It has been said that those who settled western Pennsylvania brought with them three things: whiskey, the Presbyterian faith, and an intense spirit of independence. That spirit was shown, in 1776, in a petition to the Continental Congress for a new “separate district . . . by the name of Westsylvania.” The Revolution suspended the movement although Virginians petitioned again in 1780. In 1782 the General Assembly of Pennsylvania passed a law threatening judgment of high treason against any citizen promoter of this project for a new state.

Earlier than that, however, in 1759, another Sylvania appeared when the Maryland Gazette reported a movement for application to the Crown, as soon as peace came with the French, “for a royal charter . . . to settle a new Colony on the Ohio, by the name of Pittsylvania.” No political division came from this, but our author, in this book, instead, uses the name to describe, episodically, the attitude of mind, territory, people, and activities of the area surrounding Pittsburgh, which, he says, “is a strange region,” with its people “the cockiest on earth, not even excluding Brooklyn.”

This book, of attractive format, is one of a series edited by Erskine Caldwell, of which most are by authors of fiction, which may account for the general approach of appeal to the general reader. The result is briskly entertaining and may receive the approval of those more historically minded in the hope that reading it may lead to more serious and historically solid fare. The author is a newspaperman, formerly in Uniontown and now in Pittsburgh; his sketches, with Pittsburgh as their center, extend as far east as Chambersburg, southwest to Blennerhasset Island, with excursions into Ohio. While the author claims that they are “strictly in accordance with history,” the utmost your reviewer would agree is that they are largely concerned with history but lack such objectivity, documentation, and informed study as to bring them fully within this claim.

As an example, the author claims that George Croghan’s delay in furnishing supplies to Washington in the Fort Necessity campaign was because Croghan had “no wish to see the Virginians succeed in their plans,” and yet later on he points out that Dr. Connolly, the Virginia leader, was Croghan’s nephew. A more serious lack of historical objectivity is shown in his claim that the enmity of Henry C. Frick, the so-called “Morgan interests,” and Andrew W. Mellon was the cause of the collapse of J. V. Thompson’s speculations in coal lands, rather than dangerous over-extended borrowing on a
non-liquid security as the sequel showed. Again, he gives Frick's "unwar-
tanted" increase in coke prices as the reason for the fight over the Iron Clad
Agreement when the record negatives any such conclusion.

The space given to the various sketches has little relation to their im-
portance—for instance, ten pages to an account of a Uniontown tragedy and
murder case, this, in spite of an attempt to cover the entire period from 1753
to the present, of war, politics, and growth of an active area in slightly more
than three hundred pages.

Few definite errors are noted. Carnegie's contest with Frick is put at 1889
instead of 1899. The Lincoln and William Penn Highway route numbers on
the useful end paper map should be 30 and 22, respectively. The index is little
more than a list of names, and no bibliography is included.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

HENRY OLIVER EVANS

Diplomacy and Indian Gifts: Anglo-French Rivalry Along the Ohio and
Northwest Frontiers, 1748-1763. By Wilbur R. Jacobs. (Stanford:
Stanford University Press, 1950. Pp. 208. $5.00.)

Examination of the part played by Indian gifts in British and French
diplomacy before and during the French and Indian war is a venture with
promise of important returns for colonial historians. Unfortunately, Dr.
Jacobs' book realizes few of these opportunities, in spite of ambitious aims
and the advice of competent scholars. There seem to be several explanations
of why the product of such extensive research is so generally disappointing
and at times so extremely misleading.

In the first place, Dr. Jacobs, like many authors before him, overstresses
the significance of his special interest against the evidence of his own narra-
tive. Diplomacy and Indian Gifts proves time and again that gifts were of
secondary importance, if not without influence. Among factors presented
by Jacobs' own account as more effective than any amount of Indian gifts
were force, friendship, the abuses of land grabbers and traders, and the
errors of inefficient administrators. The author reports in one instance, for
example, that a dazzling array of gifts "forced" the Delawares into a French
alliance, as if gifts alone ever forced Indians into any undesired action. Nor
does the fact that any amount of giving could hardly have checked for long
the mounting anger of Indians over land losses prevent the author from
enthusiastic support of Sir William Johnson's recommendation for unlimited
giving and from concluding that Pontiac's uprising was "to a surprising
degree" due to lack of presents. All in all, Jacobs' work seems to offer more
proof than ever that gifts were effective only for short periods and were
often accepted without idea of return. Yet the author's thesis is exactly the
reverse!

The colony of Pennsylvania is inevitably central in much of the discus-
sion. Even considering the scope of the work, the treatment of Pennsylvania
Indian policy is astonishingly inadequate. One would assume as basic, for
example, some explanation at least of Quaker and proprietary policies and
disagreements. In its absence, confusion results. The failure to present Penn-
Pennsylvania policies clearly is sufficiently grave to raise question as to whether West Coast universities can adequately sponsor research concerning history a great portion of which is based upon sources in the East. Certainly if primary information could not be tapped, it seems a serious oversight not to have used such readily available secondary works as Hubertis Cummings' *Richard Peters*, Theodore Thayer's *Israel Pemberton* (the Quaker leader isn't even mentioned), and Anthony Wallace's *King of the Delawares*. Failure to benefit from the material in such research may explain in considerable measure why this book falls so far short of its mark. Again, also, one may ask why the thesis tradition must lead so often to such excessive documentation and to so little evaluation and digestion of material.

*Lycoming College*  

Loring B. Priest


The history of a great business empire like the Pennsylvania Railroad involves so many important men, so many different activities and intermediate complexes that it all but defies the techniques of the historian to draw its parts together into one integrated whole. In spite of space limitations, the authors have attempted to locate all the original companies and underliers that eventually came to be part of the Pennsylvania system. As a result, the reader's interest sometimes lags. A few sections of this volume not only become prosaic but at times approach the form of the medieval chronicle. In spite of the important information about people, finances, routes, and policies which such a procedure turns up, it does not produce a smooth narrative.

Undoubtedly the authors must have gone to great effort to ferret out this information, illustrating as it does the numerous exchanges, mergers, and reorganizations which took place in those companies which were later taken over by the Pennsylvania. The result shows how the management of the Pennsylvania sometimes furnished money, bonds, securities, and technical skill in developing their affiliated interests. It also demonstrates clearly how important were the financial contributions of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and other communities to the early growth of the company.

Further criticisms may be directed to other parts of the volume. In places the authors become discursive and repetitive. In some sections they make extensive excursions into the economic history of the old Northwest and even discuss the history of transportation in general. Some factual statements and a few dates may be questioned. River freight down the Ohio from Pittsburgh did not become suddenly important in 1819. Several items are not clarified in the text. The authors fail to identify the legislation that would have kept the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad out of Pennsylvania. They also fail to mention the connection between David Reeves & Company, of Lancaster, which furnished rail at $60.50 a ton, and Reeves Abbott & Company, of
Philadelphia, which furnished "practically all of the rail on the road" at $56.50 per ton.

Many important aspects of the history of the company are discussed with unusual frankness. The authors do not hesitate to explain how many subsidiaries in the Pennsylvania System were built on credit and how most of the roads west of Pittsburgh were constructed on the basis of very uncertain promises. They give more than a few hints that some of the financial manipulations that contributed to the company's rapid growth were not always in the interest of the original stockholders, and that investments, purchases, indirect controls, bankruptcies, and receiverships sometimes played a part in its acquisition of other lines.

One of the most interesting sections of the book deals with the period after 1929. It shows how the economic depression which began that year forced not only the Pennsylvania but other railroads to improve their service by speeding up schedules, purchasing modern equipment, and attending more closely to passenger comfort. The authors describe some of the new equipment, new stations, the importance of the electrification of much of the main line, and the introduction of air-conditioned cars. This period also demanded that investments be made in new warehouses, piers, docks, cold-storage plants, and other facilities to build up freight traffic and to prevent further losses to competing motor truck lines. Freight service was accelerated. Pick-up and delivery services were co-ordinated, and in some outlying areas, truck lines were acquired to give better service to the customers.

Some of the mechanical improvements described in the volume illustrate the interest of the company in improving customer relations. New type stream-line cars, high speed brakes, roller-bearing axles, rubber shock-absorbing bearings and draft gear, and semi-lightweight passenger cars—all contributed to this end. For the traveling public, the interiors of passenger trains were improved by better upholstery, modern lighting devices, and reclining seats. Special all-coach trains and through cars over many connecting railroads were added. These changes further illustrate the present battle between the railroad and the motor vehicle.

The mechanics of the volume are very good. The index is complete. The appendices include all kinds of information and statistical tables and charts. Numerous pictures illustrate the evolution of many types of motive power, freight cars, passenger cars, and other equipment. Tables show the steady growth of the railroad through the number of employes, their income, annual dividends, and similar facts.

The authors have followed a rather unusual type of organization. They have not developed the chronology of the book in accordance with other economic and industrial trends. Instead, they have divided it according to the administrations of the various men who have held the office of president of the company. This does not detract, however, from the value of the work.

In the opinion of this writer, the authors do not give proper place to the contributions of Colonel John Stevens and his family. They also fail to attach proper emphasis to the fact that the early railroads of the Stevens group are now a part of the Pennsylvania System and almost, if not quite,
as old as any other railroad in the country. The Pennsylvania Railroad could logically claim to be much older through these connections.

University of Pittsburgh

Theodore R. Parker


Philip Mercer Rhinelander was Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania from 1911 to 1923. Before his elevation to the episcopate he had been successively rector of a parish in Washington, professor of church history in the Berkeley Divinity School, and professor of the history of religions in the Episcopal Theological School. Following his resignation as bishop, for reasons of ill health, he found a fortunate outlet for his unusual gifts as a pastor and teacher in the College of Preachers at Washington Cathedral, which he served as warden until two years before his death in 1939.

Dean Washburn, his lifelong friend and sometime colleague in Cambridge, has written an appreciative and gracious memoir of the bishop's restless search for a satisfying expression of his ministerial ideals. Two difficult obstacles have beset the biographer's task. For one thing Bishop Rhinelander kept copious notes, memoranda, and copies of all his activities and correspondence. The sorting of this material for what was of permanent value must have been an exacting labor of love. It is surprising that so little of it has yielded direct quotations. Indeed, Dean Washburn has resorted more frequently to the testimonials of teachers, colleagues, and pupils for his more vivid estimates of the man. The other difficulty, and the more weighty one, lay in the personality of Bishop Rhinelander. A man of the highest ideals, of a rigorous self-discipline, with a keen and well-trained mind, and a deep religious sensitivity and warmth of personal address, he seems to have borne a deep inner dissatisfaction with the religious quality of the ecclesiastical institutions with which he found himself affiliated.

The biographer has not given us a detailed account of the struggle of Bishop Rhinelander with what must have seemed an intractable opposition. He has hinted at some of the reasons for its inevitability. The Bishop's conception of his episcopal office was "more English than American. It was more authoritarian than democratic." His own conservative positions in theology were the result of disciplined thought and conscientious principle. He found it difficult to understand the religious theories of others who had thought through the same problems quite as conscientiously but with differing results. In the give and take of person-to-person relationships, his charm, his intelligence, and his honesty had powerful effect. But in the leadership of institutional life, with its diversities of tradition and points of view, he found compromise difficult. It was most fortunate that his genius was to find at last a perfect means for the expression of his peculiar gifts and influences. The College of Preachers is his most enduring monument, and there are few institutions in the Episcopal Church which have done more
to achieve that "unity of the spirit in the bond of peace" which was the underlying quest of Bishop Rhinelander's life and ministry.

Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.

Massey H. Shepherd, Jr.

James Harrod of Kentucky. By Kathryn Harrod Mason. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1951. Pp. xxii, 266. $4.00.)

Fate was unkind to James Harrod when it made him a contemporary of Daniel Boone. Their lives followed an identical pattern: both were products of the Pennsylvania upcountry frontier of the middle eighteenth century, both learned wilderness lore during the Seven Years War, both became expert hunters and skilled Indian fighters, both led bands of settlers into the dark and bloody ground of Kentucky, both fought in Lord Dunmore's War, both resisted sieges of their forts during the Revolution, and both contributed significantly to the slow march of civilization in Kentucky after independence was won. Yet every schoolboy knows of Daniel Boone, while few have even heard Harrod's name.

That this should be the case is unfair to Harrod. His skill as a long hunter or Indian fighter rivaled that of Boone. The forty-nine pioneers who followed him west in 1774 to found Harrodsburg reached their destination some months before a similar band under Boone built the first cabins at Boonesborough. His abilities as a leader were demonstrated during the Revolution, just as were those of Boone. After the war Harrod showed himself to be a statesman of some ability, especially in dealing with Virginia and Congress during the long struggle for Kentucky's statehood, while Boone dropped from sight as he drifted westward with the advancing frontier. Clearly Harrod deserves better treatment from posterity than he has received.

The author of this excellent biography has done much to rescue him from obscurity. Her research has been thorough; her quest for new Harrod materials carried her both into obvious depositories such as the Draper Collection of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and into the family papers of most of the pioneer's descendants. That she unearthed few new items of importance is no fault of hers. Eighteenth century frontiersmen were more at home with the long rifle than with a pen; they left few records of their adventures. Mrs. Mason has succeeded in assembling every scrap of contemporary information touching on James Harrod, and no one could do more.

The tale told by these records is recounted with the exactness of the historian and the skill of the journalist. Despite her flair for writing, and despite the glamor of her subject, she is content always to find romance in fact rather than fiction. Nor has she allowed herself to be led astray into unsupported generalizations. Even in dealing with Harrod's mysterious disappearance in 1792 she does not succumb to the temptation of rash conjecture. Instead she presents evidence supporting the contention that he was killed by a hunting companion, balancing this with equally good evidence to the effect that he followed the not unusual frontier practice of deserting his wife to join an Indian band. The result is not only sound history, but a
highly readable narrative. No one enjoying lusty tales of Indian fighting and wilderness adventure can fail to be absorbed.

The book, which is edited by T. Harry Williams as a contribution to the Southern Biography Series, is handsomely illustrated with prints, maps, and photographs of contemporary documents, including the one letter written by Harrod known to exist today. Max Savelle has contributed an excellent introduction, which sweeps the frontier westward to the point where Mrs. Mason's story begins, thus placing Harrod in proper historical perspective.

Northwestern University

RAY ALLEN BILLINGTON


The appearance of a new edition of The Journal of John Woolman is gratifying if for no better reason than that it serves to remind us that here, out of the past, is solace for the anxious hearts of the present. In these days of wars and danger of wars, of doubt, uncertainty, and fear, it is comforting to turn to this gentle Quaker who could, and did, utter words and phrases touched with the fire of a troubled soul, and yet one which, as Vida D. Scudder puts it, dwell undisturbed in an inner stillness which most of us today find it difficult to understand.

In her brief but excellent introduction to the Journal, Mrs. Whitney feels that the book possesses an "eternal quality" which is the result of Woolman's having spent much time and given "much space to the wealth of meditation on the divine and human order." The editor believes strongly that our world of today is groping for "more satisfying values adapted to its needs"; she is convinced that if the world is to be saved from disaster perhaps, there must be a return to religion and first principles. She points out that "to bear witness to that kind of religion is Woolman's peculiar gift."

The Journal is best known, perhaps, for Woolman's many references to and attacks upon Negro slavery. Although this institution is no longer a concern of present day Americans, Woolman had considerable to say on the subject of free labor, especially on the proper relationship between the employer and employe. Like Jefferson, Woolman also believed sincerely that farming has much more to offer man in the way of real compensations than almost any other occupation or career. His reflections on the problems of society of his day will strike responsive chords in the hearts of many mid-twentieth century readers of this quite amazing Quaker tailor. In short, most of the Journal is as alive for us today as it was for his own generation.

In the present reviewer's opinion, this edition would be much more useful had an adequate index been supplied. As it is, the editor has shortened the chapter headings and in so doing leaves the unfamiliar reader with little idea of the variety of subject matter dealt with in any given chapter. However, Mrs. Whitney has partially compensated for this weakness by adding an extremely helpful Appendix E, which contains biographical notes on individuals referred to in the body of the Journal.
BOOK REVIEWS AND BOOK NOTES

Taking it by and large, this most recent edition of Woolman's Journal is a satisfactory presentation of the thoughts of one whom many are inclined to regard as an eighteenth century saint.

The Pennsylvania State College

BURKE M. HERMANN


To one who has lived four years on the Susquehanna near the junction of the East and West branches the term "Upper Susquehanna" means the entire New York watershed of that river, including the Chemung and Chenango valleys. Professor Frost in his *Life on the Upper Susquehanna* has confined his study to that smaller part of the valley draining southward from Otsego Lake and Cherry Valley to the Pennsylvania border. The work is intended as a "concise history of the Valley" to 1860 with attention to its "social, political, economic and cultural development. . . ." The author has used Oneonta and Cooperstown newspapers and scattered account books and manuscripts, from which he has extracted bits of information that are not well known. In general, however, his narrative throws little new light on the frontier process, agricultural problems, urban growth, and the cultural life of the people. Heavy reliance is placed upon William Cooper's familiar *Guide in the Wilderness*, and the well known story of Cooper's success in selling his extensive land holdings is retold. Cooper, George Clarke, Jacob Morris and Robert Harpur are pictured as "land speculators" who "performed a valuable service. Without their leadership and capital, settlement would have long been delayed." One might well question the author's twin assumptions that delayed settlement would have been harmful and that the speculator performed a useful purpose. Use of David M. Ellis, *Landlords and Farmers in the Hudson-Mohawk Region* (Ithaca, 1946) and Edith M. Fox, *Land Speculation in the Mohawk Country* (Ithaca, 1949) might have led to more imaginative treatment of landlord-tenant relations and of the tensions that flared into political and physical action. The analysis of political strife and the emerging party differentiation is better handled, but here again the story adds little to our understanding. Possibly the region is too small or the sources too meager to permit a more useful contribution.

Within such a restricted area as the author selected for his study it would seem desirable that the local court records, the deeds, the mortgage, tax, assessment, and probate records should be used. We are told that:

the records of local governmental units are meager and scattered.
Many are lost. In general, those that have been examined were dis-
appointing and did not contribute substantially to this study.

I do not question that they made no contribution to the study, for that is obvious; that they could and should have is clear at least to me. Crime and criminals, lawyers and their fees, fines and prison terms, assessments, trans-
actions, mortgages, interest, foreclosures and releases, bankruptcies, natural-
ization proceedings, marriages, divorces, births, data in the original census schedules of the State and Federal governments—these are all topics which invite study. The Historical Record Survey Inventory of the County Archives of Albany and Broom counties clearly indicate the possibilities of intensive and fruitful research into local history.

Cornell University

Paul W. Gates

The Delaware and Hudson Canal. A History. By Edwin D. LeRoy. (Published by the Wayne County Historical Society, 1950. Pp. 95. $2.00.)

This small volume is a useful and interesting contribution to the history of inland transportation in the age of waterways, dealing as it does with one of the so-called anthracite-tidewater canals which played so important a role in the expansion of cities and industry on the North Atlantic seaboard in the generation preceding the Civil War. The rivers in the anthracite region were navigable only to a limited degree, and while a certain amount of coal from the developing anthracite fields did find its way to the seaboard by the river route, this method of transport was attended by serious hazards and heavy expense and was hardly feasible for other than small quantities. At the time the Delaware and Hudson Canal was projected in the middle 1820's to connect the two rivers which were so named, railroads were still in the early experimental stage. The day when they would provide facilities sufficiently ample and at rates sufficiently low to carry a cheap bulk commodity such as coal to the urban markets, where it was so badly needed, was still a half century off.

The present account is neither systematic nor exhaustive. Much of the story is a familiar one to those acquainted with the literature of transportation history in the East. Nonetheless, the author has embellished his account with many interesting and revealing details, especially details relating to the technical aspects of canal construction and operation. The text is supplemented by numerous maps, scale drawings, freehand sketches, and photographs illustrating various features of canal layout, fixtures, and equipment, which add much to the value of the volume. Although undocumented and without a bibliography of sources, the author has included many documents related to the history of the canal—rules of navigation, lock tenders rules, extracts from official reports, tables of dispatches, newspaper notices, and the like.

The American University

Louis C. Hunter


This volume describes the life of a small community in Hocking County, Ohio, during the closing years of the nineteenth century. The author spent his youth in this period along Asbury Ridge. Faithfully, and with a trace of nostalgia, he describes its daily life, centering his account around his own family. He was one of three children who grew up during this period. All
the characters mentioned in the volume were persons whom he knew as he grew to manhood. It is this realism that gives the volume its attraction.

Asbury Ridge was settled by New England stock that in part came by way of Pennsylvania. It brought along a puritan way of life with its emphasis on church and school. Family life was characterized by rustic simplicity and isolationism, portrayed so well in Whittier’s *Snowbound*. A sense of thrifty, responsible individualism was inculcated very early in the younger members. Games were played before the fireside. The family was still the center of life, not the disintegrating unit it is today with each member following his own separate interests.

The author pictures clearly the isolated country life of Currier and Ives’ days. Asbury Ridge secured its mail, perhaps once a week, from the town of Nelsonville. There farm produce was bartered at the general store for a modest list of needed articles. In summer a weekly huckster came to the house, and now and then an itinerant Armenian with a pack on his back containing thread, lace, thimbles, etc. Hospitality was quiet and generous, women prided themselves on their cooking, conversation was a bit crude, leisure and the ability to relax and play were too often absent. The rifle was omnipresent, for game still invited hunting. Music, especially at religious revivals, was uplifting. The spirit of the pioneer who helped himself and who was determined to win life’s race abounded. The inhabitants of Asbury Ridge were reasonably happy. Towards the end of the era described, white collars and silk stockings marked the coming standard mold of sophistication. Rural simplicity was passing, and the corporation and the city were changing the lives of all members of the family.

This volume will be a treasure to descendants of pioneers in the region described and serve as an interesting specific source for life in rural America. Others have described it in greater detail, but not with greater realism. It was written by the author after he had retired from a successful career of college teaching.

*Ohio University*  
A. T. Volwiler


The striking Susquehanna River site of the “asylum” planned for refugees from the French Revolution and West Indian slave revolts, seen from a parking overlook and described by historical markers, has attracted the attention of tourists as well as scholars to this intriguing project, which was also publicized in several recent novels. Dr. Elsie Murray, director of the Tioga Point Museum, herein summarizes the results of her diligent researches on the subject over a long period of years.

Azilum—the name is a hybrid of the French *asile* and the English “asylum”—was founded in 1793 under the leadership of General Louis de Noailles, a brother-in-law of Lafayette who had himself served in the American Revolution. Noailles and others active in the passage of moderate reforms by the
National Assembly became *persona non grata* when the Jacobins came into power. To some fugitives from the guillotine the United States had a more powerful appeal than European havens. A motley group, including liberal aristocrats, royal army officers, and non-juring priests assisted by Robert Morris and other Pennsylvania land speculators, organized a company and constructed on the upper reaches of the Susquehanna a well-planned village of about fifty houses, none of which is still standing. Tradition, which Miss Murray supports with circumstantial evidence, has it that the imposing "Grande Maison" was prepared as a home for Marie Antoinette and the young Dauphin. Among the various distinguished visitors to the community were Talleyrand, La Rochefoucauld, and Louis Philippe. The restoration of conservative government to France drew many of the colonists back to their native land to reclaim their titles and estates, whereupon the community disintegrated.

While following essentially the 1940 edition, the author has made some corrections and added a number of footnotes in the lengthy appendix. Unfortunately not numbered and not properly correlated with the text, these notes somewhat chaotically serve the purposes of documentation, exploration of peripheral topics, and a bibliographical essay. The pamphlet's chief defect is its disjointed organization; its chief merits, perhaps, good typography and a fine set of illustrations.

*The Pennsylvania State College*

*Ira V. Brown*


Peter Smith has made another important contribution in reprinting this valuable work, long since out of print. Why it was ever allowed to go out of print has been a subject of much discussion and deep regret among those who have a special interest in this subject. For it was and remains the fullest and most authoritative account, analysis, and general study of all that is pertinently involved in Mr. Lincoln's single visit to Gettysburg. The subtitle indicates the scope and the inclusiveness of the study, and it is not misleading nor disappointing. The book is extremely well written, and Mr. Smith has done a creditable job of printing, producing indeed a more handy volume than the original edition, yet not omitting anything and including photographic reproductions of all five of the drafts made by Mr. Lincoln, as well as all other illustrations of the original printing.

*Gettysburg College*

*Robert Fortenbaugh*


No. 9 maintains the high standards of quality and usefulness set by
the National Park Service in this series. Dr. Tilberg, historian of the Gettysburg National Military Park, has prepared an authoritative account of the historical aspects of the subject, with useful information for the visitors. The booklet is attractively designed and contains 50 illustrations (some of them very rare), a detailed map of the battle area, a detail map of the National Cemetery, and a facsimile reproduction of the first page of the second draft of the Gettysburg Address, the draft which Mr. Lincoln held in his hand during its delivery. The small price of the booklet recommends it for school and college use, especially as an excellent introduction for those who plan later to visit Gettysburg.

Gettysburg College

Robert Fortenbaugh


A wealth of information about Pennsylvania is provided for children in the upper elementary grades in Living Together in Pennsylvania. Facts such as the location of the world's largest hosiery mill at Reading and the world's tallest college building at Pittsburgh are presented in an interesting context, and the reader's attention is held by a rapidly moving account of Pennsylvania's excitingly-varied panorama.

The book is divided into three parts, the first of which gives a good view of present-day neighbors in Pennsylvania by means of visits to boys and girls in ten different communities as they go about their chores, their play, and their schooling. The second provides a glimpse of neighbors in Pennsylvania yesterday by means of a narrative style, and the last slim section generalizes briefly in a purely factual manner about the changes that have taken place in our state. The effectiveness of this arrangement of going from the near to the far is debatable, and certainly the interest built up during the first part is diminished by the manner in which the last section is presented.

In format the book is excellent. The pictures, maps, and charts are clear and conducive to thinking. The vocabulary lists at the end of each chapter, together with the index and bibliography, add to its value as a reference book. A separate list of maps and charts would further enhance this value.

It would be difficult to classify this work as a history, a geography, or a work on science. It is just as the title announces, a book on Living Together in Pennsylvania in which history, geography, and science all play a part. Fitting it is that among the boys and girls visited in Pennsylvania with its heterogeneous population should be Nathan, son of a merchant; Sonya, daughter of a steel mill worker; Harry, whose great great grandfather had been a slave; and Emmie, a Mennonite of Pennsylvania "Dutch" stock. The intercultural aspects are well done, and in general the author shows the highlights of Pennsylvania in an effective manner.

Taylor Allderdice High School, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ann Quattrrocchi


Amid the flood of regional and specialized cookbooks that have appeared in the last few years, these two easily hold their own. No longer does Pennsylvania German (or Dutch; there is no space here to debate the choice of terms) art or cookery need an apologist. Even the gourmet, thanks to Miss Hark, has become aware of culinary horizons beyond France. The present writer, who tasted his first “Schnitz un Knepp” at a tender age, and later was surfeited at many a threshing, flitting, and barn-raising, needed no further convincing.

Of the two books, Miss Showalter’s is the more extensive and eclectic. It is Mennonite, however, only in the sense that it is a compendium of recipes contributed by Mennonites and extends far beyond the confines of Pennsylvania Dutch cookery, although many of the old favorites are to be found here. The author has plundered the treasured recipe-books of many a housewife living in Mennonite communities all over the United States and Canada. With such a spread her net was bound to bring up a good catch, over fourteen hundred recipes in all. As a professional dietician and teacher of home economics, Miss Showalter has constructed a cookbook that is beautifully organized, easy on the eye, and simple to follow; and it is worth noting, in these days of rising prices, that the recipes are fairly economical. There are beautiful colored photographs and attractive line drawings by Naomi Nissley. Each recipe is followed by the name and place of residence of the contributor, and the book has the authorization of the Mennonite Community Association of Scottdale, Pa.

Pennsylvania German Cookery is strictly a regional cookbook, limited to authentic Dutch recipes, to the number of five hundred (which the jacket claims as the largest number yet assembled). The dialect names of the dishes are usually given, together with the English, and the contributor mentioned. But it is much more than a mere cookbook. A lively preface and introduction and, interspersed through the text, humorous comments, rhymes, proverbs, bits of history and folklore, philological notes, together with interesting drawings by Eleanor Barba and Edward C. Smith, and photographs of old prints—all these make it difficult for any but the most unimaginative or single-minded of cooks to stick to her (or his) recipe. It is interesting, for example, to learn that the Southern general who captured Chambersburg demanded twenty-five barrels of sauerkraut, because his men were suffering with scurvy; and that Admiral Byrd, on his third expedition, carried along three barrels of Lancaster dried corn. Two apt, and complementary, proverbs to remember are:

En sweebeenichi Sau gleicht niemand.
Mer sott net bleed am Disch.

Miss Hark and Professor Barba have drawn upon a common Pennsylvania
German heritage and a mutual love of cookery and folklore to prepare us a very tasty dish indeed.

Temple University

Joseph A. Meredith


The introduction of machinery into the processes of bookmaking was the most important fundamental change in the printing and publishing world since the invention of movable type. The early part of the nineteenth century saw the book change from the work of skilled craftsmen into a product of the Industrial Revolution. There are few records of the new techniques developed after 1800, often by trial and error. Thus, bibliographical studies of books of the period are difficult. The present state of knowledge, on the American scene, has been well summed up by Rollo G. Silver in "Problems in Nineteenth Century American Bibliography" (The Papers of the American Bibliographical Society, XXXV (1941), 35-47). Mr. Silver pointed out that one of the first steps in exploring these formative years of the machine-made book was to list the artisans who took part in their production. This directory is the third to be completed. The other two, also published by the New York Public Library, are: George L. McKay's A Register of Artists, Engravers, Booksellers, Bookbinders, Printers & Publishers in New York City, 1633-1820 (1942), and Silver's The Boston Book Trade 1800-1825 (1949).

This work of the Browns is the most comprehensive of the three. Included are, "Printers, Pressmakers and printers' joiners, Typefounders, Inkmakers, Papermakers, Binders, Publishers, Booksellers, Vendue masters or auctioneers, Painters, Engravers and Mapmakers." In compiling this work the authors have used the obvious sources, city directories and newspapers, plus such standard works as Clarence Brigham's Bibliography of American Newspapers and Charles Evans' American Bibliography. More entries will, of course, turn up from obscure sources, but the Browns have completed the major part of the work.

The authors freely admit that the directory contains the inherent weaknesses of the sources. There has been little attempt at critical editorial work. The listings are essentially those found in the two principal sources. This is undoubtedly a weakness of the work, but the amount of time and effort that must go into a project such as this makes us grateful that it is done at all. Had the entries been more elaborate, the publication would probably have been delayed for years. The introduction warns us of these weaknesses, for the authors have passed on all that they learned of the shortcomings of the city directories. Directory makers were far from careful workers, and anyone who uses these little books should know of the Browns' comments and be warned of the pitfalls.

University of Pennsylvania Library

Thomas R. Adams


The Archivist of the United States and his staff are working faithfully and efficiently to complete one of the major tasks with which they have been charged, namely, that of analyzing and describing the permanently valuable records of the Federal Government that have been deposited in the National Archives Building. For several years they have been compiling preliminary record-group inventories of this material. Twenty-six of these inventories have been published, the titles of the three latest appearing at the head of this review.

While this detailed labor has been progressing, the Archivist and his staff have endeavored to assist historians and others who wish to consult the records of the United States Government, by compiling several finding aids that are intended to give a comprehensive view of all the material in the Archives Building. The following summary statement concerning their recent publications of this character should speak for itself.

A comprehensive Guide to the Records in the National Archives 1948 and a brief guide, Your Government's Records in the National Archives (revised 1950), have been issued. Forty Reference Information Circulars, which analyze records in the National Archives on such subjects as transportation, small business, and India, have so far been published. Records of World War I have been described in the Handbook of Federal World War Agencies and their Records, 1917-1921, and those of World War II in the two-volume guide, Federal Records of World War II (1950-51). Many bodies of records of high research value have been edited by the National Archives and reproduced on microfilm as a form of publication. Positive prints of some 3,500 rolls of these microfilmed records, described in the List of Microcopies of the National Archives (revised 1950), are now available for purchase.
Of the foregoing publications, the ones of particular interest to American historians generally are the comprehensive Guide (1948), a review of which appeared in the issue of Pennsylvania History for July, 1949 (Vol. XVI, 256-258), and the revised edition (1950) of Your Government's Records in the National Archives. The last-named work, first published in 1945, is a condensed guide. It describes very briefly the record groups that are described rather fully in the larger Guide. Because of its compactness, it is an indispensable item for the brief case of every person who visits the National Archives for the purpose of research.

Students of the second World War should be highly pleased with the Federal Records of World War II. This is a stupendous compilation of two stout volumes—the work of many persons who were supervised in this labor by Philip M. Hamer. The compilers of this volume have attempted, first of all, to reveal the subject content of the records they have dealt with by describing the organization and the functions of the agencies, civilian and military, by means of which our war effort was prosecuted. They have then described briefly not only the records of such agencies that are important for understanding the participation of the United States in the war but also those which deal with the effects of the war upon the United States. The material of the first volume (Civilian Agencies) is divided into seven parts; that of the second volume (Military Agencies) is divided into four parts. The work covers, in general, the period from 1939 to 1945.

Naturally the descriptions of these agencies and of their records, despite the enormous size of the two volumes, are sketchy and incomplete. Every such compilation has its limitations. The investigator who consults this work must remember that it is a guide, not a detailed catalogue of documents. Like all other guides, it is intended to be suggestive; it does not relieve the investigator of the need to use his imagination. Federal Records of World War II is a work that has been well done.

Two features of this compilation deserve particular mention. One of these is the listing, in appropriate places, of the titles of published studies that are pertinent to the subjects being dealt with. No pretense is made by the compilers that these bibliographic notes are exhaustive, but the fact is obvious that they are exceedingly helpful to investigators. The other feature that should be noted is perhaps even more useful. It is the consolidated index which fills more than two hundred pages of the second volume.

This reviewer believes that all the publications of the National Archives should be made accessible to all graduate students in the field of American history.

Bucknell University

J. ORIN OLIPHANT

Annual Reports of the Treasurer and the Director of the Historical Society of York County for the Year 1950. (York, Pa.: The Society, 1951. Pp. 17.)

During 1950 the Society had 4,007 visitors, of whom 1,332 were engaged in research of one sort or another. The accessions to the museum and to the library were numerous and valuable. At the end of the year the Society had a membership of 734.