

## BOOK REVIEWS

*The British Empire before the American Revolution: Volumes IV and V, Zones of International Friction; volume VI, The Great War for the Empire.* By LAWRENCE HENRY GIPSON. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1939, xiii, 312, xlv p; 1943, xlviii, 352, lix p; 1946, xxxvii, 421, xxxviii p. \$17.50.)

The first three volumes of this work of Professor Gipson, published ten years ago, were reviewed in the *MAGAZINE* in the issue of January, 1937. The second three, now to be reviewed, have appeared at intervals; volume four in 1939, volume five in 1943, and volume six in 1946. The earlier volumes were published by the Caxton Printers, Ltd., of Caldwell, Idaho; with the fourth volume publication was undertaken by Alfred A. Knopf of New York.

As was pointed out in the earlier review, Dr. Gipson in his first three volumes presented a descriptive, static account of the several regions which, by the middle of the eighteenth century, had come to constitute the British Empire. The fourth and fifth volumes are coupled, in Dr. Gipson's nomenclature, with the subtitle, "Zones of International Friction."

The first of these two, the fourth in the series, has nine chapters, representing somewhat more than 300 pages. Dr. Gipson has here discussed in general the "dynamic" problem of expansion in the British Empire in the middle of the eighteenth century; then has dealt in detail with the Florida frontier, the Indian relations of Georgia and South Carolina, the Indian tribes of the South and Southwest, the French in the lower Mississippi Basin and in the Illinois country; and the clash of the English, the French and the Indians on the Ohio. The last of these topics is enlarged in the three concluding chapters, where one reads of the development of the Ohio Company, organized in Virginia; the rivalry between Pennsylvanians and Virginians for trade and land; and the failure of the British in the Ohio region in 1754.

The succeeding volume, the fifth of the series, runs to 352 pages. There are eleven chapters, the first of which are concerned with the French in Canada, the wars between the French and English through the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, and the Albany Plan of Union. Two chapters take up Nova Scotia, the St. Lawrence region, and the so-called "neutral" islands of Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Tobago in the Caribbean. The story then leaps to India, to which two chapters are given. The volume closes with a retrospective summarization. While an enormous geographical space is covered in these two volumes, time, in contrast, marches on through their pages with leisurely gait; for at the close the narrative has brought us only to the year 1754. Benjamin Franklin has finished his Plan of Union,

and George Washington has surrendered at Fort Necessity. Lord Loudoun, Abercrombie, and William Pitt have not yet made any important entry. We are still in the days of George II, Clive, Dupleix, Sir William Johnson, de la Galissonnière and Peter Kalm.

The title of the sixth volume is "The Great War for the Empire"; but the volume extends only through the first three years of the war,—the years before the actual beginning of hostilities in Europe. There are 426 pages, divided into fourteen chapters. In the preface, Dr. Gipson discourses interestingly upon the names given to this war, and particularly to the European part of it. The English historians who first narrated its events were content to refer to it as "The Late War." A German writer, J. G. Tielke, in a work written twenty years afterward, called it "The War of 1754," but later named it "The Seven Years' War." Dr. Gipson offers the name "The Great War for the Empire," as one that covers the whole period.

After this introductory chapter, Dr. Gipson begins the connected narrative of the events on the Ohio, taking up the story at the point where he dropped it at the end of Chapter IX in Volume IV. Affairs on the Ohio are discussed in two chapters which bring the story through Braddock's defeat. Then, after a chapter on British maritime policy and the efforts of the French to carry reinforcements to Canada, the narrative turns to the campaigns in the New York-Great Lakes region and to the administration of the chief command by Governor Shirley of Massachusetts.

The realities of the situation in Nova Scotia and the removal of the Acadians are brought out in extended detail in three chapters, with the less familiar part in the matter played by Thomas Pichon, traitor to the French.

Thus far the author has traced the outbreak of hostilities in the remote "zones of international friction" and has proceeded through the disasters which marked the first two years of fighting in America. In contrast with this, in the last three chapters of this sixth volume Dr. Gipson brings us back to Europe, as he had done towards the end of the fifth volume when he discussed the making of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Again we are presented with the diplomacy of Europe, and, in particular, with the position of England under George II in that diplomacy: the breakdown of the "system" which England and Hanover under George II had built up; the great shift in the alliances, by which France and Austria were drawn together against Frederick the Great; and, after the successful French attack upon Minorca, the declaration of war against France made by England in May, 1756, and the French declaration in June of the same year.

No one can fail to appreciate the skill with which Dr. Gipson has encyclopedized events in Britain's far-flung possessions in both worlds. Nevertheless it still remains true that the heart of his story is found in the Pennsylvania-Maryland-Virginia frontier. In an earlier work, a biography of Lewis Evans, Dr. Gipson demonstrated his knowledge of the geography and map making of this area. It is no wonder that he is led to write with meticulous detail concerning this region. He has firmly grasped the importance of the

proprietary possessions with fixed boundaries,—the proprietary province of Pennsylvania, the proprietary province of Maryland, and the limited domain of the Fairfaxes in northern Virginia. He has observed the influence of speculation in lands on the part of the old ruling element in these colonies, the jealousies and quarrels among the land speculators themselves. He has noted the conflicting interest of the western settler and the Indian trader. He has brought into appropriate prominence the figure of Thomas Lee of Stratford, and has not failed to understand the importance of men of less degree such as Croghan, Trent, Cresap and Gist. George Washington is brought into the scene with due restraint and with resistance to the temptation to become biographical. Dr. Gipson notes with entire correctness that the real appeal to force was made by the French when they dispossessed William Trent of the trading house he was holding for the Ohio Company.

If there is any part of the Empire's history which has received less than sufficient discussion, it is perhaps that which has to do with relations with Spain and the Spanish possessions. Certainly by comparison the participation of Virginia and other colonies in the so-called War of Jenkins' Ear and the expedition under Admiral Vernon are topics of as much importance as many of those which are handled with much detail. In the preface to volume V, the author noted this omission and indicated treatment of this topic at a later time.

The format is slightly altered; the pages of these later volumes are larger and the type of the text a little smaller, so that the more than one thousand pages must contain many more words than were included in the first volumes. Happily the type of the indexes,—which average forty-seven pages to the volume,—has been enlarged. Reproductions of "maps and plans" constitute the only illustrations, of which there are in these volumes fifty-eight.

Dr. Gipson is to be congratulated upon the turning of another mark in his race. All serious students of American history will wish him equal success on the next leg.

*Chevy Chase, Maryland*

ST. GEORGE L. SIOUSSAT

*The Common Sense Theology of Bishop White.* By SYDNEY A. TEMPLE, Jr.  
(New York: King's Crown Press, 1946. x, 170 p. \$2.50.)

Dr. Temple has succeeded in bringing to light a little-recognized quality of one of the American Church's most famous bishops. Everyone has venerated the first bishop to be consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury for the American Church, the first of the three bishops through whom apostolic succession was secured. We have venerated Bishop White for the statesmanlike qualities of the man in the trying days following the Revolutionary War. We have venerated him for the length of his episcopacy, just a few months short of half a century. But his contribution to the theology

of the Church has largely gone unrecognized. Dr. Temple, in his book, makes up for that lack.

That the Church should be slow to recognize Bishop White's contribution to theology is no surprise, partially because it was never systematized but only used to solve each problem of the Church as it arose. Too, Bishop White's own style of writing is that of a scholar and philosopher, with almost every sentence so burdened with qualifying clauses that clarity is sacrificed to exactness; it could hardly be expected to become popular. His essays are not easy reading. Fortunately, Dr. Temple presents the theology much more directly and simply and has added to the book some of the best and most important of Bishop White's essays and addresses. Probably few laity, but a good many clergy, will have read portions of Bishop White's *The Case of the Episcopal Church in the United States Considered*, but I doubt if many will have read his excellent address before the trustees, faculty, and students of The General Theological Seminary at their first commencement in July, 1823, with the title, *The Source of Knowledge*, or the short and profound essay, *Sacrifice, Altar, Priest*.

The common-sense theology of this great ecclesiastic has particular value in our own day when we, like him, must rethink the doctrine of the Church. Our reason (approaches to unity) may be different from his (the securing of succession), but our need is the same. Bishop White would cast his vote with neither the separatists of Boston, who asked Episcopal ordination for clergy converted to Unitarianism, nor with the extremists of Connecticut, who sent Bishop Seabury to England to receive the succession, before he was considered to have the authority of the Church behind him. Bishop White, as his biographer said, "was neither a mere moderator between two positions, nor a diplomat extraordinary who clutched at the easiest solution. When others were arguing the value or necessity of Episcopacy, he struck at the root of things, the doctrine of the Church, the source of final power, from which even Episcopacy must receive its authority. As Laud had held, the power does not flow into the Church through the Pope, nor through any succession of men, but from Christ into the whole body. White came to show and to carry forward the dynamic Anglican position and to lead those who had gone astray, to the right or to the left, back to the high road of a full understanding of the Church Catholic."

The greatness of the Bishop is well summed up in the conclusion of the book:

By his education White was put into position to become truly American in his leadership of this branch of the Church Catholic. He was a pioneer in the encouragement he gave to the Bible Critic, and a prophet of the direction that Bible Study should take in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The Episcopal Church in America based her form of organization on his doctrine of the broad foundation of catholicity and continues to this day in that mold. His teaching on the State of Man is a position to which the modern church is approaching and his theory of Sacramental efficacy has strength for the men of our century. Finally we who are follow-

ing the most modern movements in Liturgical development will turn to him for guidance and leadership in a direction which we had thought to be so new.

Bishop White, who led the infant American Church for fifty years, is still out in front and his words are able to give theological leadership to the church of today and tomorrow.

*University of Pennsylvania*

J. CLEMENS KOLB

*Thomas Jefferson, American Tourist.* By EDWARD DUMBAULD. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1946. xvi, 266 p. \$3.00.)

Cervantes, in the third chapter of *Don Quixote*, said, "There is no book so bad, but something good may be found in it." For the student there is very little meat in this book; certainly nothing that cannot be found in Randall if one has had the patience to delve for it, or better yet in Jefferson's own letters. However, the author has assembled together in convenient form Jefferson's peregrinations, and he seems to be sympathetic and understanding of Jefferson.

The second appendix, "Jefferson's Residence in Richmond," is the only real contribution to history. Although the author's conclusions are not positive and he admits further work should be done, he does give us more information than I have been able to find anywhere else regarding Jefferson's intermittent stay in Richmond as governor. Strangely enough, we know less about Jefferson's two-year term as governor of Virginia than of any other part of his life, probably because it was the most distasteful to him and also because he had no time to write personal letters. It will be recalled that the Virginia government was moved from Williamsburg to Richmond April 1, 1780, and from there on the author has given a reasonable story of Jefferson's negotiations with Thomas Turpin for a house. A careless mistake is to be found on page 30, all the harder to understand as it seems impossible for any student of the times to confuse the two Thorntons. Mr. Dumbauld says, "The state of his [Jefferson's] finances, however, compelled him to consider selling the site and at length it was leased to Dr. William Thornton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, an architect of the capitol in Washington." Matthew Thornton, the signer, who was born in 1714 and died in 1803, came from New Hampshire. Dr. William Thornton (1759-1828), a native of the Virgin Islands, was the one meant. Thornton will be remembered, not only as an architect, but as one of the witnesses of the whipping the French Minister Turreau gave his wife.

On page 64, the author speaks of Gouverneur Morris as a "wealthy Pennsylvanian," and on the next page, mentions "the aristocratic Philadelphian's political sentiments." Technically, Morris might have been called both a Philadelphian and a Pennsylvanian at this time, as he had become a citizen of Pennsylvania. But this seems to me very much like calling Franklin Delano Roosevelt a Washingtonian because it looked as if he was going to live in Washington the rest of his life, as he did. I am

perfectly sure that Gouverneur Morris would never have called himself anything but a New Yorker, and, inasmuch as he owned one of the largest estates in New York (Morrisania) and moved back there just as soon as he could after the British evacuated the city, I think it is fair to assume that he took out citizenship papers only so that he could be elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Pennsylvania. The unfair accusation that he had loyalist leanings had caused his repudiation in 1779 by the electorate of New York.

The author also seems to think it strange that Jefferson spent only a year in traveling, but this seems to me a long time for a man who was as busy as Jefferson, especially when it is considered that Washington and Hamilton were never out of the country after they reached maturity. Except for a few Southerners who had been educated in England or Edinburgh, it was most unusual, unless diplomacy or business took them away, for colonists to want to undergo the hazards of an ocean voyage.

The author brings out very well Jefferson's desire for knowledge. There is nothing that has ever been written about Thomas Jefferson that is not worth while and, if this little book should in any way stimulate the desire to know more about him, it will not have been written in vain. It is always particularly pleasant to hear of great men who can enjoy the simple things and get the same reactions that we lesser mortals do. *Thomas Jefferson, the American Tourist* emphasizes this aspect of our third president.

*Philadelphia*

FREDERIC R. KIRKLAND

*The Story of Shiloh.* By OTTO EISENSCHIML. (Chicago: The Civil War Round Table, 1946. 90 pages. Illustrations. Paper bound, \$1.50.)

This is Otto Eisenschiml's story of why he likes Shiloh. He is primarily interested in Shiloh because his father, who quit Franz Josef's Vienna and came to America before Sumter, was wounded there. Eisenschiml père returned to Vienna after the war, and the son was born in the Hapsburg empire and came to America after an Austrian schooling, to become in due course a noted and highly successful manufacturing chemist. But he never forgot his father's talks about Shiloh, and these opened the door to an interest which has made Civil War research and writing a fascinating side line for him.

Indeed, it is art more than side line, and he does gymnastics with the ifs of history in a zestful fashion exceeded only by the way he summons the ghosts of great generals' battle errors, and exposes the evasions, omissions and outright lies with which their official reports and later memoirs often tried to cover the blunders. In this attractive, slender volume he does these very things for the bayous and brushy knolls from Crump's Landing to the Sunken Road and Shiloh Church, and the fights and reports thereat and thereon.

In 1925, when the author first visited the Shiloh National Military Park, he looked at the map hanging in the Administration Building, and remarked loudly that it made the Tennessee River, the expected prize of the battle, run from west to east instead of south to north at Pittsburg Landing. Upon that, a soft-spoken gentleman, DeLong Rice, the superintendent of the Park, took him to an office and proceeded to apologize for the map blunder. He too had seen it when first he came there eleven years earlier, but after a time became immune to the irk, and did nothing about it.

The poetic Rice then took the Civil-War-hungry chemist all over the field of battle. They saw where Albert Sidney Johnston fell; where Grant wrote Buell in a panic, though later he neglected to mention the latter's aid; where Brigadier General Benjamin M. Prentiss, in Eisenschiml's opinion the real hero of Shiloh, put up the sunken-road fight that upset the whole Confederate timetable, thus giving Grant the time to let nature and luck help him out of his altogether unintended, unplanned and worst fought battle.

Critics of Lee may debate between the Seven Days' Battles around Richmond and the Gettysburg Campaign for Marse Robert's nadir in generalship; but there is no such choice in respect to General Grant. Not even Cold Harbor was half so bad as Shiloh; indeed, Sherman was quite as inglorious there as Grant, which is almost the only time this can be said. Of one thing, however, the author acquits the General—of the charge of having been drunk when he should have been ordering the line of battle and bringing up reinforcements to the right place. Buell despised Grant, but neither his official report nor his postwar criticism of Grant's Shiloh campaign in the *Century* series dropped any hint of bottle blindness during the battle. It was just overconfidence on the part of the hero of Fort Donelson's capture.

The battle itself, while miserably organized on both sides, was fought with fierce bravery mixed with panic. The author thinks that it had no epochal effect on the struggle west of the mountains—that had Grant been driven down the Tennessee River, Buell could have kept the Confederates in check, and the eventual outcome of the war would not have been changed, though perhaps delayed a few weeks.

But he does think that Grant would have been washed out as a general if the defeat had been total. This causes Eisenschiml to speculate on the trains of if's this might have set in motion: Grant would never have been retained in command of the armies in the West; would never have been under the Appomattox apple tree where he is falsely said to have refused Lee's sword; would never have been president in the eight worst years of reconstruction. If another outcome at Shiloh would have so changed events, Grant's victory at Shiloh might in the long run have harmed North and South alike.

I must not omit the author's affectionate description of Mrs. Augusta Evans Inge, the dear old lady who in her springtime had made the shroud for General Johnston's body, and told Otto Eisenschiml all about it as she

lay at death's door; or fail to mention the other notes and comments he has made about what Shiloh had been, its custodians and monuments, and the bones of its immortalized drummer boy who did not know how to beat a retreat.

To Eisenschiml, the story of Shiloh through the years is not only the battle, but the men and women who kept the battlefield; it is the legends and old lace that he caresses and cherishes with his whimsical, heartwarming style.

*Buffalo, New York*

GEORGE FORT MILTON

*A Volunteer's Adventures: A Union Captain's Record of the Civil War.* By JOHN WILLIAM DE FOREST. Edited by JAMES H. CROUSHORE. Introduction by STANLEY T. WILLIAMS. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1946. xviii, 238 p. \$3.00.)

I wish to congratulate James H. Croushore, the editor, on his excellent workmanship, Stanley T. Williams on his interesting and scholarly introduction, and the Yale University Press on making this study available. I wish also that Captain John William De Forest were alive so that I could commend him for observing so shrewdly and recording so vividly his experiences in the War between the States. Every experience of the author is made realistic: the drudgery and weariness of training men for battle, the pain that men endured in their long and exhausting marches in the tropical heat of Louisiana, the fears of officers and men under fire, and the suffering and agony of the wounded and dying. The descriptions of the various battles are so realistic that the reader unconsciously, figuratively speaking, moves forward and retreats with the soldiers. The exhausted and defeated soldier, however, seldom ran but nearly always walked. De Forest contends that "the terror of battle is not an abiding impression, but comes and goes like throbs of pain." He admitted his own fear in battle and that his personal responsibility as an officer prevented him from running first. "As to being slaughtered and driven back and scared to death, you cannot make it pleasant under any circumstances" [p. 112]. "One man was borne past us with both his feet shot off about midway, and the bare spikes of bones protruding white and sharp from the bloody flesh" [p. 109].

Nowhere, perhaps, is there a more vivid description of the damaging effects of intensive training for battle, followed by a long period of inaction with no hope of early combat duty, than that recorded in *A Volunteer's Adventures*. De Forest believed that men trained to fight are eager to try their skill in battle. If they are denied too long the privilege of fighting, their morale is gradually, if not swiftly, undermined. De Forest wrote with feeling on this subject because except for a few minor skirmishes, he and his men were kept waiting in the rear while the navy and the favored regular troops opened up the Mississippi to the use of the federal government.



It was at Port Hudson in 1863 that Captain De Forest and the 12th Connecticut participated in their first major battle of the war. General Banks ordered that the fort be taken by storm, but the effort failed with considerable loss of life. The commanding officer then decided to take it by siege which proved eventually to be successful. De Forest, in these carefully chosen words, described the siege and its effect upon the Union soldiers:

Now came forty days and nights in the wilderness of death. Before we left that diminutive gully fifty or sixty men of the regiment had stained it with their blood, and several of the trees, which filled it with shade, had been cut asunder by cannon shot, while others were dying under the scars of innumerable bullets. The nuisance of trench duty does not consist in the overwhelming amount of danger at any particular moment, but in the fact that danger is perpetually present. The spring is always bent; the nerves never had a chance to recuperate; the elasticity of courage is slowly worn out. Every morning I was awakened by the popping of rifles and the whistling of balls; hardly a day passed that I did not hear the loud exclamations of the wounded, or see corpses borne to the rear; and the gamut of my good-night lullaby varied all the way from Minié rifles to sixty-eight pounders [p. 116].

Despite the long siege Port Hudson did not surrender until after the fall of Vicksburg. It was then, however, no longer of any strategical value to the Confederacy.

In 1864 De Forest was transferred to the East. The military campaigns in Virginia are carefully and interestingly presented. The reader now really experiences in his mind the bloody fighting of the war. He also appreciates as never before the ride of Sheridan from Winchester to rally the Union troops at Cedar Creek.

Four chapters of this book are devoted to camp life in Louisiana, one chapter to forced marches in the Southwest, and the remaining nine chapters are devoted largely to the siege of Port Hudson and to military campaigns in Virginia. This is an important work, which the reviewer recommends to the scholar and to the general public.

*Lehigh University*

GEORGE D. HARMON

*Mr. Lincoln's Camera Man: Mathew B. Brady.* By ROY MEREDITH. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1946. xvi, 368 p. Illustrations, bibliography. \$7.50.)

This collection of photographs made by Mathew Brady in the days when the art of photography was young includes likenesses of President Lincoln and of other famous public men who were prominent in the twenty-year period from 1850 to 1870. Portraits of Henry Clay, nearing the end of a long and prominent career as statesman and politician, and of Andrew Carnegie on the threshold of a career that was to make him world-famous as an iron-master and financier mark the beginning and the end of the period. In between are the war pictures, 130 of them, which Brady himself selected and

edited for lectures he was unable to make. On these war pictures his fame is securely based.

Here are not only a number of familiar Lincoln pictures, one of which adorns the current five-dollar bill, but also Andrew Jackson just before he died; the familiar old Audubon; the dashing Custer; pudgy Mrs. Lincoln; several Grant and Lee portraits; one of Washington Irving which so displeased the subject that he refused to sit for another; Poe, who never came back to get his portrait; Jenny Lind; the Prince of Wales, subsequently Edward VII, in 1860; Chief Justice Roger B. Taney and others whose names and faces were well known. In addition there are: a singularly expressive Walt Whitman; Red Cloud, the Sioux chief; Thomas Nast, the cartoonist; P. T. Barnum; William Belknap, Grant's Secretary of War; Phil Sheridan, Jefferson Davis, and others.

Brady began his career in photography before he was twenty-one when, after a five-year apprenticeship in daguerreotyping under S.F.B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, who was also an accomplished painter and illustrator, he set up his own gallery in New York City. The great to whom he catered and the near great sat for him. In fact he specialized in celebrities and charged accordingly. Before long he had opened a branch in Washington.

When "wet plate" photography replaced the daguerreotype Brady was one of the first to master the new technique. When the Civil War came he devoted his full time to recording it to the detriment of his regular business. In the publication under review are shown scenes of war in all its variety, portraits of the leaders and of others less well known, many with beards and ill-fitting uniforms. Here are Grant, in several well-known and not so well-known poses, Sheridan, Sherman, Thomas and others.

For his Civil War work, Brady hired twenty photographers who worked under his instructions or under his immediate direction. His heavy, bulky camera and darkroom equipment were installed on animal drawn carts. Though he could not take action pictures, his pictorial records are superb, the best we have of the period. Brady himself covered most of the battles of the Army of the Potomac, many pictures being taken under fire.

After the war, debts, competition, failing eyesight and neglect saddened Brady's life. Though he died in poverty, his work lives, rescued from obscurity by an aroused public interest.

As a biography, the editor's work leaves much to be desired; the pictures are Brady's monument. The book is not too well organized or edited. Some at least of the pictures captioned as "published for the first time" have certainly previously been printed. No attempt is made to compare the illustrations in this book, especially as to previous publication, with those that appeared in the ten-volume *Pictorial History of the Civil War*, first published in 1911. The bibliography is poorly done and of little help. A consolidated index would be very useful in getting at the contents of the book. The printing and reproductions are good. Typographical errors in the

first printing have been largely corrected in this second printing. In spite of its editorial shortcomings, however, this book constitutes a valuable addition to the history of the War between the States.

*Locust Valley, N. Y.*

THOMAS ROBSON HAY

*William Sylvis, Pioneer of American Labor.* By JONATHAN GROSSMAN. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1945. Columbia University Studies in History, Economic and Public Law, number 516. 302 p. \$3.50.)

The subtitle of this book, *A Study of the Labor Movement During the Period of the Civil War*, is more descriptive of its contents than the actual title, though admittedly less arresting. Nevertheless, the author, while lacking details about Sylvis' personal life, has managed to create a convincing picture of a labor leader at once idealistic and practical; indefatigable in pursuing his aims, though burdened with ill-health; religious and kindly, yet a good hater with a tongue ready to lash out against those he considered obstacles in his way. Mr. Grossman has drawn much of his material from primary sources, chiefly the records of the Iron Molders' International Union, *Fincher's Trades Review*, and newspapers. A sketch of Sylvis' life by a brother is the main source of information about the labor leader's background and personal life, a life so brief and so lacking in significance that as an individual Sylvis hardly merits a biography in the author's opinion. It is his connection with the American labor movement in a critical period, and his definite contributions to that movement, which make him worthy of this study.

William Sylvis died in 1869 at the age of forty, after giving somewhat more than ten very active years to the cause for which he labored, the improvement of the conditions of the workingman. He was instrumental in forming the Iron Molders' International Union, having become affiliated with that union through the Philadelphia local. His contribution lay in the introduction of new organizational methods as president of the national union; in building up the union through his own personal efforts, carried out by making a series of tours through the East and the Middle West, often at the expense of his health; in his insistence on "legal" strikes and arbitral methods; in his constructive trade-union statesmanship from 1859 to 1867. Later he was a moving spirit in the short-lived National Labor Union, serving also as its president; his death in the midst of preparations for the convention scheduled for August, 1869, was a devastating blow to the infant organization.

Sylvis was interested in various ways of bettering the situation of labor other than labor unions, local or national. He fostered the establishment and development of co-operative movements, especially foundries, turning to them as an alternative when his labor union suffered defeat in the years

immediately following the Civil War. The failure of co-operatives was a crushing disappointment to him, yet it did not deter him from further efforts on behalf of his fellow men. Mr. Grossman has fully explored all the facets of Sylvis' many-sided efforts and interests, including his attitude toward women's rights and toward the Negro, and his later efforts to use political action to gain his ends.

The chapters of the book dealing with the co-operative movement and with Sylvis' efforts at political action, as exemplified through the National Labor Union, constitute the most interesting portion of the study. The subject is well handled, with greater coherence and clarity than earlier chapters, and is accordingly more convincing. The earlier portions of the book occasionally give the impression that the Iron Molders alone were working for the cause of labor. Greater clarity would have been gained, in the opinion of this reviewer, by describing the activities of the union and of employers' associations together and showing their interrelated development, rather than devoting several chapters to the employers after having carried through the complete story of union activities. A minor point is the quality of the proofreading, which permitted an inexcusable number of errors to slip through. On the whole, the author has made an excellent contribution to the literature dealing with the labor union movement: the book shows his familiarity with his subject, his wide use of sources, and his understanding of the problems of the period.

*The Haynes Foundation*

GRACE E. HEILMAN

*The Lost Americans.* By FRANK C. HIBBEN. (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1946. xii, 196 p. \$2.50.)

This book is a popular account of the archaeologists' search for evidences of early man in the New World, a search whose modern phase began with the discoveries at Folsom, New Mexico in 1926, and which has continued down to the present. It has resulted in the identification of at least three cultural horizons of sufficiently early date to have been associated with the giant mammalian fauna of the terminal Ice Age. Thus man, originally thought to have entered North America on the neolithic level and associated with a completely modern fauna, has now been established as present here in the last phases of the declining Wisconsin ice sheet. This, in years, means anywhere around ten to fifteen thousand years ago—a time roughly comparable to the late upper paleolithic horizons of Europe. These early Americans seem to have had, also, a cultural status somewhat similar to the Europeans of that day.

Dr. Hibben's little volume is by no means intended as a profound discussion of the subject. It is in every sense of the word "popular." It has the smooth enameled finish of a good magazine article, and it is brisk with anecdote and the field adventures of scientists. It is, in short, zestful but

not profound reading. Moreover, it contains erroneous statements arising, apparently, out of the author's eagerness to intrigue and startle his readers, to be that type of scientist who has a ready answer for every problem. In referring to the life habits of *Castoroides ohioensis*, the giant beaver of the Pleistocene, Hibben makes assertions which no reputable paleontologist could possibly substantiate. He breezes through the difficult taxonomy of the American bisons by means of the old fable that a paleontologist can recreate a whole animal from a single bone. He is impressed by the fact that "Only recently archaeologists and geologists working together have determined that the formation of large masses of ice is not dependent on cold alone." Just why Dr. Hibben feels it necessary to include archaeologists among the gentlemen making this profound discovery I do not know.

During the early nineteenth century, the doctrine of catastrophism as an explanation of geological and faunal events held a wide vogue among scholars. For a while it did ample service as a compromise between the literal interpreters of the Bible and the just-beginning sciences of geology and paleontology. As a lively and exciting version of earthly affairs of a more innate appeal than the pedestrian but reliable uniformitarian point of view, doctrines involving spectacular faunal extermination by "unknown powers" still have considerable appeal. Dr. Hibben, in spite of occasional qualifications, is addicted to such ideas of faunal destruction in the terminal Pleistocene—ideas of a romantic but not very demonstrable character.

Briefly stated, *The Lost Americans* may be termed good after-dinner reading, reasonably accurate in generality, untrustworthy in some particulars, over-simplified in others, and possessing both the virtues and the vices which we have come to associate with the science articles of the better popular press. It is not recommended, save as light reading, to the serious historian. Unfortunately, however, it does constitute the only easily accessible book on the subject at the moment. The detailed studies are still confined to the scientific journals.

*Oberlin College*

LOREN C. EISELEY

*Iron Out of Calvary. An Interpretative History of the Second World War.* By WALTER PHELPS HALL. (New York and London: D. Appleton-Century Co., 1946. Maps. xii, 390 p. \$3.00.)

As the subtitle shows, this book is not meant to be a chronicle of events. Years will probably pass before an adequate factual history of the war, or even of any single phase of it, can be written. Professor Hall has given just enough summary of the several conflicts, lesser or greater, which combined covered most of the earth's surface, to act as framework on which to build his interpretation.

His explanation of any meaning the war may have had is not too clear, and the attempt to explain it through the Kipling quotation from which

the title is taken does not help much. Yet uncertainty as to meaning is inevitable only a few months after a conclusion of hostilities which concluded nothing except the prostration of the most immediate threats to civilization. Remembering the assurance of 1918, and its aftermath, we would suspect anything else. But whatever he has done with the meaning, the author has very clearly outlined the causes. These he lists principally as economic maladjustments on a global scale, intensified world-wide nationalism, and the disintegration of faith in the liberal heritage of the nineteenth century.

Such a book is not the place to consider our tactical and strategic errors, though it would be for the good of our souls if their story were written. But the fundamental human errors which made the war possible, errors of leaders and errors of the led, of aggressors and of those who wanted to be left alone—the exposition of these is the author's principal achievement. Concentration of power involves loss of individual liberty. So then, if a small competitor is inevitably swallowed up by, say, General Electric or the Bell System, thus also the small artisan loses his identity in a union, and a small nation dances to the tune of its great neighbor. After nineteenth-century free trade had given way to monopolies, regardless of artificial attempts to restrain them, "the man with little capital saw the handwriting on the wall and ducked for cover, preferring safety and some profit to lone adventure and the risk of losing all." Little man, little nation, and a sacrifice of independence and principal for protection, in the gangster sense.

This, and related trends, Professor Hall has traced through the aggressors and also through those nations who finally overcame them. The value of his book is that it reminds us of these fundamental things, for we are too close to the war still not to see its details distorted. Campaigns, battles, liquidation of enemy leaders, the atomic bomb, all these are details. *Iron Out of Calvary* shows us, as clearly perhaps as can yet be done, what was behind them all.

*Ambler, Pennsylvania*

JOHN CADWALADER

*The Potters and Potteries of Chester County, Pennsylvania.* By ARTHUR E. JAMES (West Chester, Pa. Published under the Auspices of the Chester County Historical Society, 1945. 120 p. Illustrated. \$2.00.)

In its essential form, *Potters and Potteries* is a check list of potters and pottery locations in Chester County, which, between 1750 and the Civil War, produced a steady flow of earthenware and stoneware. Unlike *sgraffito*, the decorative work of ceramists in Pennsylvania German settlements, the Chester County output of pottery was mostly plain since it was marketed for domestic and personal utility. It ranged in category from pitchers and porringers to shaving cups and spittoons; Arthur E. James suggests that this lack of ornamentation stems from Quaker and Scotch Irish emphasis upon simplicity.

In his detailed study of life and labors surrounding the potter's kick wheel, Mr. James seemingly has combed his county for every thread of information and braided the findings into an interesting result. Drawing upon records in census reports, deed books, and tax lists, he has provided a mass of industrial data relating to the capitalization, operating costs, wages and prices of early pottery making and selling. He has compiled a mass of biographical material relating to the master potters and has used discernment in choosing illustrative matter which happily includes a comprehensive map showing the pottery locations. The book should be valuable to Chester County antiquarians and ceramic collectors, and especially useful to socioeconomists on the trail of nineteenth-century rural industries.

The potters of Chester County, rather than serving as footnotes to sectional manufacturing, belong to a larger scale of history. Many of them were Quakers and abolitionists who were active in the Underground Railroad movement. As he writes of these workmen, Mr. James reflects much of their own vigor and directness. His work, written in plain and durable prose, appropriately celebrates the saga of these potters with thorough and honest workmanship.

*Atwater Kent Museum*

M. J. McCOSKER

*To Dr. R., Essays Here Collected and Published in Honor of the Seventieth Birthday of Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, July 22, 1946.* Edited by PERCY E. LAWLER, JOHN FLEMING, and EDWIN WOLF, 2d. (Philadelphia: 1946. x, 302 p. Illustrations. Rosenbach bibliography included.)

To celebrate fittingly the seventieth birthday of the Corresponding Secretary of The Historical Society—who also happens to be America's greatest bookseller and one of America's most picturesque men of letters—a few of the friends and admirers of Dr. Rosenbach (of whom he has many) have put out in his honor a delightful volume of prose and verse, which is warranted to warm the hearts of bibliophiles and cognoscenti alike. A delightful volume indeed, and one in which a connoisseur may dip at random and be sure of pulling out a plum. For although it has been said by cynics that *Festschriften* are books to which scholars contribute liberally of their second-best, the standard of the contributions is as high as it is varied, far above the conventional diploma-work. There are, it is true, one or two obvious hand-me-downs, and an article or so which may be too technical for the human race, but the great majority of the thirty-one contributions are charming, interesting, and appropriate. It is additionally gratifying to see how well The Historical Society is represented: among the contributors are a former Librarian, a Vice-President, a member of the Council and several others who have long been members of The Society.

Dr. Rosenbach's interests are as varied and as numerous as the facets of a diamond, but perhaps we may be allowed to dogmatize by saying that

his four particular specialties are (a) early printed books, (b) early English literature, (c) Hebraica, and (d) Americana. Each one of these fields is well represented in *To Dr. Rosenbach*, but inasmuch as the last named is of the greatest interest to readers of THE MAGAZINE it may not be out of place to refer especially to the essays on that subject.

Thus Randolph Adams contributes *Hudibrastic Aspects of Some Editions of the Emancipation Proclamation*, a lightly written essay which touches on a forgotten side of Civil War Philadelphia. More epic in scope is Julian P. Boyd's *A Rare Broadside by Ethan Allen*. This broadside (unfortunately not illustrated, but known only from a unique copy in The Massachusetts Historical Society) was the fruit of the struggle between Connecticut and Pennsylvania after the Revolution over the territory in the Upper Susquehanna Valley; the whole episode is fully described and the broadside reprinted in an essay which must be of definitive value for the history of northeastern Pennsylvania. Clarence Brigham has a chatty and very readable paper on *Reminiscences of Some American Book Collectors*, which should bring home to all of us the invaluable part which private collectors have played in the formation of our institutional libraries, and must make us at The Society realize how much we owe to such men as Dreer, Gratz, and Gilpin. *America's First Stamp Catalogue*, by Joseph Carson, is an important contribution to the history of philately, of interest even to the non-stamp-collecting layman.

R. W. G. Vail writes on *Portraits of the Four Kings of Canada*, in a highly-documented essay useful to the historian of the American Indian, and Henry R. Wagner has an essay on *The House of Cromberger*, which deals with the infancy of printing in sixteenth century Mexico. Lawrence Wroth, who presides over the greatest collection of Americana in existence, tells us, in *Good Booksellers Make Good Libraries*, how the John Carter Brown Library acquired some of its choicest treasures.

So much for the Americana. It is probably not the place to itemize the other essays, but it is impossible to pass over in silence Sir Shane Leslie's *Henry Bradshaw, Prince of Bibliographers*, a study of the most mature scholarship—at the same time charming, witty, and urbane. It is perhaps not unfair to award this the palm in a volume replete with very worthwhile material. Notable also is *The Office Book, 1622-1642 of Sir Henry Herbert, Master of the Revels*, the last work of Joseph Quincy Adams, Librarian of the Folger Library and one of America's most beloved scholars, who passed away this autumn.

Messrs. Lawler, Wolf, and Fleming, who collaborated to produce the volume, deserve all praise for turning out a book at once handsome, readable, and important, as well as a worthy testimonial to a man who is indeed a distinguished ornament in the cultural life of our country.

*Devon, Pennsylvania*

BOIES PENROSE



*The History of the Hoffman Paper Mills.* By MAY A. SEITZ. (Baltimore: The Holliday Press, 1946. 63 p. \$2.00. Copies may be obtained from the author, 30 West Chesapeake Avenue, Towson 4, Maryland.)

The German-American element has long been prominent not only in American industry and technology generally but specifically in the paper industries. The early efforts of William Rittenhouse in establishing the first American paper mill at Germantown in 1690 were well sustained in Pennsylvania by such successors as Daniel Womelsdorf in Montgomery County, the Scheetz family in and about Germantown, and the Ephrata Cloisters farther west. In the nineteenth century the work of the Pagenstechers and Frederick Wurtzbach, of New England, in introducing wood pulp paper gives evidence of continuing leadership.

In Maryland, also, German-Americans were prominent in the industry. The Hoffman family, to whom Mrs. Seitz devotes her book, were of special interest in several respects. Although she is unable to supply absolute documentary citation as to the date when William Hoffman opened his first mill at Gunpowder Falls, Mrs. Seitz gives effective evidence to support her inference that it was the first in the state. The early and subsequent importance of the Hoffman Mills is amply evident from the story of continuing expansion and progressive improvement. In 1881 the four mills of William H. Hoffman constituted the largest paper-manufacturing unit in Maryland. Associated with the industry grew up a company town, dominated by the prestige and philanthropy of the Hoffman family and centered about their industrial enterprises. The whole was a socioeconomic unit typical of the middle nineteenth century in America. By inheritance and marriage the family maintained a leading position in the manufacture of paper for three generations; in times of prosperity they led in the establishment of other near-by local enterprises. About 1890 a series of catastrophes and the competition of the mills of New England brought about a collapse of the "Hoffman dynasty" and its mills.

From family papers, state archives, and local histories Mrs. Seitz has constructed a co-ordinated account of the rise of this local industry and the family connected with it, from small beginnings to increasing complexity, wealth, and influence. Although she is at times prone to accept statements of local historians without demanding more solid evidence, her book is well annotated and includes appendices of documents as well as a brief bibliography. It is of interest to the Marylander for its depiction of the rise and fall of a period of history in local terms; to the Pennsylvanian for its illustration of the close relationship between Maryland and the interior eastern counties; to the genealogist for its data on individual figures of the Hoffman family; and to the economic historian for its excerpts from account books—covering both the industry and the company town—and its relation of the progress and proliferation of the Hoffman enterprises. It is written, however, in the strictly narrative style of local history, with emphasis upon the individual figures of the family; factual minutiae impede the flow of the

narrative and obscure its wider ramifications. The inclusion of more economic data, perhaps at the expense of the detailed quotations of titles and wills, would have given the work a more general interest.

*Historical Society of Pennsylvania*

EUGENE E. DOLL

*Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland. Twenty-sixth Report.*  
(Baltimore, 1945. 56 p.)

The Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland may well congratulate itself upon having sustained a co-ordinated tradition of German-American studies at a time when such co-operative efforts have disappeared from many states where the German element was initially stronger and intrinsically of more importance. The present volume, which carries forward a series initiated in 1887, announces the hope of continuing publication on a triennial basis. It is dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Louise C. DuBrau, in recognition of funds for publication made available by her husband.

In view of the linguistic difficulties of research, there is always a danger that the history of non-English immigrant groups may not receive the proper attention within the larger framework of national history. The contributors to the present volume present essential data in a straightforward manner which encourages recognition of its wider significance. They are interested in promoting factual knowledge, not in glorifying an ethnic tradition. A wealth of material is presented ably and clearly, although the wider implications are not always indicated as explicitly as one might wish.

The bulk of the *Report* is devoted to the publication of five major articles. "Contributions of the German Element to the Growth of the University of Maryland," by Dieter Cunz, traces activities of the German element in higher education. Dr. Cunz's evidence of their especial importance in science—notably in the fields of medicine, pharmacy, and scientific agriculture—reinforces the growing recognition of the great importance of the German element in the development of American science generally. Also impressive were contributions to law and educational theory. The author further points out the development in Baltimore of a group of prominent German-American families, in the middle nineteenth century, who occupied leading positions in cultural as well as economic affairs.

The influence of these same families is evident in Augustus J. Prah's "History of the German Gymnastic Movement of Baltimore," which deals somewhat more directly with problems of Americanization and acculturation, as well as with the cultural importance of the *Turnvereine* themselves. The fundamental ideals of the physical and intellectual development of the individual in a democratic *milieu* are clearly stated and traced through periods of change, degeneration, and revival. The early participation of non-Germans in the movement and the leading position of the Turners in demanding the inclusion of adequate physical education in the public

schools both give evidence of the wider influence of the German clubs. Of special interest is the importance of the Baltimore group in the national *Turnerbund*, where it championed an antislavery stand in the late 1850's.

Paul G. Gleis's "German Catholic Missionaries in Maryland during the Eighteenth Century" and Charles R. Gellner's "Ecclesiastical History of the Catholic Germans in Maryland" effectively complement each other, although an explicit statement of the historical relationship between the two subjects would be helpful to the reader. The first article details the heroic labors of highly trained missionaries against the double menace of anti-Catholic sentiment in Maryland and the intellectual influence of the American enlightenment. It also deals with their influence in the establishment of Georgetown College and in the publication of the first Catholic Bible to appear in the United States. Of especial interest to Pennsylvanian readers is the close relationship between the Roman Catholic element in the two states. Outstanding in the relation of the ecclesiastical history are the numerous and successful educational and philanthropic enterprises of the German Catholics. These, as well as their ecclesiastical organization, were achieved mainly under the guidance of immigrant Redemptorist priests and Sisters of Notre Dame. The central importance of Baltimore in the spread of these two orders in the United States might have been more clearly indicated.

From the volume as a whole one draws an interesting picture of the relatively rapid, effective, and painless Americanization of the German element in Maryland. This is also the burden of the fifth article, E. F. Engelbert's "Martini Lutheran Church in Baltimore," which follows the solution of the "language problem" in a single congregation. The several articles also serve as an effective point of departure for future study. Four of them are supplied with bibliographical annotations or appendices unusual in articles of such brevity. Another excellent feature of the *Report* is a bibliography of articles and monographs which have appeared in the field since the last number. It also contains three letters of interest to the contemporary historian and five obituaries, of future as well as current concern.

*Historical Society of Pennsylvania*

EUGENE E. DOLL

*Junto Selections. Essays on the History of Pennsylvania.* (Washington: Pennsylvania Historical Junto, 1946. 64 p. \$0.75.)

In the four years and more of its existence, the Pennsylvania Historical Junto has presented at each of its monthly meetings a full-length paper on some phase of Pennsylvania history. Three of these essays are here offered: "History of Benjamin Franklin's Junto Club," by Milton Rubincam; "Life at Jefferson College in 1850," by Millicent Barton Rex; and "Initiation of James Buchanan as an American Diplomat: His Mission to Russia, 1832," by Thomas P. Martin.

There is no inherent connection among these articles. They are Pennsylvania history approached from three different aspects. The first is a bit of social and cultural history of early Philadelphia, before the Revolution; the second provides information on the status of education and college life at a Pennsylvania college in the 1850's, while the third, a short diplomatic sketch, sets forth the beginning of one phase of Buchanan's career. Each, however, is significant from the larger point of view which it represents—namely, social and cultural history, the history of education, and diplomatic history and biography. Each serves also to remind us that present-day problems, such as the culture of Philadelphia, collegiate life, and relations with Russia, have roots in the past.

The editor and executive committee, who had many able papers from which to choose, are to be commended on their selection of material for this publication.

D. D.