

## BOOK REVIEWS AND BOOK NOTES

Edited by J. CUTLER ANDREWS  
Pennsylvania College for Women

*The Keystone in the Democratic Arch: Pennsylvania Politics, 1800-1816.*  
By Sanford W. Higginbotham. (Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1952. Pp. x, 417. \$2.50 paper bound; \$3.00 cloth bound.)

The dictum, "History is past politics . . .," would not convey the connotation of dry-as-dust narrative had earlier writers of political history presented their material with such regard for economic, social, and cultural factors as has Dr. Higginbotham. His volume, bridging the chronological gap between Harry M. Tinkcom's *The Republicans and Federalists in Pennsylvania, 1790-1801* and Philip S. Klein's *Pennsylvania Politics, 1817-1832*, is a worthy addition to the series of University of Pennsylvania doctoral dissertations which treat thoroughly one to two decades of the Keystone State's political development.

This book covers the administrations of Governors Thomas McKean and Simon Snyder and emphasizes particularly the changing fortunes of the Democratic-Republican Party. During the presidencies of Jefferson and Madison the Republicans controlled Pennsylvania and threw their weight into the national struggle when there was danger that the Federalists might breach the arch of Democratic control. As Dr. Higginbotham demonstrates, the Jeffersonians in Pennsylvania were a liberal party with a farmer-artisan following. This fact is often overlooked by some Southerners and Westerners of our own time who are wont to picture Pennsylvania as a perpetual happy hunting ground for corporate monopoly and reactionary politics.

Yet Pennsylvania politics is seldom an edifying business, and Dr. Higginbotham, an honest scholar, makes no attempt to gloss over the shortcomings of the politicians. Although his analysis of Jeffersonian democracy evidences a clear and sympathetic understanding of its economic basis and its doctrines of political democracy and civil liberties, the author evinces a careful impartiality in his treatment of individual Federalists and Democratic-Republicans. Governors McKean and Snyder emerge with rather a clean bill of health. Perhaps the author's sharpest criticism is leveled at William Duane and Michael Leib, leaders of the city Democrats.

Dr. Higginbotham concludes that the determining factors in Pennsylvania politics during this period were political ("popular as opposed to oligarchic government") and economic (the "conflict of agrarian and commercial interests") rather than "geographical, racial, and religious" (p. 327). His primary attention, sectionally speaking, is given to the city and county of Philadelphia, with secondary attention to the remainder of Pennsylvania

east of the Susquehanna River. Here he traces in minute detail the interminable squabbles and shifting alliances among the many factions of the Republicans, especially as reflected in the various newspapers which served as organs of these groups. His text and footnotes reveal a thorough acquaintance with these factional leaders and an exceptional ability to decipher hidden political maneuvers by a critical examination of newspapers and manuscripts.

From his foreword and bibliography it is apparent that Dr. Higginbotham has visited at least eight Pennsylvania libraries, the Library of Congress, and the New York Historical Society. He lists a large number of manuscript collections and nineteen Pennsylvania newspapers. Thus the scope of his research exceeds one's normal expectations for a doctoral dissertation, and his grasp of the subject proves the thoroughness of his work.

Some readers in western Pennsylvania may consider their part of the state neglected, except for Allegheny County and environs. For example, the bibliography includes newspapers from only one Pennsylvania city west of the Susquehanna River (Pittsburgh). The present reviewer, however, is of the opinion that the sectional coverage of the book is adequate. For one thing, a majority of Pennsylvanians in 1810 lived in the southeastern part of the state. Again, the politics of trans-Appalachian Pennsylvania from 1773 to 1823 has already been covered very well by Russell J. Ferguson in his *Early Western Pennsylvania Politics*. Furthermore, Brigham's *History and Bibliography of American Newspapers, 1690-1820* reveals few reasonably complete runs of western Pennsylvania newspapers, other than those of Pittsburgh, in the principal libraries of the state. After an author has covered approximately ten libraries and twenty newspapers, protracted research at newspaper offices and at local libraries and historical societies can become more productive of indigence and astigmatism than of altered conclusions. Primarily, Dr. Higginbotham believes the key to his study to be factionalism, personalities, and economic classes rather than sectionalism.

A reader giving the bibliography a cursory examination may notice the absence of a very few secondary works which at least touch on the politics of the period. But, upon checking his footnotes, one finds that Dr. Higginbotham has in most cases gone directly to the sources utilized by these secondary works, and has included in his bibliography only those printed works cited in his footnotes. The present reviewer commends him for his practice and for refraining from padding his bibliography. For his own protection, however, the author might have included a brief statement of policy in his bibliography.

*West Virginia University*

WILLIAM D. BARNES

*Pennsylvania German Wills*. By Russell Wieder Gilbert. Preston A. Barba, ed., *The Pennsylvania German Folklore Society Yearbook*, XV. (Allentown, Pennsylvania: Schlechter's, 1951. Pp. v, 139. \$5.00.)

The wills of our Pennsylvania German ancestors are an enormously rich storehouse of information about almost every aspect of their daily lives. Here

is a clear record of the things they valued, the tangible objects and possessions which they wished to pass on to one or another of their heirs: the books they read, their clothes and tools, the scores of items of the household and the farm. Here, too, for the discerning, is a record of more intangible things, of their attitudes and opinions, of their views on education and religion, of their ideas on loyalty and disobedience, on the approved role of women and children, on widowhood and remarriage.

So much of the life and character of the Pennsylvania Germans is to be learned from their wills, that one can only wonder, with Professor Preston A. Barba in his foreword to this annual volume of the Pennsylvania German Folklore Society, why the work of systematic investigation of Pennsylvania German wills has not been undertaken before. We can be doubly grateful that it has now been done, and done with the meticulous scholarship of Professor Russell Wieder Gilbert.

Professor Gilbert, whose *A Picture of the Pennsylvania Germans* (1947) is the best brief account of the Pennsylvania Germans of which I know, has spent five years investigating wills in seventeen Pennsylvania counties. His deep knowledge and interest in his subject, his thoughtful research, and his careful organization of the results of his study have produced a volume of major interest.

There is, perhaps, no better way to suggest the scope of his work than to list the sections into which he has divided it: Rights, Liberties, and Privileges for the Widow, A House for the Widow, The Feather Bed and Coverlets, Chairs and Other Furniture to the Family, Lamps and Oil, Cloth and Clothes, Tubs, Stoves and Firewood, Pork and Beef, The "Milch Cow," Butter and Other Fats, Eggs, Liquids, Grains and Bread, Fruits, Vegetables, Condiments, Spices, Sweets, Means of Conveyance, Money to Wife, "What She Brought With Her," Remarriage, Reward for Loyalty, The Price of Disobedience, Gifts to the Son, The Son and the Farm, The Tools of the Trade, The Woman's Touch, Gifts to the Daughter, Another Child, "In My Account Book," Money to the Church, Gifts for Europe, Education and Religion, The Books of the Pennsylvania Germans, Unusual Safeguards, Two Widows, Negro Servants, Property Repairs, Costs, Care in Sickness and Old Age, and Burial and Tombstones.

Professor Gilbert notes that it would also be a fascinating thing to list and study the names found in these wills. It is to be hoped that such a work, which would be of much genealogical, as well as more general, interest, may be taken up by his or other hands. Professor Gilbert observes in passing that the wills indicate the early trend toward anglicizing the German names or writing them as they sounded to one who knew no German.

This valuable fifteenth annual volume of the Society is rounded out with a twenty-page collection of humorous tales told by contemporary Pennsylvania Germans, and Dr. Arthur D. Graeff's chronicle of the year in Pennsylvania German folklore.

*Falls Church, Va.*

FRANCIS COLEMAN ROSENBERGER

*Alcoa, An American Enterprise.* By Charles C. Carr. (New York: Rinehart & Company, Inc., 1952. Pp. ix, 292. \$3.50.)

Written by the late Charles C. Carr, for fifteen years Director of Public Relations for the company, *Alcoa, An American Enterprise* is a history of the nation's first and largest producer of aluminum. It is a significant story in the industrial development of Pennsylvania and the United States.

Although aluminum had been produced since 1825 and was on the market in 1886, it was a costly metal. It sold for eight dollars per pound. Determined to find a cheap and practical chemical process for producing aluminum, Charles Martin Hall, a young twenty-two year old graduate of Oberlin College in 1885, went to work in earnest on the problem in his woodshed laboratory behind his mother's house. After many experiments and disappointments, Hall succeeded in discovering early in 1886 a new process for reducing aluminum oxide to the metal by passing an electric current through a fused bath of cryolite and alumina. Hall's discovery solved the problem which had baffled scientists for three-quarters of a century and resulted in the birth of the aluminum industry in the United States. His process is regarded today as one of the few great American inventions. In recognition of his work, Hall received in 1911 the famed Perkin Medal, one of the highest honors American science bestows.

Lacking the capital to produce aluminum on a commercial scale, Hall found the necessary venture capital in Pittsburgh. Through the sympathetic interest and aid of Captain Alfred E. Hunt, one of the country's leading metallurgists, and a small group of Pittsburgh associates, the Pittsburgh Reduction Company with a capitalization of \$20,000 was organized in 1888 and a pilot plant built to demonstrate the feasibility of Hall's process. Assured that the process would work satisfactorily on a commercial scale, the little pioneering group increased the capitalization of their company to make it a million-dollar concern, built a new plant in 1891 at New Kensington, Pennsylvania, and began the commercial manufacture of aluminum. Important in assuring the success of the company was the fact that almost from the beginning it had the backing of Thomas Mellon & Sons as bankers and investors. In 1907 the name of the company was changed to the Aluminum Company of America.

Subsequent chapters in the history of the company are devoted to patent litigation which threatened the very existence of the business, the development of a market for aluminum, the acquisition of bauxite mines, the location of new plants near sources of cheap hydro-electric power, the expansion of research activities after 1911, the development of competition, labor relations, various federal investigations and anti-trust suits, and the role played by the company and aluminum in World Wars I and II.

While the author has touched upon many interesting features of the company's history, one looks in vain for data upon the financial aspects—assets, earnings, percentage of earnings retained in the business, dividends, dollar and volume sales, and other related items.

The book is said to be based largely upon the voluminous records and files

of the company, but there is no indication of the extent or character of these records. The source of some material is frequently mentioned in the text. There is no bibliography, and the footnotes are meager.

*Allegheny College*

PAUL H. GIDDENS

*Portraits and Miniatures by Charles Willson Peale.* By Charles Coleman Sellers. *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, XLII. (Philadelphia: 1952. Pp. 369. Illus. \$5.00.)

It is good to have, in the two earlier volumes on the early and later life of Charles Willson Peale and now in this recently accomplished *catalogue raisonné*, a complete personal and professional record of this significant American artist. In this respect the contribution of the author, Charles Coleman Sellers, is invaluable. His factual accounts of the people of Peale's world presented in the text, together with the artist's visual interpretation provided by the plates, offer in compact form an intimate glimpse into the period from 1762 until 1826. These were the years in which Peale was actively painting, from the first self portrait in which he is shown with a clock taken to pieces before him, until his last work, his second portrait of his old friend and colleague, the revolutionary politician Timothy Matlack.

Painstaking and laboriously detailed in keeping with the artist's character, this catalogue is in as simple and usable a form as could be expected in such a comprehensive and statistical undertaking. Preceding the explanatory listing of 1,046 portraits is a preface written in an orderly fashion, divided into reasonable categories and maintaining a unity of thought. Running all through it, despite the well defined partitions, there is a developed sensibility and a keen sensitivity for the work of this thoroughly American artist, who began as a sign painter and before his career ended had painted from life in numerous poses the likeness of George Washington. Peale has maintained from the outset of his career a place of respect in the history of American painting. From the earliest critical comment on American art in the writings of John Neal, who said in discussing Peale's portraits of Washington that he had given the "only faithful likeness of the man in the world," to the present evaluation of Mr. Sellers, this artist has been held in high esteem.

This is a project of which the American Philosophical Society may well be proud. No one could be better equipped to handle the problem than Mr. Sellers, who has devoted much of his life to an appreciation of this artist and man. If there is any fault to find with this splendid work, it is one of a mechanical nature. Directions for using the plates in connection with the text could perhaps be a little more clear. There is a certain awkwardness in the alphabetical arrangement of texts and the chronological arrangement of plates with their interruptions for the sake of comparisons of early and late examples of the same subject. A case in point is the illustration of Charles Thomson, c. 1781-2, followed by the illustration of Charles Thomson painted in 1819. Another is the arrangement of the illustration of the portraits of Thomas McKean showing him in different poses, and including members

of the family. But the chronological list of paintings following the catalogue itself and the succeeding list of owners provide a complete cross reference that is ultimately foolproof.

The wealth of material about so many people and the variety of appeal, including the most famous and the least known, make this publication one of the most important additions to an ever increasing and welcome accumulation of Americana.

*University of Pittsburgh*

VIRGINIA E. LEWIS

*Friends for Three Hundred Years: The History and Beliefs of the Society of Friends Since George Fox Started the Quaker Movement.* By Howard Brinton. (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1952. Pp. xv, 239. \$3.00.)

It is appropriate that this volume should appear on the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Society of Friends. It is a painstaking and thorough study of the basic principles on which this religious body has operated. The mature experiences of the author as a life-time member, worker, and student of the Society has resulted in an intimacy and interpretation of the subject which is clearly evident in the account. This is not a definitive historical study such as was produced at the beginning of the present century by such competent authorities as William Charles Braithwaite, Thomas Clarkson, and Rufus M. Jones, but rather an attempt to assess the value of Quaker principles and practices today as they evolved through three centuries. It is an attempt to show the extent to which religious truths became embodied in a movement. The author states that "it is a study of a method that is directed to the inner life, the response to moral claims and religious insights." Basically it is a description of the essential nature of Quaker religion through the successive stages of its existence and in the light of an ever changing social order. The past, the present, and the future significance of the type of religion to which Quakerism belongs is evaluated.

The original purpose of those who were to become the founders of the Society of Friends was to find a closer bond of fellowship with God and His laws. The earliest members of this body were known as "Seekers." Initially they had no idea of founding a new sect but only to tell others what had been revealed to them by the Divine. This they asserted was the "truth." The Society of Friends was an outgrowth of the Reformation Movement, but it went farther than any of the other protestant groups in maintaining that everyone could receive the guidance of the Holy Spirit. Although it can be said that the Society of Friends had its beginning with the Protestant Reformation, the author maintains that its spiritual origin is to be found in European mysticism. It is quite probable that mysticism on the continent in the two centuries preceding the Quaker movement left an impression which refugees from persecution brought to England. It also should be noted that the Puritan period in England brought forth many divines who

expressed mystical concepts derived from the New Testament. Out of a variety of undefined tendencies, Quakerism was evolved.

The Society of Friends represented the extreme left of the Reformation Movement. It subtracted all ritual, all programmed arrangements, all church hierarchy and all outward embellishments save those which were revealed to them by the Holy Spirit. Protestant groups looked upon Quakers with considerable distrust because they believed that the philosophy and principles on which this body operated would lead to anarchy. The author maintains that this condition was avoided because its members realized that the "inner light" was a super individual light which created peace and unity among those who responded to it or answered it in one another.

Mr. Brinton has pointed out that twentieth century materialism has not brought happiness and security to people. As a consequence many have turned for help from the outer world to the spirit within. He holds that there is need for a type of group life which will create unity on the spiritual, the intellectual, and the economic levels. It is improbable that multitudes will immediately adopt spiritual unity as a basis for individual and world harmony, but eventually small units may grow into large communities and "give their character to the rising culture of a new world." These pioneering societies probably will not be known as Quaker but will resemble that religion in many respects.

There is an appendix which includes the Philadelphia Queries of 1946 of the two Yearly Meetings of the Society of Friends. It is a carefully documented study which indicates that the author has relied upon the best sources of available information. This book would serve as an excellent reference for courses of study in contemporary religion or more specific courses in the beliefs and practices of the Society of Friends. It likewise would be useful as supplementary reading for courses in European and American history. For those who wish to become better acquainted with the Society of Friends this book will serve a useful purpose. It has been done with meticulous care and with a penetrating understanding of the beliefs and philosophy of the Society of Friends.

Langhorne, Pa.

OLIVER S. HECKMAN

*The Uprooted: The Epic Story of the Great Migrations that Made the American People.* By Oscar Handlin. (Boston: Little Brown and Company, 1951. Pp. 310. \$4.00.)

Many works have been written on the role of immigration in the enrichment of American life, but until recently such books have concentrated chiefly on the impact of the 35,000,00 persons who came to the United States in the nineteenth century on its political, social, and economic institutions. Whereas the writings of Marcus Hansen and others have probed into the European environment which stimulated this great migration, this brief work professes to be chiefly concerned with what immigration did to the immigrant himself and expresses the hope that "their reactions . . . may

throw light on the problems of all those whom the modern world somehow uproots."

The author begins his analysis with an examination of the roots of the great migration, the life of the peasant, and the societal unit of the European village, which had attained a well recognized cultural pattern in the Middle Ages, only to disintegrate after the land enclosures which induced so many to seek the New World of Promise. He then describes realistically the crossing itself with its seemingly unmitigated horrors, the problem of making a living, of housing, of religious expression, of adjustment to a new social and political *milieu* unlike their previous experience. The tensions, frictions, and misunderstandings between the immigrant parents and first American-born generation are made vividly apparent. With a perceptive imagination, rare sensitivity, and depth of understanding, he reveals the many-faceted problems of acculturation faced by the newly arrived immigrants in a style that is often profoundly moving. He concludes the work with an epilogue "Promise," an imaginary unspoken conversation between father and son, in which by subtle overtones and poetic prose he suggests possible spiritual and moral meanings of this great epic movement. The blow of being uprooted, he implies, was itself "an act of liberation."

There are times when the author seems primarily concerned with only those immigrants who, after their arrival, were disillusioned by the cold welcome they received, embittered at their inability to reach the farm land of their dream, and frustrated by their permanent domicile in an urban, industrial environment (often the slum area of the larger Eastern cities). This is described with an eloquence that approaches lamentation, but is it the complete analysis one might expect from the title? Are his generalizations, often most provocative, applicable to all groups? Were not some of the peasants, such as the Scandinavians and the Germans, though also uprooted, domiciled in rural areas where they found the fruitful earth, seasonal regeneration, and man's estate as fixed and self-sufficient as it is possible within the limits of human destiny anywhere? Were not those already politically schooled in Europe quick to identify themselves with the American established ways and institutions on both local and national levels without the bewildering experience of those living in cities who found slums and ward politics inseparable? And what of those who came not as peasants but from European towns and cities?

The author has obviously utilized a vast literature for his narrative—public records, journals published by and for various groups of immigrants, sociological studies, and immigrant letters, to which he has humbly added the memory of his own ancestors and his own emotions as one of their descendants. There is no formal bibliography, but there is a brief note acknowledging the kind of sources which he has so largely and skilfully used. There are neither footnotes nor an index.

*Lincoln the President: Midstream.* By J. G. Randall. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, 1952. Pp. xv, 467. \$7.50.)

This third volume of the four projected to portray "Lincoln the President" lives up to the great expectations aroused in the minds of those who have read the first two volumes. Professor Randall has not grown weary in the patient labor necessary to treat the subject, "conceived both as biography and history," through the diligent reexamination of all available sources.

The continuation of the study has not advanced the time element in Lincoln's experience as president in any appreciable degree. Since volumes I and II described the subject from "Springfield to Gettysburg," it might well be expected that Volume III would advance the time span to the latter part of 1864. This it does not do. "Midstream" is to be understood principally as another viewing of the critical year 1863, and even, in lesser degree, of earlier years.

The first four chapters are of more strictly biographical interest. Under the chapter headings of "Presidential Days," "Lonely White House Pair," "Attention of the President," and "The Gift of Laughter," the author further describes the man Lincoln. Chapters V to XII deal with politics and the place of the president in the political setting of the time, especially in the year 1863. Chapters XIII and XIV taken together offer a re-study of the foreign relations of the United States as they had developed by the end of 1863. Then, because Lincoln was a War President, Chapters XV and XVI consider matters military as they shaped up in the later months of 1863 in the Tennessee area. The volume ends with Chapter XVIII, "This Strange, Quaint, Great Man," wherein the author undertakes to paint a portrait of his subject.

This chapter is an excellent biographical contribution. Something of its flavor may be derived by reading the last paragraph, when, after describing Mr. Lincoln's reprimand of Captain J. Madison Cutts, Jr., Professor Randall says:

Such understanding did not come by chance. Like other things with Lincoln it was the result of planning and study. Where episodes of personal dealing were "unimportant" in that they touched no great public policy or well known individual, they nevertheless revealed much as to the type of man Lincoln was. The very fact that such dealing was close to earth and part of his everyday job is significant, for there is inspiration for more people in the thought of Lincoln working steadily at a hard job day after day than in matters that are remote and high-flown. Though applied in dealings that seemed small, his craftsmanship in the human art was one of his greatest achievements. It was an attribute to freedom and equality, to man's dignity, to self discipline, to the niceties of courtesy, to successful living with men—in a word, to democracy itself (p. 427).

An added feature of Volume III is the Appendix, "The Opening of the Lincoln Papers," in which the author, who had a significant part in that interesting event, describes the circumstances of the organization, develop-

ment and final opening for students' use of the Robert Todd Lincoln Collection of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln, with an appraisal of the Collection.

*Gettysburg College*

ROBERT FORTENBAUGH

*After the White House.* By Asa E. Martin. (State College, Pa.: Penns Valley Publishers, Inc., 1951. Pp. 464. \$4.00.)

In a fascinating blend of biographical sketches and historical narrative, Dr. Asa E. Martin, professor emeritus of American history at Pennsylvania State College, has given us a live and refreshing answer to the question of what happens to our retiring Presidents after they leave the White House. Dr. Martin has combed the diaries, letters, family memoirs, and wills of these ex-Presidents to reveal their emotions upon leaving the highest office in the land, their consequent careers, their financial fortunes and misadventures, their family problems, and their personal eccentricities.

Twenty-four of our thirty-two Presidents have surrendered their high office to return to private life. On an average they lived eleven years in retirement, to the advanced age of seventy, mature in experience and vigorous in mind and body. Generally speaking, our retiring chief executives have gratefully welcomed leaving the "splendid prison of the presidential mansion." Rutherford B. Hayes termed it an "escape from bondage into freedom," riddance of the worries of public business, and immunity from the character assassination, whispering campaigns, and vilifications which are still part of American politics. However, retirement did not always bring rest and contentment to the ex-Presidents. With the passing of years came physical infirmities; social obligations and enormous correspondence likewise required much attention; extravagant scales of living, unwise investments, and squandering children never freed them from financial worries; and worthy humanitarian, political, and social causes demanded freely of time and means.

Although most ex-Presidents hoped to abide by George Washington's resolve to withdraw "as much as possible from the noisy and bustling world and the responsibilities attached to public employment," restless irritability and forebodings about the future forced several into attempting political comebacks. Only Grover Cleveland was successful in regaining the nation's highest office once he had left the White House, although Andrew Johnson served briefly in the Senate, John Quincy Adams won popular acclaim for his more than sixteen years in the House of Representatives, and William Howard Taft sat for almost nine years as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Many retired Presidents carried on extensive correspondence with political leaders in which they freely expressed opinions on current national issues and gave counsel to their successors in office. All who followed Ulysses S. Grant out of the White House, with the exception of Rutherford B. Hayes and Woodrow Wilson, combined their active interest in public affairs with a desire for financial security by using their pens for profit, receiving substantial sums for writing memoirs and political commentaries for newspaper syndicates or magazines.

In pointing out the fact that one out of every four Vice-Presidents has succeeded to the Presidency upon the death of the incumbent, Dr. Martin has struck a telling blow at the prevalent political practice of placing the Vice-President's availability and vote-getting possibilities above more worthy considerations of experience and possible merit for the post of chief executive.

*After the White House* is a careful piece of work, informative without being pedantic, written and illustrated in a charming, leisurely, and extremely readable fashion. The book is the kind to keep at hand to dip into, for entertainment and for interesting, often surprising, revelations of what our retired Presidents have done, felt, and thought.

*Air Research and Development Command,*  
*Baltimore, Maryland*

HAROLD M. HELFMAN

*Cartographic Records of the Federal Housing Administration.* Compiled by Charlotte Munchmeyer. [*Preliminary Inventory No. 45. Publication No. 53-1.*] (Washington: The National Archives, 1952. Pp. v, 57.)

*Records of the Price Decontrol Board.* Compiled by James J. Fleischmann and Victor Gondos, Jr. [*Preliminary Inventory No. 46. Publication No. 53-6.*] (Washington: The National Archives, 1952. Pp. v, 4.)

*Records of the Court of Claims Section of the Department of Justice.* Compiled by Gaiselle Kerner and Ira N. Kellogg, Jr. [*Preliminary Inventory No. 47. Publication No. 53-10.*] (Washington: The National Archives, 1952. Pp. v, 27.)

*Records of the Special Committee of the Senate to Investigate the National Defence Problem, 1941-48.* Compiled by Harold E. Hufford and Touse L. Prince. [*Preliminary Inventory No. 48. Publication No. 53-12.*] (Washington: The National Archives, 1952. Pp. v, 227.)

*Records of the President's Air Policy Commission.* Compiled by Henry T. Ulasek. [*Preliminary Inventory No. 49. Publication No. 53-13.*] (Washington: The National Archives, 1952. Pp. v, 7.)

*List of Foreign Service Post Records in the National Archives.* Compiled by Mark G. Eckhoff and Alexander P. Mavro. [*Special Lists No. 9. Publication No. 53-8.*] (Washington: The National Archives, 1952. Pp. v, 42.)

*Materials in the National Archives Relating to the Historical Programs of Civilian Government Agencies During World War II.* [*Reference Information Papers No. 43. Publication No. 53-11.*] (Washington: The National Archives, 1952. Pp. 117.)

*Geographical Exploration and Topographic Mapping by the United States Government.* Catalogue of an Exhibit, The National Archives, July-September, 1952. [Publication No. 53-2.] (Washington: The National Archives, 1952. Pp. 52.)

### CORRECTION

Colonel Henry W. Shoemaker has called to my attention that in his review of *Henry Deringer's Pocket Pistol*, published in the January issue of PENNSYLVANIA HISTORY, Mike Fink is erroneously referred to as 'the Scotch-Irish Paul Bunyan.' Colonel Shoemaker assures me that Fink is a German name and that Mikè Fink's Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry is clearly established in Strassburger and Hinke's *Pennsylvania German Pioneers*. He adds: "My ancestors in western Pennsylvania, who knew Fink well, always spoke of him as a Dutchman, as did the late Robert Rathfon of Millersburg, Pennsylvania, who studied his career carefully and visited his grave at the mouth of the Yellowstone River."

## CONTRIBUTORS

GUY S. KLETT, Research Historian, Department of History, the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., is author of *Presbyterians in Colonial Pennsylvania* and *The Scotch-Irish in Pennsylvania*.

JOHN F. MORMAN, Pastor of the First Moravian Church, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, has submitted a thesis entitled "The Art of Valentine Haidt" in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a master's degree from Mt. Airy Theological Seminary. He is an active member of the Lehigh Valley Art Alliance.

MILTON RUBINCAM, former president of the National Genealogical Society and former vice-president of the American Society of Genealogists, is editor-in-chief of the forthcoming *Principles of Genealogy*. He is president of the Pennsylvania Historical Junto, Washington, D. C.

FREDERICK TILBERG, Historian of Gettysburg National Military Park, has taken an active part in the building up of the Adams County Historical Society. He is the author of the National Park Service's Historical Handbook on *Gettysburg National Military Park*.

NORMAN B. WILKINSON is Assistant State Historian, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

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