missionary's river, soldier's river, refugee's river, boatman's river, lumberman's river, anthracite's river, rebel's river, politician's river, culture's river, New York's river (two parts), and Maryland's river. This method of organization entails much repetition. Many phases of the river's story are either untouched entirely or else are slighted. There is little about the Juniata branch, the colleges in the valley, Pine Creek and its Grand Canyon, and many other themes. Major emphasis is placed upon the 1600's and 1700's, with the story petering out in the 1800's. The modern phase—busy cities, railroads, highways, and so forth—is hardly mentioned.
It is easy for an overzealous or unsympathetic reviewer, who probably could not write a book half as good, to tear an author’s efforts to pieces. With that cautionary fact in mind, I must in all candor say that The Long Crooked River does not come up to expectations; in fact, it is a poor answer to the widespread demand for a study which would interpret the Susquehanna River to the American public. If anyone is doing a Susquehanna volume for The Rivers of America Series, he need not worry. The field is still open.

Carelessness may be observed in the maps, as drawn by the author. Mahantango Creek seems to be confused with Mahanoy Creek, and “Beisel’s” cloisters are placed at “Epharta.” One map has Penn’s Creek emptying into the Susquehanna about half way between Selinsgrove and Blue Hill; on another, it enters—God save the mark!—the West Branch just south of Lewisburg.

On the credit side, it can be said that some parts of the work are interesting and that the treatise may find readers among the general public and high school students. I wish I could give a more favorable verdict, but there is no use in hiding the truth. The book is sloppily done and fails by a wide margin to do justice to its subject.

Susquehanna University

WILLIAM A. RUSS, JR.


Friar Antonio de Montesinos shocked the best people of Santo Domingo in 1511 by denouncing as mortal sin their cruel and tyrannical treatment of the Indians. Preaching that Spaniards who selfishly oppressed innocent people could no more be saved than the Moors or Turks, he initiated a hundred-year struggle to give justice to the noble savages.

The Spanish kings, eager to discharge honorably their temporal and spiritual responsibilities, passed many laws to protect the Indians. By a law of 1513 all conquistadores had to read to the Indians the Requirement that they acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope and Ferdinand and that they permit the Christian faith to be preached to them on penalty of being subjugated. In practice the manifesto was sometimes read to empty huts, deserted villages, or non-comprehending natives as a prelude to battle.

Social experiments were conducted by order of the crown to determine how the Indians should be treated. These were to answer four questions raised by reformers such as Bartolomé de Las Casas: Could Indians learn to live in freedom like Christian Spaniards? Could the New World be colonized peacefully with Spanish farmers and the Indians thus be saved from peonage? Could the Christian faith be preached to Indians by peaceful means alone? Should the encomienda system which commandeered Indian labor and thus invalidated the king’s just title to the land be abolished? The evidence collected was almost entirely negative. Although the experiments today appear as “tragic comedies enacted on doomed little islands around which the ocean of the conquest boiled and thundered until it overwhelmed them”
it is nevertheless important for us to know that a few loyal Spaniards spent their lives trying to prove that the conquest of the New World could be achieved without trampling on the rights of defenseless natives. During the second half of the sixteenth century, arguments arose as to what constituted a "just" war and a "just" title of Spain to the Americas and the Philippines.

This study won for its author the Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fellowship for 1947. It is a scholarly synthesis, combining what was already known of the subject with new knowledge gained by the author's careful study of manuscript materials. Despite the fact that topical treatment has made repetitions inevitable, the work as a whole is attractively written. As a study of the history and influence of ideas, both European and American historians will find it worthwhile.

The conclusion glorifies those Spaniards who believed that just methods should prevail in the difficult field of human relations; the introduction points out that the war of words resulted in no fundamental change in the Spanish colonial policy. The author presents his data with so much candor and objectivity that some readers may feel justified in rejecting his thesis that the Spanish conquest of America was one of the greatest attempts the world has seen to make Christian precepts prevail. It seems indisputable that the "black legend" concerning Spanish cruelty in America was propagated by idealists like Montesinos and Las Casas purely for purposes of reform.

William H. Gray


This book is not a history, and the author thus warns his readers in the first paragraph of his introduction. He says that the scholarly approach is deliberately avoided, and he proceeds accordingly.

The volume is made up of two principal ingredients. The first consists of selected excerpts taken from eye-witness accounts of some twenty-odd participants who served with the naval forces during the Civil War. Most of the authors saw service on the "Western Waters." In several places the accounts of individuals who fought on opposite sides have been intermingled in such a way that they give a very interesting illustration of just how original sources can differ when describing the same incident. In practically all instances the author's selections have been good.

The second ingredient represents the original work of the author. The first chapter is an interesting essay on the general subject of naval warfare during the middle of the nineteenth century, especially as it is related to the United States and the Civil War. This includes some material on the origins of the Mississippi Squadron. The last chapter gives a few conclusions and attempts to integrate all other fields of naval operations during the conflict. The most important contributions are the pages which introduce the eye-witness accounts, or which tie them together. In many places the narrative
supplied by the author continues for a dozen or more pages. Much of this is accurate and very well done.

Some rather serious errors are discernible in the volume. Neglect to mention some of the most valuable contributions of the Federal Navy and of northern industry is unfortunate. The two classes of iron monitors that were built along the Ohio and upper Mississippi Rivers are not mentioned. Not all of these were completed in time to participate in the war, but many of them made important contributions, especially in the fighting around Mobile. Two of them are mentioned by name only in this connection. James B. Eads has been given tacit credit for having created much of the Mississippi Squadron. He did build many of the later vessels, in addition to the original seven “turtles,” but he was by no means the only naval contractor in the West. Little is said about the creation of the great fleet of “tinclads” or about their important work in combating the efforts of General Morgan and the other Confederate cavalry raiders. Similarly the strenuous efforts required to organize the industry and the transport system of the northern areas west of the Alleghenies for building and maintaining such a naval force have been casually treated.

Errors of fact are also discernible in the volume. In contrast to the author’s view, most of the projectiles fired from rifled cannon during the Civil War were fitted with lead “skirts” around their cases. The force of the explosion spread these and forced them tightly into the riflings or ridges inside the barrel. The author states also that all but seven of the vessels used on the Western Waters were makeshift conversions. At least two groups of iron monitors, one comprising six vessels and the other comprising seven, were designed after the war began and were built especially for service in these waters. Several other vessels were completely rebuilt, and in no way resembled the originals. In many cases only the old hull was used. Another illustration of factual error is the statement that Mr. Eads built the seven original iron vessels within the 100-day limit specified in the contract. More than 100 days had passed before the first one of this group had been launched, and the last one was not ready for action until more than twice the allotted time had passed. The Ellet family accomplished a very remarkable feat in producing their “ram fleet” in a record time of less than two months. The prominent part played by James B. Eads was due in no small measure to his complete acceptance by the Lincoln Administration.

The book contains many admirable illustrations. Most of these have been selected from the national repositories and official records of the war. There is no index, but in other respects the technical features of the volume are considerably above average.

The most important contribution of this work is the presentation of some of the better contemporary accounts of the naval war in the West in an easily accessible and semi-popular form. Like many other aspects of our great Civil War, these events have been consistently overshadowed by the undue emphasis placed upon the struggles of each side to take the capital of the other. This volume should help to correct the imbalance.

_The University of Pittsburgh_  
Theo. R. Parker

The present volume, as the author explains, is not a history of legal philosophy; it concerns itself solely with "the legal systems put forward by philosophers from Plato to Hegel." Philosophers' discussions of law are treated whether or not they confine themselves to the philosophy of law, and studies of legal philosophy by men who were not philosophers are generally excluded—although a chapter on Cicero managed to get through the bars. This principle of selection explains such otherwise startling omissions as that of Montesquieu. Presumably it must also account for the failure to include Bentham. Perhaps it is because of this approach that the distinction between ethical and juristic questions, between philosophical and analytical jurisprudence, is frequently blurred, if not completely obscured.

Except for an introductory chapter on "Philosophy as Jurisprudence" and a concluding one on "Jurisprudence as Philosophy," each of the other chapters deals with a single philosopher. The discussions are scholarly and the analyses acute. They contain much that will interest and enlighten the student of history, or of philosophy, or of political theory, as well as the student of jurisprudence.

There are to be sure certain statements to which one must take exception. In his discussion of Kant on the right of revolution, Professor Cairns appears to confuse ethical rights and legal rights. When Kant holds that it would be self-contradictory for a constitution to provide for a right of revolution, he is speaking in legal terms. In these terms, he is right—none the less so because some of the early state constitutions, including that of Pennsylvania, expressly recognized the right of revolution. Let one consider the question of how a right to revolt against the legal authorities could be made legally operative! Belatedly recognizing this difficulty, Cairns shifts to the ethical plane and declares that the only possible argument for denying the right of revolution would be that the existing legal order embodies absolute perfection. On the contrary, it is entirely legitimate to argue that, regardless of the contents of a constitution otherwise, if it provides a suitable amending procedure, there is no right to revolt.

The author's desire to make the point that the philosophy of law went full circle from realism (Plato) through nominalism (Hobbes) back to realism (Hegel) led him at one place to misstate Hobbes's position. Speaking of that philosopher, he declares that "He held that man makes and constitutes the truth of the first principles on which our reasoning depends" (p. 548). In the passage cited, however, Hobbes is using the phrase "first principles of our ratiocination" to apply to definitions. Not all truth is relative for Hobbes. On the contrary, he believes that it was an undeniable fact that men, "of a necessity of nature," sought to avoid evil and especially death; and from this fact he believed it possible, by reason, to deduce a whole series of natural laws, as Cairns himself points out elsewhere in the volume.

These criticisms are minor. The volume as a whole is a valuable addition to the literature of its subject. In the reviewer's opinion, it would have been even more valuable if the author had used some such frame of reference as
that set forth in his concluding chapter (pp. 561-562) as a basis for the selection, ordering, and analysis of the materials in each of the chapters which make up the body of the book. This procedure would have been of great assistance in enabling the reader to see how each system was related to the others, and what progress was to be noted from one philosopher to the next.

Swarthmore College

J. RONALD PENNOCK


This book is concerned with a subject about which there is need of enlightenment. Most persons—including those who have some knowledge of American history—associate the word Grange only with an agrarian "uprising" in the prairie states of the Middle West, an uprising directed primarily against railroads. They have heard something of Granger laws and of Granger court cases, but they appear to have learned little or nothing about Grangerism in its broader aspects. Few persons, one may safely say, know that the Granger "uprising" in the West had eastern backgrounds, as Professor Frederick Merk has recently shown ("Eastern Antecedents of the Grangers," Agricultural History, January, 1949). But the history of the Grange is much more than the history of an uprising; it is the history for more than seventy-five years of the use by American farmers of the principle of voluntary association for improving the lot of American rural folk. That principle was widely applied in America during the nineteenth century for the attainment of religious, social, economic, and political ends. Even as early as the beginning of the 1830's the eagerness of Americans to form voluntary societies impressed one of the keenest of European observers of America, the talented young Frenchman Alexis de Tocqueville. The Grange appeared rather late—a few years after the Civil War; but, at least in principle, it was no novelty. It was, and is, a society—local, state, and national—for the amelioration of American rural life. Pennsylvania early became, and has continued to be, an important Grange state.

The significance of the Granger movement in the Keystone State will be readily apparent to anyone who takes the time to read the recently published History of the Pennsylvania State Grange. The author of this book, Fred Brenckman, knows well the subject on which he has written. A native of Pennsylvania, he was born and reared on a farm in Carbon County. He has been a member of the Grange since he was twenty-two. From 1918 through 1926 he was secretary of the Pennsylvania State Grange, as well as associate editor, and then editor, of the Pennsylvania Grange News. On January 1, 1927, he was appointed representative in Washington of the National Grange, a position which he held until 1945. He is now an agricultural and economic consultant in Washington, and the National Grange is one of his clients.

From the original records of the Grange and from his own papers Mr. Brenckman has largely derived the materials for this book. The work is divided into two parts. Part I, consisting of thirteen chapters, opens with a brief account of the National Grange. The second chapter tells of the forma-
tion of the Pennsylvania State Grange in Reading on September 18, 1873. Each of the remaining eleven chapters is concerned with the administration of a Master, beginning with that of D. B. Mauger and ending with that of W. Sharp Fullerton. Part II summarizes in fifteen chapters the most important movements and enterprises with which the Pennsylvania State Grange has concerned itself. It also contains a collection of biographical sketches of persons who have served the organization well. Of the interesting subjects treated in Part II the most significant no doubt are the pure food crusade, women's special activities, conservation and forestry, rural electrification, rural medical care, and education. It will no doubt be a pleasant surprise to many Pennsylvanians to learn that an imposing dormitory for women at the Pennsylvania State College—Grange Memorial Dormitory—was built with money contributed by members of the Grange in Pennsylvania.

Everyone interested in Pennsylvania history should read this book. By so doing he will get a new insight into the history of the Keystone State. He will learn, among other things, that agriculture in its several branches is still an important part of the economy of Pennsylvania. The book is well printed, adequately illustrated, and attractively bound. The style is what it should be: clear and to the point. There are no involved or obscure passages in the book. The author has accomplished his purpose: he has written a readable and an informing book. It should have an especial appeal to members of the Grange and to all students of rural life.

Bucknell University

J. ORIN OLIPHANT


Lincoln as a captain of militia in the Black Hawk War is portrayed with strength in a short novel that covers a few months of 1832 while the last Indian struggle east of the Mississippi took place. The Sauk and the Fox repudiated their treaty with the American government and, under Black Sparrow Hawk, recrossed the forbidden Mississippi to re-settle in their lost village on the Rock River, a tributary that flows through the northern part of Illinois.

This only military experience in the life of Lincoln is coupled with a local legend to the effect that Lincoln and Lieutenant Jefferson Davis were soldiers together in this war and came to know each other well.

The present reviewer recommends to the reader the third, fourth, and fifth chapters especially for their beauty of narrative style; and also the nineteenth and twentieth chapters, which end the book. These parts rise at times to the height of genuine poetry and are definitely inspired. The author can be justly proud of them.

Dr. Ryan is not exactly a successful novelist in this story. Its chief weakness as a novel lies in the fact that it is predominantly expository, with too many speeches, explanations, and synopses of action; it fails to develop according to the principles of dramatic struggle, which is the basis of the art
and technique of fiction. For example, the first indication of any physical and dramatic action occurs with the Rushville fight on page 83, and this has no direct bearing on the Black Hawk War.

Other weaknesses include the use of too much hindsight, whereby Dr. Ryan has too many people saying too many wise things to Lincoln about his future. Also, through a paucity of devices, the author relies too much upon a wrestling match or a speech to fill up gaps in the story. The dialogue is at times rather stilted. Fictionally, Black Hawk steals the story from Lincoln.

The portrait of Lincoln himself, although quite passive, is sympathetic and a competent characterization, worth adding to the growing legend surrounding the great president.

Susquehanna University

ARTHUR HERMAN WILSON


The friendly reception given the three pamphlets on Pennsylvania history (Pennsylvania History Studies) which the Pennsylvania Historical Association brought out as an experiment may have marked the beginning of a successful effort to popularize the history of the Keystone State. However that may be, another such pamphlet, written by Professor Robert Fortenbaugh, has lately been published by The Bookmart, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Though a private venture, this pamphlet might well have been the fourth one of the Pennsylvania History Series. Persons who have acquired copies of the three pamphlets of that series will certainly want to get a copy of Dr. Fortenbaugh's recently published booklet.

Lincoln and Gettysburg is a concise study of events which reached their climax in the utterance by a President of the United States of a "few appropriate remarks" which he had been invited to make at memorial exercises held in Gettysburg on November 19, 1863. The invitation to Abraham Lincoln to participate in the dedication of the Gettysburg Cemetery was an afterthought. After the President had unexpectedly accepted a perfunctory invitation to be present at the ceremonies, he could not be ignored. Consequently, David Wills, acting as agent for Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania, invited him formally to "set apart" the cemetery by a "few appropriate remarks." In an accompanying note inviting Lincoln to be his guest in Gettysburg, Mr. Wills patronizingly expressed the hope that the President would feel it his "duty to lay aside pressing business for a day" to come to Gettysburg. Ironically, David Wills has achieved a measure of immortality, for a part of his letter of invitation is inscribed with Lincoln's Gettysburg Address on a monument now standing in the Gettysburg National Cemetery. Nevertheless, it is not Wills' letter but Lincoln's "few appropriate remarks" that the world will much note and long remember.

Dr. Fortenbaugh's study is in two parts. The first part is a narrative of events and the second part is a collection of pertinent documents, among which are several versions of the Gettysburg Address. The pamphlet is rather well illustrated. On page 38 David Wills' letter of invitation to Lin-
coln is reproduced in facsimile. On the cover is reproduced, in Lincoln's handwriting, the manuscript from which the President delivered his address on November 19, 1863. Superimposed, on the front cover, is a reproduction of a photograph of Lincoln taken four days before the ceremonies in Gettysburg.

For most persons this pamphlet will provide an adequate history of Lincoln's visit to Gettysburg. Those who desire a more detailed account of this episode will find a select bibliography on page 30.


This facsimile reproduction of Silliman's famous report was brought out by Dr. Paul H. Giddens, Professor of History in Allegheny College, on the occasion of the ninetieth anniversary of the founding of the petroleum industry in the United States. In his two-page introduction Dr. Giddens, who speaks as an authority on this subject, calls this report "a notable document in the history of the petroleum industry." For the cover of his pamphlet he chose this significant title: The First Scientific Analysis of Petroleum: A Chemical Classic that Touched Off an Industry." Dr. Giddens does not know how many copies of Silliman's report were originally printed, but he does say that this report is today "a rare item of Americana." A portrait of Professor Silliman, used by permission of Yale University, appears as the frontispiece of the pamphlet.

Collectors and others who wish to obtain copies of this pamphlet should send their orders, accompanied by check or money order, to Dr. Paul H. Giddens, Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.

"It's a Date." By Samuel G. Barton. Reprinted from the Scientific Monthly, LXV (November, 1947), 408-414. [Flower Astronomical Observatory, University of Pennsylvania, Reprint No. 71.]


Journal of Calendar Reform. (New York: World Calendar Association, Inc., Second Quarter, 1949.)

Two specialized "calendar" studies, the titles of which appear above, should be helpful to more than one person who has been harassed by the shortcomings of both the Julian and the Gregorian calendars, and by the expressions "Old Style" and "New Style." These studies are the work of Dr. Samuel G. Barton, Professor of Astronomy in the University of Pennsylvania. His article on the Quaker calendar should have major interest for every student of Pennsylvania history.

In a broader sense Dr. Barton's studies are significant because they no doubt will help to stimulate interest in the campaign now being carried on
by the World Calendar Association to get its proposed "World Calendar" in operation by the beginning of the year 1951. A bill (S. 1415) to make the "World Calendar" the official calendar of the United States, beginning December 31, 1950, was introduced into the United States Senate in March, 1949, by Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee.

The proposed "World Calendar" provides for four quarters of 91 days each. Each quarter begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday. Each year begins on Sunday, January 1. Worldsday (a world holiday) follows December 30 each year, and Leapyear Day (also a world holiday) follows June 30 in leap years.


Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Board of Investigation and Research Transportation. Compiled by Leo Pascal. [Preliminary Inventory No. 19, Publication 49-21.] (Washington: The National Archives, 1949, Pp. 12.)


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