
The appearance of this first volume of the Jefferson Papers is an event of major importance in the history of American history. Indispensable to the student, challenging to the thinker, desirable for the general reader, this is an epoch-making book. Jefferson lived alertly, sensitively, at the heart of Western thought, science, politics, and culture, for more than sixty years. He was, and remains, one of the greatest Americans, an expanded mind, a citizen of the world. We enrich ourselves by every knowledge of him.

No editorial adventure in our time has been so carefully undertaken, so thoughtfully conceived, so ably executed. This volume is a textbook, teaching by precept and example how to edit historical manuscripts. The restrained elegance of the dust jacket, the handsome stamping of the spine, the "Monticello" type designed for this series, the make-up, the apparatus of the book, the illustrations, all reveal the years of thought and labor, the patient concern for every detail, the brilliance of the editor and his two collaborators, the happy excitement permeating "the Enterprise at Princeton."

Mr. Boyd's "A General View of the Work" describes the intent and the scope of the collection: to reveal Jefferson always purposefully impelled through "versatile inquiry and selfless industry" to explore man's capacity for self-government. The editorial task in all its difficulties is fully explained, the whole series of fifty volumes outlined, the history of the project sketched. There follows an exposition of editorial method, full of the difficulties that confront editors, and full of solutions, too. The ingenious plan of operation, the decisions made on issues of presentation, the editorial interpolations, are explained so fully that the reader will share the preoccupation of the editors with their exacting yet somehow dramatic tasks.

This first volume takes Jefferson through his thirty-third year, through the year of Independence. It commences with letters of a merry young man to his schoolmates and ends with the same young man remaking the government of Virginia. In these years Jefferson settles in the West, builds Monticello, acquires a library, practices law, enters politics, and marries Mrs. Skelton. His first state paper comes in 1769, an answer to the governor's speech. He draws his first bill, on the keeping of roads and bridges. He is commissioned a lieutenant in the Virginia militia, and surveyor of Albemarle County. He purchases a "Forte-piano," plays the violin, brings scire facias, prays certiorari, renders the Rivanna River navigable. And then
abruptly, almost without preparation, the materials plunge us into the midst of the revolutionary movement, in May, 1774. The transition is very sudden; we realize there are events and feelings that the materials do not tell. "A great deal of the knowledge of things is not on paper but only within ourselves," Jefferson once wrote.

Now Mr. Boyd is the most skillful and experienced editor of documents we have. He conceives his task broadly, expanding the Jefferson canon to include documents public or private, whether written by Jefferson or not, that are necessary to a complete understanding of the material. Thus the whole series of public papers of the revolution in Virginia, 1774, is for the first time brought together in one sequence, to provide the setting for Jefferson's *Summary View*. All known states of the *Declaration of the Causes of Taking up Arms*, 1775, are given, with full explanatory notes and comments. Jefferson's three drafts, Mason's plan, the two committee states, and the final form of the Virginia constitution of 1776 are placed together in extenso; the whole history of the five stages of the Declaration of Independence is displayed (with a new addition since Mr. Boyd's earlier book). Fresh and quite extraordinary documents are given on Jefferson's struggle for religious freedom in Virginia (pp. 525-555). And the materials of the months October-December, 1776 (pp. 558-658), when Jefferson embarked on "one of the most far-reaching legislative reforms ever undertaken by a single person," deepen and expand our concept of what the American Revolution was.

In these last hundred pages Jefferson writes on naturalization of foreigners, on encouragement of immigrants, on abolition of entail, and on the revision of the laws; he contends against the land speculators in the western valleys of Virginia and fights for the right of people to determine where and when courts should be held. He seeks to end eastern control of the state and to express in brick and mortar the political ideals he has formulated. Most important of all, he launches a program of creative reforms in the court system—judicial reforms brought into one single view for the first time since Jefferson by Mr. Boyd's imaginative editing.

Much could be said in reviewing all this abundant material with its rich notes and expansive explanations. Certainly one inescapable conclusion is that Jefferson's democracy was far deeper, more fundamental, more purposeful, than historians have ever perceived before. Anti-democratic tracts, such as *The Federalist*, were opposing no vague theory, but a sturdy and articulated program, well-known and fully formulated. But such observations are premature. The most important thing to be said of Volume One is that the editor and his associates reveal a just and proportionate sense of their own rôle in this American Historical Project Number One. With balanced judgment, immense learning, and fine sensitivity to the issues of Jefferson's day, and with piercing critical insight, they have presented their most important material. Had Thomas Jefferson died on December 31, 1776, at the age of thirty-three years and eight months, he would still remain the founder of a world movement in the human spirit.

This volume is dedicated to Adolph S. Ochs, whose heirs contributed the
support necessary to publish the whole work. At various places throughout Jefferson's writings I found myself thinking of Dr. Ochs. The encouragement to Europeans to come to America, the abolition of religious oaths for citizenship, freedom of religion, freedom of the press—these were the developments that made possible a career like Dr. Ochs.' His achievements, in turn, helped to make it possible to have an America in 1950 that can still prize the ideals of Thomas Jefferson. In the spirit of the two men is the best of our culture and of our age.

Philadelphia

J. H. Powell


Charles Brockden Brown, as every sophomore student of American literature knows, was "the father of the American novel" and "the first professional man of letters in the United States." But how much more does either the sophomore or his instructor know about him? Notwithstanding his historical importance, Brown has always been a shadowy figure, only dimly perceived through the pages of the inaccurate and inadequate biography published by his friend William Dunlap in 1815. One wishes it were possible to say that this new biography dispels the clouds and illuminates the dark places of Brown's personality and career.

That this is unhappily not the case is the fault not so much of Mr. Warfel, who labors manfully to bring him to life, as of Brown himself, who seems to have conducted himself with a view to baffling and frustrating his future biographers. Mr. Warfel has managed to uncover a few hitherto unknown Brown letters but, like those already known, and like his novels, these are so stilted and melodramatic as to tell us very little about the person who wrote them. Driven to desperate straits to find means of animating his subject, Mr. Warfel has resorted to the device of quoting passages from the novels as autobiography. Since he or his publisher has made the (now all too frequent) decision not to include footnotes, it is sometimes hard to tell whether he is quoting an actual letter of Brown or the words of the fictitious narrator of one of his tales. This dubious procedure does not help much in elucidating the biographical mysteries.

Not least among the mysteries of Brown's life is the extraordinary fecundity which marked the year from September, 1798, to September, 1799. This was the period that saw the publication of Wieland, Ormond, Arthur Mervyn (Part I), and Edgar Huntly, not to mention the serialization of "The Memoirs of Stephen Calvert." After this burst of creative activity, his work as a novelist was anticlimactic: two flat romances, Clara Howard and Jane Talbot, and then silence. How is one to account for this brief season of creativity and its sequel of imaginative impotence? One looks in vain in this new biography for facts or even speculation to explain this mystery.

The book does contain a full, connected account of Brown's literary production and useful summaries of the plots of his novels. Mr. Warfel puts his
finger accurately, one feels, upon Brown's weakness as a writer of fiction: "... Brown was always a moralist, examining life for its meaning to humanity. He extracted generalizations from experience as a bee sucks nectar from a flower" (p. 153). It is harder to agree with the description of Brown as a "perfecter of tight fictional plots" (p. 92) or with the observation that Brown's sentences were like "bullets speeding directly to their mark" (p. 94). Nor can this reviewer share the author's admiration for Brown as a coiner of aphorisms.

In some respects Brown the journalist and pamphleteer (to whom Warfel devotes three chapters) is a more interesting writer than Brown the novelist. As editor of The Monthly Magazine (1799-1800), Brown was an ardent cultural nationalist: indeed, he is more impressive when talking about the need for a national literature than when trying to produce it. As a writer of anti-Jeffersonian pamphlets he takes his place among the early exponents of manifest destiny. In his treatment of these activities Mr. Warfel gives us some useful insights into the intellectual life of the early American republic.

The founders of national literature—the Homers, the Caedmons, and the Cynewulfs—are commonly half-legendary individuals, lost in the mists of antiquity. Thus it is at least appropriate (though annoying) that the "father" of American literature, who flourished a bare century and a half ago, should remain, in spite of all his biographer's efforts, an indistinct, almost mythical figure.

Swarthmore College

FREDERICK B. TOLLES


Before settling down in comfort to read The American Mind, one would do well to consider carefully both the title and the preface of this book. The author did not purpose to write a full-length history of the American mind, as the short title of the book seems to imply; on the contrary, he endeavored, like Ralph Barton Perry in another recent book, to distinguish those aspects of American thought, character, and conduct that are "characteristically American." Moreover, Mr. Commager has been concerned only with the last sixty years. The real title of his book, therefore, is the sub-title: An Interpretation of American Thought and Character Since the 1880's; and he regrets (perhaps feeling that our own Greekless era is somewhat out of joint) that he could not call his book a Prolegomenon. Such, then, was the task Mr. Commager set for himself; and, at the outset, he confessed that he is a disciple of the late Vernon Louis Parrington, a compliment which, I think, would have greatly pleased Professor Parrington.

After reading with some care The American Mind one might wish to suggest, with no thought of being impudent, a different title for the book, viz., The American Mind Since the 1880's: An Essay in Praise of Pragmatism. This, of course, would be an exaggeration, but it would not, I think, misrepresent the state of mind that Mr. Commager brought to his task.
Whatever one may think of pragmatism, few careful readers of this book will deny that the author’s choice of a portrait of William James for a frontispiece was an appropriate one.

The point of departure for *The American Mind* is the postulate that “the decade of the nineties is the watershed of American history.” Then it was, the author affirms, that Americans were being confronted for the first time with the need for an unprecedented adjustment—a need that their long and rich experience of rapid adjustment to changing environmental conditions had ill-equipped them to make; in brief, Americans were facing, in the closing years of the nineteenth century, a devastating “challenge to their philosophical assumptions.” Thus for them the twentieth century began with the decade of the eighteen-nineties. The sixty years between 1890 and 1950, Mr. Commager affirms, had “an unequivocal unity”; and his book provides considerable evidence to support this assertion.

The author begins his study with a discerning chapter analyzing and evaluating the “nineteenth-century American,” and he concludes it with a somewhat less perceptive chapter analyzing and evaluating the “twentieth-century American.” Thus the purpose of the intervening chapters would be obvious even though the word *transition* did not appear in more than one of the chapter titles. Some of these chapters are better than others; those dealing with Lester F. Ward and with Roscoe Pound and Mr. Justice Holmes are, I think, superb. The chapters on literature (a subject of which the author has much knowledge) are also excellent; those dealing with journalism and with religion are, I think, less illuminating. Every chapter of the book, however, is well worth reading, not only because it is charmingly written but also because it is provocative of thought. Mr. Commager is a stimulating writer even when he happens to be not quite right.

One who reads this book carefully is almost certain to be impressed by the difference between the first chapter and the last. Whereas the first chapter is informed by the spirit of confidence, the last is redolent of the spirit of caution. One lays down the book still uncertain as to what sixty years of “transition” have done to Americans who are living in 1950. “In a general way,” he is told, “it could be said that the two generations after 1890 witnessed a transition from certainty to uncertainty, from faith to doubt, from security to insecurity, from seeming order to ostentatious disorder.” Yet the reader is warned to accept this statement as a “loose” generalization. He is told also that, at least in theory, “absolutism was abandoned in every field,” that “pragmatism triumphed over competing philosophies,” and that there was “a steady democratization, perhaps [!] a vulgarization, of what was called culture.” The book ends with several questions asked but not answered; and this review, whether appropriately or inappropriately, must also end on a note of uncertainty.

*The American Mind* is a book which every thoughtful American should read. It deals—and deals very intelligently—with a subject of increasing concern to Americans of our time.

*Bucknell University*  

**J. ORIN OLIPHANT**
Captain Dauntless: The Story of Nicholas Biddle of the Continental Navy.


This is a well-written, entertaining, informative, and highly commendable biography of a Pennsylvanian who played a brief but distinguished part in the history of the infant navy of the United States during the early years of the American Revolution. When not yet fourteen, in 1764, Nicholas Biddle went to sea as a cabin boy on a brig that made the voyage from Philadelphia to Quebec and return. During the next seven years he served in various capacities on merchant vessels that sailed to Jamaica, the Bay of Honduras, and other parts of the Caribbean, and to European ports. In 1771, backed by Joseph Galloway and Benjamin Franklin, he was appointed a midshipman in the British Navy, and two years later he took part in the polar expedition commanded by Captain Phipps of that navy. When the quarrel between Great Britain and her colonies in America came close to war, he resigned his midshipman's warrant and returned home.

Biddle was soon active in support of the Revolution, not as a politician but as a naval officer. For some months in 1774 he was a captain in Pennsylvania's navy, commanding one of the galleys that guarded Philadelphia against possible attack by way of the Delaware. Late in that year he was appointed captain of the brig Andrew Doria, one of a small number of vessels that made up the “Fleet of the United Colonies.” In command of this vessel he took part in the seizure of New Providence in March, 1776, and later cruised successfully and profitably, taking several prizes off the coast of southern New England. Early in 1777 he sailed from Philadelphia on the first of his three cruises as captain of the Randolph, one of thirteen frigates newly built for the Continental Congress. On the second and third cruises he operated from Charleston, South Carolina. He was killed on March 7, 1778, when the Randolph was destroyed by the explosion of her powder magazine while engaged in battle with the British ship of the line, the Yarmouth.

In addition to the details of Biddle's life that are set forth in this volume, there is incidental information of considerable interest, much of it helping the reader to understand a little of the latter part of the eighteenth century in terms of human beings rather than only in terms of words upon a printed page. There is incidental information, for example, about a Negro slave who was burned at the stake, about a ruthless physical struggle for a cargo of logs, about nepotism and political favoritism in selecting officers for the Continental Navy, about the difficulties encountered in recruiting and holding a crew for duty in the navy, and about cargoes rotting in merchant vessels in Charleston harbor because of the British blockade.

The author has assembled his information from many widely scattered sources. He is to be congratulated upon the results of his labors.

The National Archives


Historians have long been attracted by the numerous ante-bellum efforts to hasten the social millennium in America by forming small cooperative
communities where labor and property would be equal. Some good writing and much more that is bad has gone into that romantic topic; but, until this book appeared, no one since the 1870's had attempted a systematic survey of the 130 experiments launched before the Civil War or of the body of ideas, religious and secular, that inspired them. That glaring omission is now being eliminated by Arthur E. Bestor, Jr., Associate Professor in the University of Illinois. In this volume, the first of two projected, he carries the story from Plockhoy's short-lived commonwealth of Dutch Mennonites on the Delaware to the collapse of all the enterprises stimulated by Robert Owen's ambitious but abortive venture on the Wabash. A sequel, already well advanced, will deal with the Fourierist phase of the 1840's and the 1850's.

Mr. Bestor's performance merits the Beveridge Fellowship of the American Historical Association which contributed to the completion and publication of the book. It is based upon an intelligent use of all available sources, a thorough understanding of the intellectual currents here and abroad that guided these communities, and an ample knowledge of contemporary events in the United States. Eight closely-knit chapters, all fully documented, are buttressed by an informative twenty-page bibliographical essay and by an authoritative checklist of all communitarian undertakings started before 1860. The style is clear and terse; the generalizations are frequent and penetrating.

*Backwoods Utopias* makes it abundantly clear that the New World offered hospitality to those religious doctrines that predisposed a sect to communitarianism. At the same time it confronted such sects with social pressures that transformed communitive tendencies from potentiality to actuality. Thus Mr. Bestor finds that by 1825 many religious groups, including the Shakers and the Rappites, had begun to think of themselves as communitarians first and as sectarians afterwards. The much-publicized New Harmony failure, the story of which occupies two-thirds of the volume, is properly exposed for what it was—an incredible combination of naïveté, blundering, and misdirected effort. That catastrophe in Indiana discouraged for a decade similar social experiments; and when a new quest for Utopia arose in the 1840's, inspired by the teachings of Charles Fourier, it was made possible not by the legacy of Owenism but by the communitarian tradition kept alive by the sectarian Shakers, Rappites, and Separatists of Zoar.

Students of Pennsylvania history will find in these pages brief summaries (with complete bibliographical apparatus) of the eight communities established in Pennsylvania before 1830. Seven were foreign-language sectarian enterprises. They were the Society of the Woman in the Wilderness near Germantown (1694), Irenia or the True Church of Philadelphia at Plymouth (1697), the Ephrata Community (1732), the “General Economy” of the Moravian Brethren in Bethlehem (1744), the Seventh Day Baptist Church at Snow Hill (ca. 1800), and the two colonies of the Rappites begun at Harmony in 1805 and at Economy in 1824. The only non-sectarian community was the Owenite-inspired one at Valley Forge, started in 1826. It is sometimes known as the Friendly Association for Mutual Interests.

_Northwestern University_  
*Richard W. Leopold*

The influence of family groups in history has frequently been the subject of valuable studies which have contributed greatly to a better understanding of movements and events. Several such groups have played important parts in Pennsylvania history but none of them parts more varied in character or more useful than the Muhlenbergs. Dr. Wallace, already proved as a biographer and historian of insight through his Conrad Weiser and other writings, finds in the Muhlenberg group a fitting opportunity to use his talents, and also to pursue an interest for which his earlier researches prepared him. In tracing the careers and the contributions of Weiser's son-in-law, his grandsons, and also his granddaughters, he is on familiar ground.

Because this is a study of the influence of the members of a family group on their times, on both the local and the national levels, the author had no intention of writing complete and definitive biographies of any one of them. Yet there is enough detail to make clear to the reader the manner of life and the character of each one. The author's emphasis is upon the influence of the several members upon each other, and of the total influence of the whole group upon their times.

One of the values of the book is that it illustrates the process of Americanization in this family. The father, mature when he arrived in Pennsylvania, never became wholly a "New Man," but his sons were embodiments of the new creation. Dr. Wallace reveals this fact in his study of their attitudes to the American Revolution. He concludes: "By 1777, they were all, the boys and their father together, united in their American loyalty. But, whereas the boys had never been anywhere else, their father had had to think his way to that position" (p. 109).

Probably because Henry Melchior, the father, was ultimately the most influential of the group, and probably also because there is much more of his writings available for study, the author gives more attention to him than to any one of the sons—John Peter Gabriel, Friedrich August Conrad, and Gotthilf Henry Ernest—or to any of the four daughters through whom the Muhlenberg line has also descended. From a careful study of private papers he has, it seems, accurately analyzed Henry Melchior, who has been best known as a strong-minded pastoral leader (the Lord's "sheep-dog," p. 267): "... the real Henry Melchior Muhlenberg was a better—that is to say, a warmer and more 'human'—person than he makes himself out to be when writing or speaking for what in those days was considered to be edification."

John Peter, the out-of-doors man and soldier, stands clearly outlined in the book, while Frederick Augustus, the politician, emerges as an important figure in the formative days of the independent nation. They both gave up their ministerial careers early in life, and possibly that is the reason why Henry Ernest was more comforting to his father. As pastor, educator, and scientist (the "Linneus of our Country," p. 319), he is appealingly presented.

Gettysburg College

ROBERT FORTENBAUGH

This is by far the best book that has yet been written about the southern Confederacy. Its materials are drawn not only from the many monographs produced by recent scholarship but also from wide research in manuscript collections, newspaper files, and Confederate documents. Written with a graceful style, the book is arranged topically rather than chronologically. It is a veritable mine of information about the political, social, and economic life of southern whites during the Civil War. Coulter's description of this life is commendably detached and realistic. He has balanced the heroism and the self-sacrifice against the sordidness and the misery that characterize any society in time of war.

The genuine merits of this volume are sufficient to disarm the critic who would merely point to the minor errors of fact, to the few logical inconsistencies, and to the occasional unsophisticated generalizations—for example, the assertion that Southerners have an "inborn respect for legalism." Valid criticism would have to be pitched on a higher level. It would not be unfair to note that the book is lacking in deep perceptions, that it is sometimes without focus or direction, and that in some chapters the organization of factual material is unsystematic. The author's treatment of two topics is disappointing. He devotes less than a dozen of the book's 644 pages to the military campaigns. His equally brief discussion of the Negro slaves, who constituted more than a third of the Confederate population, is both inadequate and distorted. The evidence of the Negro's attitudes and behavior during the conflict was selected in such a way as to give an altogether misleading impression that he was contented as a slave and incompetent as a soldier.

If the volume has a unifying theme, it is that declining southern morale was "the fundamental cause for the collapse of the Confederacy." Coulter believes that the North's overwhelming superiority in manpower and resources need not have been decisive if Southerners had maintained a superiority in morale. Then the Confederacy would have made full use of the resources it did possess, the petty jealousies and political squabbles would have been suppressed, and desertion, defeatism, and disloyalty would not have been such fatal diseases.

But the case is not very convincing. The book itself makes it far more evident that declining morale was merely the end-product of external pressures and of the South's inherent weaknesses. The Confederates had few factories to turn out war supplies; they were without an adequate transportation system; they had no way to challenge the Union blockade; and they lacked the manpower to defend a long, exposed frontier. How could the conservative, agrarian South have suddenly produced enough political leaders with the vision and the imagination required to wage war successfully in an age of political consolidation and of economic revolution? Moreover, as Professor Coulter himself finally admits, there were the Union armies which
played no small part in destroying southern morale and in making the Confederate experiment a "lost cause."

University of California, Berkeley

KENNETH M. STAMPP


In editing and annotating the correspondence of Benjamin Franklin and Catharine Greene, William Greene Roelker has made available a series of letters which make delightful reading. Although Caty Greene and Franklin met but five times, they corresponded with each other for a thirty-four-year period. Their letters, with those of Jane Mecom, Franklin's sister, and of William, husband of Caty, as well as a few others written by close associates, have been brought together from the published Franklin correspondence and from the hitherto unpublished letters in the possession of the American Philosophical Society and of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

While the letters do not contribute importantly to the historian's knowledge of the period, they reveal much about the people who wrote them. In the words of the editor, Franklin's letters to Caty and her associates reveal a "kindly, mellow, domestic side of Franklin which is little known to the world" (p. v). The revelation that peaches, pears, baked apples, sugar plums, and Indian pudding were among the great Doctor's favorite edibles makes him seem more human than he is often portrayed. His letters show that Franklin was deeply devoted to his friends and especially to Caty Greene whose friendship he deemed one of the great felicities of his life. The correspondence indicates that Franklin often neglected to write over long periods either to Caty or to his sister, Jane Mecom, and that his reputation with the ladies at the French court caused considerable distress to his friends and relatives in America. But the sage was quickly and easily forgiven, for the correspondents were touched, and rightly so, with his gaiety, serenity, and gallantry, despite all odds. His letters confirm anew that Franklin was a godly man who conjoined wisdom with knowledge.

The reader of Caty Greene's letters gains the impression that she was a splendid woman. She was willing to deny herself any pleasure for her children's advantage. Her correspondence affirms her patriotism in her indignant denunciation of the "Savage Britons" (p. 76). Her letters are filled with homely details through which there shines her affectionate disposition. In the early years Caty was careless in spelling, punctuation, and calligraphy, but with the passage of time she improved greatly and even developed some skill in penning apt phrases such as "this War has made Strange Rack of Friendship as Well as Properties" (p. 105) and "the Pleasing news [of Franklin's return from Paris] gave me a Spring I Cant Describe" (p. 128).

The letters have been presented in their original form as to spelling, capitalization, and punctuation. They have been organized into five chapters, with historical notes by the editor preceding each letter. Ten illustrations enrich this worthy addition to the literature of the late colonial period.

Carnegie Institute of Technology

NORMAN H. DAWES

The bibliographer is concerned with the printed record, and he is especially intrigued by those subjects dealt with in printed works the survivals of which are scarce or rare. Because the frontier of America was by its very nature a region where the arts of writing and printing were difficult to practice, the printed record thereof is not easy to come by. Frontiersmen were commonly doers before it occurred to them to be also recorders of deeds. Accordingly it is the hope of coming upon rare or fugitive items that makes the study of frontier bibliography an enchanting one.

The frontier, a region that was ever changing with the progress of settlement, is a subject so large that Dr. Vail has properly limited his treatment of frontier literature. In three essays he has studied three categories of materials covering the period before 1800—that of the “old” frontier. First of all, he has dealt with the “Pioneer’s Own Story,” if it got into print before 1800; and the materials he has listed in this part of his study range from the reports of early voyages (such as John Smith’s General Historie of Virginia, 1624) to late eighteenth-century narratives, such as, for example, H. H. Brackenridge’s account of the Whiskey Rebellion.

Dr. Vail’s second essay deals with narratives of Indian captivities. Some of these are famous, and have passed through many editions. Others are excessively rare and are little known except to collectors and to librarians. The human interest of these narratives—the hair-raising experience, or the fiction posing as the truth—will serve to rank them as top-shelf frontier literature. Some of these stories, like those of Peter Williamson, Mary Jemison, Barbara Leininger, or Mary Rowlandson, have become folk epics; others are mysteries to all except the bibliophile. The small boy in us, with our remembrances of juvenile literature, is intrigued by Dr. Vail’s sub-title, “Run fer the Blockhouse, the Injuns are comin’.”

In Dr. Vail’s third essay “The Frontier Land Agents Offer their Wares.” The prospectus of new lands, the report on El Dorado, the immigrant’s guide—these form a kind of promotion literature that is omnipresent, a utilitarian kind of publication which, lying though it may be, tells much about the times. William Penn’s Some account of the Province of Pennsilvania falls into this class, as also does John Law’s A Full and impartial account of the Company of Mississippi—although one was a beacon for constructive colonization and the other was a swindle. Here also may be found the plans of the Connecticut Land Company, of the Ohio Company, of the Susquehanna Company, and of other promotion enterprises. Truly they all said, “The Grass is Greener in Yonder Field.”

The three essays described above were Dr. Vail’s lectures under the Rosenbach Fellowship in Bibliography for the year 1945. They fill only eighty-one pages of this volume. The valuable bibliography of 1,300 titles which they introduce, together with a finding list for 150 libraries, is the major contribution of this work, the thoroughness of which is guaranteed by Dr. Vail’s preeminent position in his field. It is a work of reference as well as a monument of scholarship. An excellent index provides a key to its
use. Even the casual reader will find the listings filled with nuggets of valuable information, recondite lore, and the stuff of history.

The fact that many subjects of frontier literature were of necessity excluded by no means diminishes the value of this work. In his introduction Dr. Vail mentions several classes of frontier writings which are omitted from his bibliography, and he tells the reader that for some of these adequate bibliographies already exist. This book is a valuable contribution to the bibliography of American history.

The historian must pay homage to "the jackdaws of scholarship" who, "having completed their nests, . . . fly away and leave other scholarly birds, who have no taste for bibliographical nest-building, to occupy them and bring forth their broods of historical treatises in the comfortable quarters supplied by the nest-builders." To carry on the author's metaphor, here is a comfortable nest in which some historians may find the means of productive activity.


In this important volume Professor Riegel of Dartmouth College has isolated for examination a single decade from our country's past. The result is the most thorough and penetrating picture of American life during the 1830's now in print. The first section, "Americans," describes the people; the second, "At Work," contains chapters on agriculture, business, and transportation; the third, "At Home," deals with homes, hotels, women, schools, churches, reform movements, doctors, and scientists; the last, "At Play," is devoted to sports, the arts, and literature. The result is a book that will be of use to historians and to general readers alike. The former will be enlightened by the wealth of new material that Professor Riegel has unearthed on the pseudo-sciences, health habits, popular reading tastes, and a multitude of other subjects; the latter will be captivated by his parade of delightful anecdotes and by his ability to recapture the spirit of the decade that he describes. Both will appreciate a lightness of style which should make the book as popular as it is valuable.

Professor Riegel has accomplished these ends by immersing himself so completely in the 1830's that one who reads his book will see that decade through the eyes of a contemporary, rather than from the lofty heights of the 1950's. Hence he is able to correct many distortions that have blurred our understanding of the era. Even specialists in the field may be surprised to learn that the best-selling novelists and poets of the day were Catherine Sedgwick, J. P. Kennedy, and Lydia Sigourney, rather than Irving, Cooper, and Poe. Similarly, economic historians will benefit by his comparison of working conditions in New England mills with those of European factories of the same day, rather than with those of modern factories.

Yet this emphasis on the contemporary viewpoint, valuable as it is in recapturing the atmosphere of a past epoch, is the greatest weakness of Professor Riegel's work. For he is inclined to view life in the 1830's as a
series of unrelated and often trivial events rather than as a segment of the stream of history that has made up our nation's past. Thus he lets his readers feel the thrill of boarding a steamboat for a trip up the Hudson, but tells them little of the economic revolution wrought by Fulton's invention; he pictures the ornate splendors of the Tremont House and of the Astor House without explaining their relationship to the industrialization of the Northeast; he describes the clothing worn at the time, but does not emphasize the change in styles that stemmed from the renewed emphasis on democracy; he tells us of mesmerism and of phrenology without relating those subjects to the growth of scientific thought; he dwells on the rise of the theater and on the emergence of seaside resorts, yet fails to mention the economic changes responsible therefor.

For these shortcomings—and they are typical of most social history being written today—the kaleidoscopic nature of the social historian's materials is partly to blame; the social historian must blend together the multitudinous activities of many men and women to form a picture, not of men but of society. Too often he becomes so intrigued with minutiae that he fails to perceive an orderly pattern in the past. The social historian, moreover, is at fault when he fails to recognize that social history consists not merely in revealing subject matter relating to man's ordinary activities; he must realize also that it is a conception and a method as well. Such eminent founders of this school as Professor Arthur M. Schlesinger have repeatedly insisted that the social historian must integrate all of man's activities to explain the past. He can no more interpret an epoch by using social materials alone than could a political historian who dealt exclusively with political materials, or an economic historian who utilized only economic materials.

Professor Riegel has been less guilty than most historians of emphasizing incidents rather than events; but, by excluding politics, economics, diplomacy, and all the other facets of human behavior from his narrative, he has failed to give meaning or importance to the story that he tells. His book is little more than a collection of source materials that will be of inestimable value to that historian of the future who reconstructs the final picture of Jacksonian democracy.

Northwestern University

RAY ALLEN BILLINGTON


The publication of Speck's long-awaited study of the rituals and religious traditions of the Cayuga Indians has helped to fill a major need of Iroquoian studies. Since the days of Lewis Henry Morgan, whose *League of the Ho-de-no-sau-nee or Iroquois* (1851) has been the standard source-book for things Iroquoian, the tradition has prevailed that the Five Nations (Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca) were homogeneous in culture. The late Dr. Speck and Dr. W. N. Fenton of the Bureau of American Ethnology, working on Cayuga and Seneca, respectively, have begun to distinguish local
differences in Iroquoian culture. This book, the product of sixteen years of intensive study of the midwinter ceremonies of the Sour Springs band of the Canadian Cayuga, carries knowledge of local differences a long way forward.

"Part One" of *Midwinter Rites* discusses, all too briefly to satisfy this reader's interest, the general character of Cayuga religion, defining the function of ritual in the society at large, outlining the pantheon with whom the rituals effect contact, and listing the annual cycle of ceremonies. "Part Two" is a detailed description of one item of the annual cycle—the great Midwinter Ceremony, which recapitulates the various minor ceremonies performed during the year, and marks the focal moment of Cayuga religious observance.

To the student of Pennsylvania's history, Speck's patient, precise study of Cayuga ritual and myth is immediately relevant because it contributes to his understanding of an Indian people who once played a major rôle along the Susquehanna River. The Cayugas, although then resident in what is now the state of New York, were, with the Oneidas, responsible for the overseeing of tributary Indian populations along the Susquehanna—particularly, during the first half of the eighteenth century, displaced Delawares, Mohicans, Shawnees, and Nanticokes. Their authority was represented by such half-legendary notables as John Shickellamy, son of old Schickellamy. Pennsylvania's economic and military policy on the frontier was thus in part determined by the sentiments of the Cayugas. The "Indian agent," of whom Conrad Weiser, George Croghan, and Sir William Johnson are well-known examples, was the intermediary between the province and the Cayugas (and, of course, other Indian tribes).

Pennsylvanians should have a further interest in Cayuga religion. It is one of the expressions of the "Old Way" of Handsome Lake, the Seneca prophet, who transformed Iroquois religion into a blend of pagan and Christian elements about 1800. Handsome Lake was deeply influenced by "Quaker" Indians; his compatriots on the Allegheny River were entertaining numbers of Quaker visitors from Philadelphia during the period of religious ferment. Thus the Handsome Lake religion itself, and its Cayuga manifestation, are partly a resultant of forces emanating from the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting!

Not the least attractive thing about this book is the evident respect of the author (who is internationally known as a student of primitive religion) for Cayuga religion. Of particular interest from this value-oriented point of view, both to the student of aboriginal peoples and to anyone interested in human behavior, is Speck's illuminating materials on, and discussion of, the psychotherapeutic functions of the Long House rites. Having seen part of the Midwinter Ceremony himself, the reviewer can attest the fact that more white observers than one have found Cayuga ritual cross-culturally meaningful.

*University of Pennsylvania*  
*Anthony F. C. Wallace*
Those of us whose experience of serious historical study runs back for at least a quarter of a century sometimes wonder how we contrived, in the early 1920's, to get on at all without the guides, the indexes, and the various and sundry other bibliographical aids which graduate students now take for granted. Today it is relatively easy for the candidate for the doctor's degree in American history to find the materials he needs for writing his dissertation, thanks in part to the continuing efforts of the Library of Congress and of the National Archives to provide aids to research, and thanks also in perhaps greater part to the efforts of the most important historical societies in the United States to disseminate knowledge of their manuscript collections. Such guides to manuscript materials as have already been published have more than proved their worth. Knowing this fact, students of American history will heartily welcome the revised edition of a guide to one of the largest bodies of manuscript collections in North America—the collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. This new edition was published, appropriately, on December 2, 1949, the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Society.

One who turns the pages of this valuable guide will no doubt be much impressed by the fact that during the decade of the 1940's the holdings of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania were increased some sixty per cent. Whereas in 1940, when the first edition of the Guide was brought out, the manuscript holdings of the Society consisted of some 2,500,000 items, grouped in 1,141 collections, now the manuscript holdings of the Society consist of approximately 4,000,000 items, grouped in 1,611 collections. Furthermore, nearly all this material is now so arranged that it may be readily consulted by students.

Naturally, these collections deal principally with Philadelphia and with Pennsylvania, but no small number of them have significance that is not merely local or regional. Happily, those who have directed the activities of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania have not forgotten that Pennsylvania was once a part of the British Empire, and that since July 4, 1776, it has been no inconsequential part of the United States of America. Such enlightened vision the manuscript collections of the Society amply reflect, thus admonishing all students of Pennsylvania history of the fallacy of parochial-mindedness. It is significant, therefore, but not astounding, that the first entry in the Guide should be entitled "John Adams Letters, 1781-1829."

A body of materials so large and so diverse as that of the manuscript collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania cannot be described in a few words. One can only say in passing that in the depository of this society there are source materials for the study of political, military, economic, social, and intellectual history; that here are first-hand records of political controversies, of military and naval affairs, of transportation, of dealings in land, of Indian relations, of legal transactions, of commercial and industrial enterprises, of agriculture, of education, of art and music,
of philanthropy, and of divers other matters of concern to civilized men and women. Here, in brief, is one of the great historical storehouses of the American people.

Like other works of its kind, the Guide to the Manuscript Collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania is a guide, not a detailed catalogue of collections or an exhaustive index of pieces. It lists and numbers collections of manuscripts, and each of the collections so listed it briefly describes. It conveys to the thoughtful student a general but a rather clear notion of what he may expect to find in any one of the collections with which it deals. A somewhat detailed index facilitates the use of the Guide. By way of comparison, it may be said that the book now under review introduces the student to a rich collection of historical records in the same way that the Guide to the Records in the National Archives (Washington, 1948) introduces him to another body of supremely important materials for the study of our national history. No college or university that offers advanced courses in American history should be without a copy of either of these guides. Certainly every library of any consequence in Pennsylvania should possess a copy of the Guide to the Manuscript Collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Bucknell University

J. ORIN OLIPHANT


In the history of our country no river (more particularly, no tributary river) has been more important than the Ohio. For half a century the Ohio and its tributaries controlled frontier advance. Its influence upon travel, transportation, trade, and industry became historically important. It long played a rôle in politics and in diplomacy. If a Distinguished Rivers Series was necessary, a volume on the Ohio was unavoidable.

It is affirmed that the forty volumes published in this series form "a historical and geographical collection that is unique and of surpassing value." Such praise, however, can hardly be given to the volume here reviewed. This book is not unique, for several earlier treatises on the Ohio are in print. As an historical and a geographical work, it is not of "surpassing value." The twenty chapters of the volume, it is true, contain a great variety and a great amount of information—geological, geographical, political, economic, and social—on the Ohio Valley, particularly for the period before 1865, which the general reader will find interesting and entertaining. But the shortcomings of this book, both general and particular, are many.

Information about the author, not unimportant in historiography, is lacking. The title is misleading, for the work is regional rather than river history. Much of the content is composed of many-times-told tales. Where unusual information is given, there is no indication of its origin and no proof of its accuracy or of its historicity. The lack of footnotes reduces the volume immediately from a work of scholarship to one appropriate only for popular consumption. Why should an inferior, in all other respects, of Francis Parkman, also be his inferior in this matter? The seventeen-page bibliography and
the fourteen-page index are not adequate substitutes for footnotes. Moreover, both are defective, for they do not list many printed items mentioned in the context.

Numerous inaccuracies of statement, some of them perhaps trivial, tend to discredit this publication. The alleged trip of 1729 by the French (p. 60) is of questionable historicity. It is uncertain whether Celoron was “de Bienville” (p. 61) or “de Blainville.” Daniel Gresap and George Fairfax (p. 66) never became shareholders in the Ohio Company. In April, 1755, Braddock and not Shirley (p. 88) was commander-in-chief. George Washington (p. 117) was seemingly never a member of the Ohio Company. Not even by 1949 had the last of the Rappists (p. 359) “passed beyond.” The West had its first President (p. 439) not in Harrison in 1840 but in Jackson in 1828.

Several of the seventeen chapters covering the period before 1865 deserve particular notice. Chapter XI, “The Travellers,” though interesting, is incomplete; Chapter XII, “Pleasurin’ the Backwoods,” is a hodgepodge of cultural data and lore; Chapter XIII, “The Starry-Eyed Utopians,” is not a new contribution; and Chapter XIV, “Learning on the River,” exposes the scheme of using the theme of a river in justification of rewriting long familiar regional history.

The period since 1865 is covered in the last three chapters. The data available for this period are doubtless less romantic and more difficult to assemble and organize than are the data for the earlier period, but the recent period is much too significant for summary treatment.

This volume is recommended for entertaining reading, but not for the serious study of American history.

The University of Pittsburgh

ALFRED P. JAMES


Pennsylvania has a rich historical past, yet compilers of her history have usually presented her exciting story in a fashion which does not fully stimulate the interest or provoke the admiration of the average young Pennsylvanian. The chronological-political treatment, with its emphasis upon a multitude of facts, figures, and endless names, fails to interest our young people and causes many of them to shun local history entirely. Pennsylvania history needs to be made more readable and more teachable before it can become a genuine contribution to the education of enlightened future citizens.

Messrs. Fortenbaugh and Tarman have made a significant step in vitalizing Pennsylvania's history as well as in showing its correlated rôle in national and international affairs. Although written primarily for use in secondary schools, this book is one from which the general reader may derive considerable benefit. It serves as a fascinating introduction to the study of the growth and development of the Commonwealth. It is divided into seven main units, four of which are devoted to the period since 1790. The style, on the whole, is clear and concise, but in spots the treatment of the story tends to become rather general and superficial. This is especially true...
of the significance of the Quakers. Moreover, there is not much information on Philadelphia in the early units. The authors have allotted considerable space to excellent illustrations. The pictures are well selected and are relevant to the subject matter. Maps depicting specific ideas in each of the sixty-seven counties are a superb device for arousing the curiosity of a student in his particular residential area. A list of student projects and activities, as well as collateral readings for the student, has been inserted at the end of each chapter. The latter are drawn almost entirely from historical fiction. Appendix III provides bibliographical aids for the preparation of teachers.

It is unfortunate that, because of careless proof-reading, a number of obvious errors blemish this book. Slavery in Pennsylvania was abolished in 1780, not in 1789 (p. 102). Anglicans is misspelled as Angelicans (p. 103). The Commonwealth’s fourth governor was William Findlay, not William Findley (pp. 155, 167). On page 185 there is a reference to the “Panic of 1847”! The page title, “Cultural Golden Age,” becomes “Culture Golen Age” on page 207 and succeeding pages.

*Pennsylvania Story* is a significant textbook for use in the secondary schools. The approach employed by the authors could be used profitably by writers of textbooks on the collegiate level.

*Temple University*  

**George V. Fagan**


Mrs. Paden’s new book, by its liveliness and telling combination of description and history, is an excellent illustration of why “trail” books are popular. Mrs. Paden has a nice sense of the dramatic in what happened among the groups that “dragged” across the plains and over the mountains to the Pacific Coast one hundred years ago, and in what happened to herself and the two or three more who made up her trail-tracing parties. Except for an occasional touch of coyness she handles her material, both her sources and her own discoveries, deftly and effectively. She communicates her enthusiasm, and that always makes for good reading.

The “detours” of the book are the Lassen and the Hastings cut-offs from the main overland trail to California. Mrs. Paden’s undertaking is to re-discover and trace them, making use of all the diaries and maps she could find, by covering the actual routes in cars, on horseback, and on foot. Most of the routes she has determined almost to the inch, and where location is only tentative she says so.

Within the frame of her own searchings, which have included summer trips for many years, she tries, usually with success, to acquaint the reader intimately with the life of the trail when it was being used. Her selection of quotations to achieve this aim is wide and discriminating. There is unavoidably some repetition and, infrequently, some confusion. However, her technique of combining what happened to her and what happened to them, of alternating between present description and history of the use of the trails, of tying the unfamiliar in with the familiar, makes the past she deals with “real” to the reader.
The book is successful as an historical travel book, and as such is well worth the attention of both the historian and the general reader. The general reader will probably find no fault except, possibly, that there is a little, but just a little, too much of the book. The historian will find some opportunities to complain and, perhaps, find himself questioning whether the book is as important as it is engaging.

Wholly on the praiseworthy side, from this viewpoint, is the list of diaries, books, and maps consulted by Mrs. Paden; she has missed a few, but not many, items in her bibliography. The index is fair, but the maps are inadequate. There are occasional slips in historical data, or at least compressions that result in confusion and uncleanness.

Finally, while it is of some advantage to know exactly where the old trails ran, this reviewer questions whether such knowledge is especially valuable; and, also, whether emphasis on the trails as geographic routes does not cloud the fact that their essential history is the history of America's most influential mass migrations. Physical conditions on the overland trails varied from year to year and party by party, and were significant only as they hastened or slowed the westward flow of people and of national power.

Oregon Historical Society

LANCASTER POLLARD


In recent years the Continental Congress has been the subject of three books, and special phases of its history have been covered by numerous studies. This is partly due to the encouragement afforded by the publication in this century of monumental collections of source materials relating to this subject, notably the thirty-four volumes of Journals, the eight volumes of Letters of the Members, and the thirty-nine volumes of Writings of Washington. The new interest is also a testimony to the significance of the Continental Congress as coordinator of a revolution and a war effort, as an example of international cooperation, and as a laboratory for political experimentation. For many Pennsylvania readers there is another special interest in the Old Congress—that of an assembly which spent more than half its life in Philadelphia, Lancaster, and York; a body to which Pennsylvania sent forty-eight of her sons—more than any other state sent—for service and incidentally for training. The Continental Congress (1941), by Edmund C. Burnett, remains the standard work on the subject. The Violent Men, by Cornelia Meigs, appeared a few months ago to popularize the story from 1774 to 1776, and does it very well.

The present account clearly has a place also, as a readable history of the Congress from the establishment of the Association in 1774 down to the pointed absences of 1789. It is recommended for the general reader. The serious student will find it less interesting because it tends to describe events rather than to analyze them. It is what might be termed a closed study, somewhat detached from the background of the times except for the immediate impacts on Congress, altogether undeveloped in relation to other
institutions, times, and places. These failings are due to excessive depend-
ence upon the principal original sources. Conspicuously missing from the
respectable list of books consulted are the stimulating writings of Charles A.
Beard and of Merrill Jensen on this period. The presentation suffers too from
over-devotion to the sources: it is actually uncommon to find a page with
fewer than five direct quotations. Mr. Montross is to be congratulated never-
theless for his success in portraying both the delegates to the Continental
Congress and the authors of the Constitution as neither more nor less than
human. That is a balance most salutary in a popular work, one too often
not attained in historical writing.

York, Pennsylvania

HENRY J. YOUNG

Lafayette Between the American and the French Revolution (1783-1789).
Pp. xi, 461. $7.50.)

This volume is the fourth in a series on the life of the Marquis de Lafayette.
The previous volumes have treated the rôle played by the young marquis in
the American Revolution. The present volume reveals the development of
Lafayette from an enthusiastic American republican into a serious-minded
French liberal. It covers a period during which the ideas and ideals of George
Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and the Comte de
Vergennes were influencing Lafayette in such a manner as to prepare him
for a major rôle in some of the events of the French Revolution.

Professor Gottschalk devotes many pages to the part played by Lafayette
in trying to promote American federal unity. The marquis wore out many a
quill while writing letters to his friends in America to urge them to support
the cause of federal union. He did more than write letters, however; he
made a trip to America, during which he made addresses to Congress, to
state legislative assemblies, and to various citizens' gatherings, in an effort
to win support for the formation of a strong federal government. Wherever
he went, he was received enthusiastically, and there were many in his audi-
cences who listened with approval to his pleading. To his listeners he was a
living symbol of the cause which he advocated, because he had no regional
ties or loyalties and was as much a hero to Virginians or to South Carolinians
as he was to New Yorkers or to Pennsylvanians.

To students of Pennsylvania history it is interesting to note that Lafayette
visited Philadelphia more than once during his trip to the United States in
1784. He attended a special meeting of the American Philosophical Society
during one of his visits, and he journeyed to Trenton to address Congress
during another. Philadelphia bestowed many honors upon him, and the Common-
wealth of Pennsylvania paid him the tribute of naming one of its counties
after him (Fayette County).

Students of the French Revolution should be particularly interested in the
careful analysis which Professor Gottschalk has made of the influence of
Lafayette's liberalism upon his rôle in French politics. The marquis played
an important part in the preliminary discussions and in the political moves
which led to the calling of the Estates-General in 1789. It will remain for
the next volume, or volumes, in the series to explain the part he played in the Revolution.

The present volume has earned for its author the James Hazen Hyde Prize of the American Historical Association for the best study of Franco-American relations written in 1947-48. If the next volume maintains, or surpasses, the standards of scholarly achievement and literary excellence which were attained in the present one, it is to be anticipated that Professor Gottschalk will win further awards, both in the United States and in France.

Lehigh University

GEORGE W. KYTE


This is the latest volume in the Peoples of America Series. It attempts to do for the Swedes what has been done in earlier volumes of this series for the Dutch, the Hungarians, the Japanese, and others, that is, to narrate in a graphic and an interesting way the story of the Swedish contribution to America. The authors make no claim of much original research or discovery of their own. Rather they have tried to digest the great amount of monographic and periodical literature now available concerning Swedish-Americans and to present their conclusions in an informative and unbiased one-volume work for the consideration of the American reading public.

The book is divided into four sections: a summary of Swedish-American history from the early Swedish settlements on the Delaware to and including the "great" migration of the 1880's, an analysis of Swedish-American religious life and of the religious disputes that colored the early history of this ethnic group in America, a brief account of the educational efforts of the respective denominations, together with sketches of the histories of the various institutions of higher learning that grew out of these efforts, and, finally, an extensive evaluation of the contributions of Swedish-Americans in the fields of law and government, architecture and building, business, science, education, health, the arts, sports, aviation, and charities. A concluding chapter attempts to evaluate the strength and the weaknesses of the ethnic characteristics of Swedish-Americans. The book contains eight pages of chapter bibliographies.

Americans From Sweden is an exceedingly interesting and a well-written book. The authors, both distinguished Americans from Sweden, are to be congratulated for their objectivity and for their modesty of approach to an ethnic study of this sort. They have not attempted to claim for their group credit for everything worth while in American culture, a vice that has plagued ethnic studies of this kind in the past. Readers of Pennsylvania History will be particularly interested in those portions of the book which deal with the early Swedish settlements on the Delaware and with the nineteenth-century Swedish settlement at Sugar Grove near Warren in northwestern Pennsylvania.

Suffolk University

EDWARD G. HARTMANN
Pennsylvania Archaeologist. [Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Bulletin, XIX, Nos. 3-4, pp. 51-87.] (Philadelphia: The Society, 1949. $3.00 a year.)


"The American Revolution as an Aftermath of the Great War for the Empire, 1754-1763" and Other Essays in American Colonial History. By Lawrence Henry Gipson. (Bethlehem, Pa.: Institute of Research, Lehigh University, 1950.)

Here is a convenient collection of six important essays first published by Professor Gipson in various magazines between October, 1945, and March, 1950. An earlier collection of essays by Professor Gipson ("Some Reflections Upon the American Revolution" and other Essays in American Colonial History) was issued by the Department of History and Government of Lehigh University in 1942. Professor Gipson is a past president of the Pennsylvania Historical Association.


This number of the Susquehanna University Studies contains two articles, one by Dr. Homer T. Rosenberger entitled "History as an Avocation," and the other by Dr. William A. Russ, Jr., entitled "Disfranchisement in Florida During Radical Reconstruction."


A brief account of a Pennsylvania physician-scientist (1773-1859). Dr. Horsfield became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1828. Three genera of plants have been named for him.


These two pamphlets, both extensively illustrated, are Volumes 27 and 28, respectively, of the Home Craft Course. They were published by Mrs. C. Naaman Keyser, Plymouth Meeting, Pa.

This pamphlet includes the final report of Henry J. Young as director of the Society. Mr. Young is now a graduate student in The Johns Hopkins University.

At the end of the year 1949 the Society had 745 members. During the year it received numerous valuable accessions to its museum and to its library.


National Archives Accessions, No. 40, October 1-December 31, 1949. [The National Archives, Publication No. 50-9, pp. 7.]
CONTRIBUTORS

W. H. G. ARMYTAGE is a Lecturer in Education, University of Sheffield, England. He hopes that his article on Robert Sutcliff may help to discover new material for a life of the subject.

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