
The life of James Logan is the story of a poor Quaker lad of Scottish descent whom fortune snatched from obscurity for the rôle of Pennsylvania's foremost citizen during the first forty years of the eighteenth century. Born in Ulster, Ireland, in 1674, Logan's career began in 1699 when William Penn, recognizing his talents, chose the twenty-five year old schoolmaster of Bristol, England, for his secretary and land agent in Pennsylvania. Henceforth, the debt-ridden William Penn could be thankful that Proprietary affairs in Pennsylvania were entrusted to one as faithful and competent as James Logan.

By writing a life of James Logan, Professor Tolles has fulfilled a need long recognized, for Logan's career is second in importance only to that of William Penn in the early history of Pennsylvania. Professor Tolles' fluent style makes for understanding and appreciation. The author's sympathetic treatment of his subject offers an avenue for considering Pennsylvania affairs from the Proprietary point of view. As Logan's activities reached out to include inter-colonial and imperial relations, the problems of the Empire are elucidated by his life. Logan's abiding interest in science and his accomplishments in this field illuminate the development of this branch of knowledge in America.

The nature of Logan's duties at once brought him into conflict with the unicameral Pennsylvania legislature, which supposedly reflected the interests of the people at large. By temperament and education Logan had no use for popular government, which in Pennsylvania clashed with the Proprietary interests. Like others at a later time, Logan labored to amend the Charter to give the advisory Council legislative and executive powers by which the Proprietor could, if necessary, overrule the Assembly and strengthen the hand of the Governor. But in the end, all of Logan's efforts to strengthen Proprietary power were defeated by the Assembly, led by David Lloyd, the people's champion.

Pushing constantly to gain political advantages, Logan was finally impeached by the Assembly on the charge of attempting to subvert the laws and the Charter of Pennsylvania. But the case never materialized, for it became hopelessly involved in the question of how he should be tried. When the Assembly attempted to jail Logan for failure to substantiate his charges against Lloyd, the Governor ordered the sheriff not to obey the Assembly, whereupon the House could find nothing more to do but go home. Professor Tolles concludes that for Logan's fidelity to the Proprietors, he "was declared a public enemy."
In 1721 Logan opposed establishing a land bank paper currency, fearing, it would seem (although the author does not say so), its effect upon his own income as well as that of the Proprietors. The dispute arising from this issue caused Governor Keith (who chose to side with the Assembly) to remove Logan as clerk and secretary of the Council. Logan then went to England, where he secured instructions from the Proprietors ordering Keith to pass no laws without the consent of the Council. Keith ignored the instructions, and the Assembly resolved that the Proprietors had no right to bind the Governor with instructions or invest the Council with legislative powers. Although Keith knew he would be removed from office, he fought valiantly (in this reviewer's opinion) for the people's cause against Proprietary prerogative and vested interests. However, Professor Tolles concludes that "an ambitious governor" was humbled, "a contentious tribune of the people [Lloyd] silenced," and Logan emerged "a strong man victorious."

Professor Tolles finds in Logan's Indian policies his greatest achievement and claim to statesmanship. By courting the favor of the powerful Six Nations, who had brought the Indians of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the Ohio Valley under submission, Logan opened land for settlement when needed, frustrated Maryland's claim to lands beyond the Susquehanna, and checked the spread of French influence in the Ohio Valley.

Professor Tolles apparently believes that Logan was motivated in his Indian policy by love of Pennsylvania and the English nation. But it seems that Logan and the Penns, who conducted a vast fur trade in the West, would be the chief beneficiaries by having the Six Nations chase all the other Pennsylvania fur traders and the Shawnee out of the Ohio Valley. Pennsylvania's need of more land for the immigrants swarming into the province likewise had a very direct bearing on the receipts of both Logan and the Proprietors. In any event, the need for land hardly justifies Logan's taking advantage of the Delawares by the notorious "Walk," although Mr. Tolles seems to want to clear the secretary. There is room for thought in the author's account of how Logan asked Nutimus how he could claim land in Pennsylvania, having been born in New Jersey—and the Delaware's rejoinder asking Logan how he came to own land in Pennsylvania, having been born across the seas! When Logan finally used the Six Nations to drive the Delawares out of the Lehigh Valley on threat of the tomahawk, one's opinion of Mr. Logan's diplomacy receives still another jolt.

After Logan retired to Stenton, his country home, he found more time to devote to science and classical literature. His Quaker upbringing, no doubt, was responsible for his lack of interest in painting, sculpture, or music, which were enjoyed by his more cultured neighbors such as William Allen. For the most part Logan was interested in pure science, although his Quaker philosophy seems to have made him not totally oblivious to practical applications. Logan encouraged young scientists such as Thomas Godfrey and John Bartram and was a friend and associate of Franklin, Cadwallader Colden and other American scientists. He had articles published in the Transactions of the Royal Society and corresponded with Peter Collinson, Linnaeus, and other eminent scientists of the old world.
Professor Tolles' life of Logan hardly justifies its title, as there appears to be too little about Logan's contemporaries to warrant so broad a title as *James Logan and the Culture of Provincial America*. Furthermore, most of the book is concerned with political rather than cultural history. In the political history itself, the coverage in some places is rather narrow. The names, for example, of William Allen and John Kinsey (two prominent figures in Pennsylvania politics in the 1730's and 40's) are not mentioned. Scholars will lament the absence of footnotes. Inasmuch as this is the only life of James Logan we have, this reviewer is of the opinion (since the subject is not likely to interest the general public) that it would have served a better purpose to have published a more definitive, fully documented work.

*Newark College of Arts and Science*  
*Rutgers University*  
*Theodore Thayer*

*Dutch and Swedish Place-Names in Delaware*. By A. R. Dunlap. (Newark, Del.: University of Delaware Press, for the Institute of Delaware History and Culture, 1956. Pp. 66. $1.00.)

This book is the second of the Place-Name series which Dr. Dunlap has written; in the first, *Indian Place-Names in Delaware*, he was co-author with C. A. Weslager. Dr. Dunlap has projected a fuller study of Delaware place-names in the future.

In this book the author has made a more methodical approach to the classification of place-names than appeared in his *Indian Place-Names*. The use of George W. Stewart's classification has allowed a definite grouping of the Dutch and Swedish under the headings of descriptive, possessive, incident, commemorative and shift names. This arrangement gives a better insight into the possible origin of many of the names.

Dutch and Swedish names are considered together because they are so closely related in historic and linguistic elements; this close relationship makes it difficult to determine their exact origin. A total of 132 names, not counting the doubtful ones, have been considered. Many of the names, some obsolete and some still surviving, are familiar to other colonies in this area.

If a map of the area had been included, it would have made clearer the understanding of many of the descriptive names, as well as showing the sections of Delaware that were occupied by the Dutch and the Swedes.

In discussing the several names that are clouded in their origin by numerous legends, Dr. Dunlap has shown no partiality for any one of the legends, but has presented all versions of the folk tales.

The book is well documented, giving the names of places not only their present form and spelling, but all variations which appear in early documents and maps. It must necessarily be considered an important and helpful reference for students of the early history of the Delaware Valley.

*Claymont, Delaware*  
*Allen G. Schiek*

Dr. Uhlendorf and the Rutgers University Press have combined to render a service to students of the American Revolution by making available this volume of the letters of Major Baurmeister.

Major Carl Leopold Baurmeister (1734-1803) was born in Hanover, but spent much of his adult life as a career officer in the army of Hesse-Cassel. He was a captain in an infantry regiment when he was sent to America in 1776 as a member of the contingent of Hessians serving with Sir William Howe's army. He was promoted to the rank of major in 1777, later promoted to lieutenant colonel, and elevated to the nobility two years after his return from the war in America. He attained the rank of major general during the wars against the French Republic in the last decade of the eighteenth century. He died in London in 1803 after serving Hesse-Cassel for several years as its minister to the Court of St. James.

Major Baurmeister served in the Long Island, New York (Manhattan) Island, White Plains, Brandywine, and Monmouth campaigns. He was then stationed in New York for several years and consequently saw no action in the Charleston, Camden, Guilford, or Eutaw Springs campaigns in the Carolinas. He became a general staff officer and rarely had opportunity to lead troops in the field. His accounts of such actions as those at Long Island, White Plains, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth tell us little that we have not learned from other sources. His accounts of fighting in Virginia and the Carolinas are second-hand and contain considerable misinformation. Nevertheless, there is much useful information in Baurmeister's letters to his superior, Friedrich Christian Arnold, Baron von Jungkenn, Lord High Chamberlain and Minister of State in Hesse-Cassel.

Knowing as we do that the Hessian detachment at Trenton was surprised and quickly overthrown by General Washington's army in December, 1776, it is easy to think of the Hessians as bumpkins who could not or would not fight. No assumption could be farther from the truth. The Hessians charged with the bayonet and suffered a number of casualties in their successful attacks at Long Island, the capture of Fort Washington, and the battle at White Plains. Hessian soldiers fought hard and skillfully at Brandywine and Germantown and suffered appalling losses in their desperate assault upon Fort Mercer at Red Bank, New Jersey. Moreover, it should be remembered that the Hessians fought back even at Trenton where they had suffered themselves to be surprised. The Hessians resisted at Trenton until they had lost a large number of their officers killed or wounded; their commanding officer, Colonel Johann Gottlieb Rall, was mortally wounded during the action.

It is clear from the numbers of officers and men killed and wounded in the various Hessian regiments that these German auxiliary troops fought hard. They lost hundreds of men in various battles and skirmishes, and they killed, wounded, or captured hundreds of American soldiers.
However, their losses from disease must have been even higher than their losses in battle. Many men died at sea from scurvy, and hundreds died in the hospitals in the sultry summer weather from “fevers” and in the cold, changeable weather of fall and early winter from “agues.” Major Baurmeister was seriously ill several times, and many of his friends among the Hessian officers died of dysentery, summer “fevers” (malaria?), and cold weather “agues.”

Although the Hessians fought well and skillfully, many of them succumbed to the temptation to desert when they had opportunity to do so. Major Baurmeister reported that more than two hundred Hessians deserted on the retreat from Philadelphia to New York in 1778. Even a number of Hessian officers deserted to the Americans during the war! The reason for the desertions is clear enough: Baurmeister’s descriptions of Long Island, of the Philadelphia area, and of Maryland’s Chesapeake Bay coastline make it clear that the standard of living of the people, and the fertility of the soil, far surpassed anything the Hessians had experienced in their own country. America was a land of opportunity in the eyes of soldiers who had been sent, not to settle in it, but to conquer it!

There is reference after reference in Baurmeister’s letters which, taken altogether, makes it painfully obvious that there was inefficiency and corruption in the management of the several commissary offices which supplied Sir Henry Clinton’s army with provisions, fodder, firewood, hospital supplies, and other necessaries. Firewood was not available when needed. Horses died because forage had not been collected for them. Men died because adequate winter quarters had not been provided for them in time. Army hospitals were wretched, and army doctors profited by charging officers for services for which the doctors should have received no compensation other than their pay. These abuses were finally remedied by the reforms and economies enforced by General Sir Guy Carleton, but, unfortunately, General Carleton became commander-in-chief of the British army in 1782 after the fighting had virtually ended and the Franco-American forces had already won their crowning victory at Yorktown.

Other aspects of the war, as reported by Baurmeister, included such items as these: Sir Henry Clinton and his opposite number in the Royal Navy, Admiral Marriot Arbuthnot, were on very bad terms with each other; officers of the land and sea services quarreled bitterly over the division of spoils taken in the capture of Charleston; Lord Cornwallis’ troops were guilty of considerable plundering during their march through New Jersey in 1776; merchants and farmers on both sides traded with their enemies during the war; the British army carried off large numbers of Negro slaves when it retreated from various posts in the Carolinas.

Baurmeister’s account of the “enemy” is somewhat inconsistent. He pictures General Washington as a noble character in one passage and then characterizes him as a dictator in the next. By and large, Washington emerges in a rather unflattering light as a kind of American Oliver Cromwell! Congress, as viewed from Baurmeister’s pages, appears to have been made up completely of spineless, narrow-minded, mean-spirited
men. Various American leaders appear in equally unfavorable light, but there are some kind words in Baurmeister’s letters concerning General Washington and other American military leaders who fought or maneuvered well on certain occasions.

It is evident that there was much misinformation at British headquarters. Baurmeister reports the capture of Pittsburgh when it had not been captured, and he relates stories of victories over Generals Greene and Morgan in the Carolinas when no battles had been fought and General Morgan was no longer in active service. However, Baurmeister painstakingly corrected his errors when he had discovered that he had reported false rumors.

Baurmeister tried to cover up personal anxieties, but his Spartan or Prussian stiff upper lip quivered sometimes. A note of homesickness crept into some of his letters, and he expressed deep regrets when some one of his brother-officers died of wounds or of summer “fevers.” He showed himself to be gratifyingly human when he asked Baron von Jungkenn for a favor; he requested that some financial help be given to his sister and her three children after her husband, Lieutenant Colonel Balthasar Brett- hauer, had died after being taken prisoner at Trenton. It is pleasant to be able to add that Von Jungkenn was able to secure from his princely master permission for the widow Bretthauer to live in a publicly-supported hospital. Even a prince who hired out his soldiers had something of a heart!

Lehigh University.

GEORGE W. KYTE


Back in 1913 began the publication in Germany of Mennonitisches Lexikon, which has been described as “one of the greatest enterprises of Mennonite historical scholarship . . . an encyclopedia of the Anabaptist Mennonite movement from its beginning in 1525 to the present day.” Delayed by the cataclysmic disturbances which have befallen Germany in the twentieth century, the final volumes (III and IV) of the Lexikon have not yet appeared. Meanwhile, just before the end of World War II, American Mennonite scholars agreed to prepare and publish in the English language a work of similar coverage. After providing generous financial aid for continuation of the Lexikon, the Americans negotiated an exchange of publication rights which makes possible a Mennonite Encyclopedia which is “basically a translation and a revision of . . . Mennonitisches Lexikon, with a great enlargement of the material relating to North American Mennonitism.” Of the four volumes planned for the Encyclopedia, Volume I appeared in 1955, Volume II in 1956, and the others are to be issued in 1957 and 1958. The distribution of scholarship is striking: Volume II contains the work of 440 contributors, 261 in the United States, 68 in Canada, 46 in Germany, 37 in the Netherlands, and a scattering in nine other countries.
The translations are good, but are not impeccable. To cite a few examples: for American readers, the "Staufers" mentioned in the article on Gmünd, should have been called the Hohenstaufens; "Prince Friedrich Albrecht," alluded to in the article on Dammersfeld, should have been identified as a prince (Fürst) von Bernburg; "Hans Roth," appearing in the article on Hersfeld, is a misnomer for Hans Both; and the article "Gent" falls forty pages away from the place where one would seek it under the English spelling, Ghent. The editors of the American publication have seen fit to omit, or possibly to subsume in other articles, certain marginal topics treated in the Lexikon, such as "Diaspora" and "Dürer, Albrecht." Such action is understandable, and certainly the new Encyclopedia is in its own right a valuable publication; still it is inadvisable to throw away the Lexikon.

The Mennonite Encyclopedia is of unusual interest because it faithfully reflects the Anabaptist integration of religion and life. In Pennsylvania, long the haven of the Mennonites, the worth of the new publication will be recognized immediately. Among the articles in Volume II which will especially interest readers of Pennsylvania History is a series of essays on "Historiography"; a nine-page bibliographical essay on "Genealogy," a subject of central interest to a group so closely knit; four essays on "Education," including one entitled "Elementary Education"; an article on "Dialect," and one on "English Language"; several articles on varied aspects of "Family"; and others under "Farm Machinery," "Farming" and related headings.

On the basis of the first two volumes, it may be said that the Encyclopedia constitutes a valuable reference work and is, at the same time, distinctly readable. Any library which attempts to serve an interest in either Pennsylvania history or church history would do well to include the Mennonite Encyclopedia.

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

HENRY J. YOUNG


It is easy to exhaust one's stock of superlatives in reviewing the excellently edited Papers of Thomas Jefferson, as fresh volumes appear from Princeton. And such a depletion of vocabulary resources becomes downright embarrassing when it is remembered that there are another forty volumes to come.

Actually, the newest volume—the thirteenth produced by Julian Boyd—impresses rather more by its general editorial excellence than for specific contributions. This, like some earlier volumes, is not among the most exciting when it comes to content: there is heavy emphasis on day-to-day diplomatic dealings, and the time period covered is limited and fairly unspectacular historically.

However, Jefferson can be relied upon to supply some important and stimulating correspondence between March and October 1788. He has opportunities to comment upon the new constitution recently drafted in
Philadelphia and which is now before the states for ratification. He com-
plains to George Washington about "the want of a declaration of rights
and the perpetual re-eligibility of the President." Viewing such flaws from
his Parisian perspective, Jefferson notes: "I was much an enemy to
monarchy before I came to Europe. I am ten thousand times more so since
I have seen what they are." We see Jefferson's sublime optimism and faith
in his country revealed when he writes about the heroic John Paul Jones:
". . . he is young enough to see the day when we shall be more populous
than the whole British dominions and able to fight them ship for ship."
In another piece of imaginative writing Jefferson even showers some rare
praise upon his alma mater, the College of William and Mary. In a letter
to Ralph Izard he asserts: "I know no place in the world, while the present
professors remain, where I would so soon place a son." Perhaps Jefferson's
memory was playing him tricks, since he went on to state: "Williamsburg
is a remarkably healthy situation, reasonably cheap, and affords very
genteel society."

But apart from the Jeffersonian reactions to the Constitution, to develop-
ments in France, to the usual financial problems, and (not at all incidentally)
some very interesting letters from John Brown Cutting on economic
catastrophes in England, probably the most attractive portions of the
present volume must be the continued correspondence with Maria Cosway.
Included in this volume are some of the letters only otherwise available in
the pleasant My Head and My Heart by Helen Duprey Bullock. It is easy
to imagine Jefferson's tortured reaction to some of Maria's ingenuous letters
in the summer of 1788: "Is it possible," wrote Maria, "that I write another
letter before I have My answer from My too [sic] last! What can be the
reason? It is either obstinacy or Constancy in Me." Certainly she gained
a response as Jefferson replied with the injunction to "love me much, and
love me always," although within three days he is addressing Mrs. Cosway
only as "MY DEAR, DEAR FRIEND," asking that she give "without
measure the comfort of . . . [her] friendship." Rarely has there been an
exchange of letters as moving and yet as enigmatic as those here published
between Maria Cosway and Thomas Jefferson. There can be little doubt
of Jefferson's genuine attachment for Maria, or the warmth of feeling
returned by Mrs. Cosway. Jefferson was very much the lonely widower,
everying his fortunate friends their "domestic felicity." As he noted to
James Monroe, "The loss of it alone can make us know its full worth." Maria,
as the reproduction in volume ten testifies, was a beautiful woman
as well as a tantalizing correspondent, and it would have been hard for
Jefferson to resist the pain and pleasure of such a delightful affaire.
"Kneel to Mrs. Cosway for me," he would write to John Trumbull, "and
lay my soul in her lap." If it would seem a safe literary embrace, it was yet
an enduring one, an attachment that survived perhaps because of the
frustrations and lack of fulfillment.

The taste and good sense that attend the editors' presentation of the
Jefferson-Cosway letters in this volume make one eager for the next,
which will probably include the awkward and unhappy separation of Thomas from Maria when he returns home to become Secretary of State. But occasionally this reviewer feels that Jefferson's distinguished editors become too enthusiastic and obtrusive in their work, and this seems true of the handling of Edward Carrington's letter of May 14, 1788, where the pending visit of Joel Barlow is mentioned. Barlow would be bringing with him a copy of *The Federalist*, and the result, editorially, is an extended commentary on the authorship of the essays. There is a review of the Hamilton claims in the "Benson list" and then of the Madison claims in the "Gideon list." The entire discussion is properly based upon the brilliant essay by Douglass Adair published in the *William and Mary Quarterly* in 1944; but while the information is interesting and convenient, the reader is rather left with the impression that here is a very extraneous discussion for this particular context.

Of course, editing suffers the same hazards as compiling anthologies, and it is difficult to satisfy every reader: there will always be times when it appears the editors should have explained a certain obscurity, or omitted reference to what may seem obvious.

In conclusion, the editors are to be warmly commended for coming up with a new approach to their longstanding index problem. The index headaches facing the Jefferson editors have been fearful; the enormity of the project, combined with the obvious difficulties of keeping abreast with each new volume's content has resulted in reference deficiencies almost as appalling as those faced by Millicent Sowerby's *Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Jefferson*. Dr. Boyd attempted preliminary indexing, but so far has issued only an index covering volumes 1-6, and the last word from Princeton was that it would be some time before the second half dozen volumes are also embraced. Therefore, to ease the scholar's search, Dr. Boyd has sensibly decided as of this thirteenth volume to list the table of contents alphabetically instead of chronologically as in the past. The result is an immensely useful reference source which will certainly make life bearable until further preliminary indices become available. There will, of course, be a complete index for the projected fifty-four volumes. It is easy to be superior and comment that the true scholar should not really need such assistance, that this mythical soul should diligently search every page to locate his material. But it is also true that life is relatively short, and that a first or second reading does not always bring understanding of material that might enjoy fresh significance after other studies, and then require relocation.

In any case, this excellent edition of Jefferson's *Papers* should not be considered fit only for residents of narrow ivory towers: the content is too lively, vivid, and stimulating to be so reserved.

*The Pennsylvania State University*  
H. Trevor Colbourn
If the scraping away of barnacles be a meritorious act, the author of this book may confidently expect the fervid blessings of historical scholars. What is left of the legendary David after Professor Shackford has finished his operations is not calculated to be an inspiration to small boys or any assistance to aspiring politicians.

It is revealed that in his youth Crockett was exposed to about one hundred days of elementary education, which was about par for the pioneer course in those days. He learned to read and to write, but always had a contempt for people so ignorant that they could spell a word only one way! As he grew older he began to experience the pangs of an inflammatory indigence which drove him by successive removals across the state of Tennessee from the Nolichucky to the Obion. In an interval between creditors he enlisted with the state troops for the Creek War and served throughout that struggle without enthusiasm and without distinction. His biographer, however, denies him the honor of desertion, which Crockett himself in his autobiography claims. Still, he thinks, it was in his war experiences that Crockett derived the germ of that dislike for Andrew Jackson which was to color the remainder of his life.

On the Obion, Crockett was soon elected to the State legislature, for what reason the reader has difficulty in seeing, unless it was his demonstrated prowess as a hunter. After all, anyone who is able to kill 105 bears in one season is entitled to some sort of recognition, and many legislators since have been chosen for much less apparent reasons. Neither in the State legislature nor in the National House of Representatives did Crockett show any great leadership or achieve any considerable distinction. In both spheres he supported measures to make public lands available to his constituents. In Congress he advocated internal improvements and opposed Indian removal, his attitude on both issues, according to his biographer, reflecting less his own principles than his opposition to Jackson. Driven out of Tennessee politics by Jackson, he went to Texas, not with the intention of fighting, but for the purpose of settling. His participation in the Alamo defense was determined, so his biographer thinks, at least partly by the fact that such a defense had been forbidden by the Texan Commander-in-Chief Sam Houston, an old Jackson partisan.

Crockett had become a legendary figure even before his death. The author makes it clear that the legends had been promoted in large measure by the Whig leaders who hoped to build him up as a counterpoise to Jackson. They of course had a foundation on which to build; Crockett was known for his hunting prowess, his eccentricities of speech, his ability to tell tall tales, and his humor, of which an example was his comment on a report of his death, "I knowed it was a lie as soon as I heard it." In two appendices the author discusses the writings which established the legendary David Crockett, and he shows that David himself connived at
BOOK REVIEWS AND BOOK NOTES

and even contributed to the growing mythology. He considers the Autobiography reliable historical material and calls it justly a frontier classic.

In his treatment of Crockett's background it seems to the reviewer that the author is not always happy in his discussion. He adopts the myth that Tecumseh was responsible for the Creek War, and he refers to Jackson's "storming" of Pensacola. His treatment of the United States Bank issue is far from impartial, and his dubbing of Calhoun partisans as "nineteenth century Dixiecrats" seems more of a sneer than an elucidation.

Finally, a reader interested in trivialities might suspect that some of his subject's eccentricity of spelling has rubbed off on the biographer when he records (p. 68) that Crockett supported a bill to reduce taxes on free "poles."

Tallahassee, Fla.

R. S. Cotterill


One of the happier aspects of the cultural tradition of the United States has been the recognition accorded during recent decades to the part played by the architect in the shaping of our American national scene. The restoration of Williamsburg has opened our eyes to much. Historic Philadelphia from the Founding to the Early Nineteenth Century, published by the American Philosophical Society in 1953, has notably broadened our vision to include not only William Penn, Benjamin Franklin, George Washington and Robert Morris but also the two modestly known carpenter-architects Edmund Woolley and Robert Smith. One of them built that State House of the Province of Pennsylvania which was later to achieve world fame as Independence Hall, and the other that Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, which was to house the first meeting of our Continental Congress in 1774. During the past few years two distinguished biographers, Agnes Addison Gilchrist and Talbot Hamlin, have brought the builder's art into clear perspective for us in their biographies of William Strickland and of that architect's master, the perhaps more brilliant Benjamin Henry Latrobe. We accredit Strickland today for the grace and fine proportions of the steeple of Independence Hall which he set up on the famous structure in 1828. We rejoice in the majesty which our National Capitol at Washington acquired under the directing genius of Latrobe.

Nassau Hall makes entry, then, into a fine company of books. Its editor and the authors of its several chapters have done much to warrant its cordial welcome there. These knew that they were writing an occasional book to celebrate the two-hundredth anniversary of the first completion of a time-honored edifice which had been long enshrined in the hearts of Princeton University alumni. They realized that they were compiling at the same time a volume on a college hall which had not only in January, 1777, served as backdrop—or even for some hours as front stage—for General George Washington's victorious Battle of Princeton, but also made itself further renowned in the history of the United States as the place of meeting of
Continental Congress in early July, 1783, and for the four months following as a capitol of the young nation. If partly they felt they were writing for Princetonians, they never forgot that they were adding bright points to authentic American history; and, appropriately, they remembered that not all history is summed up in military action or legislative debate and enactment of law.

Indeed, by their titles the first three chapters bring into high relief the labors of three architects. In Chapter I Paul Norton, writing “Robert Smith's Nassau Hall and President's House” and drawing upon manuscript sources previously untapped, adds fresh, new and proper laurels to earlier praise of the carpenter-architect. Through him readers learn considerably more which is solidly to the credit of Robert Smith, builder not only of Christ Church Steeple at Philadelphia and a college president's house at Princeton, but of two halls which in 1774 and 1783 would house assemblies of Continental Congress. In Chapter II, “Benjamin Henry Latrobe's Nassau Hall,” Mr. Norton, again writing from sources largely new, weighs quite disinterestedly the performance of Latrobe, as, after a disastrous fire in 1802, that architect remodels Smith's original structure, introducing a roof of sturdy sheet iron whose joints spread during the following winter and caused considerable damage, but definitely improved the whole exterior of Nassau Hall by enlivening its facade and adding “elegantly” to the height of its belfry.

In Chapter III, “John Notman's Nassau Hall,” Robert C. Smith reviews thoughtfully the labors of Robert Smith and Benjamin Henry Latrobe, and then enlarges upon the restoration of Nassau Hall, rendered after a fire in 1855, by the Philadelphia and New Jersey architect, Notman, who somewhat elevated the “campanile,” or belfry; added Italian Renaissance towers to accommodate interior stairways at the east and the west ends of the building; and modified Smith's and Latrobe's front elevation by erecting a lofty central round-arched doorway with balcony and round-arched window above, thus giving a massive effect to the entire facade.

Sixteen pages of admirably chosen illustrations trace for us all this architectural construction and renovation, and later chapters enhance the story of Nassau Hall. Jac Waller, Curator of Civil War Ordnance at West Point, writes out of a professional military historian's knowledge of the part played by the building in the Battle of Princeton. Professor Thomas Jefferson Wertenbaker, with fine restraint and yet warm and moving prose, tells of the distinguished part it has played in our national life. If Nathaniel Burt is permitted to do a chapter of somewhat disproportionate length on “Student Life at Nassau Hall” and makes the error of calling President Washington's second attorney general J. M. rather than William Bradford, he plies a scholarly pen through a great maze of documentary sources and produces a narrative which no Princetonian should miss.

In brief, the editor of the volume has scored a genuine achievement. Professor Savage has banded his collaborators into presenting a dignified contribution to American social history. In the last chapter, “Early Iconography of Nassau Hall and the President's House,” the editor ably
BOOK REVIEWS AND BOOK NOTES

reinforces the power of the book’s illustrations and brings the labors of all his associates into deft finale. Thoughtful readers of American history are in debt to him.

Paxtang, Pennsylvania

Hubertus M. Cummings


If there are any elementary ideas which have beset human history from the beginning, "the Trickster" is one such notion, for myths about him occur widely over the world in both simple and complex societies. Externalized in myths by the simpler peoples, and in our own folk history, he is recognized by modern psychoanalysts as the symbol of the unconscious and undifferentiated in man. From the Winnebago Trickster Cycle, which Radin first collected and earlier published, and to which he first introduces his reader in this little volume, to Punch and Judy, or, if the reader prefers, to Kubla, Fran and Ollie, there lies the narrow distance of man's humanistic movements.

No one has ever said this quite as well as Radin in his prefatory note: "Manifestly we are in the presence of a figure and a theme . . . which have had a special and permanent appeal and an unusual attraction for mankind from the very beginnings of civilization." In what Radin regards as the earliest form found among American Indians, "Trickster is at one and the same time creator and destroyer, giver and negator, he who dupes others and who is always duped himself. He wills nothing consciously. At all times he is constrained to behave as he does from impulses over which he has no control. He knows neither good nor evil yet he is responsible for both. He possesses no values, moral or social, is at the mercy of his passions and appetites, yet through his actions all values come into being." Both he and other characters in these myths possess these traits: animals, supernatural beings and monsters, and man.

Though "Trickster" is frequently identified with specific animals, such as raven, coyote, hare, spider, Radin insists, "these animals are only secondarily to be equated with concrete animals. Basically he possesses no well-defined and fixed form." As in the version which Radin presents here, "he is primarily an inchoate being of undetermined proportions, . . ." and like the Onondaga wizard who frustrated Hiawatha at the founding of the Iroquois League, "he possesses intestines wrapped around his body, and an equally long penis, likewise wrapped around his body . . ." with scrotum on top, and of his specific features we hear nothing.

To Indians these tales are immensely funny and ironical. Radin never decided whether they laughed at "Trickster" or at themselves. Here was the struggle between man's inner self and his effort to build a culture worthy of remembrance. The researcher's task, though admittedly psychological, does have historical implications. To be understood, the myths must be
studied in relation to a particular environment, both natural and cultural, and in their historic settings.

So the historian who would understand the Siouan-speaking Winnebago, and why they behaved as they did in specific circumstances, might take a morning out to read the Trickster cycle—some 49 tales—or the Hare cycle which follows it—24 tales. They will, as a continuous document, remind him of the old movie serials, just another form of folk tale. Radin’s notes explain ethnological relations of the tales to Winnebago culture which may be found in his longer monographs. An Assiniboine myth serves as comparison.

In Part Three, Radin attempts to explain the nature and meaning of the myth. He refers to Winnebago history and culture, to the remaining mythology and literary tradition, and the attitude of the people toward this material and its characters.

Parts Four and Five are window dressing. Kerényi does the same for Greek mythology. I found this a bit contrived. But Young really has something to contribute. One marked passage suffices to summarize his brilliant essay on the psychology of the trickster figure: “Anyone who belongs to a sphere of culture that seeks the perfect state somewhere in the past must feel very queerly indeed when confronted by the figure of the trickster” (p. 203).

McNair, McNear and McNeir Genealogies. Supplement 1955. Compiled by James Birtley McNair. (Published by the Author, 818 South Ardmore Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif. Pp. 457. $9.75.)

In the present volume the author, who is a native of Hazleton, Pa., corrects and presents additional information concerning the families treated in his 1923 genealogy and the 1928 supplement. He discusses families of McNair (and related spellings) in England, Ireland, Scotland, Canada, New Zealand, Maryland, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Among distinguished bearers of the name was Lt. Gen. Lesley James McNair (sprung from a Scottish line), who was killed in action at St. Lo in 1944—the highest ranking American general “ever to be killed in the front line of our army” (p. 45).

Of interest to students of Pennsylvania history is the section devoted to Andrew McNair, Doorkeeper of the General Assembly from 1759 to 1777. He cites evidence to show that it was McNair, and not his successor, William Hurrie, who was charged “with attending the Bell in 1776, when it performed its solemn mission ‘to proclaim liberty throughout all the land’” (p. 4).

The Pennsylvania families traced by the compiler lived in Fayette, Somerset, Mifflin, Erie, York, Bucks, and Lancaster (later Dauphin) counties. His own family was founded in the latter county by a Scotch-Irish settler before March 1, 1760. It produced several notable members,
including the compiler's grandfather, Thomas McNair (1790-1847), soldier, builder of canals, and son-in-law of a Pennsylvania legislator and banker, David Ferguson; Dr. Thomas Jefferson McNair (1813 or 1814-86), founder of the St. Louis (Mo.) Magnet, a monthly journal devoted to the interest of electrical science, which "was first to advance many of the principles and doctrines of electricity as applied to the art of healing"; Thomas Speer McNair (1824-1901), the compiler's father, who was a civic official of Hazleton, educator, civil engineer, and Mason; Thomas McNair Righter (1847-1918), authority on anthracite coal mining, educator, public utilities official; and the author himself, who has had a varied career as biological chemist, economic botanist, insurance salesman, teacher, army officer (Chemical Warfare Reserve Corps), and author of numerous books and articles on scientific subjects.

Mr. McNair's work is thoroughly documented. He has done an excellent job in showing how a family or group of families can contribute to the development and well-being of community, State, and Nation.

Washington, D. C.

Milton Rubincam

Mrs. Elinor Shafer Barnes, wife of Prof. James A. Barnes of Temple University, died on Thursday, August 22, 1957, at Doctor's Hospital, Philadelphia. In addition to her work as a teacher and historical writer, Mrs. Barnes served for a number of years as Assistant Editor of this journal. The Association pays tribute to her for her lifelong devotion to scholarly interests.