
This book presents a survey of the subject suggested by its title, encompassing a broad geographical horizon for a period of fifteen active years. Chapters are devoted to the giving of presents as an old Indian custom, to a comparison of the British and French systems, to the types and cost of presents, and to Sir William Johnson and the Iroquois alliance. Three more chapters describe the problems of 1748 through 1755, while the final chapter deals with the years 1756–1763. Necessarily, the coverage is thin, because of the rapid pace with which the author proceeds.

Essentially, history is a mass of facts which historians seek to interpret as best they can. While interpretations vary, the historical fact remains basically unchanged. The fundamental value of any historical work must, therefore, rest on its accuracy in presenting the simple, unchallengeable fact. This Mr. Jacobs seems unable to do. With incredible carelessness, he has set forth in his pages what at times amounts to a historical travesty. Five or six errors may be found on a page; over fifty of them can be counted in Chapter VI, a chapter of only twenty-five pages. Not only do such errors indicate workmanship of a poor order, but they illustrate profound misconceptions on many subjects. Failure in detail leads, as might be expected, to failure in larger concepts. The author does not mention one of the major underlying problems the whites had to face in the giving of presents—the perplexing problem of the Onondaga Council’s jealousy of any direct dealings with the Ohio Indians.

As an example of bad historiography, one may compare the source which Mr. Jacobs uses against his text, for many of his errors stem from an apparent inability to transpose data with understanding and accuracy. An illustration of this sort of thing, repeated time and again, is to be found on pages 94 and 95. According to Mr. Jacobs:

. . . Richard Peters finally notified Weiser that at long last his efforts had been rewarded. The assembly had appointed Weiser as magistrate for a court to be held in Lancaster. Here presents were to be handed out to the Indians in order to satisfy injuries brought about by traders and other individuals. The attorney general of the province was authorized to draw up indictments, with prosecutions to follow. Even though the defendants were proved innocent of cheating the Indians, the latter were to be paid regardless. It is remarkable, indeed, that Weiser was able to set up such a court of justice; a tribunal of this kind certainly was never paralleled in the other colonies.
As authority for this passage, Mr. Jacobs cites a letter of Peters to Weiser, published in the *Pennsylvania Archives*. Its pertinent parts are as follows:

You will likewise employ your Thoughts on the best method to be taken to give the Indians satisfaction on their Complaints of Injuries done them by the white People, & as you are a Magistrate you may either simply or with some other Magistrate send for & examine the Evidences against the particular Persons whom you know or have heard to be guilty of those vile Impositions upon the Indians & let them be bound over to appear at Court, & on your signifying to the Council what you have done they will give Orders to the Attorney General to draw proper Indictments to be preferr’d at Lancaster.

But Prosecutions, whether with or without Success, will not recompense the Indians for their Losses; these therefore must be repaired some other way.

In other words, the Assembly did not appoint Weiser a magistrate, which was a function of the governor, and, in any case, Weiser already was a magistrate. The authority does not state that presents were to be handed out to the Indians at Lancaster by a court, although Peters notes that something should be done, and no such arrangements were ever made, nor did Weiser set up a court of justice there, a “tribunal” unparalleled in the other colonies.

Quite aside from Mr. Jacobs’ inaccuracies, his work is greatly handicapped because of other serious weaknesses. He does not appear to be well read in the times, which doubtless accounts for a number of ill-considered judgments, some completely invalid and others painfully inadequate. Nor does his research include a study of some of the most obvious sources. Although he uses the Loudoun papers, he does not use the Amherst papers. Great reliance is placed on the published minutes of the Pennsylvania Council, but virtually no attention has been paid to the *Votes of Assembly*. He uses the published Dinwiddie papers, but not the unpublished Penn papers; the published Johnson papers, but not the unpublished Weiser, Peters, and Croghan papers. As these examples indicate, he has failed to round out his sources, with the result that he frequently lacks an adequate knowledge of what he seeks to describe and has drawn on merely a partial survey of the materials available for his subject. This is not the effort one would expect from a thorough worker, and points up the inadvisability of a California student writing on such a topic as this, unless he has the time to devote to research in the East.

From a publisher’s point of view, the Stanford University Press is not to be congratulated. Many evidences of careless proofreading and editing are to be found, footnotes are repetitive and contradictory, and solecisms appear which the Press should never have allowed the author to perpetrate in print. I refer to such gaffes as the reiterated mention that Amherst was “Knight of Bath” and that Johnson was given a “baronet.”

A book of this character does not have wide appeal; its value rests on its usefulness to scholars and specialists. In my opinion, it can be of little use to such persons because of its superficiality and unreliability.
Despite Mr. Jacobs' statement in his Preface that his doctoral committee, headed by Professor Louis Knott Koontz, should not be held accountable for his shortcomings, I cannot see how its members can avoid such responsibility. One reads that on Dr. Koontz and on Professors Klingberg and Bjork "has fallen the chief burden of reading critically the several drafts of the manuscript." It appears that these gentlemen have found Mr. Jacobs' work worthy of acceptance toward the awarding of the highest of our academic degrees. If the standard of American scholarship is to stand for something above the level of mediocrity, doctoral advisers must be made more aware of their responsibilities.

Philadelphia

Nicholas B. Wainwright


It is a tantalizing reflection that the two principal figures of our national history pose the most formidable problems to their biographers. Lincoln's homeliness often obscured his great seriousness, while the serious purposes that Washington served made him appear a demigod even in his own lifetime. Yet between these two men, as they confront their biographers, there is an important difference. The Lincoln biographers have had to explain the problem of Lincoln's growth, answer how the New Salem storekeeper became the author of the Gettysburg and Second Inaugural Addresses. So fundamental is this question to the Lincoln story, so humanly intriguing is it, that no attempt to answer it has ever been entirely devoid of interest. In Washington's case, however, the biographers have had a different problem. In Lord Fairfax's surveyor and the colonel of Virginia militia most of them have seen only the lineaments of the Washington of the Stuart portraits and the Monument. A man of marked maturity and judgment when he first appears upon his stage, Washington offers his biographers a subject which seems not to have grown at all; and their books have had a flatness and absence of crises which have been unappealing.

Yet this in itself is a challenging problem, to explain how young Washington became a person of maturity when hardly out of adolescence. This is one of the serious questions Douglas Freeman undertakes to answer in these first two of his six-volume biography of Washington. Amid much information, some new, much of it old data profitably rethreshed, perhaps the objects of greatest interest in these volumes are Dr. Freeman's analysis of Washington's character as it was revealed by the words and actions of the boy and young man, and the author's careful listing of the things Washington learned before he was twenty-seven which were of use to him in later life.

The first of these volumes carries Washington to the age of twenty-one. It is a leisurely portrayal of his social and family background; there is, for
example, a long chapter of more than one hundred pages on Virginia society at the time of Washington's birth and boyhood. Throughout this volume the background dominates; as Dr. Freeman observes, the boy George Washington was no more a personality than any other lad of the same age. In the second volume, which covers only five years, the narrative accelerates and, although he is not yet master of events, Washington assumes stature and commands the reader's interest. This is the Washington of the French and Indian War.

He is here a young man, capable of calling the sound of whistling bullets "charming," and sure that his "inclinations are strongly bent to arms." Five years' experience with troops and general officers, with politicians and supply lines changed this boyish exhilaration into an air of sober responsibility and a sense of power. Dr. Freeman thoughtfully lists the lessons Washington had learned; they ranged from his understanding the value of absolute justice in dealing with his fellows and subordinates to the fact that American industry was undeveloped. "He was not," says the author, carefully assessing capabilities and limitations, "he was not of the type that makes a good Colonel and at the same time demonstrates that he could not succeed in a more responsible position" (II:379). Summing up Washington's character as a man, Dr. Freeman says in another place that he was "moral, just, patient, amiable and able to win the affection of his Captains and Lieutenants, but at the same time humorless, ambitious, persistent to positive obstinacy, acquisitive, suspicious of rivals and extraordinarily sensitive" (I:xiv). Honesty and duty, truth and justice were the foundations of his code.

These are strokes in the picture of Washington which other biographers from Irving to Hughes have drawn; and some are the very qualities to which the Monument was erected and the popular conception holds fast. Four volumes and forty years of Washington's adult life remain before Dr. Freeman will have completed his task—a task which few will want, and probably none will need, to do again. When that task is completed, may it not appear that one unexpected result of Dr. Freeman's Washington will have been to show that, however they may have erred in particulars and emphasis, Weems and his school were not, after all, so essentially wrong in their portrait as we have lately believed?

Dickinson College

Whitfield J. Bell, Jr.

Benjamin Franklin's Letters to the Press, 1758-1775. Collected and Edited by Verner W. Crane. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1950, for The Institute of Early American History and Culture at Williamsburg, Virginia. lxvi, 308 p. Appendices, index. $6.00.)

This admirably printed volume is one of the major contributions to Franklin scholarship made during the present century. Jane Mecom, Franklin's beloved sister, once asked him to send her a collection of his
political writings. He replied that “They were most of them written occasion-ally for transient Purposes, and having done their Business, they die and are forgotten. I could as easily make a Collection for you of all the past Parings of my Nails.” Franklin’s analogy was almost literally true, and the result has been that the efforts of his editors from Benjamin Vaughan in 1779 to Albert H. Smyth in 1907 have left a great deal still to be done in tracing his total output as a writer. Inspired by Franklin’s remark to Vaughan that material for “three more such Volumes” as Vaughan was publishing could be assembled if all the sources were searched, Professor Crane has applied himself with great skill and pertinacity to the task of finding the missing material. He has located 141 articles written by Franklin between 1758 and 1775, and has thus more than doubled the total of such pieces hitherto known.

Most of the “new” pieces derive from London newspapers, notably William Strahan’s London Chronicle and Henry Sampson Woodfall’s Public Advertiser, and they were written over an incredible variety of pseudonyms. Professor Crane’s introduction discusses most informatively the conditions and conventions governing political journalism in this period, and shows that Franklin’s effectiveness as a propagandist owed scarcely less to his superb journalistic talents than to his intimacy with the men behind the presses. Besides being remarkably generous in the amount of space they gave Franklin as the colonists’ advocate, newspaper proprietors like Woodfall actually connived with him from time to time in his journalistic hoaxes.

The record here displayed of Franklin’s tireless and resourceful activity as America’s chief press agent in England is more impressive than probably anyone had guessed before. This cannot be shown in a review, but here are some random samples from the new material: No. 41 (1767), a burlesque of administrative and military reports on America; No. 43 (1767), an essay anticipating the constitutional ground assumed by Jefferson and James Wilson some years later; No. 55 (1768), on the ignominy suffered by Americans in being treated as “subjects of subjects”; No. 83 (1770), three animal fables in Franklin’s most delightful vein; Nos. 131 and 132 (1774), two excellent specimens of Franklin’s mordant irony, expounding plans for a really effective military rule in America; No. 136, a letter from “An American” to the merchants of England explaining why commercial non-intercourse was the proper policy for the colonists, and placing Franklin at a critical moment (November, 1774) squarely on the side of all-out resistance.

The wholly or substantially new pieces are here printed entire, accompanied by compact introductory notes on provenance, the question of authorship, and historical setting. Pieces available in Smyth’s edition are recorded, but not printed, in their chronological places and are given similar introductory notes—the kind of bibliographical and historical clarification that most editors have sidestepped because nearly everything
Franklin wrote has a complicated bibliographical history. (See Nos. 99 and 116.) Professor Crane's researches and editorial contributions stand, in fact, as a devastating indictment of the editors of the collected editions from Sparks through Smyth. In the light not only of Crane's but of Van Doren's and Cohen's recent editorial labors, it is overwhelmingly clear that none of the collected editions—or all of them together—will do any longer. Additions have been made almost annually to the Franklin canon since Smyth; a biography approaching definitiveness has been published; articles on special phases of Franklin's career have proliferated in the journals; substantial collections of fresh manuscript materials have sprung up (as at Yale and the Clements Library) or been added to older collections (as at the American Philosophical Society and the Library of Congress) in the recent past. It is time that the writings and papers of Benjamin Franklin were grappled with editorially as a whole and on a scale commensurate with their great principal.

Princeton University

L. H. Butterfield


There is the unmistakable air of authority about this book. That seems a simple thing to say; yet if one reads a large amount of historical writing these days he rarely finds it, and it is like a fresh breeze when he does. I complain, not that we have too many specialists, but that we have too many specialists who will not rise above their specialty—who will not show us the larger meanings of their particular knowledges, or persuade us of the value of their work, who prize the fact for its own sake, or prefer discovery to understanding. Mr. Miller is different. He writes with a firm command over his material, he meets and solves controversies, he characterizes skilfully, sharply, he appeals to the reader's belief. This volume is part of a larger enterprise, and behind the whole enterprise is Mr. Miller's own express faith in freedom, reason, and individual fulfillment.

The spirit of this book is therefore exciting, challenging to the reader's convictions, and full of interest. It has already reached a large public. In this magazine we are concerned with its permanent values. I think we must say (in spite of the numerous competitors for this distinction) that it is the best account of the War of American Independence that has yet appeared.

There are some tiny slips, which members of this Society will regret—Thomas McKean is inadvertently called Chief Justice of New Jersey, one of the few posts that master of multiple office-holding in various states neglected to acquire; the Meschianza is spelled curiously, and in two different ways; the index is so poor as to be of little use. For this last the publishers should be chided, for the reference use of the book ought to be extensive, and is hindered by bad indexing. But these are minor matters
which I mention only to dismiss them. The author’s achievement is to be measured in other ways—by his plan, his judgment, and his style.

The plan of this work is its first merit. The war of 1775–1783 was, although American historians rarely mention the fact, a world war, fought not only in Canada and the rebellious colonies, but in the West Indies, the Mediterranean, India, the seacoast of France, and in British waters as well. This world picture some of the revolutionists themselves understood. A gunboat Pennsylvania put on the Delaware to patrol up and down the river was christened *Hyder Ally* in honor of a raja in far-off India who was leading his bands against British troops. Miller’s plan is as broad as the war, embracing the extraordinary scene of a Europe uneasily fostering American republicanism to clip British wings. The strategy of Howe and Washington, the incidents and accidents of battle he projects against this enlarged screen, and a fuller understanding results.

His plan, moreover, includes the home fronts in England and America alike, the story of two peoples in conflict. He describes the dismal history of American profiteering, indifference, moral decay, and callous selfishness with such frankness and precision as to make your blood run cold. No prey of myth or legend, he details the operations by which, as soldiers starved and whole armies deserted, supplies were withheld, prices rose, laborers struck, peddlers became merchants, merchants princes, workmen employers, seamen privateers, and speculation gnawed away the structure of American economy. He pictures Robert Morris’ dubious way to enormous wealth before he forsook profits for statesmanship. And he points the contrast between the necessities of war and the indulgences of the people.

One chapter in particular, the first full and balanced study of inflation to be found in any general account of the war, is an important original contribution to the field, the most instructive section for today’s readers, the most alarming. “Our morals are as much depreciated as our currency,” someone said, while the presses poured out money, troops lay idle and dying without shirts or shoes, civilians revelled in the high life of the cities. “No country ever caught the vices of others and degenerated so fast,” an observer wrote. Inflation was more eroding to the revolutionary movement than any force Britain could exert.

British internal politics are likewise traced, with clarity and extraordinary sketches of character. We see the virtuous king, a dedicated man, but ignorant and stubborn; the defeated, disintegrating Lord North; the devious, sinister Germain; that monster of corruption Sandwich, first Lord of the Admiralty. And we follow the Whigs in their sustained effort to use the war to embarrass the Tory government.

The plan has a plot. Miller describes both parties to the conflict, their advantages and handicaps, their problems of policy and supply. His duty from there on is not to trace each battle in particular detail, but to show the whole panorama of the war. While nothing is omitted, only a few of the engagements are given extended attention, because only a few were of
large, permanent effect: the action and siege around Boston, the Canadian expedition, Long Island, Trenton, Saratoga and Valley Forge, Cornwallis’ career in the South, and Yorktown. This is no handbook of strategy and tactics. It is the story of the humanity, the politics, the economy and diplomacy of war.

Now partisanship has ruined many histories of the Revolution. Filial piety and a warped kind of patriotism formerly marched with the Continentals through book after book. Scarcely more reliable were the debunkers, determined to generate heat rather than light. And readers today are apparently devoted to historical novelists of dubious literary merit, peculiar, uneven researches, and strangely warped judgments. It is the distinction of Mr. Miller’s work to be calm, intelligent, and sensible. Judgment is not rare among our historical writers as a class, but it is rare among those who care deeply for what they are writing about. The test in Revolutionary studies is always how to handle Washington and the brothers Howe. Mr. Miller does not condemn or call names, he does not avoid issues nor furnish spurious justifications. He presents Washington, and Sir William, too, as human beings with human attributes. By showing us their nature and character, he prepares us for what they do or fail to do. He, and they, are convincing. The judgment of the historian comes when he rises above his material and makes his evaluations from his own point in time. I think this book could be cited as a model of keen and sensible appraisal, a model of judgment.

Plan and judgment make a book, but they do not win readers. The historian must be a stylist. I think most of the things philosophers have said lately about style are ridiculous—the grammar of thought, the index of perception, all that. Semantics is not thought, it is confusion, it is almost humanistic bankruptcy. Style is only an agreeable way of saying things. It is not really necessary to all books. Marx, Kant, John Stuart Mill were all innocent of style, yet look what they have done to the minds of men. But style is necessary to a historian, if through his history he is going to persuade people to think, believe, or act because of the truth he tells them. For the historian cannot, like the philosopher, simply urge or argue. He must do a peculiarly difficult thing—reach the reader by telling what happened and why, and somehow by his telling increase the understanding and motivate to wholesome actions.

Mr. Miller’s style in this book, and in his earlier Origins of the American Revolution, has won him more readers than any but a few of today’s historians. Its agreeable qualities are the briskness of his language, a pleasant sense of the incongruous, a skill at picturing without distorting, more a muscular than a felicitous turn of phrase, a gift of summing-up in an abrupt, epigrammatic sentence, and most of all, I think, his way of using quotations. In almost every paragraph in these 700 pages the original language of the Revolutionary generation appears, always briefly, always aptly, always illuminating the point in hand, always a sudden clarification
of the meaning. Thus he communicates a sense of intimacy, of being close to the people of that day, and prepares our understanding for his own observations and conclusions. It is an admirable style. It moves very rapidly. It focuses interest on the main themes, and cuts sensational episodes down to size. It is style appropriate to a large work, and to a sanity of judgment.

Mr. Miller promises a third work, on the Confederation period, and is presently engaged on a biography of Alexander Hamilton. This whole series of books promises to be one of the major achievements in historiography in our time.

Philadelphia

J. H. Powell


This interesting study of the intellectual cross-fertilization that took place between Jefferson and Madison is an important addition to the growing body of books relating to the history of ideas. Miss Koch's most important contribution to this subject is to place Madison in his rightful sphere as an independent thinker who in several important respects profoundly influenced Jefferson. In the vogue that Jefferson has been currently enjoying, we are apt to forget that Madison was always at his right hand, prompting, making decisions and, on occasion, restraining Jefferson's impetuosity. There was, in short, an interplay, an exchange and a give-and-take between the two men that has hitherto been neglected. Miss Koch goes far toward setting the record straight. The "father of the Constitution" never became a mere echo of Thomas Jefferson; he was one of the chief molders of the republican philosophy as it developed in the 1790's. Perhaps it would be best to call this the "Jeffersonian-Madisonian philosophy." Certainly it does Madison an injustice to regard this theory as solely the product of Jefferson's mind.

One striking example drawn from Miss Koch's book will perhaps best illustrate the nature of the relationship between Madison and Jefferson. In 1799, during the excitement engendered by the Alien and Sedition Acts, Jefferson was willing to consider the idea of separation of the union. Madison deplored this aberration on the part of his friend and did his utmost to put Jefferson back on the right course. In this instance, Jefferson revealed his determination to maintain liberty at all costs, even at the cost of secession; Madison, on the other hand, tempered and restrained Jefferson's zeal and never permitted him to forget that the union must be preserved.

In spots, Miss Koch's research seems rather thin. Although she has used the published works and manuscript collections of Jefferson and Madison, she has not delved much deeper, with the result that her book is not the
penetrating study of the period that it ought to be. For example, in discussing the Alien and Sedition Acts, she remarks that an appeal to Congress for the repeal of these acts in 1798–1799 "would have been worse than futile." Actually, however, the Sedition Act was almost repealed by the House of Representatives early in 1799; it was saved only by the last-minute parliamentary maneuverings of the Federalists. Also, Miss Koch states that the replies of the states to the Virginia and Kentucky resolves were "on the whole . . . not favorable." It would be more exact to say that they were not favorable in the least. Not one state that replied to Virginia and Kentucky—and many states did not even answer—gave other than an emphatic rejection.

But the principal defect of Miss Koch's book is that she has uncritically accepted Jefferson's and Madison's concept of the politics of the period; she has not discounted even the propaganda of the Republican leaders.

We are all familiar with the old-fashioned biographies of Hamilton in which Jefferson and Madison are seen through Hamilton's eyes. Now the medal is reversed and we see Hamilton as Jefferson and Madison saw him, with scarcely an effort on Miss Koch's part to tone down the portrait. Thus the political passions of the 1790's become the history of 1950.

Stanford University

John C. Miller


Lafayette Between the American and the French Revolutions, 1783–1789. By Louis Gottschalk. (Chicago: Chicago University Press, 1950. xii, 461 p. Appendix, index. $7.50.)

Marie Kimball in Jefferson: The Scene of Europe is at her best. She carries no banner, treats Jefferson as a man, and does not have to mention Peter, his father, for whom she seems to have been partial in her earlier volumes on Jefferson. Randall, Dumas Malone, and other biographers have not been used by her, principally because none have dealt to any real extent with this phase of Jefferson's career. Furthermore, probably no previous student of Jefferson has been as well qualified as Mrs. Kimball to follow him around Europe. She has lived abroad, is a fine French scholar, and has succeeded ably in giving the book a "cosmopolitan atmosphere." As one reads, he feels as if he were really living in the eighteenth century with Jefferson, Franklin, and Lafayette. Mrs. Kimball has produced an easy, scholarly piece of writing. There is nothing particularly new in her account, but then she does not pretend that there is.

Anyone who really admires and loves Jefferson cannot help but be furious with Maria Cosway. Jefferson in his "Dialogue of the Head and Heart" certainly showed that he had more than a passing fancy for "the spoiled,
egocentric young woman, with a limited emotional capacity." This side of Jefferson's character is most interesting, although not at all unusual. One does not become annoyed with Angelica Church, who had more than a passing fancy for Hamilton; nor with Madame Helvetius, whom Franklin wanted to marry; nor with Mrs. Catherine Littlefield Greene (niece of Franklin's young friend), who certainly made a play for the cold Washington—but Jefferson was different. His whole life had been so completely wrapped up in his wife that for a woman to make a complete fool of him is infuriating. Although I must agree with Mrs. Kimball's conclusions from all the evidence we have, and think that she has done a superb job in Chapter VIII, "A Last Romance," nevertheless I should like to think that perhaps Maria was not a completely unappreciative, selfish idiot, but a frustrated wife who did not know quite what to do.

There is little doubt that Jefferson's five years in France had tremendous influence on the future of America, for if it had not been for his great admiration of the French people, it is probable that Washington's two administrations would have been quite different. Certainly Hamilton had small use for the French as a nation, and it is possible that if Jefferson had not entered the breach, Washington would have yielded to Hamilton, because Jefferson was the only man strong enough to oppose him.

Mrs. Kimball is especially effective in Chapter V, "The Circle of Literati," and anyone who is at all interested in Franklin or Jefferson should certainly read it. I am only sorry that Madame Deffand, that extraordinary old woman who fascinated Horace Walpole and could not understand my friend Charles Fox, was not living then to be characterized by her. I wonder what Jefferson would have thought of Madame Deffand—and she of him?

It is rather interesting that Dr. Gottschalk should publish, at approximately the same date, a book covering the exact period of Marie Kimball's Jefferson: The Scene of Europe. I would suggest that these books be read simultaneously.

Lafayette and Gottschalk are as closely associated as Johnson and Boswell. All other biographers of Lafayette drop by the wayside; I doubt that any of them are even referred to now. Consequently, it hardly behooves this reviewer to criticize anything that Dr. Gottschalk writes, but from the broader point of view of the ordinary reader, this volume possibly will not come up to his other books—not because it is not as well or as ably written, but because there is considerable attention paid to trade and "the Farm" and relatively unimportant people, which tends to make the subject matter rather heavy.

It is interesting, reading Dr. Gottschalk's Chapter XV after reading Mrs. Kimball's comments, to compare the difference in style and approach, although their conclusions are identical. Gottschalk goes into a great many more details, which is natural, and does not write with quite the ease of Mrs. Kimball. On the other hand, Gottschalk's approach to the Comtesse
de Simiane takes only half a page, while Mrs. Kimball devotes a whole chapter to Maria Cosway. True, the Comtesse was only one of several of Lafayette’s enamoratas; nevertheless, she was the most important and lasting.

Dr. Gottschalk has definitely covered the less well-known part of Lafayette’s life and has shown him as the idealist searching for glory and trying to help everyone who needed help, frequently not wisely. Jefferson and Lafayette were alike in this respect. They were not good businessmen, and although Jefferson had been relatively well off for the times and Lafayette one of the richest men of his age, both died poor. It is depressing to see them tangling in business with Robert Morris and the asute Yankee, Jeremiah Wadsworth; it reminds one of President Grant and Ward. But as Marie Kimball points out, it was Jefferson’s five years in France that started his ultimate bankruptcy, and it was undoubtedly Lafayette’s extreme generosity to America that depleted his fortune.

It would seem as if Dr. Gottschalk were apologizing for some of Lafayette’s battles with the Farmers-General, the Catholic Church, and the freedom of the Negroes, none of which he was able to bring satisfactorily to a conclusion; but Lafayette is to be admired for trying. It is men like Lafayette and Jefferson who have made America what it is today. Would that we had more like them in this present crisis.

I cannot recommend too strongly the reading of Lafayette Between the American and the French Revolutions and Jefferson: The Scene of Europe to all who are interested in the latter part of the eighteenth century, whether they be students of Jefferson and Lafayette or not.

Philadelphia

Frederic R. Kirkland

Forgotten Patriot: Robert Morris. By Eleanor Young. (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1950. xii, 280 p. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. $4.00.)

The career of Robert Morris, the English immigrant boy who rose to head the prominent Philadelphia house of Thomas Willing and Company, went on to earn lasting fame as the “Financier of the Revolution,” and then perished just as naively on the rocks of land speculation as dozens of other less gifted businessmen of the day; contains all the elements of an American success story except the happy conclusion. The material is therefore at hand for a popular biography, the plan of Eleanor Young’s Forgotten Patriot: Robert Morris; and the scope has broad potentialities, for there was hardly a phase of the social, economic, or political life of the Revolutionary era with which Morris did not have some connection.

This book, however, is not likely to attract the attention of the discerning layman. It has been written with a heavy hand. Morris remains a clay figure, a faultless Founding Father, save for the very respectable failing of
overconfidence in his associates. Miss Young, a teacher of English at Davis High School in Mount Vernon, New York, includes items from sources made available since the publication of the earlier lives by William Graham Sumner and Ellis P. Oberholtzer—notably the collection in the Henry E. Huntington Library—but these are uncritically presented, sometimes in clumsily improvised conversations. The qualities which enabled Morris to transcend social barriers and become the intimate friend of George Washington are inadequately described, nor is the discrepancy between his early reputation for financial solidity and his later reckless speculation satisfactorily explained.

Morris figured conspicuously in the stormy controversies of Pennsylvania politics. Yet there is virtually no discussion of the political battles, and the economic alignments behind them, over the Bank of Pennsylvania and the Bank of North America, the Pennsylvania Constitution of 1776, and the framing and ratification of the Federal Constitution. Issues which aroused widespread partisanship and heated debate are depicted as simple moral questions of right and wrong.

There are appended sections of chapter notes and bibliography, which are misleading in their suggestion of a claim to authoritative scholarship. Here the gaps in the text are reflected by the exclusion of primary sources, monographs, and general reinterpretations basic to any study of Morris. There is no mention, for example, of the Robert Morris Papers in the New York Public Library, or of Edmund C. Burnett's *Letters of Members of the Continental Congress*. The omission of such a fundamental work as Robert A. East's *Business Enterprise in the American Revolutionary Era* helps to explain Miss Young's slight treatment of Morris' business activities during the Revolution, and her acceptance at face value of the Congressional acquittal of him on the charge of using his public office to advance his private ventures. Clearly, the biographer of Morris requires a broader grasp of the period and a more facile pen than has been here brought to bear.

*State Teachers College*  
*Plattsburgh, N. Y.*

Max M. Mintz


The publication of Frances Trollope's *Domestic Manners of the Americans* proved a literary bomb that caused a veritable hullabaloo on both sides of the Atlantic.

In England, the Tories "snatched at her disparaging tale of life in a democracy as potent propaganda," while the Whig supporters of the Reform Bill unreservedly damned it "as loudly as the Tories praised" it. The *Edinburgh Review* called Mrs. Trollope "an irresponsible caricaturist who
drew her sketches not with pen and Indian ink but with vitriol and a blacking brush. Her book, it said, was nothing but four-and-thirty chapters of American scandal.” Both Tories and Whigs read it avidly. Published in March, 1832, it had run through four editions before the end of the year.

In America, the book raised a tempest of wrathful indignation and venomous vituperation. Newspapers everywhere caustically reviled Mrs. Trollope, although, at the same time, they quoted long passages from her book. Lampooned in prose, verse, and on the stage, and travestied in cartoons, she was “soon one of the best-known British authors throughout America, and the worst-hated.”

In both England and America there were head-shakings and fears that the book might cause an “international ‘incident,’” and there can be little doubt that the war of words let loose by this forthright report of one woman’s observations coloured Anglo-American relations for years afterwards. Every republication since the book’s first appearance has provoked a fresh outburst of animosity in America.

After an hundred-and-seventeen years, it is surely high time to lay aside such hypersensitive resentment. If anything can allay this superannuated irritation and ancient rankling prejudice, it will be an open-minded perusal of Mr. Smalley’s exhaustive and scholarly work. His sixty-nine-page Introduction—“Mrs. Trollope in America”—is not only a biography of the lady from the time of her first decision to venture overseas, through the entire course of her discouraging American sojourn and then her subsequent literary career, but it is also an unbiased appraisal of her capacity to judge Americans and of the value attaching to her criticisms and comments.

Following the Introduction comes a full text of Domestic Manners with copious footnotes that evidence a vast amount of industrious and well-directed research. They really elucidate fully, they don’t clutter, and they don’t “smell of the lamp.” They are conveniently identified by bracketed letters and numerals to indicate their source—whether they are the editor’s own comments [D S]; the author’s, in the first edition of Domestic Manners [T 1]; hers, also, in the fifth English edition [T 5]; excerpts from her notebooks, written while composing Domestic Manners [T N]; or excerpts from the rough draught of the book [T R D].

As an instance of the editor’s thoroughgoing study for his documentation, one may point to his note for page 189. Thereon Mrs. Trollope mentions a chance woman-acquaintance who boastfully laid claim to literary ability and spoke of a satirical book she had written, entitled Yankee Doodle Court. “Mrs. Trollope’s allusion to the woman and to a book with such a preposterous and improbable title many an editor would have dismissed as a bit of ill-natured ridicule without any factual base to warrant it. But Mr. Smalley’s note shows that The Reign of Reform, or Yankee Doodle Court, by a Lady (Baltimore: Printed for the Authoress, 1830—146 pages) is actually to be found in the Library of Congress! He has also identified the authoress. Quotations from contemporary newspapers and magazines are equally illuminating.
Following the fully annotated text of *Domestic Manners* are five significant appendices. Appendix A consists of numerous selections from Mrs. Trollope's Notebooks and the preliminary Rough Draught, with many explanatory notes by the editor, who has been at great pains to identify persons and places. Appendix B is devoted to the description and dating of Mrs. Trollope's Notebooks and Rough Draught. Appendix C, entitled "Textual Note," is a brief discussion of Mrs. Trollope's individual peculiarities of orthography and composition. Appendix D is the Preface to the fifth edition of *Domestic Manners* (London, 1839), in which Mrs. Trollope writes:

I have found but few points on which I have learned to alter my opinions, and fewer still in which subsequent information has led me to believe that I have misstated facts. Whenever any thing of either kind has struck me, I have acknowledged it freely in the notes subjoined.

There is, in truth, but one point on which, if the book were still to be written, I should be likely to make it greatly different from what it is at present. Had I again to travel through the Union with a view to giving an account of what I saw, I should certainly devote a much larger portion of my attention to the great national feature—negro slavery.

On other, and less important points, I have had the pleasure of receiving acknowledgments from many who at first raised their voices to contradict me, that my statements were essentially correct, and that in many cases they have been useful; nor have American voices been wanting to confirm this judgment.

Appendix E is a bibliography in which newspapers, books, manuscripts and periodicals are separately and systematically listed for convenience of reference. Last of all is a carefully prepared and full index.

Mrs. Trollope has been widely accused of malicious misrepresentation, of wilful lying, of manufacturing groundless prejudice and of abusing the hospitality shown her. Had the thousands of indignant readers of *Domestic Manners*, in the past, been more fully acquainted with all the facts involved, they would doubtless have been more charitably disposed in their judgments. If those who still cherish a grudge against her in this day and generation would carefully scan the evidence Mr. Smalley presents, it would measurably abate their animus.

Mr. Smalley does not engage in any special pleading in order to rehabilitate Mrs. Trollope in the good graces of the hypersensitive, whose vanity is hurt by her revelations of a seamy side of American life which unquestionably did exist. He simply sets forth the facts and lets the facts speak for themselves.

When Mrs. Trollope wrote, the era of Jacksonian vulgarity was at its height—to be ill-mannered was almost patriotic; aggressive boorishness was in high esteem. Mr. Smalley very properly points out that "because she came to the United States as a threadbare business woman, her tale has a good deal more to do with petty tradesmen and their wives, with trips to market and revival meetings, with cheap travel and cheap boarding-houses, than it has to do with American drawing-rooms." It was Mrs. Trollope's mis-
fortune that she never stayed long enough in Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Boston (she never visited Charleston at all) to meet many people of the "better sort," and her circle of acquaintance in New York (where she made a longer sojourn) seems to have been limited. One must not forget that after the numerous Loyalist exodus during and immediately following the Revolutionary epoch, well-behaved gentlefolk in many places were in a minority compared with the "scum cast up by the Revolution." These latter had come fully into their own by the time of Mrs. Trollope's visit, and they were the ones she chiefly saw.

Mr. Smalley hits the nail squarely on the head when he writes, "She modestly disclaimed the right to sit upon the judge's bench, and then proceeded, in effect, to pronounce opinion upon all America from a tradesman's front parlour and a stagecoach seat." And yet, as Mr. Smalley notes, "while the storm of criticism against her was at its fiercest [just after the book appeared], Americans could concede that she had struck truth on many, or perhaps most, points. Washington Irving, who toured the West a few months after Domestic Manners was published, took the book along with him and read it, 'not without acquiescence.'"

Allusions to vulgarities, social crudities, and flagrant lapses from polite behaviour were what really hurt and touched the quick of American sensibility. But there were many such shortcomings. To mention only one instance, which has elicited as much indignation as any, there was the objectionable and widespread habit of chewing and spitting tobacco. But Mrs. Trollope's strictures upon this disgusting habit were mild in comparison with what Americans themselves said and wrote.

In 1827, the Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D., sometime pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in New York, and Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government at the Theological Seminary in Princeton, published his Letters on Clerical Manners and Habits; Addressed to a Student in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J. In his Letter on "Offensive Personal Habits," he writes:

Among these offensive habits, the first that I shall mention, is that of SPITTING ON THE FLOORS AND CARPETS, of the apartments in which you are seated. This is a habit with which Americans are constantly reproached by those Europeans who travel among us ... a late writer in one of their periodical works, pronounces that "the Americans must give up all pretensions to good-breeding as long as they allow themselves to spit on floors and carpets in company, as is now common among them."

Dr. Miller continues,

I do not allow that this charge can be said by any means to be more "commonly" applicable to the better portions of Americans than of Englishmen. Still I do believe the habit in question is more "common" among the plainer classes of our citizens than it is among the corresponding classes of any nation on earth, of equal culture, in other respects, with ourselves.
The reverend gentleman leaves nothing to the imagination; he picks out each revolting detail of the odious picture—the resounding splash of spittle hitting floor or pavement; the besplattered clothing; the fouled and filthy carpets that vex housekeepers and nauseate everybody of "delicate feelings"; and the puddles of stinking brown "juice" on the carpets or even in church pews. That the vice was prevalent in certain walks of life is indubitable. From Dr. Miller's further comments it is plainly apparent that even some "nice people" indulged in the habit, although they seem to have been more tidy in their expectorations—if such a thing were possible. The really important thing to note is that Dr. Miller's book (which ran through three or more editions) antedated "Domestic Manners" by five years! Mrs. Trollope may have seen it.

Many contemporary travellers noted and commented unfavourably upon other matters Mrs. Trollope alluded to—for instance, the usual relegation of most women to a very minor part in social gatherings, unless there were dancing. It seems unreasonable that Mrs. Trollope should bear all the burden of odium for calling attention to social imperfections. One wonders what she would have said to the modern chewing-gum habit.

In view of the public bad manners confronting us every day, one questions whether in this year of grace a report on American domestic manners, amongst the same types of people whom it was Mrs. Trollope's lot chiefly to encounter, could honestly be any more flattering than hers in 1832. Truly, a careful reading of Mr. Smalley's work offers food for searching thought.

Philadelphia

HAROLD DONALDSON EBERLEIN

The Forty-Eighters: Political Refugees of the German Revolution of 1848.

The German revolution of 1848 ended in failure. Yet if Western civilization is to continue the unfolding of its historic mission, it will be because the ideals of '48 have somehow survived in both Germany and the United States. The battles of that year were essentially battles for the freedom of the individual, and the many political refugees who were driven to our shores constitute a sort of spiritual bond between German and American liberalism. Dr. Zucker's symposium is the first comprehensive survey of this immigration. It is peculiarly appropriate that it should appear at a time when the ideals of freedom, for which the Forty-Eighters fought on two continents, face an even more crucial struggle than they did a century ago.

Whatever its symbolic value, the immediate result of 1848 was to deprive Germany of many of her most promising young men and to pour their talents, energy, and trained skills into the seething crucible that was the
United States. Dr. Zucker and his colleagues have set themselves the task of describing this transfer and of evaluating its results. As Arthur Graeff states in his introductory remarks, the goal was not the writing of a heroic epic, but the sober recounting of one chapter in the history of American immigration.

To this end, the first three chapters, by C. J. Friedrich, Oscar Handlin, and Hildegard Binder Johnson, are devoted to the European background, the American scene, and the adjustment of the Forty-Eighters in their new environment. The revolution itself is shown as a movement which arose from a rich intellectual background of cosmopolitan humanism, sought the dual ends of individual freedom and national unity, and failed largely because of the uncompromising idealism and political inexperience of its leaders. The American society in which the refugees soon found themselves was itself agitated by forces of expansion, change, and reform. While they settled in all parts of the country, they made their most characteristic impact and achieved their greatest success in the Midwest. There a fluid and expanding society offered more scope to their talents than did the older East and South. It is from that section, consequently, that Mrs. Johnson has selected five communities for the purpose of illustrating in detail the ways in which the Forty-Eighters fitted themselves into the various patterns of American life.

Four chapters are devoted to the means and activities whereby the Forty-Eighters defended and advanced in the New World the same liberties they had sought to further in the Old. A. J. Prahl deals with the Turner movement, L. S. Thompson and F. X. Braun with politics, E. W. Dobert with radicals, and Ella Lonn with the Civil War. The Turner societies—which not only preceded the Y.M.C.A.'s, but were also much broader in scope and purpose—took up the task of training for full development of the personality and for self-respecting citizenship. Originally centers for social reform and political action, they later laid more stress upon purely cultural and gymnastic activities. It was in active political grappling with the issues of slavery, nativism, and blue laws, however, that the Forty-Eighters made their most conspicuous impression upon the national scene. In the process they themselves became Americanized—developing from carping youthful theorists into maturely practical men of affairs. A few remained irreconcilable visionaries, with idealistic plans for extending American freedoms to the four corners of the globe or for improving the political and economic lot of the Americans themselves. The majority found a more effective outlet for their energies in active military service during the Civil War, in the course of which they rendered indisputable service upon critical occasions.

The remainder of the book is biographical in content. B. Q. Morgan has contributed a masterly précis of the life of Carl Schurz which effectively orders a full and busy life in terms of its essential outlines. In course, Morgan suggests three basic characteristics as the secret of Schurz's personal power—respect for fact, moral integrity, and persuasive logical reason-
ing. A. E. Zucker, besides bearing the editorial responsibility for the volume as a whole, has performed a major service for scholarship in the ungrateful task of assembling an appendix of more than 300 biographies of individual Forty-Eighters. These show, through detail, the full sweep of the immigration in all its fine achievement and rich variety. They also constitute a long-needed reference aid to future students of history and immigration.

Throughout the book the authors have remained faithful to their ideal of producing a socio-historical study rather than a literary paean. They have been uniformly conservative in their claims, avoiding at all points the temptation to overstate the contributions of the group of which they write. The book they have produced will not interest those who judge the value of historical writing in terms of “exciting” style or radical interpretations. The student with a sincere interest in the history of American life, however, will find it richly rewarding in solid content, stimulating and penetrating in judgment.

Philadelphia

Eugene E. Doll


This volume is assuredly one of the most valuable works of reference that has come out in recent years, and one which should be on the shelves of every public and institutional library in the country, as well as in every private collection of any pretensions.

Its compiler published in 1945 a similar volume, American Diaries; the book under review is the sequel and companion to it, and supplements admirably the previous publication. It is a reference book, pure and simple; there is no text except for the Preface, and the listings run on in the straightforward manner of a telephone book—which is, indeed, what they should do. In date, the diaries extend from 1442 to 1942, but there are only two fifteenth-century diaries and about forty sixteenth-century ones, while after 1860, the list appears to be highly selective. The bulk of the book, therefore, is given over to the period extending from the Commonwealth to the days of the Prince Consort—in other words, to the great age of English diaries.

In arrangement, the book follows a chronological plan: the diaries are listed by year, then alphabetically within the year, and a diary of more than one year’s duration is listed under the year of its commencement, i.e., Pepys’ appears under 1660. Each diary has its classification: travel, public, sporting, farming, country, political, military, naval, legal, religious, scientific, social and diplomatic are, perhaps, the leading topics; but the Quaker, exiles’, and prison diaries are probably those of the greatest American
interest. Quaker diaries appear throughout the period, but the exiles' diaries are limited to the Revolution, and the prison diaries deal mostly with our sailors in the War of 1812.

All the diaries listed have thumbnail sketches of their contents, as well as the location of manuscripts and references, where pertinent, to the printed version. The bulk of the diaries which might concern an Americanist has already been worked over and published, but among those still in manuscript, awaiting the attentions of some assiduous editor, might be mentioned the business diary of George Folliott, an American merchant in England before the Revolution, and the exile diary of Elisha Hutchinson of Milton, Massachusetts (1774-1788). Some of the diaries already printed are doubtless worthy of a vastly improved second edition, while others deserve to be rescued from the oblivion accorded them in the transactions of learned societies. Curiously enough, in so complete a book, there are two glaring omissions: the travel diaries of Peter Mundy (1608-1667) and of William Beckford of Fonthill (1780-1795). Aside from these, it can be said that the book is an amazing piece of research, and the list of diaries kept for more than ten years is most impressive.

As emphasized above, this book is a "must" for every librarian.

Devon, Pa. Boies Penrose


Professor Klingberg has retired after serving the University of California at Los Angeles for thirty-three years as teacher, administrator, and scholar. English history was his field and British-American humanitarianism his enthusiasm. Since 1936, when graduate work in history was established at Los Angeles, twelve of his candidates have received their doctorates and in this volume ten of them have contributed monographs in tribute to their docent.

The period covered is the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; the locale is colonial America, the West Indies, Australia and England. It all provides the stuff out of which a Trevelyan writes that social history "after all is the true poetry. And Reality, if rightly interpreted, is grander than Fiction."

Since Professor Klingberg’s pioneering has been research into the vast archives of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, this Anglican organization naturally provides much material for the history and biographies ably brought together by the Editor. The relation between colonist and convict in Australia, the emancipation of slaves, the educational influence of children’s hymns, factory legislation, church organization, all demonstrate the significance of religious records for historical pur-
poses. Here is a “vineyard of rich documents” in the “story of the expansion of English culture over large areas of the world.”

Overbrook, Pa.

RICHMOND P. MILLER


Much of the “folk art” of America is anonymous. It is naturally rooted in European tradition, but has been modified into something almost indigenous; some phases of it are thoroughly American. It has taken many forms; it is seldom without functional purpose. Certainly until the mid-nineteenth century, the American settler had little time for luxury arts and perforce had to express his sense of color and design in the practical utensils of his everyday living. Thus there has developed a recognizable craft tradition in this country which has been preserved in the Index of American Design at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C.

The very mechanics of the project is an amazing tribute to contemporary American artists. Although interest in American decorative and domestic art dates from the latter part of the nineteenth century (and earlier in limited form), the present undertaking is the result of the efforts of the Works Progress Administration to provide occupation for artists in the 1930's. Working from originals in museums, historical societies, and private collections and using techniques of reproduction which evolved through experience and experiment, the artists of the Federal Art Project have preserved in some 15,000 water-color drawings the record of American design. This record spans a period from early colonial times to the close of the nineteenth century when mass production supplanted the handicraft tradition of American manufacture. It is truly a noteworthy achievement.

The publication of The Index of American Design brings to popular attention not only the project itself, but also the possibilities of its usefulness. It contains as a sampling of the project 378 illustrations which serve as an appetizer to the feast of color and design at the National Gallery. The illustrations, together with Mr. Christensen’s straightforward text, are divided into several categories embracing such a broad range of popular arts as Pennsylvania Dutch, Shaker, and Southwestern arts and crafts; frontier implements, fire-fighting equipment, ships’ figureheads and shop signs; household utensils from hitching posts and weather vanes to kitchenware, linens, glassware and furniture; wood carvings, toys, circus props, and gadgets; lighting devices, clothing, and national symbols. The scope is broad; the sampling is well done; the text is instructive, brief, and interesting.

In itself, the book is a handsome one. It is sufficiently large that the illustrations are neither cramped nor reduced to a size where detail is lost. The
color plates, of which there are 117, are beautifully and faithfully reproduced. The Preface by Mr. Christensen, Curator of the project, and the Introduction by Holger Cahill, former Director of the Federal Art Project, supply pertinent information on the Index of American Design; and a subject list of the drawings provides a useful reference tool for the artist and the historian interested in the craft and design traditions of America either for themselves or as a part of our social and cultural history.

L. V. G.


It is fitting that this first volume in the new "Williamsburg in America Series" should come from the pen of Carl Bridenbaugh, former Director of The Institute of Early American History and Culture at Colonial Williamsburg. Written with his usual light but authoritative touch, Dr. Bridenbaugh has presented a readable and wholly interesting picture of the eighteenth-century political scene in Williamsburg. In reality, however, this little volume is more than political history; it is a panorama of the life and thought of the time which is pictured in surprising detail for so brief a narrative.

Dr. Bridenbaugh has used as his literary device the sojourn of two imaginary planters in Williamsburg. Through their eyes and experiences the culminating events of 1765, the year of the Stamp Act, are set forth with remarkable clarity. In her own way, Virginia had been developing ideas of self-government for a number of years prior to 1765, and the reader finds in this small book the story of the men, the ideas, and the other factors which contributed to this political evolution.

This first volume promises an interesting series, designed as it is for popular reading. Various aspects of eighteenth-century life in Williamsburg and Tidewater Virginia are planned—family life, religion, travel and transportation, costume and dress, and military history. In addition to his discussion of political affairs in this "tiny seat of Empire," Dr. Bridenbaugh has given his readers a preview of the particular accounts to come.

L. V. G.


With the appearance of the second volume of The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, the projected fifty-two-volume series settles down to its routine of accomplishment. The well-merited praise accorded Volume I leaves little new to be said respecting Volume II, for the identical editorial principles
are employed and the same superior standards of publication are maintained. It is gratifying to find that the Editors are able to continue the policy of using illustrative material.

In substance, Volume II covers the period from January, 1777, through June, 1779, a time in which Jefferson was primarily the legislator—as a member of the General Assembly of Virginia and as her second Governor. Included are the many bills which Jefferson either wrote himself or was associated with. More important is the inclusion of the monumental Revisal of the Laws which was sent by Jefferson and George Wythe to Benjamin Harrison, Speaker of the House of Delegates, on June 18, 1779. Although some of the bills were enacted prior to 1779 and others adopted as late as 1786, the Editors have felt it wise to print the Revisal under the 1779 date as a logical part of the series of letters and documents which it accompanies. In addition to this first departure from the chronological plan of the work, Volume II also contains the first summaries of documents and the first record entries.

Aside from the predominantly legislative materials presented in this volume, one finds records of Jefferson’s activities as county lieutenant, his correspondence with Rittenhouse and other learned men at home and abroad, his activities as a farmer and book collector, and as a friend to the German officers of Burgoyne’s army who were interned at Charlottesville, as well as the first letters of his famous correspondence with John Adams.

Volume II is a significant record of Jefferson’s increasing stature in all fields in which he held interest.

Map Makers & Indian Traders. An account of John Patten trader, arctic explorer, and map maker; Charles Swaine author, trader, public official, and arctic explorer; Theodorus Swaine Drage clerk, trader, and Anglican priest. By Howard N. Eavenson. (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1949. xvii, 275 p. Maps, bibliography, index. $15.00.)

The three men with whom this book is concerned played minor roles in our colonial history. Their roles, however, were of interest, for they included expeditions to discover the Northwest Passage, the making of important maps, the authorship of pamphlets, and frontier experiences during the French and Indian wars. Mr. Eavenson has painstakingly collected materials relating to Patten, Swaine, and Drage and has presented a biographical sketch of each; he has also reproduced in the form of thirty-four appendices some of the important documents pertaining to them. Half the book is devoted to the publication of such source materials.

A notable task of research has been performed in the amassing of data on Mr. Eavenson’s three characters, and he is to be congratulated on the fruitful results of his labors in this country and abroad. By way of criticism, it may be felt that his evaluation of his material may be faulty in several particulars. Some confusion appears to exist between the activities of Swaine and Drage.

The significance of rivers to the course of civilization is once more underlined in this pleasing volume on Pennsylvania's Susquehanna. Although it is not one of the Rivers of America series, Elsie Singmaster's account points up similar ideas. Its emphasis, however, rests more on the picturesque than on the historical aspects of the Susquehanna. This approach is perhaps best indicated by the long subtitle to the book: "Interesting history, legends and descriptions of the 'heart river' of Pennsylvania—its surrounding hills and mountains, its broad valleys and narrow gorges, its canals and railroads, its cities and, above all, its beauty." The beauty of the Susquehanna has certainly been the author's guide, for the volume is profusely and beautifully illustrated with photographs. The frontispiece is in color, and there are attractive end papers.

"The American Revolution as an Aftermath of the Great War for the Empire, 1754-1763" and Other Essays in American Colonial History. By Lawrence Henry Gipson. (Bethlehem, Pa.: Institute of Research, Lehigh University, 1950.)

The Institute of Research of Lehigh University has collected for convenient use six offprints of articles by one of our leading colonial historians which have been published in scholarly journals between 1945 and 1950. They have not been reprinted, but are retained in their original covers in this paper-bound volume. This is the second series of such articles by Dr. Gipson, the first appearing in 1942. These essays, together with his greater work, The British Empire Before the American Revolution, constitute an unusually comprehensive and detailed study of British colonial development in America.

Grants-in-Aid

The Institute of Early American History and Culture announces that it is prepared to provide a limited number of Grants-in-Aid of Research, for the year 1951-1952, to individual writers or scholars who are carrying on studies in the field of American History prior to the year 1815. Applications must be filed not later than March 15, 1951.

Particular information regarding these Grants may be had by writing to the Director, Institute of Early American History and Culture, Goodwin Building, Williamsburg, Virginia.