BOOK REVIEWS

Pennsylvania Politics, 1860–1863. By STANTON LANG DAVIS. (Cleveland: Western Reserve University, 1935. ix, 334 p. $3.75.)

In spite of the apparent significance of Pennsylvania politics in national political history, its study has been slighted. Mueller's Whig Party in Pennsylvania and Bartlett's Pennsylvania Politics in the Jacksonian Period have stood almost alone. However, Professor Albert E. McKinley's interest in this field was projected in his seminar at the University of Pennsylvania and this study, finished at Western Reserve University, had its origin in that group. The author deals with a troubled time, for at no period has Pennsylvania political feeling been at a higher pitch than at the beginning of the Civil War. The author here recounts a story of Cameron, Curtin, McClure and Forney, of manufacturing and railroad interests, of anti-slavery and civil liberty enthusiasm. It is a careful survey of the sharp and almost equal division of the voters for and against Lincoln in the first years of the war. Furthermore, this was a period of transition; the older political generation representing agricultural and commercial constituencies gave place to a new group who seemed to have corporation interests more at heart. One senses also, though it is not clearly defined, the beginning of the conflict between manufacturing and transportation interests which was to play no small part in the political history of the Commonwealth. The author has made a painstaking search through newspaper files and such personal papers as are collected. If he seems to lean with undue weight on McClure's Old Time Notes of Pennsylvania, it is because there is practically no other commentator to consult. Since the completion of the work a few of the papers of John Covode and a mass of those of William Bigler have come to light and might add some detail to the narrative. A study of such a brief period does not lend itself to generalizations and the author attempts none. It is to be hoped that the work will be continued at least to the end of the Civil War.

The appearance of this book marks an experiment in book production. It has been printed by a new "liquid process" hectograph. By this technique the efficiency of the process of multiplying texts from an original made with a methyl-violet ink has been greatly increased. The price of duplication thereby has been cheapened and the method provides what may become a boon to doctoral candidates. At a cost of but $48.10 above the expense of an original and a carbon, fifty copies of a 350-page book may be produced for distribution. The result is very satisfactory, the text is perfectly legible and the paper durable. Its advantages in providing for inexpensive distribution of doctoral dissertations and other monographic work should be welcomed by scholars generally.

The review of this study suggests also an unfortunate condition. There appears to be so little data of a personal nature available to scholars working in
the field of Pennsylvania politics. The Buchanan, Black, Bigler, and H. B. Wright manuscripts are voluminous but they are valuable mostly for the Democratic party. There are small collections of Thaddeus Stevens, John Covode and Edward McPherson papers on the Republican side but that is practically all. Must we conclude that the Republican record has been entirely destroyed or are there abandoned treasures mouldering in neglected attics? If the political history of the Commonwealth is ever to be written with any degree of truth and completeness a systematic canvass must be made of the relatives of a number of former leaders. It may be further suggested that the story does not necessarily depend on the collections of the most prominent. Students frequently get more revealing data from the files of the lieutenants who cared for so much of the detail.

University of Pennsylvania

ROY F. NICHOLS


This is one of the better biographies of the Civil War period. It has been needed for a long time. Black's career has not been entirely neglected by historians, but his influence has been minimized more than it should have been. His career was less spectacular than those of men such as Douglas and Seward, because his great work was done in the courts and in secret counsels with the chief executive rather than in the arena of politics; but, in the long view, his influence upon the lives of the American people will last longer than that of most of the politicians of his day.

If Black had performed no other service to the nation than argue the Ex parte Milligan case before the Supreme Court, his work would demand the careful attention of historians. That was but one incident, however, in the important rôle he played in the formulation of governmental policies during the crises of secession and reconstruction. His devotion to the cause of personal liberty, faith in its preservation through the orderly processes of the civil law, and demand for strict adherence to constitutional limitations by the legislative and executive departments show how much akin he was to the great Southerner, Alexander H. Stephens. Yet, at no time, does there seem to have been contacts between the two men.

Black, as a legalist and constitutionalist, abhorred abolitionism, the doctrine of the higher law and popular sovereignty. He was equally firm against the theory of the right of secession, against Lincoln's arbitrary conduct of the war, and against congressional reconstruction. One after another, Professor Brigance unfolds in masterful fashion the great contributions of this man whose vision was not clouded by the smoke of battle. As Attorney-General in the Ableman vs. Booth case, he successfully defended federal authority against writs of habeas corpus issued in state courts. His reply to the Harper's article of Douglas, 1859, was a devastating analysis of the doctrine of popular sovereignty.
He directed, largely, the policy of Buchanan through his legal opinions upon the right of secession and the responsibility of the President. He wrote the reply to the commissioners from South Carolina. He wrote Johnson's veto message of the Reconstruction Bill and his third annual message. He brilliantly defended personal liberty in the cases of *Ex parte Milligan* and *Ex parte McCordale*.

There are interesting chapters dealing with the California land cases, politics, and a host of lesser activities. Professor Brigance has given us a remarkable picture of Black's personality, character and ability. The style is pleasing and bibliography complete.

*University of Michigan*

Dwight L. Dumond


These three volumes constitute a noble and lasting monument to the memory of the Pennsylvania German nation builders of the eighteenth century. It is dedicated to them and also to the descendants of those sturdy pioneers, to a posterity of millions, who, enabled by this publication to trace their origin, are awakened to a just pride in the character and achievement of their ancestry. The building stones of the monument have been extracted from the quarry of authentic historical records regardless of expense, prepared and set by the most skilful of masons, a combination of zeal and devotion on the one hand, scholarship and artistry on the other. The publisher, Ralph Beaver Strassburger, has made the large financial sacrifice incident to the production and launching of this handsome and elaborate publication; the editor, William John Hinke, has made an equal gift of his time and labor, bringing his wide experience in searching the archives of Europe and America, his painstaking accuracy and unsurpassed skill in deciphering manuscripts and historical documents to bear upon this stupendous work.

The lists in these volumes comprise a total of 29,887 names of German immigrants who arrived at the port of Philadelphia between the years 1727 and 1808. In completeness and accuracy these lists easily surpass all those that have gone before. The original documents have been gone over again with greater care and better methods, new materials have been discovered, errors corrected, a high standard established furnishing an invaluable source for genealogical investigations. The lists are unique among American colonial records of immigrant arrivals, for at no other port were lists of immigrants, German or otherwise, prescribed or kept with consistent effort throughout such a long period in the eighteenth century. History and statistics as well as genealogy are served by the publication of these lists. While thousands of Germans entered the colonies by way of Boston, New York, Baltimore,
Charleston, and Savannah, those ports neglected to take account of immigrant arrivals. The authorities of Pennsylvania, however, were induced by local and historical circumstances to institute a system of keeping records of the landing of the so-called “Palatines.” The first settlement of German Quakers and Mennonites at Germantown in 1683, and subsequent arrivals of groups of German sectarians settling in Lancaster County and elsewhere in succeeding years, occasioned no comment, but the constant increase of the foreign element, notably the arrival at one time of three ships bringing 363 Palatines (actually German Lutherans who settled in Hanover Township) in the year 1717, directed the attention of the Provincial authorities to what seemed to them a possible danger to the Proprietary Colony. With serious concern Governor William Keith reported to the Council in September 1717 that great numbers of foreigners from Germany, “strangers to our language and Constitution, had dispersed themselves immediately after landing without producing certificates from whence they came or what they were.” Other immigrants from elsewhere did exactly the same thing, but the “Palatines” were looked upon as a foreign element that might produce trouble with growing numbers. The governor recommended that all masters of vessels who imported such persons be summoned before the Board to render an account of the number and character of their passengers, and that the latter be required within one month of their arrival to appear before a magistrate and take an oath of fidelity to his Majesty and his Government. In response to this order of the Council the captains of the three ships, who seemed surprised no doubt than anything more than clearance papers from an English port should be required, handed in lists of their “Palatine” passengers, the first of their kind.

Nothing more was done during the next ten years, the “Palatine” settlers being reported as “quiet and industrious,” and lists were no longer required, though there is evidence that shiploads of new German immigrants arrived constantly. In 1727, however, Governor Gordon again was disturbed at the arrival of an ever increasing number of “Palatines,” feeling “grave concern for the peace and security” of the Province, “menaced by such large numbers of strangers pouring in daily.” The remedies proposed and carried out were: that the captains of ships were ordered to submit lists of all those strangers that they imported, and that the male passengers over 16 were ordered to sign the oath of allegiance to the English king. To this “government scare,” the editor cleverly remarks, we owe the preservation of tens of thousands of names which “delight the historian and the genealogist.” Later governors did not hesitate to give their approval to the landing of the “strangers,” among them Governor George Thomas, who made the statement: “In truth it may be said that the present flourishing condition of the Colony (1738) is in great measure owing to the industry of these people.”

Fortunately the system of keeping records was continued. There was an order relating to the duty of captains to give a complete list of all people imported, to name their occupations, and to give the places from which the passengers came. “What a boon it would have been for genealogists,” the edi-
tor correctly observes, "how much trouble and research they could have saved present-day historians, if the captains had strictly complied with these orders." As it was, the captains, or their mates who generally executed the orders, paid not the slightest attention to the occupations or European homes of the passengers. Only men, not women or children, were named in most cases, fewer listed all passengers, with their ages sometimes. Unfortunately the lists were written on loose sheets that could easily be lost, accounting for the many breaks in the captains' lists. Supplementing the incomplete, inaccurate captains' lists, called "A lists" in the volumes before us, there was preserved also another set of lists, named B in the volumes, giving the names of all those immigrants who took the Oath of Allegiance on arrival. These lists were more accurately done, generally appear in German script in the handwriting of the immigrant (not in the captain's or mate's as in the A lists, and are in a better state of preservation. There is a third list, named C in the publication before us, running parallel to the A and B lists and given the same number when corresponding in date and ship name. These C lists are a discovery of Mr. Hinke and were found in a set of six volumes misunderstood by earlier compilers to be mere duplicate lists. In fact they were records of an additional oath required of immigrants, called Oaths of Abjuration. These were aimed at the Catholics, particularly at the Catholic Pretenders to the throne of England and required a Declaration of Fidelity and Abjuration in favor of the Protestant House of Hanover. The C list is also more accurate and complete than the captains' lists and serves the valuable purpose of correcting, checking or completing the other lists. With the three lists before him, viz.: A (the Captains'), B (Oaths of Allegiance), C (Oaths of Abjuration), the editor was enabled to come to precise conclusions about a large number of doubtful names which were incorrectly given in former lists.

In order to enable the genealogist to settle disputed spellings for himself, the entire second volume of the publication has been given over to the reproduction in facsimile of all available signatures in the original B and C lists. The methods used in the careful reproduction, the employment of expert photographers, the cleansing of the manuscript copy, the strengthening of the lines, etc., are explained in the Introduction to Volume II. As we turn the pages of this unique volume with its thousands of signatures, sometimes in neat German script, oftener in nervous hand not accustomed to the use of the pen, sometimes a mere scrawl or the mark of an illiterate, our imagination instinctively visualizes the scenes that went with them,—the trip to the court house, then back to the ship, the hopes and fears of the young and old, the disillusionments, the long wait to be sold into servitude or slavery, the separation of families, hardships before them that often paled into insignificance the trials and sufferings of the long and hazardous voyage behind them.

On pages xxxix–xliii of the introduction to Volume I are given details concerning the relation of the present publication to the earlier published lists: (1) The publication of the first 43 lists in 1852 by the State of Pennsylvania, under the title Colonial Records; (2) I. Daniel Rupp's A Collection of Thirty
Thousand Names of German Swiss, Dutch, French and Other Immigrants in Pennsylvania from 1727 to 1776, published in 1856, with subsequent editions in 1875 and later; (3) William H. Egle's second more complete lists, contained in Volume XVII of the Pennsylvania Archives issued in 1890 (adding 97 out of a possible 138 of the Captains' lists). Though we owe a great deal to the initiative taken by these earlier compilers, it is very evident that the arbitrary and inaccurate handling of the lists by Rupp, and Egle's dependence upon the defective reading of the German names by Rupp (thus repeating his errors), could not satisfy the demands of modern scholarship. The present publication replaces the older works entirely as the authoritative reference work for genealogical investigations. All investigators should be grateful to the editor, Mr. Hinke, for supplying in Volume III a complete index to all names (Rupp's work had no index whatever, diminishing its usefulness greatly)—it is an admirable, irreproachable index to tens of thousands of names, involving painstaking and exasperating labor in its preparation.

There is a virtue in the Rupp publication which will keep it alive somewhat longer, viz.: the supplementary materials in the Addenda and Appendices (see edition 1898, copyright by E. S. Stuart), containing names of the first settlers of Germantown, etc., 1683–1710, also many in Berks, Montgomery, and Lancaster counties between 1709–1738; also names of German settlers in the colony of New York, including the "Palatines" under Governor Hunter; names of German settlers in North and South Carolina; and finally the Salzburgers of Georgia. Only through the accumulation of this larger body of German names throughout the entire American colonies can such an important and valuable investigation be brought to a satisfactory conclusion as that of Mr. Howard F. Barker, National Stocks in the Population of the United States as indicated by the Surnames in the Census of 1790. ¹ The aim of Mr. Barker's inquiry was to estimate the size of the contribution of each national and linguistic stock in the population of 1790 by the frequency ratio of distinctive names. With the present volumes Mr. Barker would have been greatly aided in his determination of 63 distinctive German surnames and the selection of 32 "surnouns" as most typical for the determination of the number of Germans in the population. But investigation cannot reach the desired accuracy until we have more names of settlers, e.g., through the port of Charleston and throughout the South (determinable in part from church records), where Mr. Barker has in the opinion of the reviewer underestimated the prevalence of the German element in 1790. Mr. Barker's estimate of the entire German contribution to the population of 1790 is 8.7% of the white population of 3,172,444). The reviewer, basing his judgment on investigations of European archives, is inclined to think that the quantity of German settlers who arrived at the port of Charleston is very much underestimated by American historians, and that if a larger list of German names were made available,

covering not only Pennsylvania but all the colonies, then, using the same methods of calculation, the total reached would be ten percent (10%) or over. The question is of such very great importance because the quota for the German immigration in the future is influenced by the size of the early contribution of the German element in the eighteenth century, ending with the census of 1790.

For genealogists another step forward would be the publication of emigrant lists deduced from German State Archives and church records in the Fatherland. Only one brief attempt is known to the reviewer, that of Adolf Gerber: Beiträge zur Auswanderung nach Amerika im 18 Jahrhundert, aus Alt-württembergischen Kirchenbüchern (Stuttgart, 1928). For Switzerland two lists were published from the State Archives of Zürich, Basel, and Bern, published by the National Genealogical Society. A complex index was given in the Swiss Lists, prepared by Dr. G. M. Brumbaugh, and a comparison of names in these lists with names in the present publication often brings interesting results, showing what are distinctly Swiss names, though most of them correspond closely with South German names.

The publication before us wisely restricts its sphere to the names of Pennsylvania German Pioneers between 1727–1808, in order to insure accuracy and completeness, but it naturally suggests supplementary lists in the future, in aid of the larger question of determining the entire German contribution to the blood of the American people. The present publication is as suggestive as it is valuable. It is a model in method, in the accomplishment of its aim, in setting a standard for future works of this kind. All descendants whether of the earlier or later periods should be grateful to the generous publisher, the scholarly editor, and all others who took part in the preparation of this monumental work.

Cornell University

ALBERT BERNHARDT FAUST


This biography is based primarily on the collection of hitherto unpublished letters, written by Rebecca Gratz to Maria Fenno Hoffman which are now in the possession of the American Jewish Historical Society, having been presented by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach (who wrote the introduction to this book) and the collection of correspondence addressed to the Benjamin Gratz family of Lexington, Kentucky, edited by Dr. David Philipson (who wrote the foreword). These letters show that it was Washington Irving's praise of this belle of post-Revolutionary days in Philadelphia that inspired Sir Walter Scott to create Rebecca of Ivanhoe.

Accounts of the large and extremely interesting Gratz family; the shattered romance of Samuel Ewing and Rebecca Gratz, and his philanthropic activities are told to read more like fiction than the well documented statements based on diligent research which they really are.

_The Historical Society of Pennsylvania_  
Corona E. Kerns

_The Fall of Poland in Contemporary American Opinion_. By Mieczislaus Haiman. Foreword by John Cudahy, United States Ambassador to Poland. (Polish Roman Catholic Union: Chicago, 1935. xv, 271 p.)

This volume is composed in the main of extracts from contemporary newspapers, diaries, letters and books reflecting American attitudes and opinions toward the second and third partitions of Poland by her neighbors in 1792 and 1795. The Polish hero, Kosciuszko, and the unsuccessful struggle which he waged to prevent the subjection of his country, his defeat and capture by the Russians, his imprisonment and liberation, and his journey to America in the interest of Poland's restoration naturally attracted great attention in the new Republic. A multitude of news reports and commentaries appearing in the press testify to the interest and sympathy with which Kosciuszko's struggle was followed in this country, even though such expressions of sentiment had no influence upon the course of events in eastern Europe. As was natural the Polish problem was interpreted largely in terms of American experience during the war for independence; there was no appreciation or understanding of the fundamental social and political conditions in Poland that made the country an easy prey of stronger neighbors. In public addresses, in verse, and particularly in toasts Pennsylvanians manifested their enthusiastic interest in Poland and the man who symbolized her struggle against foreign domination. Typical of the demonstrations of enthusiasm for the Polish cause is that recorded in a Philadelphia note of January 17, 1795:

On Thursday last the Gentlemen of the first troop of Light Horse dined at the City Tavern. The afternoon was spent with their usual harmony and conviviality, and the following toasts were drank, a flourish of the trumpet accompanying each:

'The Polish hero, Kosciuszko, and the victorious army. May victory soon crown what they have long struggled for.'

Like a geologist delving in earth formations, the author has uncovered a rich stratum of American emotions, attitudes, and interests deposited long ago in the printed records of the day.

_University of Virginia_  
Oron James Hale

_The City Looking Glass_. By Robert Montgomery Bird. Edited, with an Introduction, by Arthur Hobson Quinn. (New York: Reprinted from The Colophon, 1934. xxi, 139 p. $3.00.)

I have read this book with interest and attention, and find myself in complete agreement with old Nathaniel Ward, author of _The Simple Cobbler of_
Aggawam, in his famous comment on women's fashions: "a good text always deserves a fair Margent; I am not much offended, if I see a trimme, far trimmer than she that weares it"; but also in his further observation with reference to a woman whose dress is her sole distinction: "I look at her as the very gizzard of a trifle, the product of a quarter of a cypher, the epitome of nothing."

It seems to me a pity that so distinguished a publication series as this of The Colophon should have included so inconsiderable a work. The only claim to attention that I can find is that it was written by Robert Montgomery Bird, who emerges as a minor American figure in the first half of the nineteenth century, whose distinction is in certain works of fiction and certain other types of drama, and who anticipated some other playwrights in an undistinguished sequence of urban comedies. It is a minor work, therefore, of a minor figure. The editor points out that Bird found his "proper field" in heroic drama—the proper field in which he most nearly reached any distinction, I will agree—though I cannot agree with the concluding remark that he wrote the finest tragedies composed since Congreve, or that his power was little short of genius. I can find in this play no distinction in the plot, character, episode, or dialogue.

There is plenty of room for the reprinting of early American literature in this distinguished series. Bird's Sheppard Lee, for instance, is extraordinarily interesting as a contemporary document and satire. Ward's Simple Cobler might well be included, or that comparable work from Maryland, by George Alsop: A Character of the Province of Maryland; or, if a Philadelphia figure is desired, selections from the poems and essays of Francis Hopkinson. The book assuredly has a "fair Margent" and "a trimme, far trimmer than she that weares it," although on page 114 this is marred with the obviously misprinted adverb "cursedly."

University of Chicago

Percy H. Boynton

Evolution of Executive Department of the Continental Congress 1774–1789.

By Jennings B. Saunders. (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1935. ix, 213 p. $2.50.)

In the early days of the study of American constitutional history, the days of the Confederation were thought of as the Dark Ages of the constitutional development of the United States. For various reasons the government of the Confederation and its agent, the Continental Congress, acquired a bad reputation. Since it was the existing government during the so-called "Critical Period," it was assumed to have been the chief cause of the crisis. And, since it was the alternative to the new government proposed in 1787, the stability and success of the latter augured ill for the repute of the former. Consequently historians, particularly those who sympathized with what Beard terms the Hamilton-Webster system which flourished under the Constitution, came to look upon the Confederation with considerable disfavor and to neglect its history. One suspects that often the causal relation was reversed, and disfavor
proceeded from neglect. However that may be, in more recent years there has been an increased interest in the study of the Confederation government and of the body which directed the affairs of the young nation, the Continental Congress. Of that study the work under review is a part.

Dr. Saunders divides his work into two parts. The first, covering the period 1774–1781, traces the history of the agencies established to administer the army, navy, foreign affairs, finance, and commerce from special committees of Congress, to standing committees, and finally to boards composed of non-members as well as members of Congress. The second part begins with the establishment of departments of war, foreign affairs and treasury, each under the superintendence of one person, and gives the evolution of these departments from 1781 to 1789. In addition, one chapter each is devoted to the administration of the postoffice and the office of secretary of Congress during the entire period from 1774 to 1789. The story of administration is gathered chiefly from the records in the printed Journals of Congress and its unpublished papers. These are supplemented with unofficial records left by contemporaries. The frequent reliance for this type of evidence upon the *Letters of Members of the Continental Congress* illustrates again the indebtedness of historical workers to Dr. Edmund C. Burnett’s admirable editing of those papers.

This study is in no sense a history of administration during this period, since the author limits himself to an analysis and criticism of the machinery established for administration, and description of the mechanical workings of the several agencies. Only occasionally is there given a hint as to the policies pursued by those who operated the machinery; the best examples are the description of commercial administration prior to 1781 (p. 84–89), and the work of Jay as Secretary of Foreign Affairs (p. 122–25) and Morris as Superintendent of Finance (p. 136–40). On the other hand numerous specific examples could be given to show that actual administration is not included. This is shown particularly in the discussion of the agitation for more centralized executive departments. Here are emphasized the arguments of the “Concentrationists” concerning the inefficiency of the existing machinery. To secure more efficient government was doubtless one of the aims of the “Concentrationists.” But it was far from all of the politics back of the movement for centralization.

This narrowing of the scope of the work makes it one which will not hold much interest for the general reader. But it does not impair its value for the professional historian. The bare recital of how government machinery developed, when divorced from the attending circumstances of its development, does not make thrilling reading. But it is necessary groundwork for the business of writing history. Before the complete history of administration under the Continental Congress can be written, the foundation must be laid of outlining the kind of governmental machinery the administration had at their command. This Dr. Saunders has done well, and his work will be appreciated most by those who will build upon his foundation.

*North Carolina State College*  

L. Walter Seegers

This is an account of the history and policy of the Department of Architecture in the University of Pennsylvania, published sixty years after the establishment of the first professorship of architecture. The book includes articles by Paul P. Cret, designer of the Folger Memorial Shakespeare Library, and by Leicester B. Holland, both alumni. Also included are fifty plates illustrating work done by graduates of the School. Photographs of building in all parts of the country were selected for reproduction. Philadelphia is represented by seven plates, only one depicting a building definitely tied to the historic architecture of this section. More interesting are plates showing dwellings, one or two churches, and school buildings in Pennsylvania and nearby Delaware and Maryland, which reveal very definite influence of the Georgian and native architecture of pioneer Pennsylvania.
The Bulletin of the Chicago Historical Society for May contains eight letters from Thomas Hutchins to George Morgan. Thomas Hutchins served with the Pennsylvania colonial troops before entering the regular army of England. His close friend, Morgan, was a partner of the firm of Bayton and Wharton of Philadelphia. The letters are dated at Fort Chartres, Kaskaskias, and Cahokia, and cover the years 1769-1770.

The Bulletin of the New York Public Library for June contains the “Journal of Benjamin Mifflin on a Tour from Philadelphia to Delaware and Maryland,” from July 26 to August 14, 1762, ably edited by Dr. Victor H. Paltsits. This diary is to be found in the New York Public Library among the papers of Joseph Clay (1769-1811), a member of Congress from Pennsylvania from 1803 to 1811. “The text of the journal,” comments the editor, “reveals its writer as an intelligent and close observer. He gives us facts not recorded elsewhere and presents sidelights that amplify known data. . . . He brings us pleasant touches about inns and taverns and their hosts; describes for us in some intimate detail the topography and government of Annapolis and enlightens about shipping and shipbuilding, and commercial enterprise, subjects of which he speaks with authority [he was a son of Captain John Ashmead (1738-1818), a seafaring man engaged in the East India trade].”

Old Dansbury [Stroudsburg] and the Moravian Mission by Ralf Ridgway Hillman (Buffalo, N. Y.: Kenworthy Printing Company, 1934) contains 100 pages of local historical information, documents, maps, and plates. The author has been painstaking in his researches, the result being an interesting narrative of a community with a rich historical background. From old maps, deeds, surveys, and patents, the author has produced a map showing Dansbury in the period 1750-1755, with a map of the present Stroudsburg superimposed. Perhaps the most important contribution of the volume, next to the reproduction of original documents, is the translation (p. 43-64) by Dr. W. N. Schwarze of extracts from the Bethlehem and Nazareth diaries from 1747 to 1756. These few selections reveal the need of a published translation of this primary source of Pennsylvania history. It is to be regretted that an index was not appended to this useful little volume.

The General Magazine and Historical Chronicle for July contains the diary of Joseph Sill, a native of Carlisle, England, who in 1819 came to Pennsylvania. The diary covers the fifty-seven days of the voyage of the Sampson from Liverpool to Philadelphia, and is edited by Sill’s great-grandson, Mr. Edward W. Madeira. As a diarist, Sill was to become an important chronicler of Philadelphia events from 1831 to his death in 1854. Ten quarto volumes of his diary for these years have been presented to the Society by Mr. Madeira and will be more fully described in the next issue.
contains in the same issue Franklin's earliest Manuscript, "Elegy on My Sister Franklin," recently acquired by the University of Pennsylvania Library.

The Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine for June contains the following articles: "Opportunities for immigrants in Western Pennsylvania in 1831," by John A. Roebling, a letter addressed to Ferdinand Baehr in Mühlhausen by the founder of the Roebling family in America and "pioneer inventor and engineer, whose genius led to the establishment of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company of Trenton, New Jersey, and the construction of the famous Brooklyn Bridge and other suspension bridges"; "Colonel James Burd in the Campaign of 1759," by Lily Lee Nixon; and "Social Life in Western Pennsylvania as Seen by Early Travelers," by Elizabeth Hawthorn Buck. The editorship of The Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine has been taken over by Mr. Franklin F. Holbrook, who is also director of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania in the place of Dr. Solon J. Buck. Dr. Buck has resigned in order to take over new duties as director of publications in the National Archives at Washington.