BOOK REVIEWS

The History of Quakerism. By Elbert Russell. (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1942. xxvi, 586 p. $3.00.)

Elbert Russell, Professor of Biblical Interpretation at Duke University, and long prominent in the Society of Friends, has undertaken, and largely fulfilled, an ambitious design: to provide in a single volume "a history of the Quaker movement as a whole, treating it as a segment of modern church history, relating it to its historic roots and to its environment, and in each period paying attention to the elements which are most important. . . ." In the not too remote past, Quaker histories, like Quaker practices, tended toward the provincial and biographical. Details were dwelt upon lovingly at the expense of a broader perspective. Particularly were the relations of Quaker movements to similar movements in Western European and American society likely to be overlooked. A treatment of the Society as "the most protestant phase of Protestantism" is, therefore, especially welcome. A modified functional history might describe it.

An example will suggest the type of treatment. As is generally known, the Society of Friends in America experienced a series of "separations" of which the largest, that of the so-called "Orthodox" and "Hicksite" groups, centering around Philadelphia, occurred in the years 1827-1828 (in the chapter and page headings of this volume consistently misprinted as 1927-1928). The four most important causes of the separation are found "to have had their roots in movements outside the Society." These causes: "a new spirit of democracy and of personal freedom," "a revolt against arbitrary authority," "the growing differences between country and city Friends," and the "Evangelical movement," are analyzed as general movements working in the social life of the times and then related to the Quaker division. As a result, the separation is seen as a social movement related to the contemporary social movements of the country as a whole, rather than as simply a local conflict of personal animosities or doctrinal differences, as it has so often appeared. (In this connection, one misses some reference to the rise of Jacksonian Democracy which divided the country politically at precisely the same date and with which the movement in the smaller society presents decided parallels.)

The history is divided into three "ages": "The Rise of the Society, 1647-1691," "The Age of Quietism, 1691-1827," and "The Modern Revival and Reconstruction, 1827-1941." These represent, respectively, (1) the early period of strong individual religious fervor and proselytism; (2) the middle period of the crystallization of beliefs into strict forms and practices; (3) the storm and stress period of the early nineteenth century followed by the trend toward a new, world-wide, unity. Only in the most recent period does the author find little in the way of wider social movements with which to orient the Quaker trends. This is probably due, in part at least, to an unwillingness to raise controversial social and economic issues which, being unsettled at the date of writing, are often regarded as lying outside the his-
torian's province. Yet such an effort would surely have been of great value since Professor Russell has shown himself to be most circumspect and convincing in his balancing of the "elements which are most important" in other periods. His discussion of the basic religious beliefs of Quakerism, of their formulation and later modifications is presented in such a way as to serve as an adequate background without burdening the story unduly with their subtleties.

This is the most satisfactory history of Quakerism we have to date. From it, Friends may learn to view their past as a variation in the history of a larger society rather than as that of a "peculiar people"; while others will find here, conveniently arranged, most of what they are likely to want to know about the Society of Friends.

West Chester

George Haines IV

George Keith (1638-1716). By Ethyn Williams Kirby. (New York: D. Appleton-Century Company, 1942. ix, 177 p. $3.00.)

This monograph in the Beveridge Memorial Fund series of the American Historical Association is a scholarly amplification of the story of George Keith, the Quaker apostate, as his story has been told in brief before both by Quaker critic and by Anglican supporter. The accounts of Keith, for instance, in the Dictionary of American Biography (by a Quaker), and The Dictionary of National Biography (by a clergyman), outline, as well as brief essays can, the salient facts of Keith's varied and stormy career. They tell of his upbringing in the Scottish Church, his excellent educational training and talent for theology, his conversion to Quakerism. They recount the story of his preaching, writing, travel, and suffering for the new faith in Scotland, England, and in Europe, and of his close companionship with the great Quaker leaders, Barclay, Fox, and Penn. They tell of his coming to East Jersey as Surveyor-General in 1685, and of his appointment as schoolmaster in Philadelphia in 1689. They mention his growing dissatisfaction with Quaker principles and Quaker politics as he found them in Pennsylvania, and describe the first great schism in American Quakerism, the Keithian or "Christian Quaker" separation of 1691-1692. Finally, they tell of Keith's gradual shift toward the Church of England, to which he adhered in 1700, of his tour of the colonies in 1702-1704, attacking the Quakers as a missionary of the newly organized Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and, finally, of his retirement, still battling his former Quaker brethren, to a little parish in Sussex.

But George Keith is too much of a figure in the history of American Quakerism and American Anglicanism to be dismissed with a few hundred words. Nor can he be left forever to the tender mercies of his contemporary Quaker detractors or to the praises of his friends in the Church. He deserves a full-length portrait by a competent scholar, one who is prone neither to damn him too severely for his faults, which were many, nor to exaggerate his accomplishments, which were less significant than might have been expected from a man of his ability. Mrs. Kirby has given us this portrait.

The results, as they appear in her book, are satisfying. This new story of Keith, this old story writ large, is based on fresh consideration of all the important sources,
both Quaker and Anglican. It is sympathetic to Keith in his spiritual pilgrimage from Calvinism into Quakerism and then into the Established Church. And it throws considerable light on the religious history of the American Colonies at the turn of their first century. The picture of the spiritual development of New World Quakerism in its reaction to George Keith's urgings toward orthodoxy, is interestingly and adequately drawn. Perhaps the fact that the author is not a Friend gives her more impartiality in the Keith affair than any Quaker could bring to bear on it. In any event, Friends and others will be grateful to her and to the Beveridge Committee for presenting this rounded story of George Keith and his times.

John Woolman, American Quaker. By Janet Whitney, with illustrations by George Gillett Whitney. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1942. xii, 490 p.) Illustrated. $3.75.)

Mrs. Whitney, who charmed so many readers with her life of Elizabeth Fry, has written another full-length Quaker biography. John Woolman's own journal is such a classic that it must have required some courage to attempt to give his life in any but his own words. Mrs. Whitney has partly met that difficulty by quoting generously from one or another of the variant versions of his journal, and she has justified her undertaking by illuminating illustration and by sympathetic understanding. Her husband's vignettes at the head of each of the forty-three chapters are as charming and appropriate as the text itself. How publishers who took pains to provide a good index came to omit giving a convenient table of chapter headings is hard to understand.

John Woolman (1720-1772), the tailor of Mt. Holly, New Jersey, is noteworthy primarily as a religious personality. His autobiography, as already suggested, belongs among the great examples of "Confessions" literature. A delicately sensitive conscience like his can have justice done to it only by a biographer no less delicately sensitive. Mrs. Whitney is not wanting in this necessary qualification. Her task was evidently done con amore. But whatever her own attitude to her subject, he at least is not made out a sentimental character. The "singularity" of some of his scruples was particularly prominent at the end of his life and during his final visit among English Friends. They are still hard to appraise. In this account they are neither minimized nor exaggerated.

In the second place, Woolman was a Quaker, perhaps the most noteworthy example of a distinctive aspect of Quakerism. Now Quakerism is rarely presented either by historians or by novelists who are not Friends without a number of telltale errors. Mrs. Whitney's inside knowledge of Quakerism is unimpeachable, and she knows English Quakerism as well as American.

In the third place, Woolman was a social reformer. His work for the abolition of slavery, even though it did not succeed outside Quakerism until long after his death, gives him a place in general history. Other biographers would no doubt have sharpened up this feature by omitting other details. Yet in the present biography we see it as it was, the by-product of a sensitive soul rather than as the burning
crusade of a would-be reformer. The springs of the remarkable Quaker tendency to affect social evils are well portrayed. What is said, for example, of Woolman's anxiety over the effect of slavery on the whites shows that the secret of the matter is understood by this biographer. The sacrificial sympathy of Woolman for the oppressed illustrates another principle, a principle expressed by Gandhi thirty years ago when he said, "Self-suffering is the only true and effective means of securing lasting reforms."

In the fourth place, Woolman was an American colonial. Mrs. Whitney from beginning to end insists that he belongs to the Delaware valley. This feature of her book will be the one of most interest to many readers of this review. She has succeeded in sketching him clearly against the background of his time and place. Her use of local color, and, if I may use the phrase, of "temporal color," is admirable. Neither local nor general history is forgotten by her, and these references are particularly valuable in supplementing the somewhat introspective character of his own journal.

It is at this point naturally that the biographer is least likely to be inerrant. Only the specialist in local history and geography will know that she wrongly places the second meeting house in Mt. Holly on Wood Lane instead of at the rear of a property on Mill Street (pp. 329, 367), and is slightly in error in some technical matters connected with the property of the first Woolman settler, and indeed about other features of the first settlement of New Jersey. Robert Barclay, for example, was not governor of West Jersey (p. 150) but of East Jersey. The site of Moore's tavern would better have been called Chester than Chestertown, and the road to it the Salem rather than the Burlington road (p. 51). It is most unfortunate that this book should repeat the old forged letter of Cotton Mather (p. 134), a hoary hoax first perpetrated at Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1870, and alternately repeated and exposed since then. The story of the witchcraft trial at Mt. Holly in 1730 (p. 66 f.) is also probably unhistorical. Among minor corrections may be noted Daniel Towes (not Taves), as master of the Shield (p. 7), Doctor (not Dorton) Everard (p. 479). Even direct modern sources are misspelled in Ridgeway for Ridgway Library and de Cou for De Cou (passim).

Mrs. Whitney has nevertheless been at pains to check her material and to secure original sources. She is willing to admit that the house now used as a memorial to Woolman is not the one he built for his daughter (p. 363) and that the only extant portrait of him is not genuine (p. 479). Some readers will find her forty pages of appendix of special interest. In this respect however her work will not supersede the editorial material in Mrs. A. M. Gummere's Journal and Essays of John Woolman published in 1922, and of course it cannot be a substitute for the actual writings there included. Others will think the volume too detailed for the general reader. Certainly Mrs. Whitney makes effective use of the smallest hints to reconstruct the intimate and less significant facts of the life of Woolman. In view of this generous scope the present reviewer rather misses one or two of his favorite incidents in that life and he wishes that instead of letters of Woolman published already (p. 452-457) some of the unpublished letters had been given.

Harvard University

Henry J. Cadbury
An Appraisal of the Negro in Colonial South Carolina: A Story in Americanization.


This story of the Negro race in one of the most prosperous of the southern colonies is based primarily upon the voluminous records of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It is a careful treatment of the Society's missionary and humanitarian program in one section of colonial America. Eventually, the Society, through the reports it received from its missionaries, became convinced that "the Negro in slavery could be Christianized and educated, in order that he could assume his proper role in the social structure" of the New World.

Professor Klingberg begins his account with the coming of the first missionary, the Reverend Mr. Samuel Thomas, to South Carolina in late 1702, and carries the story to the period of the American Revolution. There are chapters devoted to the heroic efforts of the early leaders, Samuel Thomas, Dr. Le Jau, and Benjamin Davis; to the growth of the program in the various established parishes; the part played by the veterans in the Society's service, such as Francis Varnod, William Guy, and William Jones; the aid given to the efforts of the Society by such sympathetic and co-operative planters as Mr. John Morris, Captain David Davis, Mrs. Sarah Baker, and the Alexander Skene family; and the temporary blow given to its activities by the Slave Code of 1740 which prohibited the teaching of writing to any slave. Dr. Klingberg continues with a description of the establishment through the efforts of Commissary Alexander Garden of the Charleston Negro School, an institution which was the embodiment of the Society's belief in the intelligence of the Negro and his equal rights to the benefits not only of religion but also education; and in a concluding chapter presents a penetrating survey of the significance of the entire humanitarian program of the Society so far as it fits into the broad stream of the place of the Negro in later American history.

The author in tracing the evolution of the humanitarian objectives of the Society does not lose sight of other factors in his appraisal of the Negro. The missionary was a man of education and often a keen observer of society. In his reports to the Society he sometimes played the part of an analyst of legalistic, economic, geographic, and ethnic phenomena. All this is skilfully woven into this study, enhancing its value as a contribution to a more intelligent understanding of the successive stages of the Americanization and adaptation of the Negro to the New World environment.

In this volume there is also new light thrown on the means by which humanitarian and intellectual ideas migrated from England to America. The missionaries moved from area to area, they had to go to London for instructions and ordination, they disseminated books and religious tracts wherever they worked, and there was a constant interchange of ideas between the Society in London and the missionaries in the field. In truth, as Professor Klingberg states, the Society was "a business company trading in ideas. . . ."

The book is appropriately dedicated to Dr. Carter G. Woodson, founder of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. In the appendix there is a table giving the missionary roll, parish by parish, in South Carolina, from 1704 to
1783, and a bibliographical note. There is also a fine thirty-five page index. The format is good, and the Associated Publishers are to be highly commended for publishing this excellent monograph, and helping to substantiate the thesis that "American history is the story of all of its people."

Easton

Richard I. Shelling

The French in the Mississippi Valley, 1740-1750. By Norman Ward Caldwell. (Urbana: The University of Illinois Press, 1941. 113 p. $2.00.)

This little monograph has as its purpose "to make a detailed study of this period with a view of determining the importance of the western regions in shaping the destiny of French power in America." By implication, at least, the author seems to think these regions constituted a sort of keystone of the French empire in the New World, the loss of which would precipitate the collapse of the whole. This is probably a sound view with regard to the arc of French colonies from Quebec to Louisiana, but it is difficult to see that the "western regions" in the heart of the continent must necessarily have determined the fate of say, Acadia, the French West Indies, or the other areas of "French power in America." Nor, probably, does the author intend to convey the impression that he thinks this area of North America quite as important as all that. The book is concerned with a small region, and treats of that region well. As a discussion of a relatively small segment of the French empire in America, it is a useful contribution to a study of the empire in its entirety.

The book discusses five aspects of the French administration in the Mississippi valley. In his treatment of the political administration of New France, the author adds little that is new to the work of earlier writers. He does, however, present much valuable detail as to the financial affairs of these French colonies. He concludes, with regard to political institutions, that the paternalistic, semi-feudal government of New France was totally inadequate and ill-adapted to the task of administering a new society in the American wilderness. It seems clear that the ineffectiveness of the French administration of the Mississippi settlements was one of the major reasons for their eventual loss to France.

A considerable amount of picturesque detail is presented in the discussion of the population and industry of the region. Canada, le pays d'en haut, and Louisiana were three coordinate parts of one larger unit. The loss of any one of the three would gravely threaten the others. All three must be held, if New France was to be preserved; and it was not by a preservation of the fur trade that this was to be done. The fur trade, indeed, was already on the verge of a decline, and La Galissonière and others saw clearly that it was only by building up the population of the interior that New France could be saved from the expanding English. Yet the paternalistic government of France never rendered more than lip-service to this necessary solution of the problem.

The fur trade and Indian policies were, probably, in the long run, of secondary importance. The French managed to retain control of the fur trade of the upper lakes and the west, and to keep the western Indians pretty consistently under their sway. The author goes into far too much detail in his enumeration of the western
tribes and in his portrayal of petty inter-tribal skirmishes and wars. But it seems clear that had the preservation of New France depended upon the French fur trade and French Indian diplomacy alone, New France would have been preserved. This conclusion seems greatly strengthened, moreover, by the obvious fact that the Indians were even more interested than their French patrons in opposing the march of British population westward.

In other words, a successful fur trade and successful Indian relations were not enough. The great danger to New France was the expansion of the population of the British colonies. The only effective barrier against such a population movement was population—French population. But this the French could not provide. Though the point is not emphasized in the book, it was probably the essential factor in the failure of France to hold its empire in the interior of North America.

This little study is to be commended for its scholarly technique and attitude. One might wish for less petty detail and more generalization, but it is nevertheless a very useful monograph on one phase of the opening of the North American west.

Stanford University

Max Savelle


This is the first full-length biography of James Burd, a Scotsman "to the manor born." His mother was descended from Robert Bruce. For generations there had been wealth and official preferment on both sides of the family in Scotland. It is therefore not strange that within a few weeks after Burd landed in Philadelphia in 1747 he had opened a general store there, and, within less than a year, had won for his bride, Sally Shippen, only daughter of Edward Shippen, the mayor of the city and a wealthy merchant. By this marriage Burd allied himself with the Shippens, Willings, and Allens, strong supporters of the Penns, and hence his fortunes prospered until the Revolution broke out.

As a merchant, Burd was not a great success, but the Shippen wealth prevented this from bringing tragedy. Shippen was engaged in the Indian trade and had received patents from the Penns to lands in the rich Cumberland Valley where he founded Shippensburg. To this frontier Burd moved in 1752 to engage in farming and to help Shippen and Lawrence in their Indian trade.

When the French and Indian War opened Burd rose rapidly till he became the senior colonel in charge of all of Pennsylvania's troops. He urged that the best defense was an offense and advocated that soldiers fighting Indians in summer be camouflaged with green uniforms, thus antedating present day Japanese practices. It was Burd who led the frontiersmen in cutting a road from the Cumberland Valley over the mountains so that supplies could reach General Braddock—though before it could be completed Braddock had been defeated and killed. Three years later, Burd assisted General Forbes in a similar, hazardous undertaking, though this time it was successful and Fort Du Quesne was captured. During the ensuing years, the most critical commands on the harassed Pennsylvania frontier were assigned to
Burd. He opened other roads, built several forts, and commanded for long periods Fort Augusta, anchor of Pennsylvania's defense lines in the northwest. For nine long years his wife managed their homestead and bore him children while he was in the armed forces of his country.

After the war Burd established himself as a country gentleman on a five hundred acre estate bordering the Susquehanna River south of Harrisburg. Here he built a large stone house which he called “Tinian” after the beautiful Pacific island in the Marianas to which his Scotch ancestors voyaged for trade. From its lawn, graced by flowers, he had a beautiful view of the broad Susquehanna and the hills beyond. At “Tinian” Burd enjoyed peaceful comfort. Negro slaves and indentured servants under his supervision did the hard physical work. His sons were sent to Philadelphia where they could secure as fine an education as was available in the colonies. Burd gave support to more than one neighboring church and was a charter member of the Juliana Library Association of Lancaster, the third public library to be established in the colonies.

Until the opening of the Revolution, Burd was allied with the families who supported the Penn proprietors. When the Revolution broke out, however, this caused him to lose the active support of the rising, powerful, anti-proprietary party headed by Benjamin Franklin. Though Colonel Burd organized committees of correspondence and battalions to support Washington, his military and political aspirations were frustrated, and by 1776 he felt constrained to resign his political and military positions.

Miss Nixon's book is based upon thorough research and she has utilized many scattered manuscript collections. Her volume would be more useful to other scholars traveling in the same region had some marks been placed on the trees to indicate her trail. It was unfortunate that the publishers discouraged using either footnotes or a few pages of notes in an appendix. For a book of this type, published in a small edition, the necessary reference symbols in the text would have pleased many more readers than they would have irked and the cost would have been inconsequential. A picture of "Tinian," which is still standing, with a note giving its location for the interested motorist would also have been desirable.

Here and there the author weakens her narrative by non sequitur conjectures, usually introduced by "probably," "perhaps," "may have been." To illustrate: "A few months later Burd was probably instrumental in founding the St. Andrews Society of Philadelphia, since he was made vice-president from an original membership of twenty-five" (p. 10). "Colonel Burd went down for the funeral [of General Forbes] on March 15th. He may have been one of the six officers who carried the body. . . ." (p. 68). Such statements do not enhance biographical writing.

These are minor points, however, and do not obscure the solid merits of this volume. It is a welcome addition to the rapidly growing historical literature of Pennsylvania in Franklin's day. The University of Pennsylvania Press has given the volume a beautiful format in its new series, Pennsylvania Lives.

Ohio University

A. T. VOLWILER

A serious lacuna in colonial biography is occasioned by the scant attention historians have given to the figure of the royal governor. As the representative of the king and as the chief executive and judicial officer of the colony, he was in a key position to guide politics and control policy. Robert Dinwiddie, lieutenant-governor of Virginia during the critical years 1751-1758, used to the utmost the powers of his office to further the imperialist aims of the Mother Country and to increase the royal prerogative in the Old Dominion. Professor Koontz has attempted to set a correct estimate on his work and "to show him frankly for what he was—the center of a series of events which were fruitful of results beyond the dreams of the men who took part in them."

Born in Scotland in 1693, Robert Dinwiddie was trained in his father's counting house and later became a merchant. At the age of twenty-eight he was placed in charge of admiralty affairs for Bermuda and six years later was appointed collector of that island's customs. In 1738 he was made surveyor-general of all the American colonies south of Pennsylvania, including Jamaica and the Bahamas, with residence in Virginia. Due to the paucity of materials, Dr. Koontz's study of Dinwiddie's career up to this point is too sketchy to be of great use. However, with Dinwiddie's career as lieutenant-governor, Koontz is on more familiar ground. He retells the story of the famous—or infamous—pistole fee dispute, the Ohio Company, and General Braddock's disastrous expedition. He also makes much of the impetus which Dinwiddie gave to George Washington's career and insists that if the latter is to be called the father of his country, the former may, with equal propriety, be called its grandfather. In 1758, after suffering two paralytic strokes, the governor returned to England, where he died twelve years later.

Professor Koontz sees Robert Dinwiddie as a man much "misunderstood, misinterpreted, and maligned." That he was an imperial administrator of the first rank is indisputable. His career was marked by strength of purpose, tenacity, and imagination and vision combined with the ability to master detail. In spite of domestic opposition and the ravages of sickness, he pursued a farseeing policy which had as its aim the downfall of New France and the establishment of England's claim to the Ohio region. To him Virginia owes a debt for the untiring energy with which he conducted her affairs during a critical era. However, Mr. Koontz, in his effort to justify Dinwiddie before the world, has neglected certain faults in his subject. Despite the evidence presented to the contrary, Dinwiddie emerges as tactless, impatient of opposition and thoroughly aware of the pecuniary benefits to be derived from his office. By his stubborn insistence on the pistole fee for granting land patents, he left himself open to the charge that he was attempting to augment his salary, and succeeded only in alienating the House of Burgesses at a time when he was asking it for men and money for a purpose eminently desirable and statesman-like.

Robert Dinwiddie is not a definitive study, but it contributes materially to our
knowledge of the opening phases of the struggle between the French and the English for control of North America. The author has made excellent use of the Dinwiddie correspondence and documents from the British and French archives. It is to be regretted that he did not supplement these materials by a more extensive use of the secondary sources covering this period. Dr. Koontz's study does much to establish Robert Dinwiddie's position as a figure of the first importance in the early history of the British colonial system, and it is to be hoped that other provincial governors will receive the attention they so richly deserve.

Colchester, Connecticut

Louis Morton

The Administration of the American Commissariat during the Revolutionary War.

By Victor Leroy Johnson. (Philadelphia: Privately Printed, 1941. vii, 238 p.)

Napoleon Bonaparte is quoted, saying, "An army moves on its stomach." The account of military campaigns, victories and defeats, charges and retreats, deeds of valor, stratagems, ballistics, all provide exciting reading for those who enjoy vicarious experiences. But the prosaic account of the spade work that must be done to keep an army in the field usually lacks the glamor that catches the interest of the reading public. In presenting his thorough study of the commissariat of the Revolutionary War, Dr. Johnson has given us a monograph which provides interesting reading and which, unlike many works of this type, is not merely a recital of statistics. On the contrary, there are many points presented in the discussion which glow with the warmth of patriotic fervor and there are quite a number of challenging statements which call for speculation. The author has given us an objective, well-documented, comprehensive study of a neglected phase of American history.

It is difficult to evaluate the scope of the contribution which this thesis makes to the general history of the War for Independence. Certainly the scholar might have been justified in limiting his field to one or two campaigns or to the winter quarters of Washington's army in Morristown or at Valley Forge. But Dr. Johnson's account embraces all of the campaigns from Boston to Yorktown. In doing this he has, perhaps unintentionally, exposed the need for further study of many similar problems, such as the transportation of supplies by wagoners; the ordnance supply; currency problems and similar unexhausted fields of research.

Of particular concern to those of us who find our keenest interest in Pennsylvania's part in the Revolutionary War there is the account of the provisioning of the army at Valley Forge. For instance we have always maintained, with pride, that the counties of eastern Pennsylvania formed the granary from which the army was fed while at Valley Forge. Somehow we have always interpreted this statement as an evidence of the patriotic zeal of our early settlers. Some writers have held that Washington chose his position on the Schuylkill in order that he might be near to the rich produce of Lancaster, Berks and Lehigh (Northampton) counties. While Dr. Johnson's studies do not refute that point, as such, they do reveal that there was a marked apathy among the Pennsylvanians when it came to selling their produce to the commissioners of the Continental Quartermaster's department.
In speculating upon the possible reasons for the attitude of the Pennsylvania farmers the author does not leap to the conclusion that they were Tories, preferring British rule. In fact, he is far more charitable in his treatment of the Pennsylvania farmer than he is in portraying the failure of some of the other colonies to meet Washington's needs. For example, he charges that New Jersey Tories kept the British informed about herds of cattle being driven from New England to Pennsylvania, thus bringing about the capture of huge stores by the enemy. The worst word that can be used to crystallize the attitude of Pennsylvanians may be said to be their cupidity. They preferred British gold to depreciating Continental currency in exchange for their commodities; they preferred to rent horses and wagons to private contractors whenever the rental price was higher than the thirty shillings per day, fixed by Congress for such service. Even when the remuneration for such service was on a par with the prevailing army pay the farmers of Berks and Lancaster hesitated to send wagons to Valley Forge lest they be impressed for military service once they reached the camp.

With a keen insight into the peculiar problem which Pennsylvania presented to the Commissary Dr. Johnson recognizes that one great obstacle confronting the army purchasing agents was the language difficulty. These agents could not speak the dialect of the Palatine farmers of the German counties and, even now, it is true that English-speaking agents have difficulty in winning the confidence of the Pennsylvania German farmer. When the organization of the department was changed and native commissaries were appointed to make purchases, they met with much greater success.

This reviewer wishes that the author had expanded his statement that the cattle industry in Pennsylvania had developed only in the non-German counties prior to the war. He describes the livestock of the interior counties as withered, lean and scrawny. This statement does not fit the picture painted by Dr. Benjamin Rush who speaks highly of the animal husbandry of the Pennsylvania German farmer. Also, there comes to mind the thought that perhaps many of the difficulties encountered by Trumbull and Buchanan might have been lessened if they had been more familiar with the produce of the hinterland of Pennsylvania, and had not relied upon Connecticut and the Jerseys for the bulk of their provisions. One gets the feeling that the commissary department was ignorant of the rich granary in interior Pennsylvania.

The reader of this excellent monograph is virtually stunned by the size of the problem confronting those men to whom the feeding of the Continental Army was entrusted. Food had to be transported in lumbering wagons, over rutted roads for distances ranging from twenty to seven hundred miles; animals had to be driven to the vicinity of the camp and slaughtered there; baking, cooking, rationing and nutrition all presented difficult problems. After studying this splendid contribution to American historical knowledge it is easier to understand why British armies never were successful in penetrating the interior of the American colonies. They hugged the seacoast where British ships could supply what they needed.

Philadelphia

Arthur D. Graeff
Edward Livingston, Jeffersonian Republican and Jacksonian Democrat. By WILLIAM B. HATCHER. (Baton Rouge, Louisiana: The University of Louisiana Press, 1940. xiv, 518 p. Illustrated. $3.50.)

This full-length portrait of Edward Livingston, lawyer, statesman, diplomat, and social and political philosopher, is biography as that branch of historical literature should be written—a fitting of the life of its subject into the mutations of events. The book is well documented; its pages are punctuated with citations to both printed and manuscript collections of original sources and to relevant secondary authorities. The relatively few omissions in the latter regard in no way affect the story. Although it may appear to some readers that Professor Hatcher has apostrophized overmuch the achievements of his subject, the balance is redressed by the space allotted to a consideration of the man's weaknesses. The work, in short, is a solid, scholarly contribution; its style is readable and happily devoid of the journalistic, flamboyant construction typical of rather too many present-day historical and biographical works.

On the basis of the facts established by the author it is now possible to understand why Edward Livingston's name has never been emblazoned on the pages of history as a front-rank statesman, along with such contemporaries as Jefferson, Webster, and Jackson. He was certainly not more guilty of questionable political practices than the individuals mentioned; he was surely the equal if not the superior, in intellectual attainments, of most of his contemporaries whose names have long been extolled. He was favored by family connections, estate, education, and mental endowments of a high order, and at the outset of his career by the affiliation of the Livingston clan with the dominant political party of his generation. Combining these qualifications with an auspicious beginning as a member of Congress from New York at the age of thirty-one, he could well have enjoyed a long career in any field of his choice—legislative, executive, or judicial. He might well have achieved a contemporary fame as a political leader which would have carried forward to the present day. But such was not to be. His life became, in one sense, a semi-tragedy.

By one of those curious quirks of fortune which often intervene in human affairs, Livingston condemned himself to exile from the then center of political life (New York) for more than a quarter of a century. During his lengthy sojourn in the territory of Orleans and state of Louisiana his principal purpose was to acquire a competence through the practice of the law and in real-estate operations. But his successes at the bar, for which he was noted, were in part undone, so far as political favor was concerned, by his long and bitter controversy with Jefferson and the national administration, as well as with certain local factions, over the famous Batture lands. This quarrel with the leaders of his party was not the open road to political preferment; even his attainment of local legislative office was long deferred. And it was not until 1823, at the age of fifty-nine years, and twenty years after the termination of his career in the East, that he was returned as a Congressman from Louisiana. After a few terms in the House of Representatives and a short period in the United States Senate he became Secretary of State; and he closed his public life as American Minister to France. No very outstanding achievement has been associated with his name in these latter years either in positive legislation or in the
field of foreign policy. As a leader of men he was never a conspicuous success; and he was least successful in the management of his own private affairs. But a permanent place in history is not necessarily determined by long tenure in public office, by the authorship of important legislation, by leadership of organized political parties, or by unusual success in administration.

What, then, is Livingston's place in history? Professor Hatcher has given considerable space to two roles with which Livingston's name will always be rightly associated. He was in the first place largely responsible for the codification of the civil and criminal laws of Louisiana, and he distinguished himself as an interpreter of the Constitution. His pronouncements on the floor of Congress relative to the nature of the Union, before Webster chose to declare himself, were used by the latter in his reply to Hayne. Lincoln's subsequent definition of the relations of the states and the United States stemmed from the same source, as amplified in Livingston's draft of Jackson's Nullification Proclamation. His wisdom on fundamental issues, his clarity in the expression of his ideas, and their ultimate acceptance by the nation, surely stamp Edward Livingston as among the first statesmen of his age. All of which is brought out more forcibly by Professor Hatcher than by the present reviewer.

Washington, D. C.

CLARENCE E. CARTER

Lincoln and the Radicals. By T. HARRY WILLIAMS. (Madison, Wisconsin: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1941. ix, 413 p. Illustrated. $3.00.)

To the prodigious bibliography of the Civil War Professor Williams has added a volume of unusual merit. From the standpoint of fresh interpretation and the new material it embraces, the book commands the attention of historians. Its facile style and absorbing theme provide a fascinating story for the general reader. Only rarely are such virtues combined in a single historical work.

Charles A. Beard and A. C. Cole, among others, have portrayed the revolutionary economic and social implications of the Civil War. It remained for the present author to uncover and analyze the techniques by which a coterie of determined Jacobins engineered this revolution and crushed those who stood in opposition to their new order. Around the struggle for control of the Republican party and the conduct of the war revolves the text of Lincoln and the Radicals.

President Lincoln, picturing the war as one primarily for the preservation of the Union and the American experiment in government, provided astute leadership and an ideological justification for the moderate cause. In opposition to his so-called "sickly policy" stood the radicals, a small group of "master politicians" and Lincoln's implacable foes. Their program was daring, aggressive and vast in its scope. In their minds a war for the Union was scarcely worth waging. Indeed, a few initial defeats were preferable to victory on such terms, for the radicals were convinced that a long and sanguinary struggle ultimately must win the masses to their revolutionary program. As spokesmen for the Northern bourgeoisie they sought to destroy the Southern social system and to obtain the high tariffs, subsidies and sound banking laws so much desired by the new industrial classes. Their crusade for the aboli-
tion of slavery was dictated in no small part by the belief that the Negro might form the basis for Republican control of the post-war South and for the reconstruction of that section upon the Northern industrial pattern. To advance this bold program and offset the moderate counsels which seemingly had the president in their grip the radicals, in December, 1861, created the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War. Dominated by "Bluff Ben" Wade, its chairman, and the coarse, vindictive Zachariah Chandler, the Committee became "the spearhead of the radical drive against the administration."

When Lincoln evinced an initial lack of enthusiasm for their program the radical "inquisitors" set out grimly to win him over or to drive him from party control. Thus they viciously attacked conservatives like Seward and Blair in the cabinet and demanded their dismissal. Democratic generals like McClellan and Buell, both of whom were accused of secretly sympathizing with the rebellion and failing to enforce the confiscation acts, found their positions undermined by the radicals. And in 1864, it took all of Lincoln's skill to prevent their defeating his renomination. Equally significant were the Committee's activities in the propaganda field, where its voluminous and widely circulated reports were designed to "mold the Northern mind" in the image of radicalism.

In the end Lincoln found it necessary to give ground repeatedly before his hostile critics. "Both logic and time aided their cause," succinctly writes Professor Williams. "For Lincoln proposed the impossible—to conduct the war for the preservation of the status quo which had produced the war." Accordingly the president surrendered in every controversy before the Jacobins "could publicly inflict upon him a damaging reverse." Indeed, one radical partisan found in Lincoln's ability to "grow" his greatest virtue. After four years of conflict Henry Ward Beecher's New York Independent smugly wrote that the president of the fourth of March, 1865, was not the man who came into power in 1861. By then Lincoln had been pushed up to the radical mark. On the basis of this study one might question whether the course of postwar reconstruction would have been much different had Lincoln lived through those stormy years.

*University of Maryland*  
KENNETH M. STAMPP

"Fightin' Joe" Wheeler. By JOHN P. DYER. Southern Biography Series. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1941. xi, 417 p. Illustrated. $3.00.)

The study of the American military history of the Civil War suggests many comparisons with the World War now raging. Today motor vehicles of various types move men and guns from place to place, supplemented at times by air transport; in the 1860's the armies moved generally on foot or occasionally from distant points by slow and inadequate rail transport. Then, there was balloon aerial observation on a small scale from fixed points; but the commander depended almost entirely on mounted men, cavalry, for information as to the movements and whereabouts of the enemy.

Until the last year of the war, no army commander, either North or South, with the possible exception of Lee in Virginia, made proper and effective use of cavalry
for scouting and reconnaissance work and at times as a combat force. Instead, the cavalry too often was allowed to spend its time and strength in uncontrolled raiding operations that in general had little positive immediate effect on the existing military situation. Likewise, no western army leader or cavalry commander made such effective use of artillery as did Stuart in Virginia, with Pelham's famous horse artillery, always to be found in the van of battle, a tactical use of artillery now best exemplified in the artillery-tank-plane combination so effective in the fighting in Libya.

"Fightin' Joe" Wheeler, as long as he served with the army to which he was attached, was, fundamentally, a conventional cavalry leader, who operated in accordance with the contemporary accepted methods of conducting cavalry operations—reconnaissance and outpost work, screening and covering the movements of the army and serving as its "eyes." In performing these duties Wheeler was as skillful and competent as any cavalry commander on either side. But this work, however well done, was unspectacular and did not make headlines either in official reports or newspaper accounts. In the conduct of large-scale raiding or independent operations Wheeler was seldom successful. In contrast, his principal rival, Forrest, was unusually successful as an independent commander while as a cog in the wheel he only caused trouble. Wheeler fitted easily into the conventional scheme; he was a co-operator, willing and able, without question, to carry out orders from his superior.

Dr. Dyer presents Wheeler's career and performance clearly and makes plain why he was able to serve satisfactorily under Bragg and Hood and why his name and record do not suggest the glamour and brilliance that are attached to that of Forrest. This book is primarily a biography, and no attempt is made to evaluate the improved tactical uses of cavalry as evolved during the war. For example, there is little discussion of cavalry battle tactics, much of which was an innovation of American cavalry leaders, both South and North, nor is there discussion of the value of increased fire power and of fighting mounted or dismounted. One of the best illustrations of an effective combination of these improvements and innovations is Wilson's use of his cavalry at the battle of Nashville in which Forrest commanded a small force of cavalry.

General Wheeler's career divides itself into three distinct periods: (1) that as a Confederate cavalry commander in the West; (2) as a Congressman from northern Alabama for a period of over twenty years; and (3) as a major general of volunteers in the War with Spain and later in the Philippines. Each proceeded from the other, but in none of them did he win a substantial and enduring fame. Dr. Dyer tells the whole story well, but it is the second phase, that of Wheeler as congressman, that interests him most and for which the hitherto unused source material is most extensive. There are several illustrations and maps; there is an extended "critical essay on authorities"; and there is an index. This sympathetic but discriminating biography constitutes a useful and welcome addition to the important Southern Biography Series.

Locust Valley, N. Y.  

Thomas Robson Hay
Indian-Fighting Army. By Fairfax Downey. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1941. xiii, 329 p. Illustrated. §3.50.)

Mr. Downey, author of a number of popular works including lives of Richard Francis Burton, Richard Harding Davis, and Suleyman the Magnificent, has written the present book from a personal interest in the subject. His grandfather, Captain George Mason Downey, took part in the Indian wars, while his father, General George F. Downey, was born in an army post in Arizona. This is Mr. Downey's first venture into the field of American history.

Indian-Fighting Army is the story of the campaigns waged against the Indians in the West from 1865 to 1890. The author presents a vivid account of the wars fought by the small United States Army commanded by Colonel Henry B. Carrington, Major George A. Forsyth and Lieutenant Colonel George A. Custer, against the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes. Farther south early in the 1870's, Colonel Ranald S. Mackenzie of the Fourth Cavalry conducted hostilities against the marauding Kiowas and Comanches. Meanwhile Brigadier General Edward R. S. Canby lost his life during the course of the Army's struggle to oust the Modoc Indians from the Lava Beds of northeastern California and return them to their reservation. Hard fighting Colonel George Crook successfully harried the Apaches back onto their reservation in Arizona in 1872-1874. He returned to fight these Indians again in 1882. The defeat of Custer by the Sioux at the battle of the Little Big Horn in 1876 is shown to have been the result of his own disregard of orders. This was followed by a campaign of revenge against the Sioux in which they were completely defeated. To General O. O. Howard fell the task in 1877 of subduing the Nez Perces led by Chief Joseph, who is pictured as conducting a retreat of masterly generalship in which he was finally overcome by superior forces. The Bannock War of 1878 again provided action for the energetic General Howard. A last outbreak of the Sioux was quickly suppressed in 1890. In addition to the story of these expeditions, there is some description of army life.

Mr. Downey has been successful in writing an interesting, popular account of the Indian wars. It is the most complete account that has been published in one volume. In it considerable secondary material has been summarized, while additional data has been drawn from reminiscences and memoirs and government publications. Not all available secondary material has been used, however, for the bibliography does not list recent books on Chief Joseph by Francis Haines and Chester A. Fee. The book contains many excellent illustrations from drawings by Frederic Remington, Charles Schreyvogel and others. An index accompanies the book, which in format and typography is a credit to the publisher.

The National Archives


John G. Johnson was one of the outstanding Philadelphia lawyers of the end of the last century and the beginning of this. He was also an art collector of discrimi-
nation. It is not surprising, therefore, that his biography should be written. It is only unfortunate that the facts of his life as collected by Mr. Winkelman should not make more interesting reading.

The author has evidently a great admiration for his subject, one that is shared by many people. He has done much research and has covered most adequately Johnson's career as a lawyer. To conform to the dictates of the new biography, which demands a sociological background, rather than a psychological interpretation, Mr. Winkelman has given the historical background of Johnson's life in staccato sentences covering a wide variety of subjects, which gives the impression of literary montage.

Since the biography is more an account of Johnson's career than of his personal life and personality, much space is devoted to discussion of his legal cases and, happily for the reader, these are enlivened by anecdotes. Nevertheless, it seems as if the material could have been condensed and better organized, and that the account of one or two of his most famous cases, such as the Sugar Trust Case could have been made more dramatic.

Since the Johnson collection of paintings is so well known and is of such value, it would have been interesting to have had a fuller account of the collection and of the acquisition of individual paintings. The anecdotes which are told whet one's appetite for more. Philadelphians who knew Johnson or have heard of him and lawyers who are interested in his career will undoubtedly enjoy this biography, which despite a certain prolixity and awkwardness of style, conveys a sympathetic portrait of John G. Johnson, lawyer and art collector.

New York City

Agnes Addison


It is a pity that the late Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker could not have lived to see the publication of so important a work as Notable Women of Pennsylvania. For he complained, not long before his death, that the Keystone State had never received due credit from American historians for its accomplishments. "One might well suppose," he said, "that the Revolution of the colonies was brought on and fought by New England, and that we had little to do with it."

Surely one is glad to welcome this book, which in great part owes its existence to the energy of Mrs. Edward W. Biddle and Miss Sarah Dickinson Lowrie, for the authors have shown us that we have had many more distinguished women in our commonwealth than we ever imagined. There are sketches, by different biographers, of some two hundred of them. They were of service to Pennsylvania in various ways and channels. Of course some of these have been prominent principally because of the positions they occupied as the wives of men in public life, but most of them were known for their service to the community. The list is full of interest; not a few of the women mentioned are actual heroines, whose exploits give a colorful effect to the narratives. For example, it is a pleasure to renew acquaintance with Mrs.
Bingham, who entertained so delightfully in her husband’s home in Third Street, and to meet again Sally Wister, and Sarah Franklin Bache, as well as the poetic, not to say romantic, Elizabeth Graeme Fergusson, and handsome Rebecca Gratz, whose dark beauty is supposed to be depicted by Sir Walter Scott in “Ivanhoe.”

The volume has been brought up to date, although the living are not in its pages. However, some of the ladies were active in the present century, as, for instance, Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, who did so much to make music popular in Philadelphia, Sara Yorke Stevenson, Elizabeth Robins Pennell, who in collaboration with her husband wrote *Our Philadelphia*, Jessie Willcox Smith, and many more.

We are impressed by the vast amount of research work which has gone into the preparation of the volume. The Board of Judges, who had the difficult task of passing upon the names submitted for places among the “Notables,” were the late Governor Fisher, Dr. Hiram H. Shenk, Dr. F. A. Godcharles, Ernest Spofford, Dr. C. F. Hoban, Mrs. Samuel Semple, Edward Robins, Nicholas B. Wainwright, and Dr. Julian P. Boyd. This reviewer must state, to be perfectly honest, that he had little to do with the production of this book, but he was glad to keep up the courage of the patriotic Mrs. Biddle, when she would ask him if he thought it could ever be issued.

The book found a good publisher in the University of Pennsylvania Press, which is to be praised for its work in the way of printing, format, attractive binding and general appearance. *Notable Women of Pennsylvania* is dedicated to the memory of Elizabeth Price Martin, who had looked forward so eagerly to the launching of this valuable addition to Pennsylvania history.


Mr. Campbell has done a thorough and painstaking piece of work that long needed doing. It is the first time that an account of these “Old Towns and Districts of Philadelphia” has been brought together in so concise a manner. The names of many of the old towns which now together make up the city and county of Philadelphia are familiar to many Philadelphians. They include such districts as Southwark, Kensington, Moyamensing, Richmond, West Philadelphia, Germantown, Frankford, Manayunk, Bridesburg, Blockley, Roxborough, Bristol, Byberry, and many others. To the non-Philadelphian it will perhaps be a surprise to learn that there were twenty-eight minor political divisions of the county until 1854, when the consolidation act brought some order out of the chaos resulting from the extension of these districts, boroughs, and townships. For example, the matter of police and fire protection had become serious. There were indeed even more little villages than have been named, and Mr. Campbell has briefly and concisely described them geographically and historically. His pamphlet will be of the greatest value to historical students for whom it has done a great service. It is well illustrated with views of typical buildings and scenes from the various sections.
The old city proper constituted an east and west strip of land between the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers between Vine Street and Cedar or South Street. This now includes the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth wards. The city was not coincident with the county until the consolidation. The historical information included in Mr. Campbell's brief chapter about the various localities shows how replete Philadelphia was with important events and people, particularly during its early history, and how many enduring and useful institutions originated here. The pamphlet may be procured from the Secretary of the City History Society, David I. Moore, 5858 Willows Avenue, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia

HORACE MATHER LIPPINCOTT


This book, the second volume by Mr. Langdon, deals with the common, everyday things in American life, and thus is a typical product of the newer school of cultural historians who seek to tell the story of human existence by the record of the things which dominate human life. The crafts on the eastern rivers, the early roads and turnpikes, canals, covered bridges, roads and water highways to the West, retail trading, the early newspapers and their news, the downstairs life of the home, the upstairs life of the home, clothes, the mineral metals, agriculture, steam power in transportation, and an account of the centennial exposition in 1876 are discussed.

This is not an antique book, nor one of those gushing picture books which glut the market, seeking to inform collectors of the value of their broken-down furniture and of their cracked and chipped glass. This purports to be a serious cultural history of American life. The story of the discovery and marketing of "stone cole" in Pennsylvania is to the point. By no stretch of the imagination can coal be considered an object of the antique collector's acquisitiveness. Yet the author presents the story of coal and its adoption as the almost universal fuel for heating houses with as much detail as he does the story of household utensils.

Pennsylvanians will of course be interested in the account of the discovery, exploitation, and uses of coal in the Mauch Chunk region, and especially in the readable account of the switch-back railroad, as well as in the establishment of the iron industry in the state. New Englanders will be interested in the account of the establishment of the textile industry. Mid-westerners will find the stories of the roads and rivers used as highways to the West to their taste. However, the everyday things of especial interest to the West, like the tools and machines of the western frontier, are not described, although it must be admitted that the greater part of the winning of the West falls outside of the period covered by this volume. The seafaring states will look for accounts of their clipper ships in vain. But in spite of these minor defects, Mr. Langdon has written an instructive book that can serve as a partial corrective to those students who think that American history is confined to political and national events.

The volume is graced by about one hundred forty well-chosen illustrations pic-
turing the common things which were part of this hundred years of American life. Excellently printed, this book is a solid and substantial history of one phase of American life.

_Allentown_  

**John Joseph Stoudt**


Judged by its intention, this book stands high among those which attempt to bring some clarity and unity into the mass of information which has accumulated about the bookly men of America. It is a great boon to all book lovers to have one standard source to which they may turn not only to get on speaking terms with their precursors but also to find new justification, if that should ever be necessary, for their own greater or smaller efforts. There is much of this in Cannon's work. No great collector has been overlooked, no significant collection passed over in silence. It is well worth careful perusal by all book collectors and all students of the spread of bookish culture in these United States.

It is hard to hold up a book of such promise to unfavorable comment, but in all fairness to the subject this must be done. The work, notwithstanding its virtues, the greatest of which is the fact of its existence, fails to be a history of book collecting although that appears to have been the intention of the author. It is antiquarian, and not scholarly. The collectors are seen as individuals each concerned with his particular hobby and neither consciously nor unconsciously participating in a great sociological and educational trend. There is no attempt to group the collectors or their collections as to their sociological significance. In true antiquarian fashion, the scarcity and the price of the book is considered more important than its cultural value. We search in vain for an evaluation of these collections, for a judicious consideration of their respective places in the pattern of American life.

A work of this type suffers considerably, moreover, from the absence of a bibliography or even footnotes. Since sooner or later we are bound to have a scholarly study on this subject, the author of that work will have to start from the beginning. He will not feel justified in accepting the statements of Mr. Cannon no matter how correct they may be, simply because he will have no indication of their source. Thus we must look upon this book largely as an invitation for another one, a definitive study in the historical rather than in the antiquarian manner.

_Library of Congress_  

**Arthur B. Berthold**

_**William Henry Welch and the Heroic Age of American Medicine.** By Simon Flexner and James Thomas Flexner. (New York: The Viking Press, 1941. x, 539 p. $3.75.)_

This book begins with an account of the great national celebration of Dr. Welch's eightieth birthday, centering in the White House whence the congratulatory addresses of President Hoover and others with Welch's appreciative reply went forth over a national broadcast, and were transmitted to various scientific organizations meeting overseas in England and on the Continent and to meetings in his honor.
held in Tokio and Peiping. The international character of these meetings in honor of Dr. Welch is indicative of the nature and results of his life work. Welch began his professional career as a pathologist. At a time when the study of pathology was at a low ebb in the United States Welch was filled with enthusiasm for the work being done in Germany by Virchow, Colnheim and Koch. He, therefore, went over to Germany in 1876 and spent several years working in pathology and bacteriology. He had heard that a medical school was to be established at Johns Hopkins, in which stress was to be placed on the scientific laboratory side of medicine, and he thought that a position there would exactly fit his plans. Curiously enough, while he was working in Wagner's laboratory he encountered John Shaw Billings who had been chosen to organize the Johns Hopkins Medical School and had come to Germany to study the laboratories there. When Billings finally completed the organization of the new school, Welch was appointed professor of pathology. This is not the place to speak of the research work which was carried on by Welch and his associates in the laboratory. It soon placed Johns Hopkins in the front rank in scientific medicine with the result that, with the broadening avenues of scientific approach to the study of public health problems, Dr. Welch was soon engaged in activities of the widest importance. His positions were far too numerous for complete enumeration, but a few must be mentioned. At various times Welch was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Association of American Physicians and the American Medical Association, the National Academy of Sciences, the National Committee on Mental Hygiene and the National Tuberculosis Association. When the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research was established Welch became the first president of the Board of Scientific Directors and he was a member of the Board of Directors of the Carnegie Institution. In the huge public health programmes financed by these organizations Welch had a very great influence. This work, including the intensive studies of hookworm disease, Asiatic cholera, bubonic plague, etc., has had a vast influence in many parts of the world. It was due to Welch that the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation gave the Johns Hopkins Medical School $1,500,000 in 1913 to establish full-time professorships and it was his influence that secured an endowment of six million from the Rockefeller Foundation for a School of Hygiene and Public Health at Johns Hopkins. Later he secured the endowment of an Institute of the History of Medicine at the same institution.

During the first World War Dr. Welch served on many important boards and committees. No one was more intimately associated with Dr. Welch than Dr. Simon Flexner, nor better qualified to write his biography. The fact that Welch was universally known as "Popsy" is indicative of the affectionate regard in which he was held by his associates and students. A short, sturdy man, with twinkling blue eyes and a delightful smile, few men have been more universally loved and respected in their profession. While Dr. Flexner is evidently under his spell, this biography is eminently restrained. Like all human beings, Dr. Welch had his foibles. He was fond of good living, and enjoyed to the full the homage which he received on all sides, but he added so much to the enjoyment and happiness of others that he disarmed criticism. Like Dr. Richard Mead he lived in the broad sunshine of life.
Free Speech in the United States. By ZECHARIAH CHAFE, JR. (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1941. xiv, 634 p. $4.00.)

Freedom of speech is more important and necessary in wartime than in peacetime, says Professor Chafee in a timely discussion of free speech theories; of the utter disregard for freedom of speech during World War I; and of the effect of the Espionage Act on freedom of speech, both in World War I and its possible effect on World War II.

This book supersedes Chafee's Freedom of Speech, published in 1920. It reviews the World War cases under the Espionage Act and carries the discussion down through the Alien Registration Act of 1940. The appendix contains an illuminating and valuable list of statutes affecting speech in both federal and state law. Chafee analyzes the cases from 1917 to 1920 in detail, and it should be noted in passing that some of the convictions under the Espionage Act seem quite incredible today. He denounces quite vehemently the administration of the espionage and sedition laws during that period, apparently with the hope of preventing a recurrence of such practices.

As Mr. Chafee points out, in wartime in the case of unpopular sentiments or persons, we are more especially called on to maintain the principles of free discussion, as in no other case will any effort to maintain them be needed. It is the unpopular sentiment that is curbed—the sentiment which the majority feel should not be uttered—which sometimes has most need of being heard, always provided it is not actually defamatory or treasonable.

Mr. Chafee shows the vital need for free discussion today quite clearly. "The task of today," he says, "is to produce airplanes, guns and battleships. The task of tomorrow is to throw out the half-crazed ruler who threatens to destroy the civilization painfully built up since Marathon. The task of the day after tomorrow is to rebuild that civilization far more solidly than in 1919." It is this last which most requires free discussion. Gigantic problems will develop which will remain unsolved unless there is a steady atmosphere of temperate and enlightened discussion in order to shape the terms of a lasting peace without which victory will be only a little better than defeat.

Whatever one's ideas may be, reading this book should help to instill a true "liberalism" in the reader. As Professor Chafee says: "Let us not in our anxiety to protect ourselves from foreign tyrants imitate some of their worst acts, and sacrifice in the process of national defense the very liberties which we are defending."

University of Pennsylvania

MELVIN J. WELLES

North America, Wheel of the Future. By HAWTHORNE DANIEL. (New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1942. 300 p. $2.75.)

The author of this book re-states Sir Walter Raleigh's dictum of the Age of Elizabeth, that "he who rules the seas rules the commerce of the world, and he who rules the commerce of the world, rules the world." Sir Walter, of course, viewed Great Britain as the coming center of commerce, whereas Mr. Daniel moves the center of trade to North America. From this hub he extends American influence by
means of the Atlantic over Europe, two thirds of Africa and, by means of the Pacific Ocean, over the remainder of Eurasia and Africa and, of course, Australia. The Indian Ocean is regarded as an arm of the Pacific. South America inevitably is covered by this two-ocean front.

As is to be expected, factual and historic opposition to such an adventurous thesis is minimized. For example, Russia, extending across Eurasia with its land mass of nine million square miles, its one hundred and eighty million people with an increase of three and one-half million per year, while not deprived of world significance, is not recognized as a major force in world affairs (pp. 248-249). Moreover, it is, perhaps, inevitable, in a thesis of this kind, that the proponent must slight the historic traditions of peoples. To regard peoples merely as incorporated joint stock companies is dangerous and the writer who does so runs the risk of invalidating all his prophecies because powerful factors in each prophecy are left out.

The reviewer will take the case of Canada for further illustration. Mr. Daniel knows this land well and speaks enthusiastically of a future population of forty-eight millions, about equal to that of Great Britain and Ireland at the present time. He envisions this new country as the future center of the British Empire. Agriculture will continue to develop, industry will grow, mining will support industrialization and agriculture. With this general thesis of Canadian growth there can be no quarrel. A French Canadian, however, will find a view of himself which is very like that presented in Lord Durham's report more than a hundred years ago. Mr. Daniel, like Lord Durham, finds the habitant today "deep-rooted in the soil" (p. 197). He says of the French Canadian, "these have not been the people who have made Canada great" (p. 198), disregarding in this instance the fact that agriculture is one of the foundations of a modern state, and that these people, one hundred and fifty years before their conquest by Britain, were mastering the Canadian wilderness. Of the two great prime ministers of Canada one, Sir Wilfred Laurier, came from this stock. Under Laurier's ministry, which was supported by the French Canadians, the Canadian West was largely built. In addition Laurier fathered a reciprocity treaty with the United States which the Conservative Party in Canada rejected on narrow nationalistic grounds.

Mr. Daniel's discussion of the future of the British Isles as an increasingly minor factor in world affairs shows this same lack of understanding of the tenacity of an established society. Other points, such as the evaluation of the wealth of a country on the basis of its foreign trade, as in Australia, where raw materials are exported and manufactured goods are imported, gives a false picture of wealth, and does not account accurately for the wealth of a relatively self-sufficient country whose business is largely internal.

Among the many current books of prophecy, this handy volume in the field of American geopolitics is valuable in that it forces each reader to write his own book as he reads.

University of California, Los Angeles

Frank J. Klingberg