"Maybe it's true about Pennsylvania," young Chris Zerbe exclaimed as he gorged himself on fresh, warm bread that had just been brought into the bowels of an immigrant ship lying in the port of Philadelphia not long before the Revolution. Chris's friend Henner Dellicker, who became Conrad Richter's "Free Man," "had to admit it might be so," until from a porthole he heard a crier calling the ship's arrival "with a likely cargo of men and women! To be indentured for servants and husbandmen..." "They were being fattened like cattle for a vendue," he thought.

Thus Pennsylvania was in its beginnings and has been since: Promised Land of freedom and bread and wealth for some; House of Bondage and exploitation and poverty for others. This is the fundamental dichotomy underlying the American struggle for the democratic society, and it is clearly the theme of Dr. Stevens's history, which records great progress in the strivings of Pennsylvanians, but also voices guarded optimism regarding the success of the march toward full democracy.

This volume is the work of a professional historian who has devoted in one way or another most of his adult life to the history of his native state. From 1937 to 1956 he served as State Historian, and since 1956 he has been Director of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, one of the largest and most active and successful historical agencies in the world. This book, a synthesis of his broad knowledge and his numerous previous writings about Pennsylvania, is a labor of love, presented forthrightly and with integrity. He is obviously proud of his state, but he does not hesitate to criticize it or its citizens where they have been wrong, weak, or stupid. In this honest treatment, he has made a valuable contribution not just to Pennsylvanians and their leaders, but since the history of one American state has such strong similarities to the histories of others, their citizens too can benefit from its reading.

The volume follows a combination chronological-topical organization, with chapters on the people and their economic, social, cultural, and political life within each of four periods: from the beginnings to the Revolution; from the Revolution to the end of the Civil War; from 1865 to 1900; and during the twentieth century. While this is the usual, and may be the best approach, it is not without its hazards. It results in repetitions from chapter to chapter on the same topic, on the one hand, and omissions out of fear of redundancy, on the other, though Dr. Stevens has handled this difficulty reasonably well.
The survey is sweeping but remarkably full. The setting provided by the period is presented and interpreted in terms of its significance to the Pennsylvania people and the economic development of the state. In the chapters on the colonial period, the roles of William Penn, Philadelphia, the farmers and merchants, and the significance of the variety of peoples and of the transmontane movement are emphasized. From the beginning of proprietary control through the early national period, as Stevens displays, Pennsylvania's contributions to the national democratic transformation were impressive.

Thereafter, however, industrialization and industrialism and the accompanying concentration on economic growth clutched the minds and hearts of Pennsylvanians, and concern for humanity and good taste slipped into the darkness. While titans of the Golden Age of Industry mechanized and modernized life and produced fabulous wealth for themselves and Pennsylvania and the nation, they also throttled the forces of democracy in order to prevent social controls upon their personal exploitative operations, accumulations, and power. Indeed, their hold on the state remained so strong that a genuine spirit of progressivism could not pierce its borders much before the time of the Great Depression. In recent decades, however, the gloomy smoke that covered the Pennsylvania sun literally has been removed, and with that symbol of social responsibility new democratic hope and determination are being expressed in governmental reforms, active concern for public welfare and education, recognition of the value and rights of working men, revival of the decaying cities, and conservation of natural and cultural resources.

The book is well written and interesting. There are a few errors, as, for example, including George Washington as an organizer of the Ohio Company (p. 71), and reporting the date of the Proclamation of 1763 as 1765 (p. 106). Other errors have crept in when citing the decline of acreage in cropland between 1900 and 1950 (p. 345), and the decrease in Pennsylvania's (or Pittsburgh's) share of the national production of steel in the last ten years (p. 351). In listing the states that had lower rates of population growth Vermont, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Oklahoma should have been included (p. 358), and there are statistical slips in recording property income for the last decade (p. 359). There are a few misspellings, word omissions, and awkward phrases and sentences, which the editors should have caught. Finally, there were times when this reviewer wished that the author had associated movements and developments in Pennsylvania with those of other colonies and states. None of these criticisms, however, lessen our high opinion of this book, which is one of the best single-volume histories of an American state.

Kent State University

James H. Rodabaugh


The editors of The Papers of Benjamin Franklin, having carried that project through the years covered in detail in Franklin's autobiography,
have now issued the *Autobiography* itself as a separate title. They have done the job with care, thoroughness, and in a plain, sensible way that is worthy of it. In an introduction of forty pages they give us an appraisal of the work as literature and as a personal statement, discuss the influence of its tremendous popularity through the years, and bring also into view the hostile reactions to it and to the Franklin legend. They assess its relevance to our own day. They retell concisely the story of how the book was written, of its vicissitudes in manuscript and early publication, and, finally, state their own editorial procedures.

They are republishing the original manuscript, free of all of William Temple Franklin's "improvements," or the careful but often erroneous work of other editors down to the Farrand edition of 1949. Thus they bring us a text every word of which is from Franklin's hand, whether he may later have thought better of any part of it or not. Franklin's spelling and punctuation are retained, with the exception of spelling out abbreviations not easily recognizable today and a few similar and minor points of clarity. Footnotes are terse and helpful, in general pointing to erasures or amendments of the manuscript, or inaccuracies in Franklin's recollection of facts. A section of biographical notes avoids the intrusion of many footnotes and is a useful reference. It is accompanied by a chronology of Franklin's life serving the same purpose. A selected bibliography and an index complete the edition.

The book is illustrated with a color reproduction of David Martin's portrait of Franklin, 1766, with a facsimile page of the original manuscript, and with modern drawings, in color, of "Twyford," in England (where in 1771 Franklin sat down in the garden "to do a little scribbling"), of the Hôtel de Valentinios at Passy, where other pages were written, and of Franklin's houses in Philadelphia.

The text of the autobiography is published in its four parts, that begun at "Twyford," the continuation of about 1784, the third of 1788 which continues the narrative to July, 1757, and the last of 1789-1790, bringing it to 1758. This is followed by Franklin's outline of the projected work as a whole.

In this excellent edition a great American classic comes to us with ample yet unobtrusive explication, holding all the flavor of the eighteenth century yet not obscured by it, and bringing us, best of all, Franklin himself, self-revealed, earthy, sturdy, smiling. It has received already its due meed of reviewers' praise, although Benjamin DeMott in the *New York Times* has taken the editors heavily to task, shaking a finger even at the citation of a 1921 edition of Matthew Arnold without identifying that author more particularly—a testy estimate which may, after all, be but one scholar's reaction to the fact that they have directed their work so clearly toward the general reader, and the present day. Their precise and irreproachable scholarship holds the book, as ever, to that same broad public for which it was written.

This aim of plainness and clarity is also superbly carried out in the design and printing of the volume. In its first appearance, boxed, it does,
perhaps, wear an air of luxury not wholly appropriate to Poor Richard, but it may be assumed that in continuing printings and at lower prices, it will be enjoyed, at it should be, by all.

Dickinson College

Charles Coleman Sellers


This work is a new and successful venture in the field of the history of education. It is carefully planned, thoroughly researched, and ably written. It is based on the assumption that a history of education is a history of a basic social institution, and that such a history must weave together materials taken from the fields of economic, social, political, and intellectual history. Happily, the author has not compiled a number of institutional histories. Indeed, histories of particular institutions are traced only to the point at which each institution adopted a four-year curriculum and conferred its first bachelor's degree, or passed into the hands of another denomination, or went out of existence entirely. Rather, he has attempted to relate the founding and development of the varied institutions of higher education in Pennsylvania to the forces shaping the social, economic, and political development of the commonwealth. This required a knowledge of the individual institutions, but it also required a study of the relationship between historical forces and the organizations and individuals which developed private and public policies in the field of higher education.

The account is divided into four parts. The first deals with the role of the churches in establishing colleges and universities. The second describes the trend toward the secularization of higher education which developed in the latter half of the nineteenth and the early decades of the twentieth century. The third chronicles the emergence of institutions devoted to scientific and technical education. This term is used in a broad sense because included under this rubric are such types of institutions as theological seminaries, schools of medicine and the other healing arts, law schools, engineering and technical institutes, colleges of agriculture, military academies, and teachers colleges. The fourth part deals with special aspects of higher education. Included in this section are chapters which describe the provision made for the higher education of women, the development of the junior college, the evolution of the liberal arts curriculum, the emergence of graduate education, the changing trends in the administration of higher education, and the provision of student personnel services.

To this reviewer, certain chapters are particularly valuable. In one of these, the author examines the powers of the state government in reference to higher education and the manner and circumstances under which they are utilized. In another, the author reviews the changes which have taken place in the liberal arts curriculum. In the last chapter, a judicious summary of major trends is presented as a basis upon which the reader might find
answers to questions about the future development of higher education in the state.

What justification exists for the publication of a history of higher education within a particular state? This work provides an answer to this question, for it describes certain trends in the development of higher education which tend to be unique to Pennsylvania. Among these trends are the following: the comparatively heavy reliance until recent years upon private institutions to provide the larger portion of collegiate educational opportunity, the financial assistance given by the state government to certain private institutions, the tendency for specialized single-purpose institutions to emerge as over against the predominance of multi-purpose institutions, the slow but accelerating growth of public colleges and universities, and the absence of interest in the development of an over-all plan for higher education until very recently.

To a degree, the uniqueness of this development can also be seen in the forms of higher education in which Pennsylvania has achieved some measure of preeminence, as in the development of certain "elite" private liberal arts colleges, of outstanding schools of medicine, of engineering and technical institutions, and of multi-purpose universities. Obviously, this claim to uniqueness cannot be pressed too far, but this work reminds us that Pennsylvania has made some distinctive contributions in the field of higher education of which its people can be proud.

In his final chapter Dr. Sack suggests a number of important problems which confront higher education in the state. The most pressing of these is that of expanding the opportunities, programs, and facilities for higher education so that all Pennsylvanians seeking to take advantage of it may be accommodated by institutions within the state, and so that persons from other states and countries will continue to attend its schools. The author does not offer an answer to this problem. His work was completed before the new Council on Higher Education was created and began its task of developing policies to meet the demand for enlarging educational opportunity for Pennsylvanians. We would suggest that the author prepare a sequel to his history, possibly ten years hence, dealing with the results of this present planning. This is an important book. It should remain the definitive study in its field for many years to come. It should find a place in every collection devoted to the history of Pennsylvania.

Albright College

MAHlon H. HeLLERIch


The history of the struggle for women's rights in America has usually been recounted and interpreted by female authors who were either directly involved in the movement or at least strongly sympathetic toward its champions. For this reason Professor Riegel's work may come as a refreshing addition to the literature for readers who are somewhat jaded by the adulatory and relatively uncritical nature of earlier books in the field.
Although the author displays occasional feelings of admiration for such feminist leaders as Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Alice Paul, his volume abounds in mordant comments on the characteristics of various female reformers and plainly manifests a belief that they were prone to exaggerate the conditions against which they protested.

Whatever the merits of this point of view, it is seriously open to question whether its application in the present case has brought us significantly closer to an understanding of developments in a field of study which has long been in need of adequate scholarly attention. Although Professor Riegel admits at one point that “American feminists can be understood only in relation to the society of which they were a part,” he focuses almost exclusively upon personal details. While his work contains much interesting information about the foibles and idiosyncrasies of leading feminists, it does little to indicate why the movement they led suddenly became of consequence in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, or to facilitate a deeper understanding of the way in which this crusade was related to broader tensions and anxieties present in American life. Even a final chapter in which various characteristics of feminist leaders are summarized and discussed is of little help because it rarely if ever leaves the level of un instructive generalities. Merely to be told, for example, that feminism was dominantly a middle-class urban phenomenon does little to isolate the particular features of urban life which proved so conducive to the development of the movement. In short, despite his obvious research in original manuscripts and other sources, the author too often succeeds merely in embellishing what we already know about the subject and in presenting it from a point of view which, though different from the usual approach, does not appreciably broaden our perspective on it.

Because of the fact that Professor Riegel has devoted a lifetime of study to American social history, it would seem unlikely that the shortcomings just mentioned can be ascribed to his being deterred by the “intimidating amount of research” which he acknowledges to be necessary in order to gain adequate background for a study of the crusade for female rights. Instead, they would seem to stem from his clear belief that there was in reality little in American life during the period covered by his book to cause serious complaint on the part of any rational or well-balanced woman. Arguing that the only persons who “devoted their lives” to the feminist struggle had clearly abnormal personality traits which set them apart from their sister beings, he assumes from this that “most women either felt satisfied with their status or were unwilling to express their dissatisfaction audibly.”

It seems to this reviewer that such an approach is beset by many pitfalls. The undeniable fact that many reformers throughout history have had abnormal personality characteristics does not in itself indicate that the evils which they saw in society were not actually there. One need not glorify William Lloyd Garrison, for example, in order to acknowledge the objectionable features of American Negro slavery, nor depict Dorothea Dix as a paragon of psychological normality in order to concede that the
insane of her day were in many cases abominably treated. Nor can one
gauge with accuracy the seriousness of the discontent underlying a popular
movement merely by taking a head count of those willing to drop every-
thing and pour the greater part of their waking energies into a fight for
redress. Not all who suffer are graced with the gift of articulateness, and
the mundane concerns of everyday existence doubtless prevent many people
from giving more than a token of their time to a cause, no matter what
their feelings about it may be. Furthermore, discontent can be expressed
in a variety of ways which will not necessarily show up in the surviving
manuscripts and books of a relatively few outstanding leaders.

In addition to those who lectured and wrote extensively
in behalf of
women's rights, there were many others who attended and applauded the
speeches, marched in suffrage parades, circulated feminist literature, rang
doorbells to solicit votes, or perhaps worked off some of their discontent
simply by making appropriate remarks in private conversation, or by nagging
at their husbands. All of this is merely to suggest that some of Professor
Riegel's contentions could be supported, if at all, only by different evidence
from that which he has presented, and that others could not be demonstrated
at all under ordinary canons of historical proof. Surely one is forced to
pause, for example, when the assertion that "foreign observers always
spoke enthusiastically about the happiness of American marriage" is used
as sole substantiation for a claim that unhappy marriages in this country
were "fortunately rare."

In summary, I would suspect that when and if a really adequate treat-
ment of the feminist movement appears, it will be written by somebody
who takes that phenomenon somewhat more seriously than Professor Riegel
appears to do, and who can stand outside the historiographical battle of the
sexes to a degree that will enable him to be, in the best sense of the word,
sympathetic with regard to the events he describes. This will necessitate
something other than adulation on the one hand and heavy-handed sarcasm
on the other. Such a work, if sufficiently imaginative in its probings, could
greatly extend our understanding of a type of social discontent which de-
serves far deeper analysis than it has hitherto received.

*Hagley Museum*

W. David Lewis

*An Historian and the Civil War,* By Avery Craven. (Chicago and London:
The University of Chicago Press, 1964. Pp. 233. $5.95.)

This book is a collection of fourteen essays written at various times over
a period of thirty-five years and addressed to the theme of the origins of
the American Civil War. Apparently its purpose is in some measure auto-
biographical, for, in his introduction, Professor Craven expresses the hope
that these essays will reveal "something of the troubled course which one
historian followed in trying to unravel the mysteries of the coming of
the Civil War."

The author is a well-known historian of the South, of North Carolina
extraction, and with a composite Southern and Northern educational back-
During his professional career as a teacher of history, most of it spent at the University of Chicago, he has written numerous books and articles dealing with the history of the antebellum South and the causation of the Civil War. Fittingly enough, this collection of essays concludes with his presidential address before the Mississippi Valley Historical Association at its last annual meeting in Cleveland.

Notable changes in Professor Craven's thinking about his topic are evident in the writings included in this volume. In the Fleming Lectures delivered at Louisiana State University in 1939, and later published in book form under the title of *The Repressible Conflict*, he gave expression to the idea that this was a needless war, resulting from intemperate and unjustifiable attacks upon the South by Northern antislavery reformers and their political allies. Now, some twenty-five years later, he is less sure of the validity of this "revisionist" interpretation. In the concluding essays of this volume there is less emphasis on the concept of the war as a repressible conflict and some evidence of belief in its inevitability. As Professor Craven apparently now sees it, the war resulted from a failure of the democratic process due to the inability of the political leaders of North and South to compromise differences brought about by the growth of industrial capitalism.

Whereas in the North the advancing urban-industrial age fostered the values of consolidated nationalism and free labor, and provided a favorable climate for the various democratic-humanitarian reforms, the lesser changes that took place in the South strengthened old patterns, including the South's attachment to the rural-agricultural way of life. As in Northern thinking the evil of slavery acquired the connotation of sin, the issues of the power struggle between the sections became less and less adjustable concrete interests, and to an increasing extent abstract values of right and rights which did not lend themselves to settlement by the democratic process.

In many respects the situation was a trap in which both sides were caught. The Southern states, Professor Craven believes, were right in assuming after the election of 1860 that their domestic institutions were no longer safe in the Union. Secession was no remedy for their troubles, however, in an age of growing national consolidation. Indeed, he concludes, Southern institutions were not safe anywhere in the emerging modern world of the late nineteenth century.

Thus Professor Craven provides perhaps the most objective and balanced treatment of Civil War causation that has yet issued from the pen of any historian of Southern background. It would be too much, however, to expect complete detachment on his part. Craven himself admits that as he read over the earlier essays in the process of their republication he often wished to change many statements but refrained from doing so in the light of the purpose of this volume. One wonders whether in mentioning atrocity stories manufactured in wartime by the Northern press he was aware of their Southern equivalents, and whether he would still maintain that slavery in the United States just before the Civil War was "most certainly a more humane affair than it had been in earlier times."
Indeed there is very little in this book about either Southern extremism (which he tends to view benignly), or about the stake of the Negro (slave or free) in the outcome of the conflict over slavery and related issues. Also, if the purpose of this work is to show the progression of Professor Craven’s thought about the central problem of his investigation, one wonders why on at least four occasions he departs from chronological order in the arrangement of his essays.

For this reviewer the most interesting part of An Historian and the Civil War is the concluding essay, entitled “An Historical Adventure.” Here Craven has some arresting comments about the use of history and the functions of the historian. Here also he invites his reader to make the acquaintance of the author’s “attic friends,” the aristocratic Manning-Chesnut family of South Carolina. It is to be hoped that the experience of casting a backward glance over his past publications will encourage Professor Craven to compose a memoir of his career to enlighten students of American historiography in the present century.

Chatham College

J. CUTLER ANDREWS


Lucius Fairchild is remembered, when remembered at all, for his curse upon Grover Cleveland for ordering captured Confederate battle flags returned to the former Confederate states, “May God palsy the hand that wrote that order! May God palsy the brain that conceived it! And may God palsy the tongue that dictated it!” In one sense it was appropriate for Fairchild to pronounce the curse, since he was the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and was one of America’s leading professional veterans. Severed from his left arm at Gettysburg, he erected a postwar political career on his empty sleeve and the “bloody shirt,” equating loyalty, patriotism, Unionism, the boys in blue, and righteousness, with the Republican party. In another sense the palsy curse was not appropriate; it was extreme and smacked of leadership, and Fairchild was neither an extremist nor a leader. The extemporary speech did not arouse an audience but rather reflected the mood of an already aroused audience. Fairchild was a good reflector.

The palsy speech has obscured the rest of Fairchild’s career. He was a Forty-niner, a colonel in the Iron Brigade, three times governor of Wisconsin, consul at Liverpool and Paris, and minister to Spain. Returning from Europe in 1882 he received a hero’s welcome but failed in a subsequent attempt to go to the United States Senate. He finished his days as the Grand Old Man of Wisconsin Republicanism.

In his prime Fairchild was expert at booming himself for office, but once in office he was content to be a figurehead. When first elected governor he worried whether he had the ability to lead his people, but, as Ross clearly states, Fairchild would lead neither the people nor the party. To win the nomination he made concessions to all factions and agreements not to
interfere with the state patronage of the Madison regency, nor the federal patronage of the congressional delegation, thus surrendering his right to party leadership. After he won his third term as governor in 1869, over the opposition of the Madison regency, by almost singlehandedly making internal improvements the major issue, he challenged the regency's control of patronage, but almost immediately backed down. Later as an elder statesman he made no attempt to control the Republican party but campaigned vigorously for whoever was nominated.

Fairchild, nevertheless, had his virtues. As governor he was an honest and efficient administrator. He refused despite pressure to make the regents or trustees of the state educational or charitable institutions political appointees. Furthermore, Fairchild urged more funds for schools and child welfare programs. He moved with great energy and efficiency cutting through red tape after the Peshtigo fire (in which 1,000 perished), speeding relief to the survivors. Later Grant's Secretary of State, Hamilton Fish, considered Fairchild one of the best consuls in the service, and the British merchants of Liverpool thought highly of him. After his return to America he supported a host of worthwhile enterprises ranging from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to the University of Wisconsin.

Yet despite these abilities and his generous heroic qualities, Fairchild was a narrow man. His stabs at acquiring culture mingle the pathetic with the comic. While in Europe he visited the great sights but commented he would have enjoyed himself more and spent far less if he had stayed home and read the guidebooks. Of all his European purchases, he prized most his collection of barber bowls. Fairchild, a charter member of the American Historical Association, was devoted to history, but as a means of disseminating patriotism, and to him anything opposed to the Republican party was un-American. Unfortunately, Fairchild made that party's limitations, as well as its virtues, his own. To him the Republican party was not a means to an end, but an end in itself.

Sam Ross, of Sacramento College, has written a critical but not a hostile biography. While he is alive to Fairchild's limitations, he is quick to point out his virtues, and he does not exaggerate his claim to fame. Ross writes well, and though he draws skillfully on a vast amount of manuscript material the book is not long. He has written a first-rate biography of a second-rate man.

Pennsylvania State University

ARI HOOGENDOORN


Recently there has been a notable quickening of interest in the history of the United States at the turn of the century which has been productive of several studies of the Progressive Era and problems identified or coincident with it. Mr. Timberlake's effort is one such study, and with it he attempts to present the fight for statutory prohibition as a part of the larger Progressive movement. However, I believe the author has failed to achieve the
The organizational structure adopted militates against the achievement of the author's aim because it tends to focus attention almost exclusively on the arguments used in support of the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment. By utilizing the traditional breakdown of these justifications—religious, scientific, economic, and political—he is preoccupied with the arguments as arguments, and has thus lost the opportunity to break new ground and to analyze clearly how and why the men and motives behind the Prohibition movement might legitimately be categorized as Progressive.

Furthermore, in his effort to present all the reasons favoring the adoption of Prohibition he fails to develop any one in extenso or to subject them to criticism. Each argument is presented as it was accepted by the Dry crusaders; the result is that Mr. Timberlake's case is seriously weakened in two ways. He neglects the overt explication of his hypothesis, and he propounds some generalizations that more critical analysis would have modified.

An outstanding example of this deficiency is found in his treatment of the position of organized labor. Mr. Timberlake very correctly points out that the majority of the rank and file of the labor movement was opposed to prohibition, although the American Federation of Labor did not speak out against a "bone dry" America until 1919. But, he overlooks several fundamental factors when he concludes that the famous Resolution No. 5 was probably passed because "... labor delegates often endorsed resolutions introduced by the Brewery Workers and allied unions, not because they favored the measures, but because they might need the support of these unions at some future date when their own interests were at stake." This conclusion ignores the fact that the men in brewery and allied unions would be hurt economically by the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. The class conscious and fraternal spirit upon which the AFL was built viewed such an economic blow at the workers of an affiliated Brotherhood as a blow to all workers.

A quick survey of President Gompers's correspondence (nowhere cited in the study) would have revealed his strong personal sentiment against prohibition, but, more importantly, his stronger fear that the issue would seriously damage the whole labor movement. It should also have been pointed out, to indicate the very strong anti-prohibition sentiment of the AFL Executive Council (only three of its members endorsed the reform), that the council never took a public position on any matter that could not at least appear to be unanimous.

Similar limitations to the study can be found in relation to the analysis of the immigrant community, the medical profession, and the clergy. Generally speaking, the opposition has been treated in a superficial fashion. And it must be noted that the absence of a bibliography, no doubt in the interests of economy, is a serious disservice to the scholar, because Mr. Timberlake has drawn upon a wide range of available material.
These criticisms are not meant to imply that the study makes no positive contribution to a better understanding of the prohibition movement. Nowhere will be found a more compact, comprehensive, and detached summary of the diverse arguments used to convince the American people of the wisdom and necessity of statutory prohibition. In a less complete way, the author has also presented an examination of the sources for support of the crusade and some insights into the motivations behind that support. His contribution is very substantial indeed.

Nassau Community College, Garden City, N. Y. Nuala M. Drescher


This study is one of a growing number inquiring into what happened to Progressives during the New Deal. In many respects Robert La Follette, Jr., represents an ideal subject for those interested in the course that older Progressivism took during the age of Franklin Roosevelt. For twenty-one years “Young Bob” held the Senate seat vacated by his father's death in 1925 and represented his father's Progressive ideas virtually unchanged.

Roger T. Johnson restricts his inquiry to the younger La Follette's political leadership of the Wisconsin Progressives. This restriction is unfortunate, because, as Johnson proves, La Follette neither wanted to be, nor was, an effective political leader. As Johnson himself suggests, La Follette's role as a Senator and Progressive spokesman was more important than his role as a Wisconsin politician.

Essentially this is the story of inept political leadership. Young Bob became a politician because Progressives could agree on no one else. He liked his Senatorial duties but disliked politics. Whenever possible, he deferred political leadership to others, or permitted drift when the political situation called for action.

Throughout much of the 1930's Philip F. La Follette, Robert's younger brother, provided needed political direction and organization. In 1934 Philip took the Progressives out of the Republican party, and in 1938 tried to create a National Progressive party, in spite of reservations by his ever cautious older brother. After Philip met defeat in a 1938 bid for re-election as governor, he retired from politics. The Wisconsin Progressive party lapsed into decline as the Senator refused to exercise anything but the most casual leadership.

By 1946 Progressive forces were in such disarray, and Senator La Follette's efforts to pilot them back into the Republican fold so mismanaged, that he faced opposition and criticism by Republicans, Progressives, and Democrats. Joseph R. McCarthy seized the opportunity and defeated the Senator in the 1946 primary.

Johnson tells of the machinations, frustrations, and peculiarities of Wisconsin Progressive politics in an adequate but not exciting style marred
by too many lengthy quotations. But by concentrating on political leadership and events, he leaves some important questions unanswered.

What relationship did Progressive ideas and programs have to those of the New Deal? Johnson shows La Follette approving most New Deal social legislation, supporting FDR, and receiving political rewards from national Democrats. Why didn't he join the Democrats? The answer, according to Johnson, lies in the nature of Wisconsin Democrats and politics. But Johnson never explores important ideological differences between Progressives and New Deal Democrats, except on the war issue. Why could some important Wisconsin Progressives, like Thomas R. Amlie, become New Deal Democrats, while a majority favored a return to the Republican party? Just who were the Wisconsin Progressives and what issues most concerned them?

A more careful examination of the central issues and urban-rural nature of Wisconsin Progressivism might provide some answers. A study of correspondence between La Follette and his close national political associates who campaigned for him in Wisconsin and whose careers spanned both the Progressive Era and the New Deal might prove helpful.

The author's footnotes and bibliography reveal a wide examination of newspaper and periodical sources, but, unfortunately, limited use of personal papers. Numerous interviews add some insight.

This is an interesting but one dimensional study of Wisconsin Progressivism and the La Follettes. The narrow scope of the work leaves ample room for further research and analysis by scholars.

Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio

THOMAS J. KERR, IV


Any historical society that can claim a membership of 550 souls (average over the past twenty years, according to the preface) and yet publish a hard-bound book of its activities and articles on local history, is unquestionably an admirable and courageous body of people! But the Lehigh Countians have much to be loyal to, because their *Proceedings* is expertly edited, handsomely printed and bound, and—best of all—it contains a treasury of county history. One might wonder if this "labor of love," this resolute refusal to knuckle under to the economic forces and the general apathy with which every county historical society is plagued, would long continue if Editor Boyer failed to breathe life into every page. Both he and the Lehigh people should be commended for their efforts.

The current volume is the Sixtieth Anniversary Edition. Mr. Boyer had been compiling a "Historic Calendar" of events in Allentown and Lehigh County with the expectation of publishing it some day when it was complete for 365 days. His prefatory note mentions that the untimely death of a scheduled contributor left the editor half "empty-handed." Sacrificing the integrity of his "Calendar," he rushed his manuscript into the gap.
and saved the day, as only editors can do. The “Historic Calendar” should be a delight for the local history buff, and it should not be overlooked by the serious historian. The entries were compiled from the area newspapers and public records, and are “spiced” with anecdotes in English, German, and Pennsylvania Dutch.

“William Allen as Seen by a Contemporary” is a scholarly piece of research by Professor William T. Parsons. Allen was a son-in-law of the redoubtable Andrew Hamilton. His life and career are an interesting footnote to any account of the political disturbances in Pennsylvania during the struggle between the “War Quakers” and the Proprietary Quakers. Allen sided with the Penns. His position in Philadelphia Society is described in this verse:

Judge Allen drove a coach and four
Of handsome dappled grays,
Shippens, Penns, Pembertons and Morrises
Powels, Cadwaladers and Normises
Drove only pairs of blacks and bays.

Lieutenant Governor Raymond Shafer has an inspiring article, “The Importance of a Sense of History in Politics,” in which he proposes an understanding of historic forces and movements as essential to political responsibility.

Items gleaned from the Pennsylvania Archives which concern Heidelberg Township in Lehigh County during the Revolutionary War will interest those persons trying to locate a veteran on whom to pin a patriotic society claim. This mode of presentation doubtless is superior to the impossible indexing and classifying of the Archives.

School directors harried by the need to raise taxes for today’s schools can sympathize with the Heidelberg Township Board of Education during the Civil War when it tried to raise funds through taxes to pay bounties to substitutes necessary to fill draft quotas. An article by Raymond Hollenbach recounts this affair.

Proceedings closes with routine Society reports, and an index covering volumes 17 to 24.


When he published his American Folklore in 1959, Richard M. Dorson provided the first general survey of American folklore. In the present volume, intended as a supplement to his earlier work, he again reminds us of the humor, abundance, variety, and regional quality of the American oral tradition.

Professor Dorson emphasizes in his lengthy “Introduction” that this is a book of texts. “A text,” he writes, “represents the basic source, the pure
stream, the inviolable document of oral tradition. It comes from the lips of a speaker or singer and is set down with word for word exactness by a collector, using the method of handwritten dictation or mechanical recording.” It is this textual method of collecting folklore—or rather, the result of this method—which gives *Buying the Wind* its distinctive flavor and character. Here we read folktales, folksongs, riddles, proverbs, superstitions, and descriptions of customs from the lips of “the folk” themselves, with all the spontaneity, the garbled syntax, and the localisms characterizing everyday talk in a given region. The records of these aspects of folklife are not bowdlerized by an editor from an outside culture; we get genuine material from the pure stream of oral tradition; we are spared the pseudo-folksong mouthed by a beatnik who never met an Appalachian mountaineer.

The Southern Appalachian Mountain area is one of seven American regions explored by our author for genuine folklore. *Buying the Wind* also reports on the oral traditions of Utah Mormons, Pennsylvania Dutchmen, Louisiana Cajuns, Illinois Egyptians, Southwest Mexicans, and the Maine Down-Easters. While there is some variation in the categories of folklore presented, due to the variant cultures of the regions, the pattern of folklore for each region generally includes local ballads, jocular or proverbial tales, riddles, folk beliefs, place names and nicknames, and local superstitions. Indeed, the title of the book is derived from the superstitious belief among seafaring Down-Easters that a becalmed mariner can “buy wind” by throwing a coin overboard. One impious sailor even bought “a jacket’s worth of wild” by throwing his jacket overboard!

Of all American regions, the folklore of the Pennsylvania Germans has been most fully collected. Starting with a ten-page article on the “Folklore of the Pennsylvania Germans” by Dr. W. J. Hoffman in the *Journal of American Folklore* (1888), the Pennsylvania Germans have ever since demonstrated an ethnocentric devotion to their culture through many articles published in many periodicals (e.g., *The Pennsylvania Dutchman*, starting in 1949, and changing to *Pennsylvania Folklore* in 1957), and through many pamphlets and books. Their successful leaders—ministers, doctors, lawyers, professors, and businessmen—not too long removed from the plow, now look back on their agricultural-folk tradition with a half-humorous nostalgia.

This nostalgia, combined with the idea that Pennsylvania German folklore is really the history of Pennsylvania German culture, has led to the formation of three active folk societies dedicated to the collection, publication, and preservation of all types of sources and artifacts illustrating the life of these people. Since 1890 the Pennsylvania German Society, centered in Norristown, has issued such yearly works as the *Folk Medicine of the Pennsylvania Germans: the Non-Occult Cures* (1935), and the *Pennsylvania German Folk Tales* (1944). In Allenstown another group organized as the Pennsylvania Folklore Society and started publications in 1936 which range over the entire Pennsylvania German culture. Individual articles deal with barns and their “hex signs,” with tombstones and their inscriptions, and with Fraktur-writing. The third and presently most active organization is the Pennsylvania Folklore Society, with headquarters in Lancaster. Its lead-
BOOK REVIEWS AND BOOK NOTES

Alfred L. Shoemaker, holds the thesis that the “Pennsylvania Dutch” culture, as he prefers to call it, is not just a provincial subculture in the American milieu, but the very fountainhead of American civilization. His society's Pennsylvania Folklore carries illustrated articles on any-and-all aspects of daily living, as Professor Dorson notes, “from cookie cutters to decorated privies.” And the commercial possibilities of folklore in the Shoemaker conception have not been neglected; since 1953 the Pennsylvania Folklore Society has sponsored a week-long summer fair at Kutztown “netting $50,000 from over 100,000 visitors, who can learn how to water-witch, powwow, and cook mush.”

The preceding comments have been drawn from the reviewer’s own background as a native of Berks County, and from the well-written headnote or introduction to the “Pennsylvania Dutchmen” in Buying the Wind. Indeed, this writer found Professor Dorson’s “Introduction” and the seven headnotes introducing the folklore of the seven American regions to be the most interesting and valuable parts of the book. The “Introduction” not only explains the nature of folklore but also gives detailed instructions on how to collect it; it also describes the adventures and misadventures of Dorson as collector. Each headnote orients the reader to the history and characteristics of the region under consideration. In brief, these introductory sketches are the work of an able scholar.

A few minor adverse criticisms seem to be in order. The headnote for the section on the “Pennsylvania Dutchmen” has these good people inhabiting “rolling farmlands in the fertile Susquehanna Valley. . . .” While there are offshoots and pockets of Pennsylvania Dutchmen in the Susquehanna Valley north and west of Harrisburg, and Dutchmen abound in the counties downstream from Harrisburg, the truth is that the Pennsylvania Dutch country lies primarily in the Great Valley area which starts at Easton on the Delaware and cuts across the Susquehanna to the Maryland border. And, while one recognizes the difficulty of printing a folksong in the original Louis, it is self-evident that such a ditty as “The Merztown Cornet Band” loses its essential folksong flavor and appeal in its English rendition. Surprisingly enough, “Die Schnitzelbank,” a song even more representative of the life and spirit of the Pennsylvania Germans than the ditty mentioned above, is not even given a “hearing” in Buying the Wind. Sung in dialect by clowning choristers grouped around an illustrated chart, and in the style of “Old McDonald Had a Farm,” this bit of earthy humor was a popular feature of many a Versammlung throughout the Great Valley a generation or so ago. Indeed, since the very nature of folklore as oral tradition precludes a consideration of artifacts, it would have been more appropriate to use a photograph of the chart of “Die Schnitzelbank” for the jacket than the picture of the early American hitching-post which was pressed into service as an eye-catcher.

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