
The present generation of Americans has many pungent reasons for being concerned with price levels. Since the first World War deflation, inflation, poverty, and prosperity have played a puzzling game of tag across the financial stage. Everywhere, as the whole population has become involved, questions have swelled in volume, but answers have been few and inadequate. By 1929, scholars had become interested in planned studies of price trends in our history. Among the earliest of these were Professors Edwin F. Gay and Arthur H. Cole of Harvard University. Wholesale Commodity Prices in the United States, 1700-1861, edited by Professor Cole and published in 1938, was the first fruit of the movement. For this volume Miss Anne Bezanson and associates of the University of Pennsylvania prepared a study of Philadelphia prices. Miss Bezanson and associates also launched a three-volume Pennsylvania project to cover the years to the Civil War. The first volume, Prices in Colonial Pennsylvania (to 1775), and the second, Wholesale Prices in Philadelphia, 1784-1861, have been previously published; the present book fills in the gap between the two. All three were sponsored by the Industrial Research Department of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce and published by the University of Pennsylvania Press.

Prices and Inflation During the American Revolution, Pennsylvania, 1770-1790, was a greater challenge to the authors than either of its companions. The material for its composition, covering a period of governmental upheaval, was obtained only by persistent and laborious effort. The central theme of the study is wholesale prices as seen through the records of Philadelphia merchants; but the records are fragmentary and uncertain, and many ingenious substitutes had to be examined before a logical whole could be constructed. Actually the study was severely limited by the amount of material available. The authors rightly regard it as "no small achievement that as many as fifteen commodities can be included in an index of prices for the war years." The fifteen are: beef, chocolate, coffee, corn, common flour, superfine flour, bar iron, molasses, pepper, pork, West India rum, Muscovado sugar, tar, Bohea tea, and wheat. There is likewise some material on ship
bread, cotton, middling flour, indigo, sole leather, rice, loaf sugar, Virginia tobacco, turpentine, and Madeira wine.

But however disappointing the range of material available, the vagaries of economic and financial behavior in time of war are easily perceived. Inflation, regulation, evasion, speculation, and peculation are to one degree or another observable. The price curve swung upward in one year more than four hundred per cent, and in the final crash it plummeted downward with sickening speed. Yet the curves and graphs, though meticulously constructed, are not portraits of an age but only glimpses through dim windows that sometimes conceal as much as they reveal.

It is no criticism to say that the book will be of greatest use to the special student. Except where the unscientific character of their materials forces a break, the authors stick devotedly to their scientific analysis. The general reader will sense no backdrop of unstable government as prices surged back and forth, and he will understand little the laws and regulations that appeared—or the conditions that inspired them. Perhaps when enough studies of the nature of this one have appeared, someone will tell for the layman our financial story, especially during our wars. In no field is the hand of the simplifier so badly needed.

Miss Bezanson and her associates have made an excellent and important contribution to economic history. They have dug well into their sources and have handled their problems with scholarly acumen. The valuable charts, graphs, and tables only intimate the vast amount of hard work that has gone into the project.

Temple University

JAMES A. BARNES


One of the controlling facts in the political behavior of Americans during the Twentieth Century is a conflict of ideas of definition regarding democracy. The American believes in freedom; political individual liberty has been his ancient watchword. But he is also humane and has a conscience where injustice and suffering are concerned. As the growth of the American nation has proceeded at such a great pace, its wealth has been mobilized and concentrated, its resources depleted and poverty increased, occasionally as the result of certain types of corruption and greed. So the American has developed the doctrine of social control, of restraining liberty in the interest of human welfare. However, these two concepts have in them elements of conflict which are confusing.

This confusion is made more pronounced by the two uses made of the shibboleth "liberty." That which had been an instrument of radical thought and action, after the Civil War was cleverly transformed into a symbol of conservatism. As the move for social control legislation grew, it became apparent that it would limit the liberty of business enterprisers and also limit their freedom to accumulate property. Those who opposed these curbs ingeniously transferred the idea of liberty as applied to the individual as
citizen to the individual as business man and property owner. Those who interfered with man's acquisition and use of his property were violating the sacred principles of liberty by advocating radical doctrines of confiscation looking toward socialism.

Mr. McCloskey traces the development of this doctrine of conservatism by analyzing the writings of three of its eminent formulators: Stephen J. Field of the Supreme Court; William Graham Sumner, Yale scholar; and Andrew Carnegie, capitalist and philanthropist. He traces the connection among their careers, their environments and beliefs. Their writings were persuasive arguments for laissez-faire and the sanctity of property. They persuaded many that democratic government should be chiefly concerned with the protection of men's accumulation of material gain in the name of greater prosperity for all. For a time this view prevailed and is still much used, but it did not stem the onward tide of social control legislation, for, like King Canute who ordered the ocean tide to stay its course, the doctrine had assumed a task too great for it. Populism, Progressivism, and the various "Deals" enjoyed greater popular favor. This is a neat book containing significant chapters in the history of American attempts to define "Democracy."

University of Pennsylvania
Roy F. Nichols


The Philadelphia Contributionship, also known as the Hand-in-Hand, is generally considered the oldest existing fire insurance company in the United States. Since its founding in 1752, it has included among its officers many notable Philadelphians, from Benjamin Franklin to Francis Biddle, recently Attorney-General of the United States. Originally under Quaker control, this mutual company eventually became an aristocratic and extremely conservative organization, maintaining a ten per cent dividend on its deposit premiums by refusing to insure any building remotely resembling a bad risk.

In many ways the Hand-in-Hand represents the respect for traditional business methods which has characterized many Philadelphia commercial houses. No doubt this tendency constitutes a partial explanation for the passing of economic supremacy to the more aggressive and speculative centers of New York and Chicago. Yet in the practises of the Contributionship and in its sedate red brick office building and fenced garden on South Fourth Street inhere a certain honesty and dignity which inspire confidence and reflect valuable traditions in Pennsylvania history.

In keeping with its respect for the past, the Contributionship has published the history of its first two hundred years. Its records have been preserved in its own archives and have been supplemented by source material from The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The company wisely entrusted the writing of its history to Mr. Nicholas B. Wainwright, a research librarian of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
As a result, *A Philadelphia Story* is in most respects a model which might well be followed by other insurance companies interested in preserving their history. Instead of abstracting at length the minutes of interminable directors' meetings, the author selects and emphasizes the important events in the company's history. By appropriately consigning his complete list of officers to the appendices, he concentrates on the moulders of the company's policies and succeeds in bringing these leaders very much to life.

A great deal of the volume is properly devoted to the economic and social history of Philadelphia, with which Mr. Wainwright shows wide acquaintance. In addition, he successfully integrates the history of the company with that of the United States. The numerous illustrations, many of them in color, are exceptionally valuable.

This volume avoids the promotional or advertising approach which mars so many business histories. In fact, the eccentricities and even the close business practices of an occasional past director are brought out of the closet. The style is modest, direct, and occasionally humorous. The author is trying neither to sell insurance nor to win a Pulitzer prize. The results are refreshing.

In view of the large amount of research which obviously was involved in the presentation of this history, it is unfortunate that the Contributionship did not see fit to include a bibliography. The omission of footnotes can be justified, since the book is intended to appeal to a fairly wide audience. The addition of a bibliography, however, would have made the volume more valuable to the student and the scholar.

*West Virginia University*  
William D. Barns

*Foreigners in the Union Army and Navy* by Ella Lonn. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1951. Pp. x, 725. $8.50.)

"Hundreds in the army cannot understand one word of English." Thus did *Harper's Weekly* comment on the great number of foreigners in the Union forces during the Civil War—Irish, Germans, Scandinavians, French, Swiss, and a dozen other nationalities. These interesting people are discussed in this important new book by Ella Lonn, an established scholar and onetime president of the Southern Historical Association. The volume is crammed with details and rather heavy in its style; but those who have a serious interest in "our greatest war" will find it worth their time.

Some years ago, Dr. Lonn wrote a book on *Foreigners in the Confederacy*. But there were only a quarter of a million foreign-born in the South; over four million in the North. The job of covering the Civil War activities of these persons was therefore enormous; Miss Lonn, however, saw it through. She covered the work of other scholars. She consulted the printed sources, in several languages. She looked into many hitherto unexploited manuscript collections. Most notable was her use of material in the National Archives in Washington. Many persons, including not a few scholars, assume that all the government material on the Civil War was printed in the 140-odd volumes of the *Official Records*. That of course is incorrect; Dr. Lonn found
huge quantities of heretofore unused manuscripts awaiting her in the National Archives. Her experience should lead others to spend more time in that depository.

The foreign-born were scattered through the northern states in 1860. Pennsylvania ranked second in the overall statistics for foreign-born, second behind New York for the Irish, third behind New York and Ohio for the Germans. The latter, of course, were new arrivals; the Pennsylvania Dutch of 1860 were American-born.

Sometimes the foreign-born served in units of their own, such as the 27th, 73d, 74th, 75th, and 98th Pennsylvania (German regiments), or the 24th, 69th, and 116th Pennsylvania (Irish regiments, the latter being part of the celebrated Irish brigade). Native American soldiers were sometimes puzzled by these "foreign" units, because of differences in camp layout, language, religion, holiday celebrations, drinking habits, and the like. But the immigrant regiments fought well. The 74th Pennsylvania, as an example, won much praise in the Virginia fighting. A German regiment enlisted in the Pittsburgh region, it was commanded by a former Prussian officer, Alexander von Schimmelpenning, later a brigadier general. Another Pennsylvania German regiment, the 73rd, suffered fearful casualties at Second Bull Run and Chancellorsville, but was still on hand to fight at Gettysburg.

Most of the foreign-born who fought for the Union were mixed in with the native Americans. Generally, they fought well. A good many rendered special service as chaplains, physicians, or musicians. A few rose to general's rank; a number became colonels. But most were privates, who marched and fought, suffered and complained like their native-born comrades.

Dr. Lonn covers the part played by foreign-born in draft riots, their home-front activities, anti-foreign feeling in the army and navy, political rewards given to foreign-born veterans. She has interesting material on the European soldiers of fortune who wanted Union commissions, on the efforts of the United States to recruit soldiers abroad (and resultant diplomatic squabbles), and on the drafting of aliens in the United States. She feels that the foreign-born made a notable contribution to the Union cause and that, in those days, anyway, the melting pot really worked, turning Europeans into loyal and valuable citizens.

University of Wisconsin

Fred Harvey Harrington


It may come as a shock to some of Dr. Graham's readers to learn that only one specimen of the old-time showboat survives—and it is tied up permanently at a wharf in St. Louis. The rest have succumbed to ice, snags, fire, and changes in popular taste; but for a century and a quarter these showboats were an indispensable part of American frontier life. They followed the rivers, as immigration did, and provided practically the only safety valve for "an over-worked and emotionally repressed people."
Showboating may have started as early as 1815, when Noah Ludlow drifted from Pennsylvania to Tennessee with a troupe of actors. There is no proof, however, that he ever used his scow as a theatre. The first boat designed for presenting dramatic spectacles was not launched until the summer of 1831 at Pittsburgh. The owner was William Chapman, formerly of London, and cast and crew were made up mostly of members of his family.

Chapman's success brought many imitators into the field, and business boomed until the outbreak of the Civil War. Many kinds of shows took to the water. There were even floating circuses, such as Spaulding and Rogers' FLOATING CIRCUS PALACE, launched at Cincinnati in 1851.

After the war, the showboat business had to start all over again, and Augustus Byron French was the man who brought the river theatres back into their own. In 1878 he launched his first NEW SENSATION and began to convince skeptical audiences that he could provide varied, amusing, and decent entertainment. Not merely did he keep his show clean; he insisted that his actors lead good moral lives as well. This tradition, Dr. Graham thinks, soon became standard on the river.

During the eighties and nineties, showboats became bigger and more luxurious. Towboats pushed them into out-of-the-way bayous in the South and back up the Mississippi when the season was over. The calliope, which could be heard for eight or ten miles, became a standard feature. Cooling fans, electric lights, Shakespearian plays, and even moving pictures were added to the attractions as time went on, but sentimental drama, played "straight," was always the backbone of the showboat's offering.

Between 1914 and 1918, the Mississippi carried from fourteen to eighteen showboats each year, but after that the decline began. Better roads and Ford automobiles brought country families to town, and the motion-picture theatres gave them a variety of entertainment which the river shows could not match. One by one the COTTON BLOSSOMS and FLOATING PALACES disappeared.

Then in 1929, Billy Bryant found a means of keeping a little life in his fading tradition. During the dark days of the Depression, he tied up at a Cincinnati wharf in a desperate attempt to pick up a little business. His show caught on with a sophisticated audience, thanks to a little extra hamming or burlesquing of the lines. Since then, any presentation of The Drunkard or Ten Nights in a Barroom, whether afloat or ashore, has been played for laughs. Even Bill Menke's GOLDENROD, tied up for good in St. Louis, treats the old plays a little less than seriously.

Dr. Graham, of the English Department of the University of Texas, is a competent scholar and has made the most of a wide range of source material. At the same time he has achieved a flexible, even colloquial, style which makes for easy reading and communicates a good deal of the author's nostalgic delight in his subject. His book should stand for a long time as the standard work on a fascinating aspect of our history.

Texas Western College

C. L. Sonnichsen

Professor Hughes has here accomplished the tremendous task of sketching the entire history of the theatre in the United States. Any work, no matter how skillful, that attempts to cover in detail such a broad subject through two and a half centuries risks certain almost inevitable defects, and this survey has not remained clear of them. The vastness of the factual information that had to be succinctly presented raised problems of organization for which there could be no ideal solution. Not only that, but there is little variety of emphasis: each group of facts is presented much like any other group of facts, and the constant pressure of space limitation hurry both writer and reader forward too rapidly. But though there is little centrality to the book, little indication of main currents, it admirably fulfills an important need, and for students of the American theatre it will probably be for some time to come one of the most genuinely useful works in the field. Hughes presents an astonishingly large amount of material in a style that, though seldom vivid, is invariably competent, economical, clear, highly readable. And in his closing chapters he proves himself a keen analyst of the causes of the tragic decline of the American theatre since 1920; lovers of the legitimate stage will agree with his sober reflections upon the doubtful future of the theatre in this country.

It should be reported, not as a stricture but simply as a statement of fact, that most of the material is derived admittedly (and inevitably) from secondary sources. Hughes has produced not a work of original research but a painstaking, intelligent summation of the discoveries of a host of "patient annalists" to whom he makes acknowledgment. The carefully compiled bibliography and index add to the value of the book as a reference work.

The student of Pennsylvania history will find much about Philadelphia theatres in the early chapters, for in spite of Quaker antipathy to the stage, Philadelphia was a major center of theatrical activity throughout the eighteenth century and into the nineteenth. But there is almost nothing about dramatic production elsewhere in Pennsylvania, and of course before the nineteenth century was very old Philadelphia had lost national leadership in the theatre to New York.

It would be wrong to leave the impression that Professor Hughes has produced nothing more than a compilation, however valuable. His work is that of a man who loves the theatre, and in spite of his pace he is able to convey something of its charm—something of its evanescence. Any reader over the age of forty will be moved not only by the not unpleasant melancholy that haunts the account of a human activity to which generations of men and women have devoted their lives, but by the realization of how swiftly life rushes past and how soon stage figures that flourished in one's own youth have become part of the long and honorable story that threads back through time to the dawn of civilization.

Carnegie Institute of Technology

AUSTIN WRIGHT

The southern Indians have had two outstanding administrators of their affairs. The first, John Stuart, is the subject of an excellent monograph brought out by John Richard Alden in 1944. The second, Benjamin Hawkins, is treated in the volume under review.

Hawkins' background for Indian administration was slight. As a member of the Continental Congress and United States Senate from North Carolina, he had served on committees dealing with Indian problems and, more important, he had served as a United States commissioner in negotiating the Treaty of Hopewell in 1785-1786 with the Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Choctaw and that of Coleraine in 1796 with the Creek. Shortly after the latter event, President Washington appointed Hawkins as "Principal Temporary Agent for Indian Affairs South of the Ohio River." For four years his headquarters were almost literally in the saddle. In 1801, however, President Jefferson made Hawkins "Principal Agent" to the southern tribes, and with this assurance of permanent appointment he established a home and located his agency at a site on the Flint River in the lower Creek country. Here he cultivated a large acreage with scores of Negro slaves. Using improved farming methods, he sought to demonstrate to the Indian the advantages of the white man's way of subsistence. At his urging the Creek set up their first national council, composed of representatives of the several towns, which proved effective in determining "the will of the nation" and in meting out punishment to red malefactors who had wronged Georgia frontiersmen. In 1795 the Congress enacted legislation providing for a non-profit Federal factory system, whereby the Indians should pay in peltry for supplies received by them. Agent Hawkins supervised the execution of this system in the South, including the framing of the regulations under which traffic was carried on. Of primary significance was the agent's work in negotiating in behalf of the United States Government several treaties with the Indians. These negotiations revolved about land cessions. So intense were his efforts to see that the natives received justice that the land-hungry Georgians accused Hawkins of prejudice against themselves. He worked hard, and for a decade and a half successfully, at keeping the peace along the Georgia-Creek frontier. By 1813, nevertheless, the gradually accumulating anti-American sentiment among the Creek burst into war. The friendly factions Hawkins led against the hostiles, but it was the forces of General Andrew Jackson that smashed the opposition. The Creek outbreak was a blow to Hawkins' prestige as an Indian administrator. It was a blow which certainly hastened his death, which occurred on the agency in 1816.

Professor Pound has given us the first full account of Hawkins' career. The treatment is sympathetic, but not adulatory. Coverage of American sources was good, but unmentioned by the author are many Hawkins documents in the collection known as "Papeles procedentes de la Isla de Cuba," which is deposited with the Archivo General de Indias at Seville, Spain. Some of these Hawkins documents are available in the form of transcripts at the Library of Congress. Several pertinent secondary narratives are miss-
ing from Pound's bibliography. Not all items in his bibliography are cited in his footnotes. Citations lack uniformity, often completeness, and occasionally exactness. The style is weighty, and the flow of narrative is broken too frequently by lengthy quoted passages, not always from contemporaries. Useful, if somewhat sketchy, is the map on the inside front cover.

National Archives

W. Neil Franklin


Professor Taylor's volume is Number IV in the series and the fifth volume to be published in the nine-volume Economic History of the United States. It is comprehensive; it is as meaty as an egg; it is admirably organized and written. Although the period covered is one with which I have regarded myself as reasonably familiar, new material and fresh viewpoints appeared in nearly every chapter. The author not only has distilled for the benefit of his readers the extensive and ever-mounting monographic literature for this period, but at many points adds the results of his own research and mature reflections. Indeed, it seems rather extraordinary that so much material could be packed into less than 400 pages. The fifty-odd pages of bibliography and statistical tables which follow are sheer bonus and, to the teacher and research student at least, are alone well worth the price of admission.

Excepting only agriculture and the westward movement, to be covered in Volume III of the series, The Transportation Revolution, 1815-1860 covers the major phases of American economic development during this period. Beginning with a brief descriptive analysis of "Merchant Capitalism, 1815," the author turns at once to transportation, devoting six chapters to the development of all forms of transport: land, inland waterway, and ocean. This series is followed by two chapters on trade, foreign and domestic. Next comes two chapters each on manufacturing, on labor, and on monetary and financial development, including economic fluctuations. For good measure, there is an excellent chapter on the rôle of government, and the concluding chapter provides a useful overall view of the industrial, urban, and business aspects of the economy on the eve of the Civil War.

The distinctive feature of Professor Taylor's treatment is the emphasis on the rôle of transportation, to which approximately one-third of the text is devoted. In his preface the author defends this emphasis on the grounds that "transportation developments were so revolutionary and . . . so fundamental to the economic growth of the country." Yet one can argue with equal force that developments in manufacturing during these decades were hardly less revolutionary and fundamental. To have allotted six chapters to the one theme and but two to the other seems to me a little extreme, but since Professor Taylor handles the two on manufacturing with such skill I shall not press my complaint unduly. One victim of this distribution of emphasis is the mining industries. Except for frequent references to the trade in and use of coal, these industries receive slight attention. Yet it was
in the decades preceding the Civil War that the foundations were laid, alike in technical knowledge and methods and in business experience, for the mining developments upon which the industrial growth of the age ahead so largely rested. This sin of omission, if such it be, is of minor consequence in a volume which gives us so much insight and understanding of American economic development in the early industrial age.

_The American University_  

LOUIS C. HUNTER


John C. Miller’s reputation as a readable, authoritative, and perceiving historian will be strengthened anew by his most recent work, *Crisis in Freedom,* which deals with the motivations, manifestations, and inferences of the Alien and Sedition Acts. The political struggles in the early Republic come to life through the pen of Mr. Miller, who has the knack of writing about the past as something close and vital to the reader. The author portrays a two-year period in our history when mighty issues were at stake, strong personalities clashed, and the domestic and foreign policies of the government were inextricably intertwined. How the Federalists tried to destroy Jacobinism and Jeffersonianism as virtually one and the same thing is told without Mr. Miller pointing out similarities between hysteria in America at the end of the eighteenth century and hysteria in the middle of the twentieth. Yet the reader cannot fail to see in the Federalist attempt to identify free criticism with treachery a resemblance to much that is taking place today. To those who cherish their liberties and who count the Bill of Rights as among their great privileges, it is gratifying to read how the Alien and Sedition laws in general proved to be unenforceable, how little, comparatively speaking, they silenced the voice of free criticism, and how they helped to destroy the Federalist influence which they were designed to strengthen.

This reviewer wishes that the author had given titles to his chapters so that the book’s organic growth from phase to phase of the struggle could have been emphasized. In places the text seems overburdened with direct quotations, some of which might better have been footnotes. Occasionally, the author takes the knowledge of the reader for granted, notably in his treatment of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions and of the machinations of Hamilton, Pickering, and McHenry to prevent the re-election of President Adams in 1800. There is some tendency toward excessive reiteration of central themes.

The honesty, fairness, simplicity, and effectiveness of *Crisis in Freedom* are so marked that criticisms such as those above are but petty considerations. Samuel E. Morison, to whom the book is dedicated and who himself combines careful scholarship with consummate skill as a writer, can rightly take pride in the work of his distinguished student and fellow-historian.

_Carnegie Institute of Technology_  

NORMAN H. DAWES
This is an account of the 125th anniversary of Jersey Shore (1826-1951). The content of the book provides the historical background that gave the borough its picturesque name. The title can well be designated a Tale of the Tiadaghton (Pine Creek). The story begins with the early visits of LaSalle and Brule to this region, the timely arrival of the British to protect their interests against the threats of the French and their Indian allies, and with the first white settlements in the valley. Squatters settled there despite the fact they ran a great risk of being arrested by the Provincial authorities, and imprisoned, losing their scalps in their attempts to stake out their lands and otherwise enduring the hardships of frontier life. These first settlers effected an organization among themselves for mutual protection known as the Fair Play System. This organization greatly influenced the life of its members, improved their relationships with one another, and inspired in them a love for liberty and independence. These settlers were among the first to proclaim their independence from England as expressed by the famous Tiadaghton Elm meeting and the erection of Fort Antes in 1776.

Numerous stories have become attached to such a name for an inland town. The Davison-Burying Ground (Pine Creek Cemetery) can be rightfully regarded as a center of interest of the community's historic past. The Jersey Shore newspapers, the different denominational churches, the extensive lumbering industry, the West Branch Canal, and the building of railroads are likewise given due consideration. The natural resources of the region have been developed over the years; shops, mills, and factories have been operating; and an excellent school system has been functioning. The book constitutes a good account of the community that celebrated its 125th anniversary last year. Perhaps too much information has been compressed into its thirty-two pages at the expense of clarity for the general reader.


John Brown—known to history as John Brown of Osawatomie and Harper’s Ferry—is most generally thought of as a New Englander, as indeed he was by birth, or as a resident of Kansas. Rarely is he thought of or even referred to as a home and community builder in Pennsylvania. Yet, as Mr. Miller points out in his tightly compressed work, John Brown spent ten full years or a little more than one-sixth of his entire life in one spot in Crawford County, northwestern Pennsylvania.

That period in his life has been neglected by both historian and biographer; yet by all accounts it was the most peaceful and prosperous, and perhaps the most productive, decade of his entire career. Mr. Miller’s brochure serves to bring together scattered materials and in a concisely told and fully
documented narrative reconstructs the early life of the Kansas and Harper's Ferry raider in a thinly settled and somewhat isolated section of Pennsylvania.

It was in May, 1825, that Brown disposed of his farm and tannery at Hudson, Ohio—where he was reared—and gathering his wife and his little but growing brood removed to a virgin forest acreage some twelve miles northeast of Meadville, Pennsylvania. There he cleared the land and made a productive farm, set up a tannery, introduced blooded cattle into the neighborhood, adopted new and progressive methods of farming, organized a church, formed a school in his home for his own and neighboring children, and established a post office with himself as postmaster and mail carrier. In fact, John Brown was the community leader. And there in the crossroads hamlet, which he called Randolph (now known as New Richmond), he wrought as a community builder from 1825 until May, 1835.

The one stormy incident of this ten-year interlude was his participation in the anti-Masonic troubles. Brown himself was a Mason, member of the Lodge in Hudson, Ohio, and indeed was Junior Deacon of the Lodge at the time of his removal to Pennsylvania. But joining with the anti-Masonic forces—politically in the majority in his area—he renounced Masonry and crusaded against the order in such manner as to make himself the object of threats of personal violence. All this Mr. Miller recites in some detail, citing authorities for the story told.

Some one hundred acres of the farm John Brown hacked out of the forest, including his home and tannery site, was acquired by Dr. Charles W. Olsen, of Chicago, about five years ago. A part of it is being converted into a memorial park, with facilities for picnics and other public meetings. And so, whatever neglect has been the share of John Brown as a Pennsylvania citizen in the past, that neglect will in a great measure be cured for the future by the public spirited efforts of Dr. Olsen and the excellent booklet issued by Mr. Miller.

New York City

BOYD B. STUTLER


Much has been written concerning the Rosenberger family of Pennsylvania, as shown by the published volumes of Isaiah R. Haldeman (1892); that indefatigable chronicler of Pennsylvania Mennonite families, Rev. A. J. Fretz (1906); and Jesse Leonard Rosenberger (1922, 1923, 1929). But, so far as this reviewer knows, comparatively little concerning the Virginia family, which has a remote Pennsylvania background, has appeared in print.

Francis C. Rosenberger, who is a member of the Pennsylvania German Society and the Virginia Society Sons of the American Revolution, and the editor of Virginia Reader: A Treasury of Writings from the First Voyages to the Present, corrects that deficiency in this compact little work. In order to show the background of the German settlers of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, he briefly traces their history in Pennsylvania, the Ger-
man Fatherland, and the Valley itself. He gives in some detail the history of the families of Heinrich Rosenberger, who settled in Indian Creek Valley, present Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, in 1729, and of three other Rosenbergers of that period whose relationship to Heinrich is undetermined.

The major portion of the booklet is devoted to the descendants of Erasmus Rosenberger, who came to Philadelphia in 1749 and who was apparently the Erasmus who appeared in Berkeley County, Virginia, by 1776 and Shenandoah County by 1790; and of George Rosenberger, a contemporary of Erasmus, who settled in Shenandoah and Rockingham Counties, Virginia. A brief section lists thirty-eight Rosenberger marriage bonds between 1792 and 1848.

The typography of Mr. Rosenberger's work is excellent and his scholarship is demonstrated by the numerous footnotes citing his sources.

Portraits in Delaware, 1700-1850, A Check List. (Wilmington, Delaware: Compiled by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Delaware, 1951. Pp. 176. $5.00.)

The subject of this volume is precisely described by the title page as a check list of portraits found in the state of Delaware which were painted between the years 1700 and 1850. All check lists, especially those in permanent book form, are welcomed by the scholar in his special field of research and are also valuable to the casually interested. Listed in this volume are some 295 portraits arranged in alphabetical order under the town or place of location. A short biographical sketch of the artist is likewise included in a separate section of the book. With the description of each painting size is given in inches. Another section of the volume is devoted to excellent sepia photographs of a few of the representative subjects. These subjects have not been chosen as persons of note or fame but rather for their ability to show variations in the artist's approach in technique. The book also contains an excellent index of both illustrated paintings and listed works.

The object of the Committee to compile a check list of Delaware portraits for the student, the visitor, and the loyal Delawarean has well been realized. The initial one thousand copies printed could well be used by libraries and students of art as the check list for the period noted.


This list, compiled by Albert H. Leisinger, Jr., supersedes the List of File Microcopies brought out by the National Archives in 1947.
Annual Reports of the Treasurer and Director of the Historical Society of York County for the Year 1951. (York, Pa.: The Society, 1952. Pp. 23.)

A summary of the accomplishments of the Society during 1951.


This number contains an article by William A. Russ, Jr., entitled "Varieties of Socialism in the United States"; an article by Russell W. Gilbert entitled "Penthesilea also Abbild Kleistischen"; and an article by Arthur Herman Wilson entitled "The Influence of Hamlet upon Chekov's The Sea Gull." The editor's foreword contains a brief tribute to Dr. Russ, who recently was elected president of the Pennsylvania Historical Association, and calls attention to the fact that Dr. Gilbert's article is the first one in a foreign language to be published in the Studies.


Pennsylvania Archaeologist. [Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Bulletin. XXII, No. 1.] (Philadelphia: The Society, 1952. Pp. 44. $3.00.)

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Robert F. Pruner, a member of the Cambria County Historical Society, is Secretary-Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Electric Company, Johnstown.

John J. Foster, First Vice-President of the Lebanon County Historical Society, was chairman of the Tunnel Committee during the initiation and accomplishment of that project.

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Visit Pennsby Manor

The Re-created Country Home of William Penn

At Pennsby Manor the past of William Penn and of the foundation years of Pennsylvania seems to come alive for the historically-minded visitor. Here William Penn's country home on the banks of the Delaware has been re-created by the Commonwealth as a memorial to its great Founder. Located about 24 miles northeast of Philadelphia, not far from present-day Morrisville and the great new Fairless steel works, the Manor House with its carefully-selected furnishings, its outbuildings, orchards, and gardens, makes a beautiful and harmonious picture, a memento of Pennsylvania's beginnings on the very threshold of a mighty example of its modern industrial power.

To reach Pennsby Manor, follow Route 13 north from Philadelphia, or south from Morrisville—conspicuous markers show the turnoff to the Manor.

Write for a free historical folder on Pennsby Manor to the

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
State Museum Building
Harrisburg
And Other State Historical Shrines

GOVERNOR PRINTZ PARK, site of the capitol of New Sweden, first white colony on Pennsylvania soil. (Near Essington, Delaware County)

JOHN MORTON HOMESTEAD, birthplace of the Signer of the Declaration of Independence, a descendant of Swedish colonists. (Prospect Park, Delaware County)

POTTSGROVE MANSION, home of noted ironmaster, visited by Washington in Valley Forge days. (Pottstown, Montgomery County)

CORNWALL FURNACE, early and important ironworks, surviving intact as a perfect example of a charcoal iron furnace. (Cornwall, Lebanon County)

DANIEL BOONE HOMESTEAD, birthplace of famous pioneer, with restored stone house as a fine specimen of early domestic architecture, and camp facilities for young people. (Near Baumstown, Berks County)

EPHRATA CLOISTER, surviving buildings of a remarkable religious communal group, dating back to mid-18th century. (Ephrata, Lancaster County)

DRAKE WELL MEMORIAL PARK, site of first drilled oil well, with replica of original derrick and an interesting museum. (Venango County, near Titusville, Crawford County)

FORT AUGUSTA, fine model of a frontier fort, with adjoining well and powder magazine of original fort, and a museum. (Sunbury, Northumberland County)

FLAGSHIP NIAGARA, only surviving vessel of Perry's fleet which won Battle of Lake Erie; reconstruction as yet incomplete. (Erie, Erie County)

FORT LE BOEUF MEMORIAL, site of French fort which was scene of Washington's first public mission. (Waterford, Erie County)

OLD ECONOMY, third and last home of famous Harmony Society, 19th century religious community. (Ambridge, Beaver County)

Pennsylvania Historical Association members visiting the historical properties are invited to send their comments and suggestions to the

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION
STATE MUSEUM BUILDING
HARRISBURG
Important Notice

TO MEMBERS

A number of minor changes in membership rates, index distribution, and billing procedures will become effective on September 30, 1952. They are:

1) Reduction in institutional membership rate. The cost of an annual membership in the Pennsylvania Historical Association, including a subscription to Pennsylvania History magazine, will be standardized at $4.00 for all subscribers—both institutional and individual—after September 30, 1952. This means that the individual membership and subscription rate remains the same as before, but that the institutional rate is being reduced from $4.50 to $4.00 per year.

2) Distribution of Annual Index and Title Page. The Annual Index and Title Page of the magazine will hereafter be printed in the October issue of Pennsylvania History. Previously the Index was separately printed and separately mailed to institutional members only. Now it will be incorporated in the magazine and will be distributed automatically to all members.

3) Fiscal year. The fiscal year of the Association will run from January 1 to December 31 of each year, and all memberships and subscriptions will be rendered on that basis. New members joining in the middle of the year will be charged on a pro-rata basis of $1.00 per issue. Members who formerly were billed in April, July or October will now be asked to make their annual payment between October 1 and December 31.

   Any amounts which have already been paid in advance for 1953 will be credited to those who have so paid. Thus, a member or subscriber who is now paid from July 1, 1952, until June 30, 1953, will receive this fall a bill for $2.00 to carry his membership from June 30 to December 31, 1953. Therefore he will be sent a bill each October, payable by the first of the ensuing year.

4) Billing date. The annual bills will be sent out in October of each year, to give the membership several months' time for payment before the due date and expiration of membership on December 31.

The above procedures were approved by the Council of the Association at its spring meeting in Harrisburg, April 26, 1952. They will enable the Association to plan its budget more effectively, will greatly facilitate the work of the Secretary, and will bring both institutional and individual members more for their money. Your cooperation in implementing these proposals will be appreciated.