
This is a stimulating collection of documents selected to provide students with some of the raw materials describing the revolts which broke out in three of the British colonies upon receiving news of the Glorious Revolution in England.

In each of these colonies, Massachusetts, New York, and Maryland, there was a revolt, followed by a new political arrangement. The colonies are taken up in turn, and documents have been compiled under three headings: Seeds of Discontent, Pattern of Rebellion, and Consequences of Rebellion. The editors have provided outline maps of New England, the New York region, and Maryland.

During his brief reign, James II had taken vigorous steps to strengthen royal authority in the colonies as well as in England. He cast aside the charters of the New England provinces and placed Sir Edmund Andros in charge of the new Dominion of New England. Later he seized control of New York and New Jersey and added them to Andros's holdings. Thus when word came of the downfall of James, it was natural for the colonists to rise up against his representatives in the New World.

In Maryland, affairs were more complicated, but just as unsettled. The proprietary government was not popular, and it was Roman Catholic while more than ninety percent of the colonists were Protestant. When news of the Glorious Revolution reached Maryland, the anti-proprietary forces rose up to overthrow the government. As a result of this action, the Baltimores lost control of Maryland and royal governors ruled the province until 1715. In the other two colonies, New York remained a royal colony, but under new provisions, while Massachusetts was granted a new charter and a large measure of self-government.

Although it was surrounded on the north and south by provinces which were most active in the Glorious Revolution, Pennsylvania took no direct part in these events. The Quakers who controlled the General Assembly were opposed to violence on principle, and probably had stronger ties to James II through William Penn than to the new rulers, William and Mary. Rumors of the overthrow of James II began to reach the colony in the spring of 1689, but no official document reached Philadelphia until October, and it was not until November 1 that the Council joined Lieutenant Governor John Blackwell in proclaiming William and Mary the new monarchs.
There are approximately 120 documents in this volume, some only a few sentences long, and others running for several pages. They have been carefully chosen to reflect the mood of the times, and should provide excellent study material for persons who are interested in this crucial episode in early American history.

Haverford College


Whether or not Professor Granger intentionally set out to model his own style on that which he admires in the writing of Benjamin Franklin, he has done so, and as a result most effectively underlines the force of his argument. His thesis is simply and directly stated in the opening sentence of the preface: "Benjamin Franklin is an important man of letters." This is followed by a candid admission: "To be sure, the critical majority from the time of David Hume have placed him high in the world of English letters, but a significant minority have assigned him to a low position or excluded him altogether." In spite of the "significant minority," one at first wonders whether there is a point here which needs further proof.

There are, however, two factors which make Mr. Granger's work a valuable contribution, whatever the reader may conclude about the major premise. First is his approach, which is to sift carefully through the Franklin papers to discover first hand his subject's literary background and aims. Thus he is able to offer most convincing evidence from which to measure Franklin against his own time and with respect to his own goals —surely a sound yardstick for judging any artist as artist. Secondly, Mr. Granger has had access to the materials which are currently being edited into a definitive presentation of The Papers of Benjamin Franklin; this in itself would probably be sufficient justification for reassessing Franklin's position in literature, especially since the last complete study of the question appears to have been that by John Bach McMaster in 1887.

For purposes of organization, the writings are grouped according to literary genres such as Periodical Essay, Almanac, Personal Letters, Familiar Letters, Bagatelle, Autobiography, and the like. Since the focus is on "those writings which have belletristic qualities," scientific and official papers are not directly considered. One regrets a little the absence of the scientific papers; in the light of our modern self-consciousness of the "two cultures," a reminder might be welcome that scientific writing of notable literary merit can be produced. However, Mr. Granger has supplied enough variety of illustration so that the reader may easily apply the principles to any of Franklin's work not directly considered in this volume.

The device which holds the chapters together is the examination of Franklin's various methods of working, with each genre, toward his standards of good style: Propriety, Perspicuity, Elegance, and Cadence. Most effective in revealing Franklin's artistic skill is the illustration of the way
in which he adjusts his tone and his emphasis on one or another of these four qualities to meet the needs of the genre.

The most striking quality of this book is the weight of documentation, the array of quotations from Franklin's works which are designed to demonstrate or illustrate the characteristics of the writing. As a matter of fact, the reader becomes occasionally so engrossed in these quotations that he is startled to return to the argument and would almost prefer to go on with Poor Richard or the charming letters to Polly Stevenson. Perhaps this is a subtle and indirect way of proving the argument: if Franklin himself can delight or intrigue the reader, what further need is there to contend for his abilities as an artist?

There can be little question that Mr. Granger does conclusively prove at least a part of his thesis; all this evidence adds up clearly to the fact that Franklin was a man of letters, a literary artist of considerable stature as measured both against the standards of his day and the goals toward which he worked when he took up his pen. Whether this proves the importance of that writing remains an open question. Can this, after all, be proved except by a demonstration of the continuing vitality—or at least the historical significance—of what the artist has to say as well as the way in which he says it? But this is a minor reservation and perhaps a mere quibble about that thin line between craftsmanship and high art. The first task in evaluating is to visualize the artist in true perspective, and Mr. Granger has done this most admirably.

Lafayette College

GEORGE P. WINSTON


This study is concerned with records and it was written by a records specialist. The chief settlements with which the book deals were located in what is now southern Illinois, Vincennes, Indiana, and Mackinac and Detroit, Michigan. Although in general the book deals with the Old Northwest—the region south of the Great Lakes, including Pennsylvania—most of the book deals with the area which, in 1787, became the Northwest Territory.

The book represents an effort to describe records in a narrative way rather than by series. Of the first four chapters the first and second deal with the French régime, the third and fourth with the British régime. The second and fourth chapters in addition are concerned with the records of certain provinces with jurisdictional authority that became part of Canada.

European records relating to this area, to the extent that they have been reproduced for use in this country, are identified. Records of Louisiana
relating to the Illinois country are not described since the study of these is planned for a subsequent publication.

Each of the four chapters is divided into sections. Some of the sections contain background information on history and government. It is not always clear from the table of contents whether a section is devoted to background information or descriptions of groups of records. Thus, in the first chapter the section on land grants does not concern itself with records description, but the next section, on the Illinois country does.

Descriptions of groups of records are generally detailed. One learns about the contents of the record groups, sub-groups, or series, and the inclusive dates of each but generally not their volume. A good deal is said about the loss or discovery of records, the history of the ownership or movement of records, and the reproduction or publication of records.

The fifth and last chapter of the book consists of a detailed bibliography. This bibliography, with the index, comprises one-third of the entire volume.

Dr. Beers's work is part of a greater project. He is chiefly concerned with the description of records relating to areas west and south of the thirteen original states from the time of their first European settlement down to their formations as territories of the United States. His work deserves comparison with the federally sponsored project of compiling and editing, by the late Dr. Clarence E. Carter, of the *Territorial Papers of the United States*. The latter project is one with which Dr. Beers was for several years associated. As Dr. Carter's work reflects the skills of the editor, so Dr. Beers's work reflects the skills of the bibliographer and archivist. Should another man of Dr. Carter's ability and aptitudes come on the scene to select and edit the papers relating to the areas that became territories, he will find in this work a rich source of information.

It is hoped that Dr. Beers's work will point the way to a more systematic collection, in duplicated form, of the important masses of early historical materials relating to this section of our country. In a long footnote beginning on page 82 he suggests a cooperative project of microfilming records at Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers relating to New France. Such a project would encourage documentary publications, would save the wear and tear on the originals, and would encourage the preparation of significant monographs.

The book is strong in reference to parish registers, censuses, land records, and other materials of genealogical interest. Indeed, an enterprising writer could, on the basis of Dr. Beers's book alone, write an acceptable article for a genealogical periodical on the genealogical records of the Old Northwest.

The book is beautifully executed and has an attractive appearance. Except possibly for numbers and dates, it has been carefully proof read. The detailed documentation is in itself most remarkable. Extreme examples are on page 52 and 183, each of which contains over forty lines of footnotes. Dr. Beers has performed a real service in widening the horizon for historical research in early Americana.

*The Western Reserve Historical Society*  
**Meredith B. Colket, Jr.**

The publication of The Pennsylvania Germans of the Shenandoah Valley has added another valuable regional study of ethnocentric culture to the earlier offerings of the Society on the Pennsylvania Germans in the Middle West (1945), in Ontario, Canada (1946), and in Wisconsin (1954). This work interestingly shows how the Shenandoah Valley has preserved its Pennsylvania German heritage in some areas, thus making it the southernmost geographic part of "the Pennsylvania Dutch Country." The work is the result of much research by three scholars: Dr. Elmer Lewis Smith, professor of sociology at Madison College, whose *The Amish Today* appeared as the Society Yearbook for 1960; John G. Stewart, assistant professor of modern languages at Madison College; and Dr. M. Ellsworth Kyger, assistant professor of languages at Bridgewater College.

The three collaborators dedicated their volume to the late Dr. John W. Wayland, whose *The German Element in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia* (1907) had pioneered the field. Wayland's book, as well as later minor publications on the local history of the Pennsylvania Germans in Virginia and West Virginia, exhibited a notable dearth of information about their folk culture. It is this which the three authors supply on the basis of hundreds of interviews, more than five hundred tape-recordings, and extensive research on extant materials—in a book comprising four main divisions: "The Past," "The Beliefs," "Arts and Crafts," and "Language." The preface states that "an attempt is made to present evidence of the similarity of beliefs, practices, customs and traditions among the residents of the Valley and the people of southeastern Pennsylvania to demonstrate that much of the Valley and some of the adjoining area is actually the southernmost part of the region popularly referred to as 'The Pennsylvania Dutch Country.'" How well the three have succeeded in their attempt!

Part I, appropriately covering more than a third of the book, furnishes the reader with the necessary brief background of the Pennsylvania Germans in the Old World and with their history in the Shenandoah Valley, many of them having gone south from Pennsylvania. It is a part which is of great interest to genealogists, although the writers could include only families whose histories have been published. The chapter on "Ephrata and the Shenandoah Settlements" is fascinating, for it supplements materials on the Ephrata Cloister.

Part II presents a calendar of folk beliefs and practices, especially concerning Christmas, New Year, and Easter, and several unique days, such as the first of May and August. Folk medicine, home remedies, witchcraft, and *Brauche* (powwowing) are included—strongly similar to the earlier beliefs in Pennsylvania. The geometric designs, popularly called "hex signs," are found, according to the writers, on barns not only in southeastern Pennsylvania but also in seven counties in the Shenandoah Valley.

Part III, "Arts and Crafts," is an excellent presentation, including
chapters on fraktur, printing, various crafts, and tombstones. The sections on printing and pottery had a special appeal to the reviewer: the Henkel Press and Shenandoah Pottery played a role in the aesthetic history of the Valley.

Part IV deals with the variants in the Pennsylvania German dialect in the Valley of Virginia and nearby sections. The reviewer feels that here Dr. Kyger makes a real contribution, even though it is clear he did not use the best scientific linguistic method, as he himself admits. Judging from his honesty with his readers, one would have to say that he probably used the best possible approach under the particular circumstances. The author calls the thirty-five-page chapter a profile description of the dialect rather than a detailed or even systematic one. Nevertheless, the reader from another area who knows Pennsylvania German will find in the examples given some interesting parallels with his own dialect speech.

The wealth of surveyed material and the abundance of information guarantee the value of the contribution made by the three collaborators. In spite of faults in organization, style, and structure, the book is fascinating not only for the vast fund of knowledge about the Pennsylvania Germans in the Shenandoah Valley but also for the fine illustrations and photographs by Melvin J. Horst. It should provide these southern Pennsylvania Germans with the same kind of awakening which those in southeastern Pennsylvania began to experience several decades ago. It should also make the aristocratic Virginian aware of the German heritage which he has thus far chosen to ignore.

Susquehanna University

Russell W. Gilbert


In the bicentennial era now beginning we shall undoubtedly gain new perspectives on many Revolutionary matters, among them that historic problem which lies near the center of our national conscience, loyalism. What was the historic role of that elusive, even evasive sentiment? It would be difficult, for example, to exhaust its significance for our diplomatic history, for the history of the American Indians, and for the history of Canada.

Professor Smith has performed a new and important service by tracing the relation of loyalism to British strategy throughout the Revolutionary War. He limits himself to Britain's strategy for America rather than her global strategy for that far-ranging war, and he tends further to limit his concern, quite reasonably, to the military aid expected of the loyalists. His interpretation of the first three years of war does not differ significantly from that of Professor John C. Miller in his Triumph of Freedom (1948). The British Army at first preferred to use its regulars in combat; it organized only a few provincial regiments for garrison and fatigue duty. Beginning in the winter of 1777-1778, however, this policy was reversed.
The war spread to Europe, and few regulars could be spared to meet the increased need in America. The army encouraged the raising of new provincial regiments to compensate for the loss of Burgoyne's army, and the response was excellent, though not up to expectations.

Dr. Smith says of this change: "In dealing with the Loyalists, Britain made two palpable errors: she turned to them for assistance much too late, and then relied upon them much too completely." Again: "Lacking the statesmen who had once won her an empire, Britain frittered away a reservoir of manpower, which actually proved a liability when British strategy after 1780 became rigidly dependent upon the Loyalists." The dependence became permanent because of a series of political crises that occurred in Westminster in 1779. "In order to maintain a Parliamentary majority, the administration tethered its strategy to the chimera of loyalist support. . . . Only the ablest generals could make this crippled strategy work."

The generals available for the task were Clinton and Cornwallis. Clinton sought to obey instructions that he utilize loyalist support to restore royal government, first of all in the Carolinas. Cornwallis was his lieutenant. It was Clinton's wish that Cornwallis secure the Carolinas and then move northward into the upper Chesapeake country. When Cornwallis approached, Colonel William Rankin, of York County, Pennsylvania, with his Loyal Associators, a secret militia ten thousand strong, were to rise and seize control of the region. The Rankin plan was Clinton's last hope. Cornwallis rapidly became disillusioned with the loyalists, however; he abandoned the Carolinas and proposed a substitute plan to the Secretary of State for American Colonies, Lord George Germain.

The Cornwallis plan called for using regulars for clearing Virginia of rebels, a forthright but impossible scheme. Germain, badly muddled, approved Cornwallis's plan rather than Clinton's, despite his total inability to furnish the regulars needed and despite the preference he had consistently expressed for utilization of loyalists. In effect, Cornwallis reverted to the policy of the earliest years of the war. Thereafter he was unwilling to move northward and give the signal to Rankin and unable to carry out his own plan; he waited for the rescue that never came, at Yorktown. Dr. Smith has no confidence in the practicability of Clinton and Rankin's plan, but so far as his book has a hero the hero is Clinton. The book never really argues that the mother country had been capable of winning the war; rather, it seems to say that because her policy toward loyalists was erratic, it took Britain an unconscionable time to lose.

Loyalists and Redcoats is a recent doctoral thesis, and unhappily it calls for strictures as well as praise. The author shows a tendency to harp on his thesis and to be content with hit-and-run judgments of men. The style of his book is substandard: witness two of the above quotations, two that are typical. But is the author entirely to blame for this good book's manifest defects? It is almost impossible for a young historian to form independently a sense of style. The author's sponsors have done him a disservice in encouraging him to publish with undue haste. Their indulgence
can be construed, however, as proof of the worth of this new contribution to our understanding of the loyalists in the American Revolution.

Dickinson College  

HENRY J. YOUNG


In a little over eighty pages the editor of The Papers of Thomas Jefferson has presented the fascinating story of the efforts of Alexander Hamilton to direct the foreign policy of the United States in a critical period of its history. During a time when domestic problems seemed to dominate the concerns of the new nation, there were international questions of great import. The latter are emphasized in this account. As candidly stated in the Foreword, this work "in substance comprises the long introductory note to a group of documents appearing in Volume 17 of The Papers of Thomas Jefferson." Offered as a sort of footnote to Bemis's Jay's Treaty, the account relates the divisive role of Hamilton as the nation struggled to honorably work out its relations with Europe, especially with Great Britain, France, and Spain.

This separate publication well demonstrates the skill and judgment required of an editor of the papers of one of the Founders. Here is shown the thorough research essential to accurate editing. It might have been desirable to have recast the work in larger type, and to have included some of the material of the extensive footnotes in the text. Nevertheless, those not having easy access to Volume 17 will appreciate the achievement of this editor and his aides.

The editor's assessment of Hamilton's intrigues is explicit. No doubt is left as to the duplicity of the Secretary of the Treasury as he "did indubitable violence to the truth." As stated, "In forgetting the national dignity, Hamilton also sacrificed his own honor and official character." While it may be difficult to determine whether this story of Hamilton's contacts with Major George Beckwith, his deceptions of President George Washington, and his discrediting of Gouverneur Morris will much alter the final evaluation of Hamilton's contributions to the nation, without doubt the account will focus attention on the importance of foreign policy during this time. Furthermore, the promised account of the career of the British secret agent Peter Allaire will be awaited with interest, since apparently previous versions inaccurately discussed the life of this New York merchant. The editor has not been hesitant in correcting the observations of others writing of this time and of these people.

The supporting documents on the war crisis of 1790 do more than substantiate the conclusions of the editor concerning the role of Number 7 in that year. They reveal the many strains placed on the newly-formed government by the foreign nations with claims in territory contiguous to the republic, and by the nations concerned with their commercial relations...
with the United States. Shown too are the basic foreign policy differences then being expressed by those who would be Federalists and by those who would follow Jefferson and Madison. The documents are of further value since in addition to the fifteen printed in Volume 17, there have been added communications from Hamilton, Grenville, Dorchester, and Beckwith for the purpose of comparison. This competent work concludes with an explanation of the editorial apparatus and a full index.

Indiana State College

CLYDE C. GELBACH


The story of how West Virginia became a state has been told by a number of historians in a descriptive manner, but Richard O. Curry in this well-documented revisionist account adds much new information and corrects many errors.

For example, he maintains that Unionism was confined largely to twenty-four northwestern counties along the Ohio River, while at least an equal number of others, mainly in the Shenandoah Valley and southwest, were Confederate in outlook and opposed to dismemberment. The “myth” of Union solidarity, he believes, is contradicted by the 19,000 votes cast for the Secession Ordinance of 1861.

Curry emphasizes the importance of the prompt intervention of Ohio troops in western Virginia in May, 1861 in fostering the statehood movement. As he sees the vote on dismemberment at the Second Wheeling Convention, most of the opposition came from Union Democrats and ex-Whigs, rather than from “Black Republicans,” as has been previously maintained.

The dramatic shift of United States Senator John S. Carlile, chief architect and engineer of the statehood movement in the Wheeling Convention, from support of a statehood bill in Congress to opposition, is explained by his objection to a gradual emancipation proviso attached to it. Although Carlile and his associates failed to defeat the measure, they laid the foundations for a postwar alliance of Conservative Unionists and “Johnny Rebs” which took control of the state after 1870.

Curry’s study is based upon careful examination of newspapers, manuscripts, and secondary sources, and it supersedes older studies of West Virginia statehood. Appendices give results of voting by counties on the Secession Ordinance, the new State Ordinance of October, 1861, the Willey amendment, and the 1864 election. Twenty-five pages of footnotes and critical bibliography indicate the thoroughness of research.

This scholarly volume will interest students of the Civil War and Reconstruction, as well as historians of West Virginia and nearby states. It is well organized and thoughtfully presented.

Otterbein College

HAROLD B. HANCOCK


McPherson has undertaken an examination of the activities and ideas of the major abolitionists in the North from the election of 1860 until the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. His chapters are liberally studded with quotations from speeches, letters, and pamphlets of Garrisonians and other abolitionist factions. The main burden of his monograph is that the abolitionists were ahead of the Republican party on racial issues and that abolitionists "showed a greater concern for the plight of the Negro after 1865 than anyone else except the Negro himself."

The author covers such topics as the attacks on abolitionists during the winter of 1860-1861, their attitudes toward the Civil War and the government's policies, their ideas on the Emancipation Proclamation and the Thirteenth Amendment, their disquisitions on the concept of racial inequality, their criticisms of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, their efforts to get more education and land for Negroes, and their crusade for the Fifteenth Amendment. He also describes in detail the divisions that occurred among the abolitionists themselves at various times and gives particular emphasis to the split between William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips in 1864. The concluding chapter constitutes a critical evaluation of the movement and is a good summary of the successes and failures of these idealistic activists who worked so tirelessly on behalf of the Negro. Although McPherson is clearly sympathetic with their aims, he does not lose his objectivity in analyzing the weaknesses of the individuals and groups who agitated for emancipation, lobbied for Negro suffrage, or conspired for Johnson's impeachment.

The book contains several basic interpretations which the author defends with copious documentation. He considers the Garrisonians the most prominent and most influential of the abolitionist groups. He asserts that the Civil War was a revolutionary conflict in many ways and that the granting of freedom to four million slaves was "the greatest social and economic revolution in American history." He pictures the North during the Civil War as the scene of a moral and political conflict "between conservatives and radicals over the question of human freedom." He credits Phillips's editorials with being partially responsible for Congressional passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. He believes that while the abolitionists could look back in 1870 upon their accomplishments with great satisfaction, many of their equalitarian achievements "were built on a foundation of sand." He concludes with the thought that whatever success the civil rights movement has in our time is partly the result of the abolitionists' efforts a century ago.

Several chapters are particularly valuable for those interested in relating the current civil rights movement to its roots in the Civil War and Recon-
STRUCTION era. In his chapter on the Negro in uniform, McPherson tells the story of the difficulties and harassments involved in the enlistment of Negro troops in late 1862, a step which, in his opinion, was one of the most revolutionary features of the Civil War. He is especially good in dealing with the equal pay issue and shows how instrumental the abolitionists were in conceiving and carrying out the idea of giving Negroes a chance to serve as soldiers.

Of equal interest is his chapter on the abolitionists' writings with respect to racial equality and their efforts to improve the education of Negroes. He shows how deep-rooted were the Northern white prejudices that viewed the Negro as inferior. He describes in detail the abolitionists' attack on the concept of racial inequality. He points out the extent to which a century ago abolitionist leaders maintained that environment was the major reason for whatever inferiorities and deficiencies the Negro seemed to have.

The book contains clear, incisive portraits of such figures as William Channing Gannett, who participated in the Port Royal experiment; the social worker, Josephine Griffing; Thomas W. Higginson; Wendell Phillips; the eloquent Anne Dickinson; George L. Stearns; and Theodore Tilton. McPherson has made excellent use of the William Lloyd Garrison Papers and has read extensively through the correspondence of many other abolitionists. We can be thankful they were such prolific writers!

It is difficult in writing a book such as this to avoid dealing with one's subjects as though they were a monolithic group. Occasionally the author generalizes too sweepingly and blurs the distinctions between the various factions. Although it is peripheral to his focus, the image of the Republican politicians during Reconstruction is not always clearly outlined. The author's estimation of Lincoln and Johnson reflects too much the abolitionists' acid. He deserves praise for his careful index and bibliographical essay. This is a readable, well-documented book.

Lafayette College

CHARLES C. COLE, JR.


What are the problems facing the biographer of a man whose activity was primarily mental? Compared to the difficulties of writing the life of a statesman or soldier (establishing actions, and then inferring reasons for action), the problems faced in writing the life of a scholar (understanding his writings, and then inferring reasons for choice of materials and the form given these materials) cannot even be stated with precision. Ernest Samuels deals with this imprecise relation between a scholar's life and work in his three-volume biography of Henry Adams, which the book under review completes.

Adams is one of the great historians in the history of western civilization. His hope, expressed in a letter written late in life, was "to look like an American Voltaire or Gibbon." Surely he succeeded, for he ranks with Thucydides, Ranke, and Burckhardt as one of a small group of historians
whose attempts to write history systematically insure that their works will continue to be read for these attempts long after minor historians have corrected their specific errors. Adams's attempt to write scientific history failed because he did not sufficiently understand the model of scientific thought which he imitated. But his aim of writing history that expressed more than the historian's personal view of the past, so that knowledge of the past could provide a basis for action in the future, will continue to stimulate historians as long as the writing of history continues to be more than antiquarianism.

More than an historian, Adams is a primary example of the American man of letters in the nineteenth century. Author of two novels, a number of poems, political histories, biographies, cultural history, theoretic history, and one of the great letter writers of all time, the history of Adams's life ought to tell us much about the state of American culture in the nineteenth century. During the past fifteen years Adams's work and thought have been explored in some first-class books, such as William Jordy's *Henry Adams: Scientific Historian* (New Haven, 1952), and J. C. Levenson's *The Mind and Art of Henry Adams* (Boston, 1957). Now Samuels's study of Adams's life provides us with as much personal information as we are ever likely to have or need.

The life and thought of Henry Adams fascinates because, in Samuels's phrase, "he is modern man writ large." His attempt to use history as a device for ordering what appears to many as the cultural chaos accompanying the industrial revolution, is part of the historicism dominating western thought during the last century, which, although perhaps waning, still absorbs some of our best minds.

As he studied Adams's life, Samuels's project grew. In *The Young Henry Adams* (Cambridge, Mass., 1948), Samuels "aimed [not] at a definitive or complete biography of the earlier Henry Adams but . . . desired rather to provide a coherent body of fact with a modicum of interpretation which may be useful to the critical reader of Adams's major writings." But there was too much paraphrase of Adams's writings and too little attempt to get at the principles of his thought or personality.

In the second volume, *Henry Adams: The Middle Years* (Cambridge, Mass., 1958), covering the years Adams chose to omit from his *Education of Henry Adams*, Samuels more skillfully sketched in the times to bring out the life of the Harvard professor, the historian of the administrations of Jefferson and Madison, and the husband whose wife committed suicide after her father's death. His analysis of Adams's fiction and history, however, still seems to be paraphrase.

The last volume is by far the best. Here Samuels resolves the paradoxes of Adams's "posthumous life" filled with travels, backstairs political influence, philosophizing about history, and a long platonic love affair with Elizabeth Cameron, wife of Pennsylvania's Senator Don Cameron. Still he is unable to get much beyond paraphrase in discussing Adams's writings, and in a mistake that would have appealed to Adams's wry sense of humor, Samuels continues to correct the errors of fact in the *Education*, as he
BOOK REVIEWS AND BOOK NOTES
did in his first volume. The *Education* Adams never intended to be autobiography or chronicle of the events of his life. Rather, it was intended as an example of scientific history, in which a theory of history controls the presentation of facts. The theory was useful if it could elicit the causes of the sequence of facts. Facts without causes, to Adams, were useless information. The only thing that could be called knowledge was understanding of causes.

Samuels's achievement in recording Adams's life raises questions concerning the method of dealing with a scholar's real life, mental activity, that his practice does not answer. Without his works, Adams's life would not have been worth the exhaustive treatment Samuels gives it. Because of his works, Adams's life does interest us. The biographer of the scholar must find techniques of analysis that reveal the principles accounting for the construction of the works. Adams's works are still there for comprehensive investigation.

_Haverford College_  

to Samuel E. D. Samuels

_Haverford College_  

**WILLIAM RAYMOND SMITH**


This unusual and invaluable volume is well named _Tumult on the Mountains._ The sound of the axe, the saw, and the logging railroad rises from nearly every page, for the book deals with the _physical_ operations of lumbering in West Virginia rather than the industry's economy.

The heart of the book is a remarkable set of 257 full-page pictures, selected from the author's collection of over a thousand old photographs illustrating activities in the lumber woods of his state. The pictures are introduced by a short text (ninety-seven pages) describing the West Virginia forest, the pioneer and his land clearings, the lumberman and his tools, the lumber camps, log slides, rafts, log drives, logging railroads, sawmills, and boom towns that sprang up around the latter. In the section, for instance, on "Types of Jobs," one reads about the bull-cook, lobby-hog, buck swamper, road-monkey, and cutting crew, the latter with its chopper, two sawyers, and three knot bumpers. Then there was the grab-driver, the teamster, the stake maker, the improvement crew, and so on.

An index increases the value of the book by bringing text and pictures together. There is also an excellent glossary of "Logger's Words," illustrated by William A. Lunt's careful line drawings. There is a list of all the band mills that operated in West Virginia prior to 1920. Appendixes list all the locomotives (Shay, Climax, and Heisler, with dates of building and construction numbers) used in lumber operations in West Virginia. There are even brief life histories of the boom towns.

The author, Roy B. Clarkson, is by profession a botanist, now assistant professor of biology at West Virginia University. He was born in the lumber town of Cass, Pocahontas County, West Virginia, and he began his working career in a sawmill. Being thus a scion of the timber woods, he
knows the lingo, and his selection of pictures has been judicious, providing an organized survey of the region's lumbering, from standing timber to sawmill.

The bibliography of 209 publications includes some Pennsylvania items, among them J. D. Tonkin's *The Last Raft* (1940). Pennsylvanians, however, will miss the more authoritative "The Last Raft: The Inside Story," by R. Dudley Tonkin, and some other articles published in the special issue of *Pennsylvania History* (October, 1952) subtitled *When Timber Was King.*

It would appear that *Tumult on the Mountains* was written and edited as a labor of love: an attempt to preserve the memory of a past generation of woodsmen and a vanished way of life. It is recommended to the attention not only of those who love West Virginia but also of any Pennsylvanians who want a quick, general introduction to the life and argot of the lumber woods along the Appalachian ridges.

This Commonwealth's Department of Forests and Waters has recently transferred to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission several thousand excellent photographs showing the development of lumbering in Pennsylvania since about 1890—a period of some seventy years. It is to be hoped that someone will make use of these and publish a Pennsylvania volume on the model of Professor Clarkson's *Tumult on the Mountains.*

*Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission*  
PAUL A. W. WALLACE