BOOK REVIEWS AND BOOK NOTES

EDITED BY RUSSELL J. FERGUSON
University of Pittsburgh

Thomas Jefferson's Farm Book, with Commentary and Relevant Excerpts from Other Writings. Edited by Edwin Morris Betts. (Published for the American Philosophical Society, by Princeton University Press, 1953. Pp. 506. $15.00.)

In the new appraisal of American history that is occurring today—that of playing up the scientific-technological forces and playing down the politico-military—a volume such as the one before us assumes very special importance. Here at long last we are able to sit down and read year by year (sometimes even day by day, and month by month) the Farm Book of the nation's most scientific farmer of the late 18th and early 19th century. The first entry was made in January, 1774; the last in May, 1826, a little more than a month before Jefferson died. One feels as he reads this Farm Book that he is actually talking, walking, and riding with Jefferson as he lays out his plans each season for his farms around Monticello and nearby Poplar Forest. And what a wealth of information he gives us!

We learn, for example, that as early as September, 1773, young Thomas (he was 30 years old) was “deeded” a number of slaves by his mother (his father Peter had died), and since, as the editor points out, “Slaves were the backbone of Jefferson’s plantation,” even this early entry is prophetic. It should be noted at the outset that Jefferson was always looking forward to the day when he could free his slaves, and help bring about the complete abolition of slavery. However, he found it impossible to care for his plantation without slaves, and thus never realized one of his constant hopes.

Jefferson’s primary interest was with implements of husbandry. “The plough,” he wrote to Charles W. Peale (April 17, 1813), “is to the farmer what the wand is to the sorcerer. The effect is really like sorcery.” Jefferson early became interested in improving the plow. While in France in 1788 (he succeeded Franklin at the French court) Jefferson studied every farm implement then in use; took notes of their construction, and suggested a number of improvements that could be made. Especially was he interested in improving the mouldboard. Upon returning to Virginia in 1789, and following his appointment to a cabinet position which took him to New York, Jefferson continued to design mouldboards. He tested his models out on his Monticello farms, declaring that “we have never seen ploughs work better or easier.” He sent models of his mouldboard to friends in France, and in recognition of his contributions he was awarded a gold medal and elected to membership in the French Society of Agriculture.
Other farm implements, harrows, rollers, hoes, axes, et al., were studied by Jefferson with the view of making improvements on them. The same was true of farm vehicles, wagons, carts, and sleds (slides). He standardized the size of wagon wheels so that a spare one could be substituted for a broken wheel. His description of the technique of making the wheel of one piece, that of cutting a young sapling, bending it into a circle "while green and juicy" until it became seasoned, a system which New Jersey farmers introduced, is one of the interesting portions of Jefferson's Farm Book. His Notes on farm buildings and threshing machines indicates again the wide range of his agricultural interests.

Jefferson was fond of horses. The chronology of his horses and mares is given, together with the life history of each—monetary value, etc. He also raised cattle, using oxen for farm purposes. He was more interested in sheep, however, than in cattle, and imported prize sheep from Spain and France, and also purchased some prize Merino rams from the DuPonts. He was also interested in the breeding of shepherd dogs and in seeing them distributed among sheep owners.

Jefferson, like Washington, was interested in crop rotation, and the two exchanged numerous letters on the subject. Jefferson was an extensive land owner—owning at one time more than 10,000 acres, located in four different counties.

Jefferson had many worries regarding his overseers. The Notes relating to this part of his farming activities reveal a constant series of disappointments. The Farm Book also contains numerous pages relating to such items as hog raising, pork packing, poultry, crop rotation, tobacco raising, the planting of orchards, and instructions on how to build houses and cabins for slaves.

As Jefferson grew older he wrote of his inability to carry on the many details involved in personally supervising his farms. In January, 1821, five years before his death, he observed that "age is rendering me incompetent to the management of my plantations. Failure of memory . . . , loss of energy in body and mind convince me of this. . . ." He turned over the management of his farm to his grandson, Thomas Jefferson Randolph. Jefferson gave instructions that when he died he wished to be buried "in the earth near my home." Dust to dust, and ashes to ashes in the soil he so dearly loved!

University of Pittsburgh

John W. Oliver


The Walam Olum, meaning "red score" or "painted record," is the story of the Lenni Lenape or Delaware Indians preserved from generation to generation by pictorial symbols painted on sticks and kept in order by bundles. Each symbol on the sticks represented a verse of the story. A total of 183
verses relating the tribal history of the Lenni Lenape from Creation to the coming of the White man to North America are known. None of the sticks survives today, but copies of the pictographs as well as a Delaware text to accompany them was written by Constantine S. Rafinesque in 1833 and are now in the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania.

The Walam Olum has been known to students of history for over a century, yet its existence has often been ignored by many scholars. Three translations of the chronicle, the first by Rafinesque in 1836 in the *American Nation*, the second by Ephraim George Squire in a paper entitled “Historical and Mythological Traditions of the Algonquians” read before the New York Historical Society on June 6, 1848, and the third by Daniel Brinton in 1885 in his volume *The Lenape and Their Legends*, have been made prior to the translation undertaken by the Indiana Historical Society group which believed these early translations incomplete and often incorrect.

The handsomely bound volume, *Walam Olum*, recently published by the Indiana Historical Society represents twenty years of research by workers in the fields of linguistic, historical, archaeological, ethnological, and physical anthropological studies. Part I of the *Walam Olum* presents the pictographs and the Lenape text of the Rafinesque manuscripts with the new translation by C. F. Voegelin, interpretation of the pictographs by Eli Lilly, and ethnological observations by Erminie W. Voegelin. The validity of the new translation and the methods used are discussed by C. F. Voegelin and Joe E. Pierce. A pictographic concordance with bibliography is presented by Eli Lilly in a separate article following the translation. Part II of the *Walam Olum* consists of five articles pertaining to the history and significance of the Walam Olum. Paul Weer gives a lucid account of the history of the Rafinesque manuscripts and painted records along with many interesting details concerning the search for information on the Walam Olum. In a section entitled “Speculation on the Chronology of the Walam Olum and Migration of the Lenape” Eli Lilly attempts to correlate the individuals and places mentioned in the chronicles with identifiable areas with a definite time relationship. Erminie W. Voegelin discusses the “Parallels to the Delaware Walam Olum” among other Indian groups of North America. The last two articles pertain to “An Archaeological Consideration of the Walam Olum” by Glenn A. Black and “The Walam Olum in Light of Physical Anthropological Data on the Lenape” by Georg K. Neumann. Included at the end of the book is a section by Paul Weer listing “Additional Walam Olum References” not mentioned in any of the bibliographies accompanying various articles of the book.

The authors have attacked the many problems of the Walam Olum with great vigor and intellectual honesty. Their researches have opened new paths in the study of the peoples of aboriginal America. The interrelationship of the various disciplines involved in this study is a model for future research in the story of man’s development. The work of Glenn A. Black on the archaeology and of Georg K. Neumann on the physical anthropology of the Lenape when fitted into the picture presented by the Walam Olum
opens new insights into the bearers of some of the most interesting cultural developments in the Eastern United States in prehistoric times. It is certainly a pioneer attempt to relate ethnic groups to archaeological remains on a wide time and spatial horizon.

The authors are quite aware that there are those who may question the genuineness of the Walam Olum but they have cut such doubts to a minimum by their excellent documentation. They also realize that they have not found all the answers to the problem but they firmly believe that they are on the right road. Mr. Lilly sums up their work and belief in the Walam Olum in the following statement:

"... the several cooperating authors of this book have all the confidence in the historical value of the Walam Olum that Schliemann had in the accuracy of the Homeric epics. As Schliemann misjudged the proper stratum for Troy and identified wrongly the graves at Mycenae, so these scholars may have mistaken the movements of a large part of the Algonquian stock for the invasion of the Lenni Lenape, or made some other near miss. The authors believe wholeheartedly that some day discovery of additional facts will further vindicate their faith in the genuineness and value of the Walam Olum. They are satisfied to report their findings to date so that future inquiry may proceed from this point."

—Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh

Don W. Dragoo

American Heritage: published every two months by American Heritage Publishing Co. (Single copies, $2.95; annual subscription, $12.00.)

American Heritage is a satisfying and beautiful magazine. Congratulations to its editors and Board.

The format is especially handsome. The pictures—photographs, color prints, line drawings—are a delight; the articles are well-written and informative; the hard binding, new in a magazine, is sturdy enough to stand on the shelf with books to be read often and kept for posterity.

The contents are adventures in text and picture with real people and home-spun ideas—the life which is truly our heritage. The magazine, of course, is not a conventional history text, although it might well be given to young students for pleasanter learning than some texts offer; it is not a great compendium of historic lore nor a great analysis of all life and time, but it can have wider use and warmer influence than either.

A scholar remarked that there is little in such a magazine for the professional historian—that a historical scholar values only fully documented facts. I have wondered often if history is really based only on facts—even the most learned and thoroughly footnoted history ever compiled. For histories are written by human beings who have attitudes toward people and things and ideas before they ever examine documents. And the documents, however firmly stamped with the seals of governments and institutions, are drawn by human reason and human whim; letters and diaries are written by both wise men and fools. History is a very human record. The truth of history is something shining through the facts. A scholar who cannot find
in *American Heritage* a good evening's reading is in danger of losing his
taste for the very stuff of which history is made.

*American Heritage* gathers the human records: actual eyewitness accounts,
casual or keen, of accidents, battles, episodes which perhaps time proves
were crises; ideas carelessly held for the moment or turned out in cal-
culated prose, which time has proved prophetic, brilliant, foolish, disastrous,
or healing; conclusions, contemporary or bygone, witty, cynical, obvious, or
wise, from the desk of the student of history or from just an ordinary ob-
server of what happens in his own day.

An eyewitness account of the hanging of John Brown; an article on the
Iroquois by Paul Wallace; a study of Henry Ford by Allan Nevins; a
collection of primitive American art in full color; Theodore Roosevelt's
account of the funeral of Edward VII; an editorial by Bruce Catton—all
this and more like it, bound in six issues annually, are worthy additions to
any historic or literary collection of Americana.

Scrap of letters or diaries, quotations from the book treasury of our
people, songs and sayings, life that is gay, crude, stupid, bright, frustrating,
or victorious—the curious, brave life that marched with a sea behind and a
sea ahead across a continent, fighting, dreaming, trading, scheming, shoot-
ing, thinking, cheating, brawling, praying, dying, winning, creating—build-
ing schools and churches and homes, destroying the good earth and its
beauty, planting and restoring it to new bounty again—and always strug-
bling with disappointment and commonness and tyranny for that which they
called by various names (some of them practical: honesty, good sense, se-
curity; and some of them visionary: freedom, goodness, beauty). These are
the stuff of which America and the *American Heritage* are made.

*University of Pittsburgh*  
*Agnes L. Starrett*

*A Hundred Pennsylvania Buildings*. By Harold E. Dickson. (State College,
Pa., Bald Eagle Press, 1954. Pp. 100. $6.50.)

This synoptic review of architecture in Pennsylvania from its beginnings
to the present day is unique among works on building. The author has
chosen a hundred buildings without any fast rule as to chronology, cate-
gory, or quality in design, but rather on the basis of purely personal selec-
tion; the resulting total effect is one of great appeal. This handsome book
deserves a place on the bookshelf of everyone concerned with the cultural
heritage of Pennsylvania.

Whatever significance there is in the term "keystone state," it reflects in
its central position among the early seaboard settlements the diverse na-
tional origins of its population. This same phenomenon is to be seen in its
architecture, making a rich variety of forms and types. The reader may
indeed see here a panorama of building in the whole country with only
small regional variations.

The geographic coverage is more complete than any work which has
professed to be of Pennsylvania and its architecture. For the first time,
western Pennsylvania is given a place in the sun. All too often treatments of
architecture in the state have established Germantown as the western limit. There remains much to be done with the central and north east sections before definitive source material is developed in these areas. With the comparatively recent great highway developments, the early buildings are disappearing with accelerated rapidity.

Another group of buildings, chronologically speaking, which have had no adequate coverage, is of the Victorian period. Mr. Dickson expresses a regret as to the difficulty of obtaining representative examples readily, but we believe the last half of the nineteenth century architecture is reasonably well presented. Many of us find these buildings “quaint,” if not just ugly, but as a reflection of their times they claim their place in a historical work. If architecture is the short hand of history we must be concerned with the representative choices rather than those of personal prejudice.

This book should hold especial appeal for the layman. Each illustration is accompanied by a generous body of text that relates the structure to its time and location and gives much very readable comment on its historical background.

The choice of examples from the modern period must have presented much difficulty and some anxious moments as the deadline approached. No two architects would agree in this category, but most architects will undoubtedly respect Mr. Dickson’s choices. As in the other periods they adequately illustrate the passing show and permit one to indulge that most important human activity—learning to know one’s backyard well.

It is to be noted that the research, writing and printing of this book was made possible by a grant-in-aid from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. This is one more of the many excellent projects that have distinguished this Commission in recent years. The stimulation of interest in the cultural and historical backgrounds of the state and the creation of enthusiasm for this pursuit among local historical groups and individuals is a primary obligation of such commissions and has nowhere been pursued more diligently.

The format of the book is fresh. The quality of the photography and its reproduction is excellent. An alphabetical index for ready reference would have been welcome.

It would be interesting to see whether the example set by this book might not be followed in other states. What an interesting group of books could result.

Pittsburgh

CHARLES M. STOTZ


Fifteen years ago the publication of Philip Klein’s *Pennsylvania Politics 1817-1832: A Game without Rules* initiated a series of historical writings on the politics of the Keystone State. Four volumes, of which Thayer’s *Pennsylvania Politics and the Growth of Democracy* is the most recent, have been
added to this auspicious beginning. By tracing the political controversies of
the colonial era, Thayer's work is an appropriate introduction to the other
volumes. Collectively these five span nearly a century of the state's polit-
ical development covering the years 1740 to 1832. Written originally as
Ph.D. dissertations at the University of Pennsylvania, all five represent
objects of great accomplishment, not only by the writers, but also by their
adviser, Professor Roy F. Nichols, who had the vision to see that disser-
tations could be so coordinated as to produce a continuous depth study of
Pennsylvania politics.

Although not specifically indicated, Thayer's work is divided into two
parts; the first eight chapters are devoted to the internal politics of the
colony and the remaining five to the role of Pennsylvania in the imperial
relations of the Thirteen Colonies. The constant battle between the legis-

dative and executive branches for control of the government affords the uni-

ing theme for the author's analysis of these years, but numerous other
threads are also skillfully woven through the factual material of his re-
search. The life cycle of Quaker strength, the political rise of Benjamin
Franklin, sectional discontent within the colony, and local grievances of
Pennsylvanians that were to feed the flames of Revolution are all success-
fully evaluated.

Thayer correctly identified the most vexing issues rising between the party
of the Proprietors and the Quaker-dominated Assembly as problems of war
and defense. The Quakers had gradually gained political stature by building
a program around such popular ideas as the taxing of Proprietary estates,
the performance of military service on a voluntary basis only, and the
issuance of paper money. In time, however, the political tide was to run
against the Quakers because of their reluctance to raise funds, to serve in
the militia, and to appropriate provisions for such troops as were necessary
for defense against the aggressions of the French and the Indians.

As the public began to lose faith in both Quaker wisdom and Quaker
patriotism, Benjamin Franklin came forward to revitalize the Assembly's
strength in the politics of the colony with his proposal of an Association of
volunteer companies as a substitute for a militia. Since all volunteers were
given the right to participate in both the election of their officers below the
rank of colonel and in the selection of members to the military council which
drew up the rules and regulations for the troops, the Association captured
popular imagination.

Its adoption built for Franklin a reputation as a leader of the democratic
masses and afforded the entering wedge against strict Quaker control of the
Assembly. Although a majority of the Quakers were relieved at being res-
cued from the dilemma in which they had been placed by the conflicting
nature of their religious tenets and the need to defend the province and
safeguard the rights of the people, the minority under the leadership of
Joseph Galloway fought the organization of the Association. On most issues,
however, the Franklin group and all the Quakers cooperated to keep the
Proprietors' party submerged.

No matter how painstakingly a manuscript has been edited, there will
always be omissions, inconsistencies, and lapses in style. Reviewers frequently exaggerate the importance of such mistakes by focusing attention on them; this I would like to avoid. I could point out, for example, several significant terms in the text of *Pennsylvania Politics and the Growth of Democracy* that do not appear in the index, or I could mention several men identified only by their surnames, but a few such errors are common to all books. The type of omission that has importance attached can be found in the bibliography which, generally speaking, is adequate. The newspaper listings could have been more informative; the place of publication, the location of extant files, and the years of the newspaper covered in this research are all more valuable than the editors' names which afford the only information about these journals.

The author's analysis of the period following the Treaty of Paris in 1763 represents his best work; domestic issues are correlated with the imperial problems of mercantile legislation and American reaction. In these years both the executive and the legislative political factions were reinforced for the crucial battle when the German immigrants joined the Quaker party and the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians cast their lot with the Proprietary group. More people were now directly or indirectly stirred up over the relationship of the colony to the empire than ever before.

When the Quakers recognized that this rivalry was fomenting revolution, they favored a moderate policy toward the Proprietary alignment. To their dismay, leadership in this faction had passed to the rapidly growing Scotch-Irish element which would not be halted. They helped carry imperial discontent to the battlefield and were not satisfied with internal administration of the colony until a liberal constitution appeared in 1776. This combination not only sealed the doom of Quaker power, but also marked the political emergence of the Scotch-Irish at the conclusion of the author's study of politics in colonial Pennsylvania.

University of Pittsburgh

JAMES A. KEHL


If this volume were to be judged by the publisher's blurb, it might be mistaken for a bid to capture Mickey Spillane's market. "VIOLENCE," we read on the jacket, "is the central theme of these 14 authentic tales from the literature of Indian captivities." Once inside the book, however, and in company with Dr. Peckham in his admirable preface, the reader will be relieved to discover his error. This is a quick dash with a good guide into the field of captivity literature, where the modern reader may get his bearings and see for himself what all this contemporary rage for collecting "captive-
tion, the scars of which sink deep into the memory of the conquering people. The "bad fairies" of popular imagination in some parts of Ireland and England are said to be products of the guerilla warfare encountered by ancient invaders. In this country the bad fairies have too often been Indians. Tales of horror have always had a fascination for the general public. During the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries the book markets, on both sides of the ocean, were flooded with tales of Indian atrocities which appealed to readers by awakening some of the strongest though not the most admirable of human instincts.

Undoubtedly the captivity literature has had an important effect on our national character and national history. Memories of Indian troubles shared by all the colonies served to bind our people together. The Indian was, as Dr. Peckham observes, "in Phillips Carleton's apt phrase, the hammer that beat out a new people on the anvil of the continent."

The author gives a fair cross-section of the captivity literature. He has rewritten the original narratives, telling briefly and for the most part quietly the stories of Mary Rowlandson, the Williams family of Deerfield, Mary Jemison, Frances Slocum, Colonel Crawford, Daniel Boone, Alexander Henry, and many others. It is not exclusively violence that appears. There is some clean adventure, too. Even in certain of the more lurid episodes, he permits a reminder that the Indians had provocation. In preparing the background for the torture of Colonel Crawford, he draws attention to the fact that a fellow officer, Colonel Williamson, had only a few weeks before massacred in cold blood over ninety non-resisting Christian Indians in their mission town of Gnadenhütten.

If not all readers acclaim this book as successful in recovering, as the author hoped, "the vitality of the experience" of his captives, it is not only because of a healthy distaste for reviving "old and mercifully forgotten horrors." It is rather because the spice goes out of such narratives, no matter how violent the action, when they are stripped of their casual detail. It is the incidentals of the captivity literature, descriptions of Indian custom, the tang of the woods, odd quirks of Indian chivalry, that give color and perspective to the narratives and make them human. As they stand here, shorn of color, motive, and characterization, they move fast but jerkily, without spring.

The book is appropriately illustrated with old woodcuts. The bibliographical notes appended to each chapter are illuminating. There is an index. We thank Dr. Peckham for providing us with a quick and easy introduction to the field of captivity literature.

Annville, Pa.

Paul A. W. Wallace


The importance of this book is not only as the catalogue of a remarkably fine exhibition of local architecture sponsored by the Philadelphia Art Alli-
ance in 1953 and now housed permanently in the Atwater Kent Museum. It is important as a piece of basic research by a group of inspired scholars and architects in the cultural resources of this famous community by way of recording its architectural monuments.

In his informal introduction Mr. White stresses the unique social and architectural significance of this period lying as it does between "the over-written eighteenth and the conjectural writings of the twentieth century"—conjectural largely because of the lack of knowledge and clarification of its nineteenth century roots which this project introduces. He stresses the fact that this was intended as no final word, but the opening of a rich and rewarding field. Due credit is given to the research work by Charles E. Peterson, John F. Harbeson, Dr. Robert C. Smith and Dr. George Tatum. The excellent photographs were made by John R. Wells.

The difficult assignment of a readable review of Philadelphia's cultural background was handled with nostalgia and understanding by John F. Harbeson under the title of "Yesterday in Our Town." A city, once the capital of a new nation, saw itself outstripped by rival New York and Baltimore, but it could well boast a rich repertoire of cultural achievement: industrial enterprise through Baldwin's steam locomotive and the Pennsylvania Railroad; civic enterprise through the public park systems, the first public art gallery (The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, 1805), and the first international exposition in the New World; great artists, developing from West, Sully, and the Peales to Eakins, Sloan and the Eight; literary figures including Charles Brockden Brown, Poe, Whitman, and George Henry Boker; the succession of architectural styles divided off as they frequently are into civic districts and reflecting the literary moods of everything from Thackeray to Dickens. All these reflect, not so much the swift flow of surface events, as the deep and more meaningful character which we associate with cultural history.

The third section is a sound and scholarly review of the architectural monuments themselves written by David M. Robb, chairman of the Department of Fine Arts at the University of Pennsylvania. While Philadelphia was by no means the nation's leader in architectural achievements of the nineteenth century, its history nevertheless reveals far more consistently than most of the great cities the "architectural reaction to changing patterns of cultural tradition." Major monuments of the Classical Revival and Gothic styles appear from designs by Latrobe, Strickland, and John Haviland. The Egyptian and Italianate manners are represented in the work of Thomas U. Walter and John Notman. The grand flourish of Eclecticism appears in the designs of Napoleon Lebrun, John McArthur (the City Hall), and H. J. Schwarzman (Memorial Hall of the Centennial).

That age of assimilation which brought forth Hunt, Richardson and a new recognition of the aesthetic possibilities of both materials and structural method seemed to have produced no great personalities of extraordinary invention or individuality in Philadelphia. At least so it would appear from the present state of our architectural knowledge. Yet the analysis here of the work of Frank Furness, designer of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and
the recently demolished Broad Street station, reveals a power and originality which had a strong influence on Louis Sullivan and may well rank him among the great masters of late nineteenth century architecture.

Along with the superbly reproduced photographs on 105 plates is a fine catalogue containing all the available data, dates, sources, and some critical comment so important both as a record and as a stimulus to future research. For those interested in American cultural history as well as architecture this exhibit and the book which makes its material available to a national audience is a major achievement and could well serve as a model for similar studies in other cities.

*Syracuse University*  
Laurence Schmeckerer


This is the second book on Northern Civil War reporters to appear within a period of fifteen months, and its treatment of the subject, in the opinion of this reviewer, is superior to that of B. A. Weisberger's *Reporters for the Union* (reviewed in the January, 1954, issue of this magazine). *Bohemian Brigade* does not, however, present the complete story of the Northern reporting of the Civil War. Mr. Starr has chosen rather to emphasize the Eastern theater at the expense of others and to focus his narrative around the activities of the New York *Tribune*, about which he is particularly well informed.

Battle reporting, the press relations of Union civil and military leaders, the adventurous exploits of individual correspondents, the techniques of war newsgathering, and the struggle on the part of the "Bohemians" to establish the right to report—all come in for their share of attention in this volume. In addition, new light is thrown on a variety of subjects: the background of the New York *Tribune's* "On to Richmond" war cry in the early months of 1861, Washington reporting and the relations of Lincoln's War Cabinet with the newsmen, the background of the Emancipation Proclamation, the reporting of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, and the interest of the press in Grant's warfare with the whiskey bottle. Perhaps the most original part of the narrative consists of material drawn from the papers of Sydney Howard Gay, managing editor of the New York *Tribune*, which the author unearthed from an old trunk stored away in a Staten Island stable, and which have since been deposited in the Columbia University Library.

Starr's newspaper research was apparently confined for the most part to the files of the New York papers. Newspapers outside New York according to the author were only spot checked, and the files of such important "provincial" newspapers as the Chicago *Times*, Cincinnati *Gazette*, and St. Louis *Republican* do not seem to have been consulted at all. Only less difficult to explain, in the light of other material used, is the failure on the part of the author to utilize such readily available and important manu-
script collections as the Whitelaw Reid, E. C. Stedman, and Charles H. Ray Papers.

Also in some instances the author overstates his case and makes generalizations which are not substantiated by the "selective documentation" which he employs. Was Dana the "first managing editor to hold that title in American journalism" (p. 15)? No such claim is made in any of the biographies of Dana, and Mott's American Journalism simply states that Dana "is believed to have been the first m.e. in the history of American journalism." Did Henry Wikoff "bilk" Lord Palmerston (p. 24), or is the opposite not more nearly true? Did Henry Villard actually leave the employment of the New York Herald in the fall of 1861 (p. 71)? There is no indication of this in Villard's Memoirs; in fact the Memoirs convey the opposite impression. Did Lincoln really say when asked if he had visited a certain place: "No, it is not necessary for me to go there. George Alfred Townsend has been there" (p. 267). Starr's quotation is supported by an incorrect page citation from Oberholtzer's Jay Cooke, which in turn offers no documentation in support of the quotation. Moreover Oberholtzer's version of what Lincoln said is not identical with Starr's version. In view of the fact that Townsend's journalistic reputation was not established until the very end of the war, it seems highly doubtful that Lincoln ever made any such statement.

Some errors are almost inescapable in a work with as many ramifications as this, and errors do appear. Silas Casey commanded a division, not a brigade, at the Battle of Fair Oaks (p. 108); Franc Wilkie was not with the Army of the Potomac during McClellan's Peninsular Campaign (p. 110); it is not true that up to March, 1864, L. I. Crounse had never "served in the West" (p. 272). On the contrary, Crounse had been with the Western army for several weeks at least during the Chattanooga campaign of the previous year. Finley Anderson was not wounded during the Battles of the Wilderness (p. 297); the wounding actually occurred five days later. One of the figures in the portrait facing page 171 is incorrectly identified as Joseph B. McCullagh. A random sampling of the author's quotations disclosed numerous small errors which should have been caught by the proofreader. An extreme case appears on page 73 where there are ten errors in a seven-line quotation from the New York Times.

Pennsylvania College for Women

J. Cutler Andrews


The earliest systematic treatises on historical methodology emphasize the value and need of indexes. At one time they were greatly neglected by authors, editors, and publishers. Happily they are usually found in recent scholarly output. A considerable aid to the general reader, good indexes are essential to the welfare and happiness of the researcher. Anyone who has worked in the records of a county courthouse is fully aware of the necessity and
value of indexes to county records. Hardly less significant are the indexes to a few of the great newspapers, and to serial historical magazines and other historical collections.

Researchers on topics related to Virginia have long used the famous Index of E. G. Swem. The two volume Index of the Virginia Gazette is of narrower scope, but of great value for research in the history of Virginia. Now in this Index of the Pennsylvania Magazine the public is provided with something comparable for research on Pennsylvania history.

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, one of the very best regional historical quarterlies, has invariably provided volume indexes, but there are now seventy-five of them and their consultation was both mentally and physically fatiguing. The service of publishing a consolidated index of the seventy-five volumes is a matter of importance.

This reviewer has long investigated items related to William Penn, Benjamin Franklin, General Braddock, General Forbes, and early western Pennsylvania; and has made extensive investigation of the Ohio Company, of Virginia. Familiarity with items related to these studies made it possible to test this Index, which seemed to contain all references, however slight in some cases, to related items mentioned in the magazine.

Presumably no one is master of the widely varied contents of the seventy-five indexes. But anyone interested in any aspect of matters found in the volumes will welcome this consolidated index. No inaccuracies were found by this reviewer in his consideration of selected items on data of interest to him.

The vast expenditure of time and money involved was distinctly worthwhile.

University of Pittsburgh

ALFRED P. JAMES


Late in 1747 the members of the Ohio Company began to act together to obtain five hundred thousand acres of land in the upper Ohio Valley and to open trade with the Indians of that region. In July, 1749, the King of England granted the Company conditionally two hundred thousand acres. The members of the association added settlement and land exploitation to their activities. The outbreak of the Seven Years War prevented them from fulfilling the conditions stipulated in the grant. Nevertheless, the members sought for years to obtain a renewal of the grant and an extension of the time for the performance of the conditions. The papers which are included in this volume were collected and in considerable part published in 1770.

Unquestionably the editor and the University of Pittsburgh Press have produced a significant volume, which is fundamental to the history of the upper Ohio Valley from 1747 to 1763. It will illuminate the history of the period and lead to a number of revisions of the generally accepted accounts.

The volume contains four parts as well as a bibliography and an index.
Part I presents the George Mercer Papers which are located in the Darlington Memorial Library at the University of Pittsburgh and which form the more significant contents of the volume. It forms slightly less than half of the book. Part II is a reduced facsimile of the pamphlet of 1770 entitled The Case of the Ohio Company. Perhaps all of this material is contained in Part I, which is fortunate, because it is extremely doubtful that many will read it in the facsimile. A question may be raised about the advisability of reproducing anything in such small form that reading will strain the readers' eyes.

Since reproducing the original of the pamphlet did not permit the use of footnotes, Part III contains the type of information usually placed in footnotes, but here entitled "Commentary." Part IV consists of 818 annotations which are the footnotes to Part I and which are not only numerous but often quite long. They are second in importance only to Part I, for they contain the results of much detailed investigation. Placed so far, however, from the text to which they refer and arranged in a somewhat unusual manner, the reader will find them difficult to use and may be tempted to ignore them. This is less true of the Commentary (Part III), for it follows immediately the Case (Part II).

Reluctant as one may be to criticize so important a volume, a question must be raised about the necessity of publishing documents more than once. Christopher Gist's first journal already published in 1770, 1776, 1893, and 1949, and his second journal printed in 1770 and 1893, are reproduced in this work three times and copious extracts given in addition. Would it not have been preferable to have reduced the size of this volume and saved the money to print other unpublished sources?

Indiana University

JOHN D. BARNHART


In this small but useful volume—the third in a series of occasional publications brought out by the Princeton University Library—the story of the recovery and of the restoration of Princeton's misplaced Rittenhouse orrery (or planetarium) is told in an historical setting that is completely adequate. To celebrate the homecoming of this famous mechanical contrivance, the Princeton University Library prepared a welcoming exhibit on which Mr. Rice wrote the commentary that is now under review. The first five chapters of this book are concerned with early astronomical works (including several that illustrate the Newtonian system), with orreries in both England and America, with the teaching of science in the College of New Jersey on the eve of the Revolutionary War, and with David Rittenhouse, the ingenious eighteenth-century Pennsylvanian who built two orreries. These chapters open the way to the last two: chapter six, which relates in some detail the history of the first Rittenhouse orrery, and chapter seven, which
tells the story of the restoration of this machine in recent years. The book ends with a select bibliography and three short appendices.

David Rittenhouse built his first orrery between March, 1767, and "the early days" of 1771. In April, 1770, Dr. John Witherspoon, who had recently come over from Scotland to become President of the College of New Jersey, visited Rittenhouse at his home in Norriton, Pa., and before he left Norriton he had bought for his college the unfinished orrery—to the disgust of more than one prominent Philadelphian. But Philadelphia was not completely outdone by the village of Princeton, for Rittenhouse's orrery was first exhibited, early in 1771, at the College of Philadelphia; and here it was the center of attraction during a course of public lectures on natural philosophy given during February and March of that year. Early in April, 1771, this "original Pennsylvania Orrery" was taken to Princeton.

Rittenhouse's second orrery, which presumably was finished before the autumn of 1771, was purchased by Provost William Smith for the College of Philadelphia. It is now a prized possession of the University of Pennsylvania.

It is seldom that a little book based on an exhibit turns out as well as has The Rittenhouse Orrery. Beautifully designed and handsomely illustrated, it is a delightful souvenir. But it is much more than that. Being an introduction to the history of the early teaching of science at Princeton and elsewhere in the English mainland colonies, it is a distinctive contribution to our knowledge of our cultural history. The author of this book has given us multum in parvo.

Bucknell University

J. ORIN OLIPHANT

List of Cartographic Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Laura E. Kelsey, compiler. Special Lists Number 13, Record Group 75. (Washington, The National Archives, National Archives and Record Service, General Services Administration, 1954. 127 pages, foreword, list of contents, introduction, text, and index.)

This mimeographed stapled volume is one of the Special Lists being produced by the National Archives as it analyzes and describes permanently valuable records in its care. These Special Lists give in detail the contents of specific record series.

Special List 13 describes maps, tracings, blueprints, and the like dealing with Bureau of Indian Affairs activities and interest in "... exploration routes ... Indian cessions and reservations ... railroad grants, allotments to individual Indians ... farming and grazing districts ... irrigation projects ... rights-of-way through Indian lands ... " to quote from the Introduction and to give some idea of the versatility of the records. The records range in date from as early as 1764 to as late as 1944, are concerned with 41 states, Alaska, the United States in general as opposed to a specific state, Canada, and Mexico. They are arranged in two Parts and are easy to use because of the complete Index.

Most of the items deal with western states. Pennsylvania is represented
by only six, four of which are concerned with Carlisle Barracks. The states bounding Pennsylvania are represented by only fifty, thirty-seven of which are about New York.

As a service to students, Special List Number 13 is a valuable guide to what is available in the National Archives, but it is not an encyclopedic reference to maps dealing with the American Indians.

_Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh_  
_James L. Swauger_


This small pamphlet is an excellent bird's-eye view of Pennsylvania's most important industry. The pamphlet traces the history of iron and steel from its inception in 1716 to the present day when Pennsylvania produces one-sixth of the world's iron and steel.

To cover such a tremendous growth in so small a space, the author had to exercise control and judgment to achieve a proper balance of materials. The history of iron manufacturing is skillfully handled with proper regard for technological growth and development. Nor is the human element of the iron and steel industry overlooked. The early iron industry, like all others, was run on a very personal basis, but because of amalgamation and growth, the industry became impersonal and hard as its product. The days of the patriarchal type of ironmaster disappeared with the twentieth century; fortunately, too, many problems of production, finance, and transportation also vanished.

*Pennsylvania's Iron and Steel Industry* is presented as one of a series of the *Pennsylvania History Studies*. This particular work, like the others, is intended for general use in the classroom or for the person searching for reliable information. Since the author included a detailed bibliography emphasizing the primary sources, the more serious scholar will find it useful as an introduction to further study. Both the Pennsylvania Historical Association and the author have achieved their purpose. They have presented a much needed and stimulating work on a vital economic topic; in addition they have handled the broad and complicated subject of iron and steel in a scholarly manner.

_Johnstown Center, University of Pittsburgh_  
_Catherine E. Reiser_

**REVIEW NOTES**

*Preliminary Inventories of the National Archives of the United States.*

The review by James L. Swauger of the List of Cartographic Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs gives a clear and concise review of the contents and type of the *Preliminary Inventories* of the National Archives in Washington. These information bulletins are for the benefit of researchers and libraries and are compilations of held records and papers, including maps, photographs, etc. Other inventories received but not reviewed are:
No. 73: Cartographic Records of the United States Marine Corps, compiled by Charlotte M. Ashby.
No. 75: Records of the Senate Investigating Committee on Interstate Commerce: Subcommittee to Investigate Interstate Railroads, 1935-1943.

Received and to be reviewed in a later issue:
Pennsylvania History Studies:
No. 4. Pennsylvania's Oil Industry, by Ernest C. Miller, West Penn Oil Company, 46 pages, 50 cents.

Received but not reviewed in this issue: