
The volume under review is the second of a projected series of seven that will present to the public, under the title of The Papers of Henry Bouquet, the documentary record of the career in America of a Swiss soldier who, as a colonel in the British army, played a significant part in the history of Pennsylvania. The publication of the first volume of this series has been deferred in the hope that some letters that are now missing may eventually turn up. The present volume, dealing with General John Forbes' expedition against Fort Duquesne, covers the period from June 1 to December 31, 1758. Properly speaking, it is the second volume of the second edition of the Bouquet Papers, for the new series will be a revision and an improvement of a preliminary edition of these papers that was brought out, under the sponsorship of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, in nineteen mimeographed volumes between 1940 and 1943.

The second edition will differ from the first one in two important respects. In the mimeographed edition the papers were published in series without annotation; in the printed edition they will be arranged chronologically and will be fully annotated. In volume two of the printed edition the only deviation from the chronological arrangement was the placing of Bouquet's Orderly Book at the end of the volume.

Most of the letters that appear in this volume were obtained from a collection in the British Museum; some of them, however, were gathered from a variety of other sources, the provenience of each document being carefully noted. The editors have aimed at completeness, but not completeness at the expense of good judgment. Of their rules of selection they write: "All the letters from Bouquet, all the significant letters to Bouquet, and any important related material within the period have been included, but duplicates, accounts, routine reports, and similar unimportant material have been omitted or published only as abstracts" (p. iv). A few of the letters in this volume have been previously published. Other letters, which are known to have been written but which are now missing, have been cited, and as much information about them as could be ascertained has been given. Most of Bouquet's letters appear first in French text, and then in English translations thereof. A few of them are printed only in an English version.

By reproducing the letters as nearly like the originals as could be done
with type, the editors have given satisfaction to historical scholars and have
provided diversion for others who may read this volume. Here one will
find French words that look odd and English words that look odder still.
Here also one will observe syntactical blunders that are charming. One of
the letters is incomparable and inimitable. It was written by “a dets men,”
Christian Frederick Post, “To der excilens generahl Forbis commender in
Schiff off de arme.”

Of the value of this work there can be but one opinion. Hereafter only a
rash person would attempt to write the history of the French and Indian
War without studying this volume. In this work one will find a detailed
account of the difficulties of organizing the Forbes expedition—difficulties of
getting supplies, of obtaining wagons to transport supplies, of placating
Indian allies, and of making soldiers of raw recruits. Here one may learn
something of colonial habits of eating and drinking, something of the
tensions between British officers and colonial officers, and something also
about differences between Virginia and Pennsylvania. Here, for example,
one may learn that at least some of the provincial troops were “accustomd
to Live on Strong food Such as Hominy & bread made of Indian Meal,” and
that “about 100 Hogsheads of Rum and Whiskey” would be needed for the
expedition. Here one may discover that there were disagreements between
Washington and his superior officers and that General Forbes regretted,
inter alia, that Bouquet had to work with “such a parcell of Scoundrells as
the provincials . . . few or any [of whom] serve from any principles but
the low sordid ones.” Here also one may learn that Forbes was annoyed
by evidence of jealousy between Virginia and Pennsylvania, and, finally,
that he hoped that the Pennsylvanians would “be damn’d for their treatment
of . . . [him and Bouquet] with the Waggons, and every other thing where
they could profit . . . from their impositions.”

Apart from the problems of organizing the expedition, there was also the
enormous task of moving an armed force through the wilderness to the forks
of the Ohio. The difficulties imposed by this task Bouquet himself summed
up adequately on December 3, 1758, in a letter to the Duke of Portland:
“The obstacles which we had to surmount were immense, 200 miles of wild
and unknown country to cross; obliged to open a road through woods, moun-
tains, and swamps; to build forts along our lines of march for the security
of our convoys; with an active and enterprising enemy in front of us, elated
by his previous successes, and superior in this type of war.” The outcome,
notwithstanding, was a happy one. Before the British could attack them, the
French, after blowing up their fortifications, abandoned Fort Duquesne.
Thus the British became established at the headwaters of the Ohio. For-
getting his own heavy labors—labors that had been greatly increased because
of the serious illness of Forbes—Bouquet generously remarked that the honor
for the success of the expedition “is justly due to the General.”

Scholarly work on this project has been in progress for more than a decade,
fortunately under an editorial supervision that has changed but little during
that time. The editorial work on the volume here reviewed is altogether
praiseworthy. The series, when completed, should be an enduring monument
to the Pennsylvania State Historian and to those who are associated with him in this undertaking.

_Bucknell University_  

**J. ORIN OLIPHANT**


Benjamin Rush belonged to that group of amazingly versatile men who led the United States through the dark period of the Revolutionary War and the critical years of the infant Republic. Physician, pamphleteer, social reformer, philosopher, signer of the Declaration of Independence, army surgeon, educator, psychiatrist, abolitionist, and a founder of Dickinson College and the First African Church of Philadelphia, he was closely associated with the most enlightened minds of the day. The list of his correspondents is almost a Roll Call of his eminent contemporaries—Benjamin Franklin, John Witherspoon, General Anthony Wayne, Richard Henry Lee, Robert Morris, John Adams, George Washington, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, Timothy Pickering, Noah Webster, James Madison, Elias Boudinot, General Horatio Gates, and others.

In two stately volumes Mr. Butterfield has presented a collection of 650 letters from Rush's pen. Two-thirds of them have never before been printed. Here, in his own words, we find the story of the Doctor's checkered career from 1761 until just a few days before his death in 1813. Always a graphic writer, Rush describes his emotions on viewing the Throne in the House of Lords at London in 1768, although he lost his reverence for the King a few years later; his bitter quarrel with Dr. William Shippen, Jr., Director-General of Hospitals in the Continental Army, whom he accused of maladministration; his dispute with General Washington, which arose as a consequence of his severe criticisms of Shippen; his difficulties as one of the founders and trustees of Dickinson College at Carlisle; his harassing experiences during the Yellow Fever epidemics of 1793 and later years; his vitriolic feud with William Cobbett, whom he sued for libel; his successful efforts at patching up the quarrel between his two most devoted friends, Adams and Jefferson; and his final years of domestic tranquillity and prosperity. Like Franklin and Jefferson, he was interested in every subject, and his letters to the press discussed such diversified topics as a proposed college for Pennsylvania Germans; an essay on Morals addressed "To the Ministers of the Gospel of All Denominations;" a plan for a Federal University; advice to American farmers concerning settlement in new parts of the United States; "Information to Europeans who are Disposed to Migrate to the United States;" and a paper advocating the establishment of an American Navy. He was a devoted husband—his wife was the former Julia Stockton, daughter of Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence—and a loving father who was much worried about his family's welfare. The War of 1812 was a trying period, for two of his daughters were married to British officers. Tragedy struck deep into his soul when
his eldest son, John, killed another young officer in a duel and, becoming insane, was committed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Mr. Butterfield has superbly fulfilled his task of editing the letters of Dr. Rush. Copious notes, presenting concise biographical data concerning Rush's correspondents and persons noticed in the letters, explanations of events mentioned by the Doctor, and identifications of obscure individuals, attest to the vast amount of research undertaken by the Editor. The letters are arranged in six sections, namely: 1. Apprenticeship, Studies in Europe, and Establishment in Philadelphia, 1761-1774; 2. Love and Patriotism: A Physician in the Revolution, 1775-1783; 3. Completing the Revolution: A Multitude of Causes, 1784-1792; 4. The Greatest Battle: Rush and the Yellow Fever, 1793-1800; 5. Literary Fame and Domestic Tranquility, 1801-1808; and 6. Last Years of a Republican Physician, 1809-1813. A chronology covering the years indicated in the titles precedes each section. The Introduction describing the letters and the Appendices analyzing the quarrel with Washington and the feud with Cobbett are scholarly essays which contribute much to our understanding of those episodes in Rush's career.

Future historians of the United States will find the *Letters of Benjamin Rush* an invaluable source-book for the Revolutionary and early republican periods. Students of Pennsylvania history will find the work a veritable treasure house of local events and manners and customs.

*Pennsylvania Historical Junto*,

*Milton Rubincam*  
Washington, D. C.


Doctoral dissertations are the great source of new historical information. Without hundreds of such factually reliable monographs history would still be, as it was in the nineteenth century, chiefly a literary exercise. Miss Reiser's account of Pittsburgh's commercial development is a good doctoral dissertation. It makes available a large amount of useful material on the early nineteenth century trade of one of the crossroads of America. Despite the essential difficulty of presenting such diverse data, the book is adequately organized and written well.

Almost all doctoral dissertations, however, suffer from the author's lack of broad knowledge of the field as a whole. There is no apparent remedy for this, as such knowledge only comes slowly over the years. Miss Reiser has not escaped this difficulty. The economist, for example, will be rather shocked to discover that little effort has been made to compare price and business movements in Pittsburgh with those of the rest of the United States. Smith and Cole's standard work, *Fluctuations in American Business 1790-1860*, has not been used, or noted in the bibliography. Lack of careful consideration of the phases of the business cycle occasionally leads to comparing a price or quantitative statistic taken from a boom year of one period with
that from a depression year in a later period, or vice versa. A similar example of lack of general background is the failure to use Louis Hunter's *Studies in the Economic History of the Ohio Valley* or his *Steamboats on the Western Rivers*.

The sources for Pittsburgh's business life appear to be better for the early years than for those after 1837. While the newspapers are the chief reliance from start to finish, there is enough manuscript material to give some structure and life to the business community in the first half of the period. But, paradoxically, the account becomes leaner as time goes on, and the decade of the forties is dismissed rather perfunctorily at the end of each chapter. The economic historian would also have liked more detail on the rise of the corporation, and on the organization and functioning of the mercantile community in the late thirties and forties.

Easy as it is to criticize any given treatment of such complex institutions as those of trade and commerce, the fact remains that only a few major cities have had such a comprehensive account of their early commercial life. Miss Reiser is particularly careful in her analysis of the early river traffic and the flow of goods into and out of Pittsburgh. She has also included useful statistical appendices. In many respects her book is the most detailed commercial history of any city between 1800 and 1850, and must be examined by all scholars interested in the early growth of urban business.

*University of Pennsylvania*  

**THOMAS C. COCHRAN**


With the publication of the tenth volume, it becomes even more evident that *The Papers of Sir William Johnson* are one of the most valuable printed collections of sources for the history of the American colonies in the eighteenth century, as well as the basic material for the life and achievements of an important eighteenth-century figure. According to the Preface to Volume IX, there are still two volumes to come. Judging by the present volume, however, which the discovery of new material seems to have expanded to the extreme limits for a book of its page size, it will not be surprising if more than two additional volumes are necessary to complete the work.

Of the great Sir William Johnson and his relation to Pennsylvania, it is hardly necessary to say more than Doctor Hamilton himself said in his address at the State College meeting of the Association, published in the January, 1952, issue of *Pennsylvania History*. It may be added that Sir William is one of those historical personages to whom the appellation "great" applies without undue exaggeration. He is also a romantic figure; two novels based upon his career have appeared within the past year. His relations with the Indians, especially with the Mohawks and the Iroquois Confederacy, not only lend romantic color to his life; they are also the chief basis for his importance in the history of colonial Pennsylvania.
Although the first volume of *The Papers of Sir William Johnson* was not published until 1921, the preparation of material for publication began before 1907. Volume I (February, 1737/8 to September, 1755), Volume II (to September, 1758), and Volume III (to December, 1762) were published while James Sullivan was State Historian and Director of the Division of Archives and History. Volume IV (to 1765), Volume V (to December, 1767), Volume VI (to May, 1769), Volume VII (to February, 1771), Volume VIII (to 1775), and Volume IX appeared during the régime of Dr. Alexander C. Flick, between 1925 and 1939. After an interval of twelve years, Dr. Albert B. Corey, the present State Historian of New York, has resumed the publication of this important series, which has thus been carried on for more than thirty years and published under the direction of no less than three State Historians. Remarkable consistency in format and editorial style has been maintained, so that it is virtually impossible to detect any appreciable difference in such matters between Volume I and Volume X.

Volumes I to VIII, as indicated by the dates in parentheses, cover Johnson's entire career. They contain primarily those materials in the Johnson collection of the New York State Library which were saved from the disastrous fire of March 29, 1911. This tragic event—in itself an object lesson in the urgency of safeguarding historical documents by multiplying copies in transcript, microfilm or printed form—doubtless gave impetus to the publication of the Johnson Papers, although a part was actually in printer's proof at the time. It also led to an attempt to replace documents lost in the fire by searching other collections, such as the papers of persons with whom Johnson corresponded. This search for Johnson material not in the main Johnson collection yielded more and more letters and documents, much of which were incorporated in the successive volumes. However, it became apparent by 1931, when Volume VIII was published, that there was enough new material to fill four more volumes, starting again at the beginning. Therefore, Volume IX actually began a second series of *The Papers of Sir William Johnson*, for it extended from September 3, 1738, to August 26, 1758, paralleling Volumes I and II.

Similarly, Volume X extends from September 8, 1758, to the end of 1763, and covers the same period as Volume III and part of Volume IV. It should be used and consulted in conjunction with those volumes. Taken together, Volumes III, IV, and X present a rich treasure of sources on the final years of the French and Indian War and the first year of the Pontiac War.

Of almost five hundred letters and documents in Volume X, about a third comes from the Amherst Papers in the British Public Record Office, and another third from the Indian Records and Claus Papers in the Public Archives of Canada. The remainder is drawn from a great diversity of depositories, private collectors, and printed collections, ranging from The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the William L. Clements Library, and the Henry E. Huntington Library, to the Albany County Clerk's Office and the First Series of the *Pennsylvania Archives*. This volume represents the results of a tremendous search, and the winnowing of masses of material,
such as must command the respectful admiration of anyone who has looked for and transcribed even a few documents.

One can only applaud Doctor Hamilton’s work in preparing this volume for publication and express gratification that it is the former Editor of the Association who has executed this fine job. Clear and readable type, helpful notes of explanation or identification—without superfluity—and a dozen well-chosen and pertinent illustrations add to the utility and interest of the volume. There is also a useful chronology of the life of Daniel Claus, one of Johnson’s chief aides.

The only important criticisms which may be made apply rather to the series as a whole than to this particular volume. An index and a list of papers would have been very useful to help the researcher to find his way through the maze of material, but such innovations could hardly have been made in the tenth volume. Other faults are minor, such as are virtually inevitable in editing and printing a work of this size.

It is good to have this tenth volume, and to see the impressive row of The Papers of Sir William Johnson extended by another three inches. Let us hope for an index in Volume XIV, or whatever volume may end the set, and may its appearance not be long delayed.

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

DONALD H. KENT


This is more than a comprehensive chronicle of the Rolling Rock Club, which was incorporated on July 5, 1917, “to maintain facilities for shooting, hunting, fishing, riding, golf, tennis and other athletic sports.” The author has contrived to sing the praises of Ligonier Valley in Pennsylvania’s Westmoreland County so persuasively that the reader is eager to see for himself its natural charm and scenic splendour, and to become acquainted with the historic and pleasing vale where the huntsman’s horn still sounds and waves of Rolling Rock’s blue and scarlet still flow over the open fields. Though the tale, here recorded, is primarily for followers of the hunt, it includes many glimpses of social history which confirm in colorful detail the broad outlines of social evolution in western Pennsylvania, already well known, and which emphasize the part played by Society’s leaders in the molding of manners and customs and institutions.

The central figures in Mr. van Urk’s picture are Judge Thomas Mellon (1813-1907), founder of the Mellon banking interests of today; his sons, Andrew and Richard Beatty; and his grandson, Richard King. All command the author’s admiration so completely that his biographical notes on their careers have the tone of highly eulogistic sketches. Richard Beatty Mellon’s dream of a sportsman’s paradise became reality at Rolling Rock. Under his leadership the Club was at first primarily interested in shooting
and fishing; but after 1925 the influence of Richard King Mellon directed interest toward horses and hounds, with consequent emphasis on polo, fox hunting, and hunt race meetings. For more than a decade, "Rolling Rock was a veritable American Melton Mowbray."

Though Mr. van Urk has added little that is important to our knowledge of the social history of American sport, he has presented many interesting facets of the story of horses and hounds and foxhunting in western Pennsylvania. He and his publisher have cooperated effectively to produce a handsome volume which will delight anyone who has ever enjoyed the thrill of the chase. Yet it is a book which symbolizes a way of life that is gradually but steadily declining and that, despite the author's optimism, may never be revived.

Columbia University


Probably long before John Milton and certainly long before the well-known instructions of Dixon Ryan Fox, critics and book reviewers were advised to deal kindly with authors. One somewhat naturally wishes to do this. Writing an historical book or article is no easy matter. It is easier to review a book than to write one. Nevertheless, a book in itself is an objective fact, however subjectively it may have been produced, and as such it is open to full consideration of its merits and demerits.

The motives for writing an historical work are many and highly varied. A primary purpose, though a very general one, is to have it read. To have many readers an historical book must be interesting, informational, and well written. It also needs to make or have a point.

Professor Nettels' book has many of the requirements just mentioned. Its main point, indicated by the title, is that the personality, career, and military necessities of George Washington (1775-1776) had considerable influence on the genesis, promulgation, and acceptance of American independence. The book leaves no doubt about this. In this respect it is somewhat "revisionist." But the accomplishment has unavoidably been featured by a narrowing of focus and an overemphasis on fractionalism in examining the total picture of the causes of the rise of American independence. The word "revisionist," in use for a full generation, is not only intriguing but often amusing and sometimes comic. Revisionism of what? Is it revision of the first, the second, the third, the fourth, or the nth interpretation of a given period of man's history? May not revision fall into reversion? It will seem to some, possibly to many, that if this book be termed, as it has been, "revisionist," the revision (or reversion) is away from the would-be well-rounded, objective consideration of all sides of the questions of British and American history (1750-1776), and back to the point of view of George
Bancroft. The historical permanency or authoritativeness of such historiography is highly dubious. Who in the twentieth century relies upon or pays much attention to George Bancroft?

Subjectivism in historiography is positively dangerous. The researcher finds what he looks for and writes what he wants to preach or promulgate. What eventuates too frequently is a lawyer's brief, one side of a case. If this treatise were the sole source of information on England (1750-1775), the conclusion would be unavoidable that she was all black with no gray and certainly no white. Such a conclusion would be fantastic and somewhat absurd. General philosophy, sociology, and psychology are not thus to be flouted. Without them, rationalization and begging of questions are inevitable, as well illustrated on numerous pages of this volume.

Some illustrations of the above shortcomings are necessary though space is available for only a few. Responsibility for the battle of Lexington (p. 50) is neatly allocated by putting it on George III. In the light of later developments the appearance (pp. 53-56) of revolutionism in New York and Philadelphia was more superficial than here implied. That Washington "From 1763 on . . . consistently resisted British encroachments upon American rights" (p. 59) is watered down in the first paragraph on the next page. The role of Washington in Braddock's campaign is inadequately portrayed. British imperial mercantilism is condemned (p. 65) rather than explained. Any similarity with the tariff policy of the United States is not suggested. Epithets such as "thralldom," "monopolists," and "bondage" (p. 70) border upon the devices of propaganda. Washington's suggestions of frugality and balance (p. 70) can be made a plea for "diversified industries" only by reading into it what one wants to find in it. Any British hostility to colonial American fisheries (pp. 71-72) is a strange historical note. Neither George Washington nor Thomas Nelson were shareholders in the Ohio Company (p. 74). British policy in Trans-Appalachia (1756-1775) was something more complex than mere mercantilistic economic determinism (p. 75). The disqualification of Washington's Kanawha country surveys (p. 78) was simply Virginia law and not imperial spite against George Washington and old soldiers.

Lack of space forbids additional items indicating that this type of historiography, while interesting, is unsound. Frames of reference, as illustrated in this case, are often characterized by assumptions, begging of questions, rationalizations, and unsound generalizations.

It is unfortunate that a book based on such extended reading and research and so well organized and well written should be so little impartial and so lacking in scientific objectivity. Such nationalistic, super-patriotic historiography may please many readers, but it is difficult to see how it advances good will among men.

The purchase of the volume is warmly recommended, but the non-acceptance of its tenor and purport is advised.

University of Pittsburgh

Alfred P. James

This volume is unusual in several respects. First, it is good local history, than which there is no type of history more difficult to write and make meaningful. Local history is seldom important in itself; it becomes so only when it sheds light on a larger scene or adds to a better understanding of a general movement. This book, I think, does both. Second, the book is beautifully printed and bound and bears the marks of careful historical research. I might add, that, when I am asked to review or appraise books of this sort, I hesitate, with fearful forebodings, for there can be no more vapid or useless history than that which too often is displayed in the hundreds of humdrum attempts at local church history. The book is more than a narrative of a phase of American Methodism; it is also a collection of sources and statistics so woven into the narrative as not to clutter but to illustrate and to illuminate.

The headwaters of the Ohio include all of western Pennsylvania, a small section of southwestern New York, a part of what is now West Virginia, and the whole eastern part of Ohio, from the Western Reserve on the north to the region bordering on the Ohio River to the south. Methodism had its beginnings at the headwaters of the Ohio with the formation of the Redstone circuit in 1784. This was the third Methodist circuit formed west of the mountains, the two earlier ones being south of the Ohio. The Redstone country was also a stronghold of Scotch-Irish Presbyterianism, and that region to this day is the most Presbyterian section in the United States. A revealing map (p. 84) shows the boundaries of the original Redstone circuit and the fourteen daughter circuits which stemmed from it during a period of twenty years, from 1784 to 1804.

The Methodist circuit system was planned to meet the religious needs of a society in motion. Devised in England by John Wesley to deal with a population moving from the rural villages in the Midlands into the new industrial cities, the circuit system when transplanted to America was found equally effective in following uprooted people streaming westward into the great empty continent which lay west of the Alleghenies. The story of its effectiveness, as told in this volume for a limited area, could be repeated over and over again in every new region in process of settlement from the Alleghenies to the Pacific. The effectiveness of the system is further evidenced by the fact that the Methodists are today the most evenly distributed religious body in the United States.

A revealing section of the book deals with the transition from circuits to churches. The earliest circuits covered great areas, because settlements were far apart. Not a few took the circuit rider six weeks to make the round once, preaching somewhere every day in the week, often in the cabins of the settlers or out under the trees. It was the circuit riders' plan to form little groups into classes under the leadership of a class-leader, who called the members together at least once a week to render encouragement and
spiritual help to one another. As the country became more thickly settled, the circuits became smaller in area, and finally, as towns were formed, preachers were assigned to fewer communities and eventually to single congregations.

The educational impact of the Methodists upon American society as a whole is well illustrated by their educational activities in this limited area of the upper Ohio. It has often been stated or implied by those who belittle frontier religious leadership that the early Methodists gloried in ignorance and actively opposed an educated ministry. It is true that many uneducated preachers were utilized in the raw frontier period, and there was undoubtedly a fear that formal ministerial training would chill the zeal and devotion of the preachers. But education as such was never opposed by the responsible leadership. In every section of the nation, as conferences were formed, educational institutions were planned. And so it was at the headwaters of the Ohio. Madison College at Uniontown, opened in 1826, was the third Methodist college to be established in the United States. Though its life was short, Madison College was the forerunner of Allegheny College, taken over in 1833 by the Methodists from the Presbyterians, who had established it at Meadville in 1817. Mount Union College, founded at Mount Union, Ohio, in 1858, and West Virginia Wesleyan College are two other permanent institutions opened by the Methodists in the region covered by this study.

The book closes with brief biographical sketches of the eighteen bishops which the headwaters of the Ohio region has furnished the Methodist Church in the United States.

Southern Methodist University,

WILLIAM W. SWEET


Before the nineteenth century had drawn to a close, industrial-urban America had replaced pioneer America. An alliance of privately controlled banks, railroads and tariff-protected industry had brought the United States to a place of world leadership on the manufacturing front. With Congress showing little inclination to regulate private enterprise and with the courts giving them substantial immunity to restrictive legislation coming from the states, the victory of the giant business groups and their philosophy of "rugged individualism" seemed complete. Pointing to the material benefits brought to American society by the new industrial era, Andrew Carnegie spoke of "triumphant democracy." That industrialism was triumphant, few could disagree; but not all were sure that control over economy and government for the benefit of the privileged few rather than for the many was democracy. Indeed, as the farmer and the worker looked about them and saw the social sins, economic discriminations, and political malpractices
which followed in the wake of the new machine age, they girded themselves
to do battle with the evils of privilege.

The Middle West, as Dr. Russel B. Nye, chairman of the Department of
English of Michigan State College, sees it, was the battleground between
reform and reaction, the cockpit for America's hatred of the special interests.
From the eleven states of the Midwest emerged the articulate groupings who
for eighty years have fought the predatory few for economic and political
power. Although Dr. Nye considers the Midwestern spirit of protest to be
indigenous to the culture and history of that region, he insists that its
crusade of "progressivism" (or "insurgency" or "radicalism") was clearly
in the general American tradition. The typical Midwestern progressive
was a "conservative radical" who re-evaluated traditional Jeffersonian prin-
ciples—freedom of the individual and equality of opportunity—and tried
to adjust their democratic dogma to a new industrial order which threatened
to crush out equality of opportunity for the mass of Americans. His spokes-
men aimed at "socialized politics," whereby powers would be concentrated in
the hands of government, which would then regulate monopolistic practices,
weed out social and economic abuses, and achieve a bright future for all.
The Midwest's radical thinking thus rejected the laissez-faire policy and
justified public control by a positive state on the principle that this alone
would retain a liberal democracy in a society where so much power had be-
come concentrated in the hands of an unbridled and unprincipled few.

This bitterness against privilege provided the impetus for most of Amer-
ica's liberal crusades and likewise formed the common element linking to-
gether these different and separate movements over currency, taxation,
tariff, railroads, and trusts. Whether the revolt was called Greenbackism,
Grangerism, Populism, Coxeyism, Bryanism, Socialism, or Progressivism,
the various movements fundamentally struggled to check the evils that had
developed in contemporary society. Old political leaders were to be ousted;
corrupt governmental machinery was to be overhauled and modernized; the
conniving corporate interests, the moneyed aristocracy, and the self-seeking
groups were to be curbed; and social blights caused by the rise of the city,
the impact of immigration, and the growth of class cleavages were to be
removed.

Midwestern insurgents applauded the defiant oratory of impassioned,
grass-roots leaders who manned the battlements of rural democracy—Ignatius
Donnelly, "Mary Yellin" Lease, "Sockless Jerry" Simpson, William Peffer,
William Jennings Bryan, General James B. Weaver, and Robert M.
La Follette, among others. With the exception of the elder La Follette, Dr.
Nye considers these Midwestern thunderheads to be merely common-sense,
regional politicians, concentrating upon sectional problems and local solu-
tions. In its regional emphasis, maintains the author, lay the weakness of
the Midwest progressive impulse. This agrarian radicalism or "hayseed
socialism," as one Eastern newspaper derisively termed it, was primarily
interested in attacking immediate threats to Midwestern interests and
seemingly unwilling or unable to fathom the broader national and inter-
national issues confronting a world power in the twentieth century.
Analyzing the many controversial intricacies of the liberal programs found in every stage of post-Civil War development is a seductive field of study in which a less competent investigator might easily have drifted into superficial abstractions and specious generalizations. However, in recording the Midwestern voice of protest, Dr. Russel B. Nye has demonstrated a sensitive ear, searchingly interpretative, exact, and understanding. His fine perspective, his discerning judgment, his skill in subordinating details to major developments, and, not least, his lucid style have combined to make *Midwestern Progressive Politics* a finely written historical narrative.

*The Ohio State University*

HAROLD M. HELFMAN


"Of the making of books there is no end," and of popular histories of nineteenth-century American community experiments there is no cessation. How these works—long on interpretation and short on investigation, sometimes laudatory and sometimes cynical, now serious and now humorous, with titles ranging from *Angel in the Forest* to *Where Angels Fear to Tread*—get published is a mystery. To say that Mr. Holloway's is the best of this genre is to damn with faint praise. To be sure, his is a sane, balanced, objective, and very well-written account which packs much information, some of it inaccurate, into brief compass and which seeks, all too often in vain, to relate the movement to the broader national scene. But it is puerile in its research; it offers no new data or interpretation; and it fails lamentably even to summarize the best scholarship in the field.

In a short book of thirteen chapters, an introduction, and an epilogue, Mr. Holloway begins by discussing the character of Utopian communities in America and the long history of the ideal since ancient times. He then takes up the German communitive sects of the eighteenth century. Two chapters on Ann Lee and the Shakers are followed by an unnecessary diversion to Tom Paine, Southey, and Coleridge. The Rappites, Zoarites, Owenites, and agitators of the 1830s claim chapters five to seven. Fourierism is disposed of in twenty-six pages and then come the vicissitudes of Bethel-Aurora, Bishop Hill, Amana, Oneida, and the hard-pressed Icarians. A twelfth chapter deals with Utopia in decline; a thirteenth gives an affirmative reply to "Was it worth while?" The epilogue notes the persistence of the idea. There are virtually no footnotes, and a brief bibliographical essay reveals a paucity of primary sources and modern secondary works. Mr. Holloway has depended unduly and unwisely on older writers like Noyes, Nordhoff, and Hinds, as well as upon a few antiquated histories of individual communities. References to recent scholarly books and articles are conspicuous by their absence. Arthur E. Bestor's *Backwoods Utopias* (1950), which is almost definitive down to 1829, is not cited; while Marguerite F. Melcher's authoritative *The Shaker Adventure* (1941) is not listed.

To write an accurate survey of communitarian socialism in the United States is not easy. There is no reliable general account of the type Mr.
Holloway has attempted. Trustworthy monographs on individual experiments are distressingly few, and manuscript sources are often buried in little-known repositories. But these obstacles do not justify the author's apparent failure to undertake any original investigation or to utilize the best available literature on such publicized enterprises as New Harmony. Leaning heavily on Lockwood's out-dated and misleading *New Harmony Movement* (1905) and seemingly leaving unvisited the Library of the Workingmen's Institute he so lavishly praises, Mr. Holloway repeats old chestnuts about the magnificent educational legacy of the Owenite fiasco and provides an error-packed narrative of its tortuous life. A reading of Bestor's study would have saved the author many mistakes; and if it be argued that *Backwoods Utopias* appeared too late for use, there was still available a short, critical analysis of New Harmony, published in 1940 as part of a biography of one of the participants, which reached essentially the same conclusions.

It would be unfair and ungenerous to dismiss *Heavens on Earth* as wholly without merit. The style is excellent, the tone is good, and the judgments, though often rather obvious, are fair and temperate. For a beginner it may be a helpful place to start. But as a contribution to serious scholarship its worth is negligible.

Northwestern University

Richard W. Leopold

*Letters from America, 1773 to 1780.* Edited by Eric Robson. (New York: Barnes and Noble, Inc. [1951]. Pp. xxvi, 90. $3.00.)

Mr. Robson has edited for us some very lively and interesting letters written by a young Scottish officer during the period of the War for American Independence. Mr. Robson's "Introduction" gives us a brief but scholarly biography of the letter-writer, Sir James Murray (1751?-1811), who served as a captain of Light Infantry in the British army in North America during the campaigns of 1776-1778. Sir James' letters make enjoyable reading, but, unfortunately, they do not throw a new light or yield hitherto unavailable information upon the events of the war. The first five of the twenty-four letters do not deal with events in America at all; only the letters numbered "8" through "18" were written from the theatre of war in North America. The letters numbered "19" through "24" describe events in the West Indies during the campaigns of 1779 and 1780 in that part of the world.

Sir James' letters are of interest mainly in terms of their revelation of the thoughts and emotions of an intelligent and sensitive young man who was involved in the hardships, the dangers, the excitement, and more often the boredom of the war in America. However, the young officer was not in a position to be particularly well-informed about command decisions, and his letters throw no new light upon British strategy during the various campaigns. The most valuable of his letters to the student of the war would seem to be those dated July 7, 1776, and August 31 of the same year. The letter of July 7 contains a detailed account of the British defeat at Charles-
ton, South Carolina, in June, 1776; that of August 31 gives an equally de-
tailed account of the British victory in the fighting on Long Island.
Most of the remaining letters from North America are far less informa-
tive than the foregoing, however, and some of them are rather frustrating
to the reader because they tell so very little about the events in which their
author had participated. The letters which were written during the fighting
around Philadelphia in 1777 are particularly cursory. As for Philadelphia
itself, the young Scots officer tells us little more than that it was "a stupid
town"—a pretty clear indication that Sir James was bored and homesick
during the winter of 1777-1778! The letters show clearly that their young
author was enthusiastic and optimistic at first, but as the war dragged on
the letters tell us progressively less about the war while turning to specula-
tion about peace and the possibility of returning home.

Lehigh University

George W. Kyte

Embattled Maiden: The Life of Anna Dickinson. By Giraud Chester. (New

Anna Elizabeth Dickinson (1842-1932). Philadelphia Quaker, school-
teacher, employee of the mint; abolitionist orator; "Joan of Arc of the
Civil War;" "Queen of the Lyceum;" political campaigner; playwright-
producer-actress; friend of the great and near great. Thus might a biographi-
cal dictionary describe Anna Dickinson. In ambition, energy, and courage;
in a passion for freedom for herself and for others; in sheer genius as a
speaker—particularly in the art of unbridled denunciation of those with
whom she disagreed—Anna Dickinson had no equal in her day. And to her
ambition, to vanity, to selfishness; to self-indulgence, to pride; to instability,
to ingratitude, she owed her progress from fame to notoriety, and from
notoriety to smothering oblivion.

The reputation of the young Quakeress rose quickly in 1859-62, when, a
mere girl of no apparent background or talent, she began to speak with
fervor in women's rights and abolitionist meetings. Garrison and some of the
New England abolitionists, recognizing in her a genius for playing on the
emotions of an audience, put her before the public. Soon, building on her
Quaker training as to the equality of women and the wickedness of slavery,
but shedding all her other Quaker habits and beliefs, she turned to lecturing
on the issues of the War, and became the darling of the Radical Repub-
licans. Called into the New Hampshire campaign at the last minute, she
helped to save the state from the Democracy in 1863; in Connecticut she
turned the tide almost single-handed in the final two weeks before the elec-
tion. Audiences of hostile men who came to jeer remained to cheer. In a
Pennsylvania mining town she captured the house completely after an
excited individual had shot off a lock of her hair. Pennsylvania too stayed
Republican, thanks in part to Anna Dickinson.

Lyceum lecturing, to which she devoted herself after the Civil War and
between elections, took Miss Dickinson before audiences from coast to coast,
and gave her a gross income of over $20,000 a year—more than the
Beechers, the Everetts, and the Emersons derived from the lecture platform. Even her work on the stage, which she took up after the vogue of the lyceum waned, brought praise from critics in Boston, Philadelphia, and the smaller cities—but not from the great metropolitan dailies of New York.

Failure then, and obscurity—spectres which had haunted Anna Dickinson from the beginning, and became even more of an obsession once she achieved success, now grew into horrible reality. People no longer cared to hear her speak. They smiled tolerantly at her Anne Boleyn; they laughed at her Shakespeare—for, determined as always to show the world that she could do what any man could do, only better—Anna Dickinson put on tights and attempted Hamlet. When that failed, came the worst blow of all: the world ignored her.

So, she turned upon the world. She quarreled with her friends and her family; she scolded the theatrical critics and raged against their editors; having spent her money as fast as she earned it, she blackmailed poor old Ben Butler, who had been one of her many admirers; she publicly and inexcusably villified Whitelaw Reid, her one-time beau, simply because he ceased to support her in the Tribune. She outraged her sister, Susan, as well as the leading people of West Pittston, Pennsylvania, where her sister lived; then sued them all for putting her in the state insane asylum, where a hung jury intimated she probably belonged. She ended her days a generation after her time, living on the bounty of friends in the quiet village of Goshen, New York, still believing herself to be a dethroned queen, a saviour of her country whom her country had betrayed. In rejecting the aspects of Quakerism which prevented her from achieving the freedom her nature required, Anna Dickinson also rejected the discipline and the spiritual help which religion might have been to her in softening her ambition and her egocentricity. Relying on self alone, her self betrayed her.

Mr. Chester tells this lamentable tale, and (I regret to add) tells it lamentably. Something of the unhappy spirit of Anna Dickinson seems to have entered into his writing: flashes of eloquence give way to complete banality; a certain shrewdness in judgment fails to mitigate a gross lack of understanding. He cannot appreciate the strengths of Quakerism as he does its weaknesses; he lacks a knowledge of the locale of his story (When was Westtown School located in Philadelphia! pp. 14-15). He does not demonstrate either that he really understood Anna Dickinson or that she was worth resurrecting from a merciful obscurity.

The book reeks with anachronistic journalese: “Grant romped through to a smashing victory” over Greeley in 1872 (p. 141); and “here the refueled cannon blared forth lustily (p. 246. Italics mine). The background material doesn’t interest the specialist, although it may confuse the general reader. Wasn’t “a raging fire” in 1871 which “devastated a vast section of the budding Midwestern metropolis” (p. 147) the “Great Fire,” as Chicagoans know it? Strange statements such as the following appear: “As the train continued west” on a transcontinental lecture tour in 1869, “Anna felt a growing exhilaration. For a good part of the time she left her compartment and went up to the caboose of the train to join the engineers (p. 97. Italics
mine). By foregoing the use of footnotes Mr. Chester cannot document either his most doubtful or his most original assertions, and his open admission (p. 296) of the use of certain manufactured conversations throws doubt on the substance of all. And finally, by reflecting upon his heroine's sanity and sobriety, with no apparent evidence for doing so: "Whether she had lost her mind or was in a state of perpetual intoxication, no one knew" (p. 274), Mr. Chester shows himself willing to sacrifice Anna Dickinson for the least chance of gaining an effect.

Haverford College

THOMAS E. DRAKE


Henry C. Carey of Philadelphia made a competence as a publisher, and in 1835, while still in his forties, assumed the rôle of semi-retired capitalist and prolific writer on public questions. Down to the beginning of the twentieth century his works were cited with much veneration—he was one of the greatest prophets of the American industrial order, and one of the most vehement advocates of a protective tariff to bring it into being.

By coincidence, two studies of Carey have appeared at the same time, Green's and George Winston Smith's Henry C. Carey and American Sectional Conflict.* Dr. Green is a sociologist and has discovered among the interstices of Carey's writings on protection numerous observations on the nature of man and society. Feeling his way "through a tangled jungle of denunciation, contradictory analogies, and wearying reiteration of unsupported abstractions," Green corrects "the common misconception that Gray was an economist," and concludes that he was in fact a sociologist.

With commendable industry, Green divides Carey's thought into the categories familiar to the student of sociology and evaluates each grouping from the standpoint of prior and subsequent social thought. Necessarily, Carey's advocacy of the tariff, his lip service to Adam Smith, and his rejection of Ricardo and Malthus receive much attention. Carey's thesis that throughout history men have always first cultivated inferior soils—a premise upon which he based much of his optimistic theories of progress—is exhaustively analyzed. The debt to Comte and the extent to which Carey anticipated (but did not influence) later sociologists are also set forth.

For sociologists, Green's work should be of interest, although not much more rewarding than similar analyses of other political economists and moral philosophers of the nineteenth century. Twentieth century scholars can discover embryo sociologists in almost all of these men who wrote before the fragmentation of the social sciences. Many historians will feel that Carey has been thrust into a Procrustean bed and will prefer to examine him more fully in his nineteenth-century setting as one of the most influential publicists during the era of sectional conflict. Fortunately they will be able to turn to Smith's brilliant and definitive work.

University of Illinois

FRANK FREIDEL

*Reviewed in the January, 1952, issue of PENNSYLVANIA HISTORY.

Edwin Mims, Jr., was probably best known among scholars for his work for The Pageant of America, the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, and his provocative and thoughtful The Majority of the People (1941), to which the present little volume was intended as a sequel. Actually, we have only an unfinished essay of less than fifty pages, based on manuscripts and notes which the author did not live to revise. His deep interest in American democracy and his extensive community work accounts for his concern with the many nationality groups in our population. He came to believe that racial pride was but another variety of minority rule, and cultural diversity amid political unity and equality a test of the democratic way of life.

Under the circumstances, a reviewer can hardly do more than summarize the main argument of this posthumous publication, which is neither a history nor a bibliography, but a bit of philosophizing by an able and warm-hearted scholar. Mims explains the earlier indifference of historians to the history of immigration on two counts. First, the old school, of which Burgess and Lieber were prolific exponents, were racialists, pre-occupied with what Anglo-Saxons and Teutons had done for American civilization. Edward N. Saveth's American Historians and European Immigrants, 1875-1925 (New York, 1948) makes the same argument in greater detail and in addition deals with the filiopietistic, racialist spokesmen for particular ethnic groups. Mims finds a second reason for neglect of the immigrant theme in the newer group of environmentalists who emphasize geography rather than culture and substitute regionalism for racialism as the key to American history. The frontier thesis produced “a revolution in which the geographical replaced the biological, the environmental the genetic, and the sociological the historical.” “The Great West” of the “Turner school” led to a new nationalistic concept which was as indifferent to, and as appalled and annoyed by, the newer immigrants as the racialists were.

Mims' main contribution, in this connection, is his analysis of Turner and his school. Frederick Jackson Turner, almost alone, had pointed out the need for understanding immigrants if one would understand America, but Mims contends that almost all his followers were hostile to the westward movement of Europeans. Turner lived long enough to experience the “intellectual tragedy” of the disappearance of frontier individualism in a welter of social discontent, special interests, and glaring disparities. He sought a way out which would save individual freedom and cultural diversity. Mims insists that whereas the master constantly reviewed and modified his earlier pronouncements, his disciples, for whom Carl Becker with his “Dear Old Kansas” becomes the whipping boy, froze Turner's original thesis into inflexible axioms. Turner believed immigration would make the United States “the sister of all Europe,” abandoned older concepts of cultural homogeneity, and tried to counteract “the Turner influence” of the ardently nationalistic school which took his name.

Although the major portion of this essay deals with Turner, the author
uses Marcus L. Hansen and Theodore C. Blegen as examples of modern historians of immigration. He finds the former somewhat weak in the economic and broader cultural sphere and the latter's volumes on the Norwegians models of genuine social history. The problem of studying the immigrant communities of the big cities and industrial areas remains to be done, both from the records and by investigation and observation on the spot, but it is gratifying to note a steadily growing literature by scholars who have emancipated themselves from both the racial and environmental prejudices against which Mims warns so eloquently in the present essay.

Wenstern Reserve University

CARL WITTEKE


A Century of Philadelphia Cricket is an account of the development of cricket in the American city where it attained its greatest popularity and with which it has ever been associated. Edited by a leading performer, J. A. Lester, it gives a delightful account of the history of the game in its American home. It was here that cricket flourished mightily, and in the early years of the present century Philadelphia teams could hold their own with the best of English or Australian amateur elevens. During these years players from Philadelphia were recognized as the equals of all but the most experienced of English professional cricketers.

Since the editor has relied largely on the reminiscences of active participants in the events described, the book has all the fascination of a contemporary account. Those who regard cricket as the greatest of summer games will revel in the accounts of the success and failure of Philadelphia teams in their struggles with English, Canadian, and Australian elevens and in the entertaining experiences of the players off the field, as well as on it.

For the social historian this is an interesting book because of the light that it throws on manners and customs among upper-class Philadelphians in the pre-World War I era. Indicative of the hold that such purely English games as cricket had on the people of that period is the fact that over ten thousand spectators were present in 1891 to witness a match between a touring English eleven and an all-Philadelphia team. Despite its popularity at that time, however, cricket remained the game of a small select leisureed group and never achieved the widespread support which alone would have enabled it to survive in competition with the greater mass appeal of baseball, golf, and tennis. As Lester admits, cricket in Philadelphia declined with the passing of that leisureed mode of living among upper-class Philadelphians which made possible three-day matches and annual tours to England or Canada. Although cricket has survived, thanks to the support of a small group of enthusiasts, Philadelphia teams no longer are able to hold their own even with New York elevens!

The value of the book is enhanced by the many photographs of teams and individuals prominent in Philadelphia cricket.

Tulane University

WILLIAM K. ROLPH
With Rod and Transit, the Engineering Career of Thomas S. McNair, 1824-1901. By James B. McNair. (Los Angeles, California: Published by the Author, 1951. Pp. xv, 267. $7.50.)

With Rod and Transit, the second venture of its genealogist and scientist author into biographic writing, like his first work in that field, Simon Cameron’s Adventure in Iron, is a faithful rather than brilliant performance. Annals scrupulously maintained and thorough documentation do not meet all the demands of great biography. Filial piety is not a guaranteed index to successful understanding and portrayal of personality.

But in recordable history the verifiable acts of a man have as authentic significance as any conjectural estimate of his whole being. The dogged or the shifting moods of an era are commonly enough mirrored in the labors and interests of an individual. Vestiges often reveal pattern. So it is in this book by McNair fils. Family background and the career of Thomas S. McNair as teacher first, then successively as canal, railroad, and mining engineer, open clear vistas. We see a folk from Northern Ireland helping to energize the culture of a Commonwealth and to shape its industrial and commercial life in response to their integrity and initiative. Fifty important years in one life reflect interestingly a half-century in eastern and northeastern Pennsylvania.

The scion of a temporarily-embarrassed Scotch-Irish family gave up study at Williams College to carve out his own way. From apprentice labors at the new Beach Haven Weighlock on the North Branch Division of the State-owned Pennsylvania Canal, he acquired his first knowledge of engineering. Presently he was the Chief Engineer on the Delaware Canal, responsible for the re-survey of that waterway in 1869 and for the monumental maps and peerless field-notes which came out of it. From Canal engineering he went on to engineering on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, from railroad engineering to mining engineering, to many an important commission in that latter field, to his outstanding invention of the Inclined-Standard Mine Transit in 1875, to a succession of executive positions in mining and power companies. Presbyterian at the end of his life as he was in youth and by inheritance, he died in 1901 to be as much acclaimed by the pious as he was respected in the memorials of boards of directors and of scientific institutes.

If generally his son pictures him in austere terms, Thomas S. McNair exemplified Scotch-Irishry in other ways. Laconically he wrote on a telegram from a politician in Harrisburg in 1881 inviting him to stand for the State Senate, “Am not ambitious. Why don’t you say U. S.?”

Implicitly this biography conveys two suggestions to Pennsylvania historians: 1) that the McNair letter-books, maps of canals and railroads, etc., are now in the possession of the Huntington Library, San Marino, California; and 2), rather more important, that a re-statement of Pennsylvania’s history through biographies of some of its other great engineers like Josiah White, Moncure Robinson, and W. Milnor Roberts would present a dramatic and convincing story.

Harrisburg, Pa. 

HUBERTIS CUMMINGS

In this handbook Mr. Tilberg has achieved what might seem to be an impossibility. That is to say that he has written a booklet on the Gettysburg battlefield which will not only be a first-rate guide for the citizen visiting the field for the first time but which also will be welcomed by the student who is thoroughly familiar with the battle and the campaign.

After a brief introduction which sketches in the background of the Gettysburg campaign, Mr. Tilberg gives a straightforward, chronological account of the battle, beginning with the skirmish between Heth's infantry and Buford's cavalry and progressing to the climactic assault of Pickett's men on Cemetery Ridge. This is admirably handled. The reader is enabled to follow the fighting, step by step; he is shown who fought where, and when, and what the results were. Yet he is never bogged down by details, and in the end he is able to see the battle as a whole, in its fated movement from chance encounter to decisive engagement of the war.

Here, in other words, is no mere guide-book hastily thrown together, but—as the subtitle implies—a historical handbook, written with intelligent care by a recognized authority.

Since what one man finally said at Gettysburg has come to seem nearly as important as what 140,000 fighting men did there, the final third of the booklet is properly devoted to the establishment of the cemetery and the delivery of the Gettysburg address.

The concluding section lays out an itinerary for a self-guided tour of the park, and for the visitor who is not already familiar with the place this may be the best part of the whole work. The booklet has good maps and is well illustrated, and, altogether, is a model of what this kind of handbook ought to be.

Washington, D. C.


Pennsylvania Archaeologist. [Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Bulletin, XXI, Nos. 1-2, pp. 1-37; Nos. 3-4, pp. 45-61.] (Philadelphia: The Society, 1951. $3.00 a year.)


CONTRIBUTORS

ANTHONY F. C. WALLACE, Executive Secretary of the Behavioral Research Council of the University of Pennsylvania, is making a study of Handsome Lake and his religion. He is the author of King of the Delawares: Teedyuscung.

BERTHA SOLIS-COHEN, a retired special class teacher of the Philadelphia public schools, is at present preparing a book on Charles Swaine.

HUBERTIS M. CUMMINGS, formerly Professor of English at the University of Cincinnati, is doing research on the transportation history of Pennsylvania under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

J. PAUL HARMAN is Pastor of Zion's Lutheran Church in Greensburg, and a member of the Westmoreland County Historical Society.

BART ANDERSON is Curator of the Chester County Historical Society.

JULIA COMSTOCK SMITH, a member of the Harrisburg Art Association, drew the numerous sketches to illustrate Dr. Cummings' "Song of a River," as well as the cover illustration which shows the new M. Harvey Taylor Bridge across the Susquehanna, with the State Capitol and the Harrisburg skyline in the background.
History of Pennsylvania
SECOND EDITION

Pennsylvania's panorama of progress—from William Penn to Governor Duff—is brought alive for your students in this text. In addition to using standard references, Dr. Dunaway engaged in considerable original research among old newspapers, contemporary accounts of historical events, etc. The fruit of his labor is a fresh, invigorating revelation of your history . . . a text shot through with side glances to maintain your students' interest.

724 pages 5½" x 8" Published 1948

Send for Your Copy Today

PRENTICE-HALL, Inc.
70 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

ATTENTION!

Show your interest in the history of your state by urging your friends, acquaintances, and fellow citizens to join the Pennsylvania Historical Association, and to become interested in its work. Use this form:

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

I, ___________________________________________ (Name of individual or society) ___________________________________________ (Address)

hereby apply for membership in the Pennsylvania Historical Association, which includes a subscription to PENNSYLVANIA HISTORY. I enclose my check as indicated below:

☐ Annual individual membership $ 4.00
☐ Annual institutional membership $ 4.50
☐ Annual sustaining membership $10.00
☐ Life membership $50.00

Please make checks payable to the Pennsylvania Historical Association and mail to the Secretary, Philip S. Klein, The Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission is the official agency of the Commonwealth for the conservation of Pennsylvania's historical heritage. Among its important activities are the administration of fourteen historic properties, the placing of historical markers, the care of public records, the management of the State Museum, and research and publication in the related fields of Pennsylvania history and archaeology.

The research and publication programs have resulted not only in the collection of rich treasures of source material in microfilm, transcript and original forms, but also in a wide selection of book and pamphlet publications. Some of these are popular in nature, primarily for school and general use, and some are scholarly works and guides to research. In every case, however, they are published to arouse interest in the history of the Keystone State, and to encourage its study.

The proceeds from the sale of the Commission's publications are placed in a special revolving fund which is to be used for the publication of other historical and archaeological works. Your purchases therefore help to assure the publication of still more worthwhile books and pamphlets on Pennsylvania history. The prices are fixed by law at a non-profit rate reflecting actual cost of publication only. Orders for Commission publications should be sent to the State Bureau of Publications, Publications Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, with check or money order in the proper amount, as the Bureau has no facilities for billing.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author(S)</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Petroglyphs (Rock Carvings) in the Susquehanna River near Safe Harbor, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Donald A. Cadzow (Safe Harbor Report No. 1)</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaeological Studies of the Susquehannock Indians of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Donald A. Cadzow (Safe Harbor Report No. 2)</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Study of Delaware Indian Medicine Practice and Folk Beliefs</td>
<td>Gladys Tantaquidgeon, 1942</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Tutelo Spirit Adoption Ceremony</td>
<td>F. G. Speck and George Herzog, 1942</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Nanticoke Indians, A Refugee Tribal Group of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>C. A. Weslager, 1948</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Shenk's Ferry Sites in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>John Witthoft and S. S. Farver, 1952 (reprint)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The History and Present Status of Pennsylvania Archaeology</td>
<td>John Witthoft, 1950 (reprint)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iroquois Anthropology at the Mid-Century</td>
<td>William N. Fenton and John Witthoft, 1951 (reprint)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Pemberton Family Cemetery</td>
<td>John Witthoft, 1951 (reprint)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania Agriculture and Country Life, 1640-1840</td>
<td>Stevenson W. Fletcher, 1950</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>2.50 3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republicans and Federalists in Pennsylvania, 1790-1801</td>
<td>Harry M. Tinkcom, 1950</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>1.50 1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writings on Pennsylvania History: A Bibliography</td>
<td>Arthur C. Bining, Robert L. Brunhouse, and Norman B. Wilkinson, 1946</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>1.50 1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh's Commercial Development, 1800-1850</td>
<td>Catherine L. Reiser, 1951</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania Petroleum, 1750-1872: A Documentary History</td>
<td>Paul H. Giddens, 1947</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>1.50 1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Government and Archives in Pennsylvania</td>
<td>S. K. Stevens and D. H. Kent, 1947</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia-Baltimore Trade Rivalry, 1780-1860</td>
<td>James Weston Livingood, 1947</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication</td>
<td>Paper/Cloth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remember William Penn, 1644-1944: A Tercentenary Memorial, compiled by</td>
<td>Paper Cloth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the William Penn Tercentenary Committee, second edition, 1945.</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tributes to William Penn: A Tercentenary Record: A Collection of William</td>
<td>173 and 78 pages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penn Tercentenary Addresses, 1946.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Checklist of Pennsylvania Newspapers, Volume I, Philadelphia County,</td>
<td>$ .75 1.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944. 323 pages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania History in Outline, by S. K. Stevens, revised edition,</td>
<td>.75 1.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946. 38 pages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conserving Pennsylvania's Historical Heritage, by S. K. Stevens and D.</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Kent, 1947. 64 pages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What to Read About Pennsylvania, by Oliver S. Heckman, 1942.</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania At War, 1941-1945, published 1946. 63 pages</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948. 73 pages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950. 121 pages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Biennial Historical Activities of the Pennsylvania Historical and</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum Commission, by S. K. Stevens, 1949. 11 pages (reprint)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preserving Pennsylvania's Historical Heritage Photographically, by</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald H. Kent, 1950. 15 pages (reprint)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contrecoeur's Copy of George Washington's Journal for 1754, edited by</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald H. Kent, 1952. 36 pages (reprint)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Ironmasters of Pennsylvania, by Arthur C. Bining, 1951.</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Epoch of the Belle Riviere, by Guy Fregault, edited by Donald H.</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent, 1951. 14 pages (reprint)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Erie War of the Gauges, by Donald H. Kent, 1948. 24 pages (reprint)</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James D. Harris, Canal Engineer: Notes on His Papers and Related Canal</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papers, by Hubertis M. Cummings, 1951. 15 pages (reprint)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial Negotiations with the Western Indians, 1754-58, by William A.</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunter, 1951. 8 pages (reprint)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir William Johnson and Pennsylvania, by Milton W. Hamilton, 1952. 25</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pages (reprint)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Walnut Street Prison: Pennsylvania's First Penitentiary, by LeRoy B.</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DePuy, 1951. 16 pages (reprint)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PUBLIC RECORDS:

Guide to the Published Archives of Pennsylvania, by Henry Howard Eddy, 1949. 101 pages 1.00 1.50