
Fredric Klees' *The Pennsylvania Dutch* is the best and most inclusive volume with an over-all approach to its subject in the last decade. "I have tried," he says, "to make this book a comprehensive treatment of the Pennsylvania Dutch in which everything was touched on and nothing ignored." It is a purpose achieved, on the whole, in a book of six parts ("Religion," "The Past," "By the Sweat of Their Brow," "The Country and the People," "Folkways," and "The Arts") with thirty-two chapters plus "A Forward Glance" and "Epilogue," all enhanced by the author's thirty-three typical pen-and-ink drawings.

Since this is no place for contention concerning the validity of Mr. Klees' argument for the use of Pennsylvania Dutch rather than Pennsylvania German, the reviewer will cater to the author's preference. Mr. Klees presents his own people in terms of their origin and background; history, struggles, and experience in America during war and peace; contributions to agriculture, industry, and art; beliefs, superstitions, and other folklore; and characteristics, dialect, place names, costumes, holidays, recreations, and foods. His intimate knowledge of the field covers the whole gamut of Pennsylvania Dutch life and adorns the religious, social, and political aspects with new facts and views. In a scintillating style, with an occasional touch of humor, he paints a forceful but honest picture of the Pennsylvania Dutch, which he also fits into the general life of state and nation. Here is not just another book about the Pennsylvania Dutch.

The reader will feel the full impact of these people upon the past and the present. He will learn first about the Mennonites, the Amish, and the other "plain people," to whom the outsider turns at the mention of the term. Next he will meet the "church people" (Lutheran and Reformed), Moravians, and others, forming the large majority and not recognizable by their dress. Then he will come upon the hotbed of religions, the curious and fanatical communal groups. It is a logical approach when one considers the vital rôle of religion in the lives of our ancestors. The reader sees them across the broad Atlantic, only to face new hardships in a wilderness of war and Indians. He watches the new Americans conquer "By the Sweat of Their Brow"; till the soil; build forge and mill, also wagon road, canal, and railroad, into the "Dutch Country." How they lived and felt, a veritable biography of a people from cradle to tombstone, unfolds for the reader.
A few of the outstanding chapters are “The Fat Earth”; “Upcountry Dutch” with a fine characterization; “Church, House, Barn, and Garden”; and the descriptive, poetic epilogue on the seasons, “A Pennsylvania Dutch Calendar.”

And now for some negative criticism! Why does Mr. Klees include facts about the Hessian mercenaries (pp. 150, 175, 209) when he eliminates their descendants from the ranks of the Pennsylvania Dutch? He even points to the desertion of Hessians to the American side through the influence of Christopher Ludwick, baker general to the Continental Army. “Du verdammter Hess” may still be a vitriolic term, but it is difficult to understand rejection of Hessian descendants. The definition of Pennsylvania Dutch is rather limited and not consistently followed. To call Lorenzo Da Ponte a Pennsylvania Dutchman (p. 274) and exclude the Hessians is incomprehensible. Da Ponte (born the son of an Italian Jew near Venice) did not arrive in Philadelphia till June 4, 1805. The Harmonists and Blooming Grovers, who arrived about the same time, were not mentioned. Many of the ironmasters should have been hidden under a bushel, for they were not Pennsylvania Dutch despite the location of their forges. The English Christopher Witt (p. 360) will hardly proclaim the fame of the Pennsylvania Dutch for the first organ in the colony. At times a confusion of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania Dutch lingers on.

Mr. Klees accepts as fact two stories which lack the authentic support of records. Legend alone envelops George Kremer’s dialect speech in Congress and the complementary dreams of Shikellimy and Weiser about the rifle and the Isle of Que. Partial deletion of extraneous information about the Indians, the French and Indian War, and the Civil War would have improved the book. The Moravians established two colleges, rather than one.

Why Berks County apple tart? The “best pie between the Atlantic and the Pacific”? Rather disconcerting to the county pride of other Pennsylvania Dutch, isn’t it? What about mention of the tomato tart, the onion pie, or the apees cookies? The reviewer would like to invite the author to the native haunts of Lehigh County to taste some Schlappkuche or milkpie, “a pale makeshift of a pie.”

The statement that Pennsylvania Dutch “prose is distinctly inferior” becomes more understandable in view of the author’s admitted inability “to read Dutch with any degree of ease.” Lloyd Moll’s Am Schwarze Baer, not named, is prose of the highest order. Unfortunately, dialect orthography is inaccurate: Demegraudisch (aa or aw), blutzwagons (o), neuer (neier), long (lang), Buchlich (ck), schlochte (a). Typographical errors include become for became (p. 32), it for is (p. 202), Pennsylvania (p. 204), Quakerown for Quakertown (p. 251), eritswhile (p. 274), of for if (p. 375), and the omission of t in Buchschtasaweschpielerei (p. 411).

These defects and others notwithstanding, here is an outstanding book in the field.

Susquehanna University

Russell W. Gilbert

This compendium of family letters exchanged over a period of six decades, from 1726 to 1789, between Benjamin Franklin, youngest of the ten Franklin brothers, and his sister Jane Mecom, youngest of the seven Franklin girls, is a model of arrangement. Had Van Doren, or someone equally competent, arranged this correspondence in its present readable form, Van Doren's own biography, masterly as it is, would have been better.

The practice of placing at the head of each letter a typical sentence, an excerpt from the missive which follows, is a true Van Doren touch; it engages our interest and arrests our attention. Some of these prefatory sentences such as "We are apt to forget that we are growing old," "If a Boston man should come to be Pope," "Hosanna today and crucify tomorrow," suggest Poor Richard in their appropriate terseness. The excellent resolve which the collator expresses in the preface, "No unsupported statement has been made and no conjecture is masked as a statement," might be followed with profit by many contemporary biographers.

An incredible amount of research has gone into the explanatory notes which precede each letter, and yet the inexorable reviewer sometimes demands more. Who was the Bishop who evoked the squabbles of the good Massachusetts folk as referred to in Benjamin's letter of February 23, 1769? Who were the "engaging discreet young gentlemen" who brought over Jane's letter of September 25, 1770 to Franklin in London? Medical students we fancy, bound for Edinburgh, where their names might be identified in Doctor Cullen's list of American registrants at the Edinburgh Medical School. And the note preceding Franklin's letter of June 28, 1756 might well state that Franklin and the printer Strahan had been corresponding for at least thirteen years, or since 1743.

These, to be sure, are trifling strictures to reflect upon the real worth of a task so well accomplished. This book was Van Doren's last important assignment and, we venture to think, not his least agreeable. "No identified likeness of Jane Mecom has been preserved," says the foreword, and yet we have in the completed work a speaking likeness. She was not an educated woman. Her distinguished brother and correspondent said that while her spelling was often faulty and phonetic, it was "better than that of most American women of her age," which after all is damning with faint praise. But looming out from the mass of correspondence comes the vision of a woman who played her part bravely as a good wife, a good mother, and a good sister. Benjamin's observation that "She did not live in the past and hers was not a past in which to live in," evokes the retort that a woman who had a shiftless husband and defective children could scarcely attain to happy recollection.

In this correspondence between brother and sister, which lasted sixty-three years and ended only with Benjamin's death, the dominant theme is mutual respect, an admiration which increased with the gathering years. When
Jane gets the rumor (false, of course) that her brother had been made a Baronet and Governor of Pennsylvania, she coyly writes, "I have not been accustomed to pay my complements to Baronets." And the distinguished Envoy back, full of honors, from the court of Louis the Sixteenth finds time amid all the crowded fetes in connection with his reception at Philadelphia to write to his sister and assure her, "You were ever my peculiar favorite."

These letters bring out some excellent traits in Benjamin as a public servant. When Jane's son, Benny Mecom, a sad wastrel it is to be feared, comes back from a dubious career as manager of Benjamin's printing house at Antigua, Jane is naturally desirous that some sinecure can be found for him in the Post Office. Benny, of course, owed money to his uncle, to Parker in Woodbury, to Strahan in Edinburgh, to almost everybody. Another man in Franklin's position might have made a place for his nephew, but instead the Post Master bluntly declares, "It is a rule with me not to remove any officer who behaves well, keeps regular accounts and pays duly."

It is after Franklin's return from France in 1785 and when both correspondents are in the twilight of life that the letters multiply in numbers and interest. Says Benjamin, "You and I have almost finished the Journey of Life. We are now but a little way from home and yet have enough in our Pockets to pay for the Post-Chaises." Curious that in this very sympathetic series of closing letters the note of homely congeniality usurps the pages which might have been occupied with the discussion of stirring contemporary public events. Soap is the compelling theme. Benjamin is more concerned with a dissertation upon its proper boiling than upon a description of the progress of the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia.

An important addition, this, to our store of Frankliniana. To be sure the information contained in these letters was to be had by the persevering student but only after considerable research in many depositories. Its arrangement in this attractive volume materially lightens the task and broadens our horizon.

Reading, Penna.

J. BENNETT NOLAN


In 1888, John Fiske propounded his classic thesis of "the critical period," emphasizing that the years of the Articles of Confederation were times of political despair and economic dislocation. This view of our national beginning pictured a numbing paralysis that descended over the life of the Confederation during the post-war era—a demoralized economy, childish quarrelsome states, diplomatic failures, threats of secession, the masses hating the classes. The drift toward anarchical stagnation, declared Fiske and those who followed in his footsteps, ended when unselfish patriotic realists created a new central government under the present Constitution.

Professor Merrill Jensen of the University of Wisconsin has presented in The New Nation a radically different picture of the Confederation period,
with which there will be substantial disagreement. Granted, he writes, that
the aftermath of war ushered in pressing problems of readjustment for a
distressed portion of the population, nowhere in the 1780's is there a picture
of stagnation and decay. Indeed, contemporary evidence clearly shows a sub-
stantial prosperity by 1787 and a general competency by the states to solve
in orderly fashion the problems besetting a new country in a hostile world.
Dr. Jensen notes that by May, 1787 trade had increased; Americans had
turned to manufacturing as never before; a bureaucracy had been created;
part of the national debt had been liquidated; and the national domain had
been secured. Only a disgruntled faction of public creditors, land speculators,
profit-hungry merchants, and those who feared the political pressure of the
"irresponsible rabble" propagandized for the framing of a "nationalist" sys-
tem of government with powers of coercion rather than persuasion. In short,
concludes Dr. Jensen, the Confederation had succeeded; the distorted picture
that has been passed down to historians is due to an unquestioning accept-
ance of the carping criticisms of Washington, Hamilton, Madison, Jay and
a host of lesser celebrities who opposed the Articles almost from the moment
of their drafting.

These personalized judgments, though valuable as an antidote to Fiske's
interpretation, are highly vulnerable. One error is in maintaining that those
who favored a strong central government were motivated entirely by eco-
nomic selfishness or fear of popularly controlled state legislatures. The
Confederation was deficient, as experience demonstrated, in dealing with
foreign nations, in handling the public debt, in commercial regulations, and
in coercing recalcitrant states. These infirmities, aggravated by the depend-
ence of an inadequate executive upon the legislature and the absence of a
well-ordered federal judiciary, might have been remedied had it not been for
the ill-conceived rule requiring unanimous state consent to a constitutional
amendment, which made change or revision impossible.

When debt-burdened masses secured control of seven state legislatures and
passed stay laws of moratoria and issued depreciated paper monies, it did
not evidence an "agrarian society" as Dr. Jensen sees it, but rather economic
adversities. The author's examination of export figures for tobacco to
illustrate normality of production by 1785 is misleading. What of the
collapse of the New England fishing industry and the Southern production
of rice and indigo? Other questions remain unanswered. Did not Shays' Rebellion show clearly the dangerous temper of the people? Had not the
Confederation fallen so low in public esteem that most men of ability refused
membership in the Congress and that a quorum could rarely be obtained for
months during 1786 and 1787?

Many will question Dr. Jensen's basic point of view, but no one will im-
pugn the vitality, readability, and thorough scholarship of The New Nation.
He has used source materials extensively, has punctuated his contentions
with precise documentation, has indexed thoroughly, and has given both
scholar and teacher new factual grist with which to re-evaluate the Con-
federation period.

The Ohio State University

Harold M. Helfman

This book seems to be the outcome of many years, possibly an academic lifetime, spent by Dean Fletcher of Pennsylvania State College in the gathering of notes, and it covers farming life and practices from the time of Indian ascendancy to the years when supremacy in American agriculture was slipping westward out of Pennsylvania.

In scope the book is generous, covering the land, the various races and nationalities of farmers, pioneering farming practices, buildings, implements, labor systems, crops and specialties, stock breeding, transportation problems, economic aspects of farming and farm life, the processing of agricultural products, home life, social customs, schools, churches, and civic problems, all in thirty-two chapters covering 541 full pages. There is even a section on drinking habits, beginning as follows: "Tree fruits were grown primarily to drink, frequently to feed to hogs and only incidentally to eat. Our colonial forebears were prodigious drinkers of a great variety of liquors, fermented and distilled. They viewed water, for drinking purposes, with deep suspicion if not aversion. This was partly because poor sanitation often rendered water unsafe to drink but mainly because Old World customs of many generations prevailed here" (pp. 210-211). This passage, incidentally, reveals the author's lively style when he cuts loose from quotations.

The work is, in fact, pretty largely a mosaic (or maze) of quotations, justified in the following words on page iii. "Whenever possible the story is told in the words of contemporaries, even at the expense of continuity of narrative. Firsthand accounts by those who experienced the circumstance or were eye-witnesses of the scene have an authenticity that a writer of today can only assume."

This statement contains some assumptions that the historian would do well to consider. In the first place, many of the quotations are either not from the sources or are only indirectly from them. Of the eighteen quotations from the first twenty backnote references, two are purely secondary, eight are requotations from secondary collections or treatises, and eight are from original printed sources. This sampling seems to be typical of all the quotations. Even original printed sources sometimes take liberties with the testimony of witnesses. Secondary collections and treatises frequently compound the errors made in the first printing. But if secondary writings are carefully done, more truth emerges than in the original sources. The treatises are the verdicts of the jury after a careful sifting of conflicting testimony from participants and eye-witnesses. The jury is instructed to disregard what a witness tells in the way of indirect evidence. Why, then, should quotations always be considered more authentic than the conclusions derived from careful historical examination, criticism, and comparison?

In the second place, unless the quoting is done with rigorous accuracy the reader, after all, is denied that full flavor that is supposed to reside in the ungarnished testimony of the witnesses, and the avowed purpose of the quota-
tion is defeated. In the present instance a comparison with the sources of forty rather lengthy quotations, gathered from all parts of the book, failed to disclose even one that was a perfect, literal transcription. The impression is given that the author read sentences and then wrote them down as a whole, instead of paying close attention to each detail during the copying. Though in several cases this resulted in no real distortion of the thought of the original, in some instances positive violence was done, and in other places the result was not even a very faithful paraphrase. Thus, on page 32 is the sentence in quotation marks: "I have known as many as four claimants to the same land." But the source says: "I have known as much as four other claimants, residing perhaps in an adjoining street." On page 5, soil "both Loomy [loamy] and Dusty" becomes "both long and dusty" and "Brooks and Rivers" appears as "breaks and rivers." Again, just as a final example, on page 459 a petition ostensibly stating that "The theater is extremely sinful. . . ." actually declared "the dreaded licensing of the play to be a contemptuous abuse of the law: extremely sinful. . . ." Frequently the backnote citations are inaccurate, and sometimes the materials cannot be found anywhere near the listed pages.

These quotations are strung together largely by paraphrase (which frequently approaches unacknowledged quotation) from secondary sources unidentified in the notes but sometimes ascertainable. For example, the reference on page 101 to the "Pitt thresher" is remarkably like the statement in Bidwell and Falconer, even to the misspelling of "Pitts" in the same way. Though the author excludes this source from the notes, he does include it in his bibliography, where he calls John I. Falconer "John Falcomer." The bottom of page 90 is in spots almost word for word like passages in Charles Louis Flint, "A Hundred Years' Progress of American Agriculture," as printed in various places including the U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, Report, 1872 (Washington, 1872), 278. Again, the reference to Dutch fans on page 102 seems to be traceable to Edward Eggleston, "Husbandry in Colonial Times," The Century Magazine XXVII, No. 3 (January, 1884), 447. It is hard to justify the documentation of quoted materials alone.

In a larger view, the book contains a vast amount of interesting and useful information, the only complaint being that so much pioneering work was clumsily handled and so poorly organized as to be hard to utilize, especially in view of the totally inadequate index: The illustrations are valuable additions.

University of Illinois

FRED A. SHANNON

Note: The above review of Dean Fletcher's work on Pennsylvania Agriculture and Country Life, 1640-1840 is based so largely on the mechanics of writing history that we feel a brief comment is advisable. Dean Fletcher has covered two centuries of Pennsylvania agriculture and its relation to the larger history of the Commonwealth in so capable a manner as to make his book one of vast interest to all Pennsylvanians and most useful to students of that period of American history. It is our joint opinion that Dean Fletcher, with a lifetime spent in his field, and a scholarship warmed by human understanding, has written an historically sound, illuminating, and at the same time
entertaining account of Pennsylvania agriculture and country life. It is by this achievement the book will be judged over the years.

S. K. STEVENS, President
Pennsylvania Historical Association
PAUL A. W. WALLACE, Editor
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORY

Quaker Social History, 1669-1738. By Arnold Lloyd, Ph.D. (Cantab.).

Of the making of books on the Quakers there seems to be no end. It is not only true that the smallest groups numerically (cf. the Mennonites and Moravians, as well as the Quakers) are the most historically conscious of their contributions to European and American history. The history their scholars write is also frequently superior to the usual product of the denominational historian.

Arnold Lloyd's *Quaker Social History, 1669-1738* attempts to give the reader a picture of what it meant to be a Friend in the England of George Fox's and William Penn's time—the period of greatest Quaker emigration to the American colonies. From new manuscript sources which Dr. Lloyd has discovered, he has been enabled to give the scholarly world a clearer account that has ever hitherto appeared of just how such institutions as the Friends' marriage ceremony developed, how the hierarchy of Friends' meetings came into being, and how the Friends reconciled the old conflict between individual inspiration and group solidarity.

Among the best of his chapters is Chapter V, "The Character of an English Quaker," where he draws, with the help of generous sprinklings of spicy source materials, the profile of the average Friend in his secular pursuits as well as in his devotional life.

Dr. Lloyd has some interesting words to say about the Quaker "testimony of plainness," which, like birthright membership and the Quaker moral code, was capable of stiffening the spiritual life of Friends into an undesired rigidity not anticipated by the original leaders of the movement. Margaret Fox, the "mother" of Quakerism, interestingly enough opposed as dangerous this growing emphasis upon external simplicity which through the years finally led to the development of the familiar "uniform" of Quaker gray, with the bonnet, broadbrim, and shawl that used to be seen in the Quaker valleys of Pennsylvania. Writing at eighty-four, the indomitable Margaret rebuked the Friends for such "whimsical, narrow imaginations." It is a "silly Gospel," she continued, to think that "we must look at no colours, nor make anything that is changeable colours as the hills are, nor sell them nor wear them; but we must be all in one dress and one colour."

Chapter VI, "The Quakers and the State," reviews in concise summary the decades of conflict between Quaker principles and Restoration legal
codes and as such offers valuable background reading for the history of the Friends in Pennsylvania.

Dr. Lloyd's volume rides to readability on gently rolling billows of source material. Included in the book are also many full-page illustrations, mostly of seventeenth-century documents, as well as an excellent bibliography (pp. 185-194) and index.

*Franklin and Marshall College*

**DON YODER**


This is a travel book written for the general reader and containing no documentation or bibliography. It is, however, one of the best of its kind, replete with interest and well worth reading. Even to the scholar in this field it presents many sidelights which may have escaped his notice. Written in charming style, it abounds in color and atmosphere and will doubtless long remain the outstanding work of its particular type dealing with the history of the Keystone State. Mrs. Oakley is well known for other travel books such as *Hill Towns of the Pyrenees, Cloud-Lands of France, Enchanted Brittany, The Heart of Provence, and Scandinavia Beckons.*

This book was written by Mrs. Oakley with genuine enthusiasm. She says: "To me, a native of Philadelphia, and to my artist husband, a native of Pittsburgh, the opportunity seemed irresistible of presenting a combined literary and pictorial interpretation of our state such as, we feel, has not yet been offered... The countryside of the state has, to my mind, a charm to be found in rural England and France, with an added something all its own. Having visited almost every state in the Union, I have not seen one to surpass it in beauty and certainly not one with more or better preserved historic landmarks."

In reality the work is the result of the joint efforts of Mrs. Oakley and her husband, Thornton Oakley, well known as an illustrator and mural painter. Probably his best known work as a mural painter is that found in The Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, depicting epochs of science from its beginning down to the time of Franklin. He and his wife have worked together on travel books for many years; their last and perhaps their best work is found in *Our Pennsylvania: Keys to the Keystone State.* Together they traveled all over Pennsylvania, starting in Philadelphia and gradually working their way westward, while not neglecting the northern and southern sections of the state, visiting practically all the places most worth while for their historic significance, industrial importance, and natural beauty. Chapters are devoted to Historic Philadelphia, Modern Philadelphia, The Main Line and Valley Forge, Vignettes of Chester County, The “Glorious Delaware,” Autumn in the Poconos, The Christmas City of America (Bethlehem), Where Anthracite Is King, From Eagles Mere to Azilum, Penn State, Bucknell, Harrisburg, Garden Spots of Pennsylvania, Historic York and Gettysburg, On and Off the Turnpike, Altoona and the Horseshoe Curve, Historic Pittsburgh, Modern Pittsburgh, Washington and Fayette Counties,
Harmony, Industry and Oil, and Erie. These are all described in the graceful style of Mrs. Oakley and are skilfully illustrated by her artist husband. The illustrations, numbering more than a hundred, are indeed a noteworthy feature of the book, adding greatly to its value and attractiveness.

The format of the book is excellent, and its contains a satisfactory index. The historical references are remarkably accurate for a work of this type. However, several slips occurred, as, for instance, when it is stated (p. 116) that the Swedish supremacy lasted “a score of years,” whereas it was only seventeen; and, again (p. 149), that Muhlenberg College is at Reading, when it is at Allentown. Nevertheless, the book is well done and is commended to the reading public as a work of more than ordinary interest, well worth a careful perusal.

State College, Pa.


Except for the reprint notice on the title page, this book is a word-for-word, error-for-error reproduction of the 1890 edition of the Butterfield work. If the original plates were not used, photography must have been, because the reproduction seems to be facsimile. There is not a word of explanation, not a mark on the printless jacket, except the price mark, to explain the mystery of how it was done—and why. Everything is identical, from the title page to the Errata on page 426.

Butterfield's Girtys appeared in 1890 near the end of the author's life. It purported to be "a concise account of the Girty brothers, Thomas, Simon, James and George, and of their half-brother, John Turner, also of the part taken by them in Lord Dunmore's War, in the western border war of the Revolution, and in the Indian War of 1790-95 with a recital of the principal events in the west during these wars, drawn from authentic sources, largely original." It sought to correct the "white savage" hysteria that concealed the truth about the Pennsylvania-born Girtys, three of whom, Simon, James and George, turned Tory in 1778 and thereafter used their influence with the Indians in their warfare with the American whites. Butterfield accomplished his mission, and the Girtys were restored to respectability as merely misguided Americans who were not Indians at heart and who occasionally kept the "savages" from torturing captured Patriots. This was all done with a great show of mechanical accuracy and documentation. Much source material was used: Niles Register, Pennsylvania Archives, Colonial Records of Pennsylvania, the Haldimand Papers, Heckewelder's Narrative, Zeisburger's Diary, the Washington-Irvine correspondence, etc. The Winning of the West by the unfortunate young historian, Theodore Roosevelt, was riddled, error for error, by the indefatigable veteran, who demolished the young upstart with a footnote for each mistake. An imposing appendix was also attached.

However, if Butterfield was better than Roosevelt, he was not much better. The Indians were still fiendish savages and the Tories "misguided." The
Indians would have given in peacefully to the Americans if it had not been for the pesky English. There were no Indian lands to be encroached upon north of the Ohio because these lands were “ceded” at the “treaties” of Fort Stanwix (1784), Fort McIntosh (1785), Fort Finney (1786), and Fort Harmar (1789). The Indians were “deluded” into thinking these lands were theirs by the “harangues” of Simon Girty. I do not know whether or not the Harmar Papers, the Frontier Wars MSS. and the Clark MSS. were part of Lyman C. Draper’s collection at Madison, Wisconsin, when Butterfield worked—and quarrelled—there. However, I do know that he made no use of them—to say nothing of the Continental Congress Papers, the Pickering Papers, and the Simcoe Papers. Moreover, if he had, he would have been incapable of understanding the Indian point of view, as is evidenced by his total inadequacy in his use of what he did have.

I do not understand why good money has to be squandered on such reprints. Surely the serious scholar can get at Butterfield’s Girtys without this fruitless addition. After sixty years, the world of scholarship deserves a better “concise account of the Girty brothers.”

University of Toledo

RANDOLPH C. DOWNES


Captain Bayard’s purpose in coming to America was to see for himself how that young country was conducting itself. He doubted that democracy worked as well as French accounts reported. Before he arrived, Jefferson had warned him that we had “both good and bad qualities.” He knew, and found it true, that in the tidewater regions English influences were dominant and disastrous, but the back country could yet be virgin territory. He would travel thither before it was deflowered.

It is not known when and where he and his family arrived. It was early in the spring of 1791, however, that M. Bayard and his family left Baltimore, desiring to escape its “sweltering and morbific fumes.” Their destination was the village of Bath, then located in the western part of Virginia and subsequently to be known as the first American spa. Indeed, Washington had visited Bath some fourteen years before the American Revolution to benefit his rheumatism. After Burgoyne’s disaster, some of the members of his captured army stayed there as prisoners of war, notably the Baron and Baroness Riedesel.

At first the route of the Bayard family lay through a most disagreeable region. Even in spring no music was heard but a “detestable concert” of cat birds and mosquitoes. Later, after hearing a mocking bird, he found much to praise in the scenery, though the roads were chiefly hazards.
The life at Bath where they spent the summer is fully described; the merits and demerits of its waters, its high teas, concerts, the diversions of the Virginia gentry, a stock company of Irish players, and even some professional gamblers. During their stay at Bath, Bayard went alone to Winchester and the plantations thereabouts. It was by far the most pleasurable of his American experiences. So entranced was he that he forgot his usual strictures against slavery. (It is remarkable that in all his travels he claims to have witnessed but one instance of cruelty against a slave. Unfortunately the evidence fails to support his claim.) Entertaining indeed are M. Bayard's accounts of such country pleasures as fox hunts, barbecues, and fish fries, which he frequently attended and obviously enjoyed.

In regard to American family life his praise is unstinted. In matters of courtship, in the degree of liberty accorded to the young and their freedom from oppressive parental rule, Americans, he felt, were considerably more progressive than the French. American women he put on a pedestal. Even the "many loose women" were "generally very pretty, rather decent, and do not lack education."

In political matters on the other hand our elective machinery exhibited grave faults. In the cities the polls were terrorized by rowdies while barrels of whiskey directed elections in the country. Yet he was much impressed with the moderation of our political debates as well as with the extent of our information.

Being a disciple of Rousseau, he was inclined to feel that our school system was "more suitable to train slaves than to form citizens." As in England our teachers were masters of only one accomplishment—the whip.

M. Bayard possesses not a few prejudices which he is prone to inflict on the reader. Besides Jacobins—the French variety—they include Washington; England; slavery; cities; the Society of the Cincinnati; the clergy in general, including monks, missionaries, and certain religious sects; and William Penn. The latter is a thief who cheated the Indians. Missionaries too began their mission by despoiling the Indians "of all their earthly goods." By citing one of Franklin's more unreliable stories he demonstrates to his own satisfaction that the missionaries are unfitted for their task. His dislike of Quakers leads him to extol the seventeenth century Massachusetts "Presbyterians" who treated them with little mercy. He even doubts whether they were "well fitted to live in a Republican state." But the Methodists and their "lugubrious mummeries" suffer most. Their preachers are "disgusting"; their prayers are "almost as shocking." A very moderate manifestation of religious enthusiasm in their meetings reminds M. Bayard of the obscene performances of the Jubius priestesses of Formosa.

As to cities this Agrarian would agree with Jefferson's description—cesspools. Philadelphia pleased him in no respect. Its leading class was the merchants who practiced fraudulent bankruptcies. Absorbed in chasing the almighty dollar they had no time to become good citizens or patriots. A degree of luxury prevailed which foreshadowed ruin. Equality was conspicuous by its absence. He even charged that all his French friends who had
entered on the "rough road" of business in Philadelphia had been ruined. The same fate befell his French acquaintances domiciled in New York, Baltimore and "Georges-town."

Throughout his pages England suffers most. The British troops that had been quartered in Boston are "malevolent animals" and the mild Gage is described as a "satrap" whose officers "vied in brutality with each other."

The longest chapter of all deals with Washington. Duane or Freneau could not have done better—or worse. Washington is stripped of all claim to character, honor, or patriotism. He is in short an arrant hypocrite even in respect to religion. The Chevalier de Bayard would scarcely claim kinship with Ferdinand-Marie Bayard.

In brief, these travels add much to our knowledge of early America, particularly of its out-of-the-way portions. M. Bayard proves himself to be a keen and intelligent observer and a fair enough judge of this country when his prejudices are not involved. All those who wish to know about America in the closing years of the eighteenth century owe to Professor McCary a very great debt of gratitude for providing them for the first time with a complete translation of the most entertaining travels of Ferdinand-M. Bayard.

Temple University

ANSON E. MORSE

The Holy Experiment: Our Heritage from William Penn, 1644-1944.


Miss Oakley, distinguished mural and portrait painter, has produced a timely work. She believes "that the time is rapidly approaching for the fulfillment of PENN'S VISION of a spiritually united world and the substitution of LAW for War." To a world torn by dissension and wracked by doubts and fears, this appears to be a forlorn hope. Yet one is cheered by the author's optimistic outlook.

The book is composed basically of black-and-white reproductions of a series of Miss Oakley's mural paintings in the Governor's Reception Room, the Senate Chamber, and the Supreme Court Room at the State Capitol in Harrisburg. Explanatory texts accompany the reproductions. The subjects of the three groups of paintings are, respectively: "The Founding of the State of Liberty Spiritual" (representing "the triumph of the idea of liberty of conscience in the Holy Experiment of Pennsylvania"); "The Creation and Preservation of the Union" (illustrating Penn's principles of Government and his prophecy of peace upheld by a parliament of all civilized nations); and "The Opening of the Book of Law" (designed to indicate "some of the earliest ideas of Mankind as they are reflected in Ancient Law and to point out their relation to Modern Thought").

Starting with the printing of William Tyndale's translation of the Bible into English (Cologne, 1525), the book conveys a panoramic view of the English people's struggle for liberty of conscience (as reflected in the lives of Fox, Penn, and others); the crises through which our Nation has passed; and the development of the Greek, Hebrew, and Christian ideas of Re-
vealed Law, and legal progress from the Code of Justinian to the establishment of the International Court of Justice. Throughout the work appropriate quotations (from the writings of Penn, Woodrow Wilson, and others) reflect the author's confidence that everlasting peace can be achieved by the spiritual union of the Nations and that ultimately International Law will prevail, as foretold by Penn in *An Essay Towards the Present and Future Peace of Europe by the establishment of An European Dyet, Parliament, or Estates* (1693).

Miss Oakley has produced a magnificent volume—a typographical masterpiece. Her undertaking is significant, for she demonstrates that our present leaders are gradually adopting the principles enunciated by William Penn two and a half centuries ago as solutions to the world's current problems.

*Green Meadows, Maryland*  

Milton Rubincam


Harvey Wish's *Society and Thought in Early America* fulfills a need long felt by students of American social and intellectual history. The scope of the work, starting as it does with European origins and extending through the Civil War, is exceedingly broad. No important phase of the subject is neglected, however. Fifty-six excellent illustrations but no maps accompany the text. An annotated bibliography enhances the worth of an exceedingly valuable publication.

While Wish's book deals primarily with the total American scene, there is, nevertheless, an abundance of material pertinent to Pennsylvania's history. One finds, for example, a good account of William Penn, whose activities are skillfully described; likewise of the physician, Dr. Benjamin Rush; the composers, Francis Hopkinson and James Lyon; and leading Philadelphia educational institutions such as the University of Pennsylvania and the Penn Charter School. The book also contains arresting and colorful accounts of the Scotch-Irish, German Lutherans, Moravians, and Dunkers, among whom Johann Conrad Beissel achieved fame as the composer of over a thousand hymns and as leader of the Ephrata Cloister. Early Pittsburgh is described as the gateway to the Ohio Valley, the scene of the infant iron and steel industry, the locale of pioneer steamboat transport along the Ohio, and as the bailiwick of Hugh H. Brackenridge, one of the founders of the *Gazette*, the first newspaper west of the Alleghenies.

The author writes with considerable authority on the basis of extensive and thorough reading. His exposition of ideas succeeds eminently in making clear the nature of cultural interactions. Professor Wish is not appalled by the task of dealing with contradictory forces; he thoroughly analyzes and describes them with perspective and a sure sense of proportion. The book is well written. It contains apt quotations and is enlivened with humor.
The summations, especially the one at the end of the last chapter, are exceedingly good.

Although the author has been outstandingly successful in his treatment of the general philosophical and cultural evolution of America, there are a few details noticed by this reviewer that are open to question. For example, the statement that medieval "churchmen had outlawed interest on loans as sinful usury" (p. 2) is not strictly true, for, in reality, the canonists in the late medieval period regarded the taking of interest as sinful usury only where no genuine risk was involved. The assertions that social rank determined the cataloguing of Harvard students down to the 1770's (p. 123) and that sharp class distinctions were recognized in the seating of the New England meeting (p. 30) are debatable, as proven by the researches of Professor Samuel E. Morison and some of his students. The charge that Cotton Mather violated the Seventh Commandment (p. 31) is not sustained by Kenneth Murdock, whose biography of Mather states that none of the charges of sexual misconduct have been substantiated.

All students of American history who read Wish's first volume will be greatly delighted and will look forward eagerly to the publication of a second volume bringing the subject to the mid-Twentieth Century.

Carnegie Institute of Technology

Norman H. Dawes


As one of the earliest women's colleges, as the first designed for teaching medicine to women, and the only medical college for women now existent in the United States, the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, incorporated in 1850 as the Female College of Pennsylvania, has had a unique and notable history. Its story is written by a graduate of the college, Gulielma Fell Alsop, who has had a rich experience in the practice of medicine, both as a missionary doctor in China and as college physician and teacher of hygiene at Barnard College for over thirty years.

Dr. Alsop presents her story as one of adventure and achievement. In the earlier chapters she gives full credit to men and women of the Quaker persuasion who, with their enlightened point of view toward women and education, made possible the founding of the college in Philadelphia and continued their support in the years following.

The chronology is conveniently marked according to the tenures of the successive deans, each of whom was aware of the needs of her time and made a distinctive contribution to the progress of the college. The developments throughout the work are presented in line with the trends of the times, especially the changing status of women in American society and the advancement of medical knowledge and services.

War-time exigencies proved to be challenging. For example, during the first year of the Civil War, when only one student was graduated, the college was closed; but the discouragement of the moment was effaced by the
forward-looking, determined spirit of those in charge of the institution. The author’s comment on Dean Ann Preston’s part in saving the college at this time merits quotation. “The sending of . . . [a student] to Paris for a year’s study, to be a resident in a woman’s hospital as yet unbuilt, which was to be attached to a college which had closed its doors, was Ann Preston’s greatest act of faith. In this moment of despair no one seems to have thought of abandoning the Cause of Women in Medicine, though doctresses might be outlawed by doctors, though established hospitals might refuse them admittance to wards and clinics, though even women themselves contributed only one graduate.” In 1862 the college reopened.

This history is set very neatly within the framework of the general feminist movement of the century. The college was established just two years after the first Woman’s Rights Convention was held at Seneca Falls, New York. Soon thereafter the first woman medical students in the country furnished the inspiration for a statement made by Lucretia Mott that “there is a new generation of women upon the stage.”

During succeeding years, members of the Woman’s Medical College faculty were frequently in the vanguard of medical progress, especially in the fields of public health, preventive medicine, obstetrics, and nutrition. Furthermore, generations of graduates from the institution have proven their competence as doctors and teachers and in positions of public responsibility, both in this country and in distant lands.

In writing this history, Gulielma Fell Alsop, distinguished earlier as physician, missionary, teacher, and writer of both scientific works and personal essays, now enters the ranks of the historians. Her history, based upon careful consideration of the sources, is a moving narrative, written in a style that is truly delightful. It is a worthy contribution to the field of American social and intellectual history.

Pennsylvania College for Women

Laberta Dysart


This study is limited to the settlements in and around Guthsville and eastward along the winding Jordan Creek, known locally as the Jordan River, to Allentown, where the stream unites with the Lehigh Creek just before emptying into the Lehigh River. The landed area is therefore limited to something like six miles in length and two miles in width, but it constitutes an important segment of the historic Lehigh Valley. The study is divided into five parts, A, B, C, D, E, with no supporting chapters.

Part A is entitled “Warrants and Patents in the Lower Jordan Valley.” The treatment of this phase of the study includes the Land Office Index Number, the warrants and patents with their respective dates, the names of the warrantee and patentee, and the acreages (with boundaries defined) of each district.
Part B goes into the settlement of the area prior to the American Revolution and the building development subsequent to 1780. The settlers were Germans who came from various parts of Europe. The author rather vividly portrays the every day activities of the people, social customs, manners, births, deaths, doctors, and teachers. He also devotes some space to agriculture and to the rise of industries in the Valley. The Addendum to Part B contains many excellent photographs of early buildings.

In Part C the author presents the architectural features of the Troxell 1744 House, believed to be the oldest existing house in Lehigh County. Those persons who are interested in the structural designs of old stone buildings will enjoy reading this chapter. The excellent descriptions are well buttressed with fifty-four photographs and seven charts or plates.

Part D is devoted to the study of ground cellars, used for storing food. The author claims that no two of the cellars were constructed exactly alike. Yet they were completely under the surface of the ground, the walls were of stone masonry, and the floors were of earth.

Part E deals with the interesting subject of old German barns. The photographs and charts are excellent. The author contends that the so-called hex signs were painted on the barns for esthetic purposes and not for superstitious reasons.

The book is well written and interesting. The format is pleasing, and the index is satisfactory, but the bibliography is limited and uncritical. Nevertheless, the author has made a worthwhile contribution to local history.

Lehigh University

GEORGE D. HARMON


Professor Schlesinger's little volume is full of the wit and wisdom we have learned to expect from his essays. Here in a smoothly flowing style the reader will find, together with the author's penetrating insights, an apt use of pertinent sayings by some of our most inspired seers, from Jefferson on. It is not, however, as an anthology of prescient remarks that this book will be prized, but rather for its demonstration of how pertinent an historical understanding of our traditions can be.

Although he has taken a phrase from Emerson as a text or at least as a starting point for each of the essays, Professor Schlesinger must have had his last quotation from James Russell Lowell in mind throughout the series: "There is only one thing better than tradition, and that is the original and eternal life out of which all tradition takes its rise." Taken together these closely reasoned essays richly illuminate this truth as it applies to the reform tradition in America.

Thus in the first, "The Historical Climate of Reform," we see the growth of that tradition. Born of a union between the religious conscience and the optimistic enlightenment of the eighteenth century, unshackled by older customs and spurred ahead by successive crises, the reform tradition profited both from the diverse experimentation of the states and from the increasing
responsibility of federal leadership. In the second essay, “The Reform Impulse in Action,” we see the reformer as a human individual subject in varying degrees to the impulsiveness, fanaticism, self-interest and blindness that beset us all. His methods, as well as his character, emerge as fundamental aspects of our democratic society. There is, as Professor Schlesinger says, “a tender-hearted as well as a tough-minded streak in the national character,” and the reformer shares both.

In the last essay, “The Revolt Against Revolt,” it becomes apparent that there is also a conservative, sometimes reactionary, American tradition. It is not, in Professor Schlesinger’s judgment, as creative and full of promise as the reform spirit, but a part of our fiber nevertheless. Its effect, fortunately, has been to channel our reform energies into pragmatic rather than doctrinaire lines. A middle class moderation has held sway, with the old faith in man’s potentialities as a free member in a growing society still burning.

An able foreword by E. Wilson Lyon, President of Pomona College, where the essays were delivered, and an extended commentary on the sources increase the book’s value to scholars.

City Historian, Rochester, New York

BLAKE McKELVEY


The author’s purpose is better understood if the lengthy subtitle is included: The Growth of a Nation. Its Hour of Redemption, and a Symbolic Interpretation of its Preservation through the People’s Devotion to a Cause. The significance of the title is further explained:

The Spirit of Gettysburg is a recorded tribute to those brave men whose blood baptized this hallowed spot. Here, courageous men of the Blue met the brave men of the Gray as Destiny guided a divided nation to a new objective . . . “That this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom. . . .”

It was at Gettysburg that this great nation was born anew. As the colors of the Blue and Gray merged upon the altar of a stone wall, a united nation was born. (P. X.)

This book is the fulfillment of a long-cherished purpose and a recognized obligation. The author, a Greek immigrant who arrived in the United States in 1914 as a boy and who has lived in Gettysburg since 1922, has long wished to express, in tangible form, his appreciation for the many good things which have come to him in his adopted country, particularly, as they have come to him in the environment of Gettysburg. Here the drama of American civilization opened in part as the pioneer settlers transformed the wilderness on one of the frontiers. In 1800 a new county (Adams) was created, centering about a newly-established town (Gettysburg). Here the Great Hour of Decision later struck, and here through the years since 1863, millions have come to partake of the Spirit of Gettysburg.
While the book has as its principal objective the presentation of an interpretation, it necessarily contains a structure of factual material, descriptive of the historical development of the locality down to the celebration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Battle in 1938 and through World War II. This is generally accurate and well balanced.

The book is well designed and very well illustrated. As a result of intelligent editing, the limitations of the author have been overcome, but definitely without obscuring his own original conception or suppressing the enthusiasm of one whose heart compelled him to the fulfillment of a dedicated purpose. A peculiar value is the generous use of quotations from sources not readily accessible to the general reader, which give authority and validity to the treatment of the subject.

A noteworthy feature is the symbolic drawing on the jacket by another Gettysburgian of Greek ancestry, Chris M. Angiorlis.

Gettysburg College


The author as "Executive Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Commission for the 75th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and The Last Reunion of the Blue and the Grey at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in 1938," here traces the course of events which led from the original conception of the idea of a "Last" reunion to the conclusion of its complex operation.

Because of his position, the author has been able to gather authentic facts and figures, and to tell an interesting story in well-written form. The book is exceptionally well illustrated and attractively designed.

Gettysburg College

Centre County in Pictures 1800-1950. By the Centre County Sesqui-centennial Committee of the Centre County Historical Society. (Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, 1950. $1.00.)

This picture book was issued "in honor of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Centre County, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1800." It offers to the public some account of the history of the county insofar as that story can be depicted in illustrations.

At first blush, one may feel that such a method of bringing out a county history is puerile and that the product is probably an unworthy attempt to reach an illiterate and uninterested audience which either can not or will not read history.

Upon examining the booklet, however, a reader is forced to concede that such a first impression is entirely wrong. It turns out to be a dignified endeavor to show some of the important places and buildings in the county by using both recent photographs and old prints. The thing was quite worth doing, and this reviewer recommends it heartily to those local and county
historical societies which may be at a loss to know how to celebrate their anniversaries. (The Snyder County Historical Society please take note.)

Of course, a warning is in order. It would be very easy to put out a tawdry, superficial piece of work, composed of poorly-made pictures on cheap paper. If, however, the proper prints are available, if the paper stock is good, and if the selections are judicious, here is a satisfactory means of presenting some of the highlights of a county's past, especially if there is neither the scholarship nor the financial ability to publish an extended written account. (By the way, this booklet cost plenty, too.)

About seventy-five illustrations appear on some forty-five pages. (There is no pagination.) Of the seventy-five, the reviewer thought the following were especially interesting: the soft coal tipple in the western part of the county; the two buildings on the Penn State campus (but why only two?); the view of contour plowing, taken from the air; Boalsburg, where the observance of Memorial Day began; Centre Hall (the map on the last page shows a number of "Halls" in the county: Pine Hall, Centre Hall, Linden Hall, Oak Hall, and perhaps others); the fine old homes at Bellefonte and nearby; the switchback on the Snow Shoe extension of the Bald Eagle branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad; the tunnel near Coburn on the Lewistown & Tyrone; the iron ore diggings and the remains of iron furnaces, as well as the newer industries; the historic taverns, caves, and sundry other items.

The committee says it hopes that the people will keep the booklet handy in their cars and refer to it when they approach such historical sites as are portrayed therein. It would seem that the pamphlet is small enough to be easily slipped into the glove compartment of the ordinary automobile.

Susquehanna University

William A. Russ, Jr.


This is the ninth to be published in the series of Walter Lynwood Fleming lectures presented at Louisiana State University in honor of a distinguished teacher and writer in the field of Southern history. It is no small compliment to say that this volume deserves a place alongside its eight predecessors.

Professor Hesseltine has made a study of the postwar careers of 585 Confederate leaders, military and civilian. In the lectures he has centered attention upon the careers of certain personalities falling within three significant groups: ministers, educators, and industrialists. Within each group were to be found those who followed either Jefferson Davis or Robert E. Lee in terms of their clashing attitudes toward the proper rôle to be assumed by ex-Confederates. Davis continued to uphold the rightness of the Confederate cause and exhort his former colleagues to cling to the traditions of their fathers. After Appomattox, Lee, on the other hand, urged his fellows to submit to the victors, but with Christian faith to modernize Southern education in such manner as to insure a prosperous section and a competent leadership under changing conditions.
Some churchmen were like Robert Louis Dabney, who sought to perpetuate prewar conditions by opposing movements for a union of northern and southern wings of his church and for Negro ordination and education. Others were like Ellison Capers, among whose chief interests were missions and schools for “our colored brethren.” Most soldiers who became postwar educators followed Lee’s practical program of training the youth to meet new conditions. Outstanding was J. L. M. Curry, who promoted public schools, teacher-training, and Negro and rural education. Similarly, most ex-Confederates who entered or re-entered the world of business found it expedient to make “practical adjustments to the new order in Southern life.” An example is John C. Breckenridge, who deserted the political arena and assumed the lead in Kentucky’s economic development by a successful career as railroad lobbyist and executive. The economic significance of the “Compromise of 1877” was that ownership of Southern industry should rest with Northern capitalists but that management should reside in the hands of Southerners.

Professor Hesseltine has sketched briefly the postwar careers of numerous ex-Confederates. His volume points up the need of detailed biographical accounts of the leaders of the New South. As is customary in publications of its nature, the volume lacks index, footnotes, and bibliography. It is stated in the preface, however, that data basic to the study were extracted “from county histories, biographical dictionaries, newspaper files, and manuscript collections.”

*Cracker Parties.* By Horace Montgomery. (Baton Rouge, La.: Louisiana State University Press, 1950. Pp. viii, 278. $4.00.)

Dr. Montgomery has unraveled the complicated and confused tangle of Georgia politics from 1849 to 1861 with clarity and with literary skill. He describes the impact of the Compromise of 1850 on both the Democrats and the Whigs, creating the temporary Southern Rights and Constitutional Union parties. Major emphasis is given to Howell Cobb and his adherents, who sought to retain a balance of sectional power between Northern and Southern Democrats as a means of preserving the union and at the same time of securing Southern rights. The evolution of the Democratic party away from this balance of power and towards Southern sectionalism and secession in the late 1850’s is meticulously traced. The disintegration of the Whigs and the rise and fall of the Know-Nothing party show how hopeless were the attempts to side-track the various phases of the slavery issue. The reader is thankful for frequent summaries which guide him through the swift party regroupings from year to year. The presidential campaign of 1852, with its five parties in Georgia, is particularly well done.

The author utilizes the correspondence of the political leaders very effectively, and his extensive use of and judicious quotations from Georgia newspapers is an even more valuable contribution. He takes a healthy, sophisticated view towards party claims and is well aware of the journal-
istic tricks of semantics: "Editors, like politicians, were well stocked with devious questions and trite explanations all neatly arranged in a brace of sweeping alternatives. . . . An alert set of party journalists spun pretty fictions in defense of conventional articles of faith" (pp. vii, 2).

Although excellent as a political analysis, this work is too exclusively political for a comprehensive understanding of the social and economic forces at work behind the political façade. Passing references are made to different economic groups in Georgia, particularly to the Cherokee area of northern Georgia, but there results no clear indication of any close correlation between political and economic forces. A number of political and economic maps with statistics based on the counties would have been helpful.

A wider perspective of political developments in other Southern states, especially in Mississippi and in South Carolina, is needed before the statement about the December, 1850, state convention can be justified: "Georgians were thus to decide for their nation the fate of the Compromise. The action of Governor Towns had created for them this unique rôle" (p. 27). The same broader view is required to substantiate the claim that "the Constitutional Union party had, by putting Georgia on record in favor of the Compromise [of 1850], saved the Union" (p. 59).

Hood College

JAMES B. RANCK


Here, in graphic form, is presented the outline of the history of Adams County from remote times to the present era. The illustrations are grouped in the following divisions: "The Early Period," "Growth of Churches and Educational Institutions," "Roads, Hostelries and Industries," "War Comes to Adams County," and "Boroughs and Villages in Retrospect." Each illustration is accompanied by an adequate explanation of its importance. This booklet will be a valuable aid to teachers of Pennsylvania history.


Of the several articles in this number of _Pennsylvania Archaeology_, there is at least one which should be of exceptional interest to readers of _Pennsylvania History_. It is James W. Van Stone's "Fortified Houses in Western Pennsylvania." Other articles are Edmund S. Carpenter's "The Rôle of Archaeology in the 19th Century Controversy between Developmentalism and Degeneration," Gladys Tantaquidgeon's "Delaware Indian Art Designs," James L. Swauger's "Carnegie Museum Program for Archaeological Study in Western Pennsylvania," Anthony F. C. Wallace's "Some Psychological
Characteristics of the Delaware Indians during the 17th and 18th Centuries," and Edmund S. Carpenter's "The Spartansburg Cairns."


This is No. 2 of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission's Reprints in Anthropology.
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The cover illustration, a pen-and-ink sketch of the tower of Independence Hall, looking from Independence Square, is by Guy Colt, and was prepared for a leaflet which will be published by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.
IDEAS AND MEN

The Story of Western Thought

By Crane Brinton, Harvard University

Western Man's mind and thought from Greek and Hebrew origins to the present are treated in a modern way in this new book about Ideas, Attitudes and Trends. Names and details are subordinated to a profound and readable study of the cosmological and ethical questions men have examined in all Western literature, art, philosophy, theology, and to a degree, natural science. It will make students conscious of the complexities, difficulties and impossibilities of "perfect" solutions to these problems for which history gives background, depth and focus.

Published 1950 608 pages 5 5/8" x 8 5/8"

AMERICA'S COLONIAL EXPERIMENT

By Julius Pratt, University of Buffalo

How the United States gained, governed, and in part gave away a colonial empire. The only text today devoted exclusively to American overseas expansion, it offers, in great detail, the motives and methods of our growth beyond the 3-mile limit, as well as the objectives and techniques used in governing these insular possessions. Also included is a timely account of those Pacific areas now under American jurisdiction.

Published 1950 460 pages 5 3/4" x 8 1/2"

WESTERN AMERICA, Second Edition

By L. R. Hafen and C. C. Rister

The new Second Edition spells out the central role of the West in the evolution of the United States. It further traces the cycle of early exploration and conquest to the present day West. Two new chapters have been added on urban growth and the oil industry of the West. Revisions have been made throughout, including an improvement of the maps, charts and illustrations.

Published 1950 716 pages 6" x 9"

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