At last we now have a good biography of the most distinguished member of the numerous tribe of Smiths: a full, unbigoted, well-balanced treatise that bids fair to be definitive. John Smith has long been a controversial character, with vociferous advocates pro and con; Bradford Smith is decidedly pro, but makes out a lucid and closely reasoned case, which should convince all but the intransigeants. And whereas previous biographers, whether pro or con, have tended to concentrate on only one phase of their subject’s varied career, namely, his part in the Jamestown colony, Bradford Smith gives a splendid picture of his hero’s part in the wars between the Hungarians and Turks, hitherto as often as not considered apocryphal, but now edited from Hungarian sources by Laura Polanyi Striker as an appendix, and digested into the opening chapters of the book. In addition Smith’s part in surveying the coast from Penobscot Bay to Cape Cod is given proper emphasis, as is his role in advocating the settlement of New England (the name itself being Smith’s invention). Besides this, Smith’s voluminous and valuable writings on geography, colonial settlement, navigation, and autobiography receive their just due, so that the picture of the whole man emerges, instead of the segment associated with Virginia.

If there can be a criticism of Bradford Smith’s organization of the text, it is that the book is too much padded. Too much space has been wasted on the setting of Elizabethan London (a theme sadly overworked in hundreds of books), as well as on the romances of chivalry which Smith might have read (but probably didn’t), and the various sights that Smith might have seen in England and abroad. Without doubt the book would be greatly strengthened by a judicious but draconic pruning of this ephemeral material. Had the author wanted some unusual background setting, he might have put in something from the travels of Sir Henry Blount, the only Briton of the early seventeenth century to go on a campaign with the Turkish army.

Other than these quibbles the book is excellent biography, and the author is acute enough to put his finger on the critical weakness of early Virginia:

The fatal flaw in the Jamestown colony was one for which Smith was not responsible. There was no incentive. No wonder there were idlers, when no matter what a man did he was sure of being fed and housed as well as the next one. No wonder
there was little food grown since a man did not own what he grew or the land he grew it on. It was not until Governor Dale’s time (1614–16) that Jamestown learned it could solve its own food problem by making each man responsible for growing his own.

Although a somewhat later event, Smith’s biographer might have amplified the foregoing by emphasizing John Rolfe’s part in advocating and introducing tobacco into the colony as a cash crop, for this alone turned the Virginia experiment from failure into success.

In his sources Bradford Smith leans heavily on the George Percy account. He has used the printed text in *Tyler’s Magazine*, but it should interest readers of *The Pennsylvania Magazine* that the original manuscript is one of the greatest treasures of the Elkins Collection at the Free Library of Philadelphia. The companion account, that of William Strachey, has not been utilized to the same degree, but it may be noted that a beautifully edited text of this has just been made for the Hakluyt Society from the manuscript at Princeton by Dr. Louis Wright, of the Folger Library, and Virginia Freund. With Bradford Smith’s biography and D. B. Quinn’s book on the Roanoke colony now in press for the Hakluyt Society, we will have a fine picture of the colonization of early Virginia.

Good as is the text of Bradford Smith’s work, the physical composition of the volume leaves much to be desired. Most important of all, the book is badly in need of maps: there should be a map of the Chesapeake region, one of the New England coast, and one of the Transylvanian battlefields. Even with the assumption that the reader may have an atlas at his elbow, there is still absolutely no excuse whatsoever for the omission of maps in any historico-geographical work with the slightest pretensions of scholarship or definitiveness. To a lesser degree the same criticism holds regarding illustrations. In addition to the watery half-tone that does duty as the frontispiece, there should have been plates from Smith’s own works; from DeBry, Hulsius, and other contemporaries: these would have strengthened the book considerably. In fact it must be admitted that the gallant captain has been badly served by his latter-day publishers, for the book is cheaply bound and indifferently printed on cheap paper. One would like to think that John Smith deserves the garb of an Elizabethan gentleman rather than the austere battle dress of a buck private that has become his mantle.

*Devon, Pa.*

Boies Penrose


With historians having discovered an “irrepressible democrat” in Rhode Island and a “torch bearer of the Revolution” in Virginia, it was perhaps only a matter of time before someone would subject the career of Jacob Leisler to the same kind of treatment. Mr. Reich has assembled more mate-
rial than any historian, including some of the great, has ever done before. It is safe to say that unless the Public Records Office in London contains startlingly new material, another study of this subject will not be made in the conceivable future.

According to the author, Leisler’s rebellion is significant because “it did, in a tentative way, fight for the rights of the small farmer, tradesman and urban worker against the provincial aristocracy of merchant and large landowners” (p. 172). As such it illustrates the Schlesinger-Link thesis that American Democracy has emerged from a conflict between business and a farmer-labor combination.

The evidence Mr. Reich has assembled is not utterly convincing; indeed, some of it points in a different direction. If the thesis is correct, how are we to explain the significance of the fact that Leisler was very rich? What importance can be attached to the fact that the “rabble” in New York was composed in part, as the author acknowledges, of men of substance? Why is the legislative record of Leislerians so relatively barren of attack upon privilege? Why did the Leislerians confine the franchise to freeholders? Could not the levying of taxes upon land be conceived as a convenient method of securing funds to pay for the abortive expedition against New France? Is an ordinance to prohibit the importation of empty casks into the city of New York a prolabor or a probusiness measure? The more convincing evidence of class conflict appears after the event.

One suspects that the author makes central what was more or less peripheral in Leisler’s own thinking. A case could be made, upon the sole basis of evidence in this work, that Leisler was violently opposed to Catholics, to the House of Stuart, to the Dominion of New England, and to persons who would support or acquiesce in them. The record of Leisler’s activities when in power suggests that this hypothesis is not unreasonable and is entitled to a hearing. There can be no question of where Mr. Reich’s heart lies; the same cannot be said about Jacob Leisler’s.

Nevertheless, the author is much too good a historian not to include all aspects of his subject, the ethnic and the religious, as well as the political. For this reason his work is not so tendentious as it otherwise might appear to be. In short, the General Society of Colonial Wars has displayed good judgment in contributing to the publication of this work.

Barnard College

CHILTON WILLIAMSON

The Traitor and the Spy: Benedict Arnold and John André. By JAMES THOMAS FLEXNER. (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1953. x, 431 p. Index. $5.75.)

The appearance of a historical work as animated, well-written, and arrestingy arranged as James Flexner’s The Traitor and the Spy is so rare that it ought to be regarded as an event of no small importance. This could easily have been merely another book about Benedict Arnold, John André, and
Peggy Shippen—certainly the subject matter has become a part of our historical folklore—but James Flexner's artistry and sense of style have prevented his work from falling into the well-worn rut. Although he has drawn upon Carl Van Doren's *Secret History of the American Revolution*, Mr. Flexner has not been content to regard Mr. Van Doren's book as the last word upon the subject: he has done an impressive amount of original research and has presented the story of this star-crossed trio in a vastly more engaging manner than will be found in the *Secret History*. And, despite the high spirits and skill which have gone into this book, the scholarship does not suffer: Mr. Flexner is as sound factually as the dullest and most ponderous of contemporary historians. *The Traitor and the Spy* disproves the maxim that history to be true must be unreadable.

It is particularly gratifying to observe that Mr. Flexner has stolen the thunder and, it is to be hoped, some of the material rewards, of the historical novelists without violating the canons of historical scholarship. This book ought to serve as an answer to those popular biographers who insist that no biography will sell that is not liberally spiced with allegedly “true to fact” dialogue, much of which proves, upon examination, to be pure fabrication which has no place in a serious piece of biographical writing. Mr. Flexner has indulged in no dialogue of this genre and has thereby given hope and comfort to those who adhere to the old-fashioned belief that history and biography can be made interesting without adopting the techniques of fiction.

Excellent as this book is, one point seems to require clarification. In speaking of the conflict between Gates and Schuyler for command of the Northern Army, Mr. Flexner puts the issues between the two men upon the broad ground of democracy versus aristocracy. To a certain extent this is true, but Mr. Flexner overdoes it. For example, he remarks that “in New England the leaders dreamed of social revolution: Gates was their man.” Who these leaders were, Mr. Flexner does not say, but it is well known that John and Samuel Adams warmly supported Gates in the Continental Congress. These spokesmen of revolutionary New England certainly did not admire Gates because they or he were social revolutionaries in the accepted sense of that word, but because Gates had been one of the earliest advocates of independence, because as New Englanders they tended to distrust “Yorkers” like Schuyler, and because Gates seemed disposed to put the civil authority a generous notch above the military arm. Later on, Adams is reckoned among the “radical congressmen,” and in the next paragraph we are told that “radicals, with their unhappy memory of kings, were more in favor of states’ rights than the conservatives, who felt that a single strong power would help protect the property of the fortunate.” The source of the trouble, it would seem, is an imprecise use of the words “conservative” and “radical”—a fault all too common in histories of the American Revolution.

*Stanford University*  

**John C. Miller**

In Carolina, an ancestral portrait by Theus is a patent of nobility. Actually, it is very little else, so that patronage of this book by The National Society of Colonial Dames of America in that state is very suitable. Certainly by any aesthetic standard, his paintings are scarcely works of art at all.

Margaret Simons Middleton, herself a Carolinian, is an excellent local historian, and has done most excellent local history and biography in this book. She has ploughed indefatigably through the records, public and private. She covers the background of the immigration of the "Switzers," the Theus family at Orangeburg from 1735, the artist's appearance in Charleston with his advertisement there in 1740, and all that is recoverable of his life, to his death in 1774. She has hunted down a great many additional portraits, signed or documented as by Theus, or attributed to him. Thus, whereas Reverend Robert Wilson, in his pioneer notes on the artist in 1899, listed thirty-seven, and Lawrence Park, for the Frick Art Reference Library in 1924, listed fifty-four, she lists in her "Biographical Checklist," over two hundred. Though she can scarcely pretend to Park's authority in connoisseurship, there is little doubt that most of these are correctly attributed, as Theus was almost without concurrence there in his line.

No one knows what training Theus had before he came to this country, but it was obviously slight. Anna Wells Rutledge in her introduction discusses the influences on the Continent which might have come to bear, influences themselves from obscure men. She considers that British painters were not much reflected in Theus except through mezzotints. He was a "portrait manufacturer." Piety and the desire for completeness of representation have brought his work into several leading American museums: a poor thing, but our own.

Philadelphia Museum of Art


As every collector of the autographs of Signers of the Declaration knows, John Witherspoon was the only clergyman who was a member of the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776, and, as every Princetonian should know, he added to the luster of Princeton by being the only educator in that body. Those facts are evidence that he did indeed come to America, but from November 19, 1766, when the Trustees of the College of New Jersey at Princeton formally asked him to accept the presidency, until August 7,
1768, when Dr. Witherspoon landed in Philadelphia, it was not at all sure that he would.

Mr. Butterfield’s fascinating mosaic of historical background, heretofore unpublished original documents, and connecting narrative is the story of why he was asked, why he at first refused, how he was persuaded, and the circumstances of his setting forth from Scotland and his arrival in America. This sounds as though it might be a curious addendum to the archival history of Princeton, of interest to a few scholars and the future source of footnotes, which should be nodded to politely, not read, and shelved.

But, it is amusing, has a plot, and like all of Mr. Butterfield’s work is good, sound history. Princeton had just lost four presidents within but a few years’ time—not, the Trustees hastened to point out to Dr. Witherspoon, because of “the insalubrity of the Climate,” but because of “a variety of Infirmities” such as smallpox and cirrhosis of the liver. A scheming group of Old Side, or theologically conservative, Presbyterians in Philadelphia were trying to get control of the valuable training ground of future ministers from the hands of the liberal, New Side trustees. Subtle Provost Smith of the Anglican Academy in Philadelphia was gaining ground in the struggle for shepherds of souls. At that critical juncture, the Reverend John Witherspoon, of Paislie, near Glasgow, seemed the only hope to join the warring factions and strengthen the tottering seminary.

The lawyer-trustee Richard Stockton was commissioned to visit Witherspoon in Scotland and win his consent. When he arrived and stated his mission, the thought of life in the wilderness of America far from her family and friends so upset Mrs. Witherspoon that she took to her bed in a fit of melancholy, and was unable to rise from it until her husband had promised that he would decline the offer. All the appeals and sermons of Witherspoon’s colleagues, all the almost desperate entreaties of the Americans did not move her, and Stockton reluctantly returned with “no” for an answer.

However, one son of old Nassau would not give up. Benjamin Rush, an enthusiastic New Sider, a dedicated alumnus of Princeton, and then a medical student at Edinburgh, decided that only Witherspoon would answer the needs of American Presbyterianism. His letters to Witherspoon could not convince him to cross his wife, but finally a personal visit set the stage for a happy ending. The mystery and the climax of the story is how young Rush got Mrs. Witherspoon to change her mind; the records which document every other phase of the incident are silent on this point. Yet, surprisingly enough, she did, and John Witherspoon came to America.

Witherspoon’s greatest concern for his new charge was that it should have an adequate library, and the weeks immediately before he sailed were occupied with trying to collect books or money for books to take with him. A part of that function is now assumed by the Friends of the Princeton Library, under whose auspices this little volume is fittingly published, and one is grateful to them, and particularly to Mr. Carl Otto V. Kienbusch, one of the most loyal of them, for the volume. So much has been said about
P. J. Conkright’s uncanny ability to design a book in the manner best suited to subject and circumstances that to say this is one of his and Princeton University Press’s little gems is sufficient. Thanks to him, it is a fine typographical keepsake, but thanks to the contents and Mr. Butterfield’s craftsmanship, it is considerably more.

_The Library Company of Philadelphia_   
EDWIN WOLF 2ND


In volumes II and III of the _Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Jefferson_ Miss Millicent Sowerby has continued the brilliant work she began in the first. The difficult and complicated problems that beset the editor, and her happy solution of them, were discussed by this writer in a review of the first volume when it appeared. Tribute was likewise paid to her superior scholarship. This is further displayed in volumes II and III. They deal with a phase of human endeavor that lay perhaps closest of all to Jefferson’s heart—philosophy, in its broadest sense. This, according to the system adopted by Jefferson in the catalogue of his books, was considered under the two headings of moral and mathematical philosophy. It is the former, only, which concerns us here.

Jefferson’s books in the field of ethics and the more technical one of jurisprudence are described and discussed in the second volume. Ethics embraces “moral philosophy, the law of nature and nations, and religion.” No richer field for a man of Jefferson’s speculative temperament can be imagined. And he did not deny himself any book in any language, except German (which he did not read). The books listed, and he had many thousands, reveal his tastes and interests throughout a long life, from the first formative years on. In addition to such obvious material as date of publication, type of binding, and provenance, Miss Sowerby has added by way of notes such comments on the books or subjects as are to be found written by Jefferson in the margins, as well as extracts from his letters and other writings. The whole is a rich treasure house for those who would know their Jefferson.

Of greatest interest in the two volumes under discussion are, no doubt, the sections devoted to those fundamental questions which occupied Jefferson throughout his lifetime: religion, slavery, and politics. The whole of chapter 17, with something close to 200 entries, is devoted to religion, which was of as great importance to Jefferson as it probably has been to every mortal before and since his day. His famous letter to his nephew bidding him to “shake off all the fears and servile prejudices under which weak minds are servilely crouched; fix reason firmly in her seat, and call to her tribunal every fact, every opinion,” tells us how he himself ap-
proached this question. His resultant thinking flowered in the famous *Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom* and, more informally, in his “Syllabus of an estimate of the Doctrines of Jesus compared with those of others,” sent to Benjamin Rush in 1803, as well as the celebrated “Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth,” which he extracted textually from the gospels in Greek, Latin, French and English.

The entire third volume of the catalogue is devoted to politics. Jefferson’s often-quoted remark that the circumstances of the times in which he lived had called his particular attention to this subject is indeed true. As this writer pointed out some years ago, it was in 1769, when he was first elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses as a young man of twenty-six, that Jefferson’s interest first turned to this subject. In the summer of that year he ordered from a London bookseller fourteen books, every one of which dealt with theories of government. There was Locke, whom he consistently mentioned as one of his “trinity,” the others being Bacon and Newton, there was Burlamaqui’s *Le Droit Naturel*, and, above all, there was Montesquieu, who, more than any other writer, influenced the thought of the young Jefferson. However Jefferson’s opinion of him may have changed with the years, he was constantly turning back to him, particularly in the case of the *Commentary and Review of Montesquieu’s Spirit of Laws* by Destutt de Tracy. The editor has given a splendid account of this work, as she has of Thomas Paine’s *Rights of Man*.

It is, of course, impossible to comment on all, or even many, of the entries in this vast work, nearly every one of which must have given its owner the greatest satisfaction, for Jefferson was primarily a reader of books and not a collector. The pleasure and satisfaction of the editor shines through her work, too, and makes us frankly envious.

*Philadelphia*  

*Marie Kimball*

*George Logan of Philadelphia.* By Frederick B. Tolles. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1953. xx, 362 p. Illustrations, index. $5.00.)

A glance at the public life of George Logan reveals an amazing record of inconsistency. It is amazing by practically any standard, but it would be almost shocking to many present-day Americans whose ancestors have undeviatingly supported either Democratic or Republican candidates for a century. His chameleonic tendencies appeared even before he entered politics. In 1775, Mr. Tolles informs us, Logan was a “callow Tory,” but after spending about five years in the British Isles as a medical student he had become “an American patriot.” Yet a short time afterward, we are told, “patriotic sentiments” were just “awakening in him,” and he was “not yet unreservedly an American.” Returning to America from England in 1780 to practice medicine in Philadelphia, he shortly made plans to live in England.
But he gave up this project to stay here and marry Deborah Norris. He thought medicine was the “noblest” profession of man, but after practicing a little while he abandoned it for the life of a farmer at Stenton. Elected as an Anti- Constitutionalist (conservative) to the Pennsylvania Assembly in the 1780’s, he voted against his party on the most vital issues. Known as “the most gentle, most humane, most kindly of men,” he opposed Pennsylvania’s humane criminal code of 1786. For the imprisonment and rehabilitation of criminals he would substitute whipping, branding, and mutilation. Although raised as a Quaker, he joined the Pennsylvania militia, but when called upon to discipline the Whiskey Boys in 1794 he resigned, never again to engage in military activity or to approve of those who did so. In 1787 he approved of the United States Constitution, but three years later he was attacking it as a “class charter” designed “to reduce the farmer to servitude.” In 1800 he was an ardent Jeffersonian Republican. Six years later, as a United States Senator, he was voting with the Federalists against Jefferson’s foreign policy.

This outline of Logan’s inconsistencies would seem to denote an inconsistent, erratic, shifting character, and this, incidentally, is the general impression held of him. However, insofar as the real George Logan is concerned, such a delineation would be unjust and superficial. The marshaling of the qualifications and explanations necessary to substantiate this constitute a real challenge to anyone who would understand him. Mr. Tolles has sought understanding, but in portraying Logan to his readers he has, unfortunately, I think, tried to keep himself “out of the book,” as he says, and to avoid “judgments made after the fact with the wisdom of hindsight.” A frank, conscious rendering of judgment would have been appreciated, for, after all, no author can keep himself out of a book. However, he has discerned two basic principles, passions really, to which Logan clung: he was an ardent lover of peace and a champion of agrarian democracy. To these he remained ever faithful, despite the demands of the political parties to which he belonged. Essentially an individualist and a single-minded crusader, he had no fear of nonconformity or of the ostracism it might bring. In the realm of practical politics, then, he was neither a good leader nor a good follower.

Logan is best known for his peace mission to France in 1798, when that country and the United States were on the verge of a declaration of war. Positively, his action accomplished little, but negatively, and ironically enough, it led a Federalist Congress to enact the “Logan Law,” a bill designed to prevent similar individual peace efforts in the future. But in 1810, despite the law, he undertook another peace mission, this time to England. It resulted in failure, and he saw the War of 1812 come and go. He had lost his fight for peace just as he had lost, in 1800, a fist fight on the floor of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives with Samuel W. Fisher, of Philadelphia. Tolles, who acts as judge in this slugging match, gives the fight to Fisher, although he scored only one blow to three for Logan.
In no sense was George Logan a Great Man. As a friend of great men and a dabbler in great events he lived, as it were, on the fringe of greatness. That was all. In certain circles today a harsh critic might call him a "do-good" dilettante. Undoubtedly, he was a "good" man, and he lived in a critical and important period in the midst of important people. It would seem, then, that he deserves the attention given to him in this book. The canvas of events is broad, and Mr. Tolles has done his best to fill it in, although one suspects that he is happiest when describing Deborah Logan in her domestic rounds at Stenton. He essays a sprightly style which should please his readers.

Temple University

Harry M. Tinkcom


Considering the innumerable diseases, organic and pestilential, to which commercial banks are normally subject, the sesquicentennial of any such institution is a memorable occasion. When a bank not only survives the vicissitudes of a century and a half, but also advances from modest circumstances and inauspiciously amateur operation to a position of primacy and leadership in a great city, the achievement is doubly memorable. Such has been the career of The Philadelphia National Bank. The story of that career is admirably recounted in Mr. Wainwright's book.

It should be noted at the outset that the author was precluded from writing a detailed and definitive technical treatise on banking operations. An unforgivably indiscriminate disposition of old account books and loose papers was first sanctioned by the directors in 1864, the year in which the already sixty-one-year-old Philadelphia Bank began operations under a national charter. It is a pretty safe guess that the bank would now be willing to pay substantially more than the $1,174.63 received for those records ninety years ago if it could only recover the more significant of them. From 1870 on, notes Mr. Wainwright (p. 127), "the policy of destroying noncurrent records more than twenty years old was followed for a long time. Only the minute books escaped the systematic destruction."

Despite this handicap, Mr. Wainwright has produced an eminently useful book, the more so because he has broadened his narrative so as to present an illuminating general picture of banking in Philadelphia. Commendable zeal has been shown in garnering facts from diverse original sources, including the minute books of six different banks and those of sundry interbank committees and associations, from Philadelphia newspapers, from periodicals, from reports of state and Federal agencies, and from secondary accounts. This sound scholarship is happily balanced by judicious interpretation and
by a refreshing style well-calculated to engage and retain the interest of the general reader.

The volume inevitably challenges comparison with its anonymous predecessor of a half-century ago, *The Philadelphia National Bank: A Century’s Record, 1803–1903*, by “A Stockholder.” Appropriately enough, both books were manufactured by Wm. F. Fell Co., Printers, of Philadelphia. The present book is far less ornate, yet more attractive, despite smaller type, narrower margins, and fewer illustrations. There is a sharp contrast in factual content and interpretation. Indeed, the most gratifying characteristic of Mr. Wainwright’s book is its commendable frankness in dealing with the occasional mistakes and shortcomings in the early administration of The Philadelphia Bank, especially the defalcations of trusted officers. For example, the malfeasance of Cashier John B. Trevor which rocked the bank to its foundations in 1851 received only discreetly cryptic allusion in the old book (p. 113), but is thoroughly and objectively analyzed in the new book (pp. 99–100). One is inspired to repose full trust in the accuracy of Mr. Wainwright’s narrative.

It is impossible in the brief compass of a review to do full justice to the author’s contribution to our knowledge of the development of Philadelphia banking. Suffice it to say that he ably analyzes the problems and policies of The Philadelphia Bank as they changed from one era to another, highlighting its relations with competing institutions and sketching in the shifting background of local, state, and national business and political conditions. Originally established to serve small dealers and retail shopkeepers, by the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries The Philadelphia National Bank evolved into a big-business agency catering to large corporations and extending increasingly high-level credit lines to leading manufacturers and wholesalers, not only in Philadelphia, but elsewhere. Only within the last few years has the bank “revived its interest in those small borrowers and depositors who were so largely the concern of its founders” (p. 232). Finally, it should be noted that a certain dynamic interest is imparted to all chapters of the book by Mr. Wainwright’s skillful delineation of the personalities and characters of the successive officers—presidents, cashiers, and others—who really shaped the destiny of the bank. All in all, the volume sets a new high standard of excellence in its field.

*New York University*  

**James O. Wetterearu**

*James Madison, Secretary of State, 1800–1809.* By **Irving Brant.** (Indianapolis and New York: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., 1953. 533 p. Illustrations, notes, index. $6.00.)

With a surer authority than ever, Irving Brant tells in this fourth volume of his continuing biography the richly colorful and complex story of James Madison’s eight years as Secretary of State. How colorful and complex is
suggested by listing some of the national events and issues of 1801–1809. Beginning with the Jefferson-Burr vote-off in the House of Representatives, Mr. Brant skillfully guides the reader through the mazes of Santo Domingo and Louisiana diplomacy; the difficult and futile negotiations with Spain designed to give us the Floridas; the breach in the Republican party over the Yazoo land claims; the recurrent controversy with England over impressment, climaxd by the Chesapeake outrage in 1807; Miranda’s expedition to free Venezuela, and Burr’s expedition to free, perhaps, the American states southwest of the Ohio; and the campaign and election of 1808, in which the Federalists were too weak to matter much, but splinter groups of Republicans backing Monroe and Clinton provided plenty of political high jinks and bad blood.

In our national histories these events have always been told from the point of view of Madison’s lifelong friend and partner, Thomas Jefferson, and not without reason, since Jefferson was President when they occurred. However, this book as a whole and almost every chapter in it challenges “the long-unchallenged historical verdict that Jefferson ran everything in his administration”—that, acting as his own Secretary of State, he almost single-handedly purchased Louisiana, dickered for the Floridas, and devised and carried out the great embargo experiment of unhappy memory. Mr. Brant thinks that Henry Adams’ History of the United States did most to establish these popular and erroneous notions, so unjust to Madison. Adams may not have admired Jefferson vastly, but he found Jefferson’s little Secretary of State an easier mark for his favorite rhetorical weapons of sarcasm and irony. Worse still, Adams pruned and distorted by mistranslation quotations from diplomatic dispatches, so that Madison is made to appear in the History the timid, vacillating creature that his Federalist opponents and critics thought he was.

Mr. Brant’s patient sifting of the evidence from all the relevant and far-flung sources presents a very different Secretary Madison. Even the American people who elected him President in 1808 did not know how great his influence had been in shaping the basic policies of government, throughout the Jefferson administration. They knew him as an unceasing worker for the acquisition of Florida, but had not the slightest inkling of the foreseeing strategy with which he worked on France to abandon Louisiana. They did not know that foreign diplomats characteristically began by underrating him, owing to his small person and quiet manner, and progressed to the discovery that he was not only outthinking them but was too tough as well as too agile to handle.

Here the balance is redressed fully, if not more than fully, in favor of Jefferson’s partner.

It would be unjust to this distinguished book to give the impression that it is mainly apologetic in tone or substance. Quite the contrary. Its greatest contribution is its brilliant clarification of the tangled diplomacy of those years, though even Mr. Brant’s crisp and authoritative style cannot always
relieve a certain tedium attendant on diplomatic history that is too involved. But this was a period crammed with extraordinary personalities, and they strut through these pages in the most lifelike fashion. Here is the scheming Burr, from whom the Reverend Jedidiah Morse and many other stout Federalists hoped much because he was "descended from New England and very pious ancestors." Mr. Brant disposes of Burr's modern apologists by showing that in 1800-1801 he followed "the only course that could conceivably have given him" the Presidency, and that he contemplated treason in 1806 even if unable to commit it. Here, too, is the French chargé in Washington, the admirable Pichon, almost as faithful a servant of American aims as those of his master Napoleon. In Paris, on the other hand, Robert R. Livingston quarreled with nearly everyone, and was truculent and whining by turns, because he was almost as anxious to serve the interests of family and friends as those of his country. Here is John Randolph of Roanoke, whose "ten-year assault on Madison as a 'Yazooman' was a calculated prostitution of the truth to political demagogy and neurotic jealousy." (In their appraisals of Randolph, Brant and Adams for once agree.) And here are many others woven into a rich, close-textured fabric of narrative, at the center of which is the mild, hard-working, and astute Secretary Madison.

The greatest of all challenges for Madison's biographer, of course, lies ahead, in the diplomatic failures and military disasters of the presidential years. Mr. Brant has given us a new and free-standing, if not particularly heroic, Secretary of State, and has nearly completed one of the finest biographies ever written of an American statesman. For these reasons we are all the more impatient to see his President Madison.

Institute of Early American History and Culture

L. H. Butterfield


Not a few students of the early American literary scene (including the present writer) have availed themselves of the catalogues and other records of the indefatigable French librarian-bookseller, Hoquet de Caritat. Certainly all such must feel particularly indebted to the pen of George Gates Raddin, Jr., for unraveling the complicated skein of threads both here and abroad to weave the full picture of the man who "would have preferred to be remembered as a missionary of the gospel of enlightenment." Such is the picture that emerges.
So genial and charming was this Frenchman to the citizens of Gotham, where he was "largely responsible for the realization of the cosmopolitan aspirations, for the creation of the elegance of manner and taste with which New York sought to rival Paris and London," that his connection with Citizen Genêt (through the very concrete act of fitting out a privateer for the service of France—subject of the smaller volume), so damaging to his Philadelphia contemporary, Philip Freneau, in no way alienated friends or patrons. The episode of the Polly of Hudson was but one aspect of the "revolutionary ideal of a universal comradeship of enlightened republics" which found its chief expression in the "dissemination of the intellectual achievement of eighteenth-century France. . . ."

The latter took several forms. Not least influential was Caritat's fashionable circulating library in the finest hostelry in town, the City Hotel. At the peak of its prosperity, in 1803, it numbered about fifteen thousand volumes, larger than any other collection of books in any private or public institution in the new land, of particular interest because largely contemporary French, English, and American. His two-hundred-and-sixteen-page copyrighted descriptive catalogue, The Feast of Reason and the Flow of Soul, his collection of European publishers' catalogues (hailed by Joseph Dennie of Philadelphia as a "liberal scheme of an active and intelligent bookseller"), and his partially completed Bibliographical General List of the Literature of the United States must mark him a figure apart to all who hold bibliography dear.

Your reviewer, with a kindred interest in fiction, finds pleasure in Caritat's fight to legitimize the novel and romance (his chief boast being about twelve hundred of these) at a time when they were still suspect in polite circles—as the novel was to be, indeed, until the time of Walter Scott. Philadelphians will find particular satisfaction in the Frenchman's great faith in the ability of our own Charles Brockden Brown, whose novels he considered rightly the best produced in the infant land. Caritat was responsible for the publication in America of Wieland and Ormond and of the latter in London; he was also instrumental in launching the Monthly Magazine and American Review as a means of support for Brown in New York.

This activity as publisher—which from 1798 to 1804 made available European works of popular interest or particular use to Americans—was a natural outgrowth of his bookstore, rightly designated by Mr. Raddin as "the most important establishment of its kind in the United States; . . . with its steady stream of importations . . . one of the most important forces in the creation and development of American intellectual and artistic life."

A particularly interesting aspect of Caritat's drive for the "ideal of a universal comradeship," never to be lost sight of in the midst of domestic, political, or economic frustration, was the "Literary Assembly," with its own reading room of choice volumes. Established at the City Hotel in conjunction with his library and bookshop, it aimed to do its part toward
“the acquisition and dissemination of the benefits of general literature,” and to serve New Yorkers as a general clearinghouse in their search for Continental urbanity. Alert, in addition—and favorable—in his observation of New World ways of life, the opportunities for trade, and so forth, Citizen Caritat seems rightly deserving of Mr. Raddin’s accolade: “One of the most useful men in early New York.”

University of Pennsylvania

Thomas P. Haviland

The Missouri Controversy, 1819–1821. By Glover Moore. (Lexington, Ky.: University of Kentucky Press, 1953. xii, 383 p. Illustrations, bibliography, index. $6.00.)

Not one, but three compromises were necessary to settle the Missouri controversy of 1819–1821. The first was the Missouri Compromise proper, suggested by Senator Jesse B. Thomas and providing for the organization of state governments in Maine and Missouri and the division of the remaining Louisiana Purchase territory into free and slave areas. The second compromise arose from a quarrel over whether to count the Missouri electoral vote in the 1820 presidential election; the decision was to announce the vote both with and without the Missouri returns; the result, Monroe’s re-election, being the same in either case. The third compromise, in 1821, followed a conflict concerning the question of whether Missouri should be required to alter a clause in the new state constitution prohibiting the entrance of free Negroes; by this compromise the President was permitted to declare Missouri a state.

In this volume Professor Moore narrates in detail the story of the Congressional action that led to these compromises. This tale complete, he then examines the state of opinion in the North and the South, and particularly in Missouri, Maine, and Illinois. Concluding chapters discuss the connection to the controversy of race relations, of democracy, of state rights, and of economic motivations. His conclusion is that the major and first compromise was the most satisfactory solution possible.

The Middle States, not New England, are found in this study to be the center of opposition to the admission of Missouri as a slave state, and Clintonians and Federalists of this region are frequently cast in the leading roles. After the congressional debates of 1819 had occurred amid public apathy, a mass meeting at Burlington, New Jersey, with Elias Boudinot in the chair, set off a train of other meetings that began an “Anti-Missourian Crusade.” When the issue seemed settled in 1821, Chester County representatives in the Pennsylvania legislature urged a renewed effort to prevent the admission of Missouri. In Congress, John Sergeant and Rufus King marshaled Northern forces against such Southern recalcitrants as John Randolph and William Smith, until the master parliamentarian, Henry Clay, won support, piecemeal, for compromise measures. Theodore Dwight
and Robert Walsh led the anti-Missouri press, joined, among others, by Woodrow Wilson's grandfather, editor of the Steubenville, Ohio, *Western Herald*.

Through this controversy the nation was presented with a full-scale dress rehearsal of the great sectional conflict that was to dominate the middle years of the nineteenth century. And out of this controversy we gained two colorful additions to the American political lexicon. The first was born in John Randolph's reproach of Northerners favoring compromise as dough faces (or doe faces): "These would give way.—They were scared of their own dough faces." The second originated in Felix Walker's plea to a bored House to be allowed to "make a speech for Buncombe."

Patience and thoroughness in research are the characteristics of this study, for which a great number of manuscripts and newspapers were examined, thirteen periodicals being cited from Pennsylvania alone. It is, then, less vivid than thorough, less an engaging account for the general reader than a history for the historians, and they will henceforth make it their chief recourse when they seek in one volume the story of the Missouri controversy.

*University of Delaware*  
John A. Munroe


The lack of a definitive biography of Roger Williams has long been mourned by students of American political thought and American "civilization." Parrington, who seldom allowed theoretical subtleties to interfere with his emotional goal of turning all "good" men into Jeffersonian democrats, not unexpectedly turned Williams into a seventeenth-century edition of the sage of Monticello, and this view, buttressed by Brockunier's more recent sociomorphism, has long dominated the field. Thus one could hope that Professor Miller, whose biography of Jonathan Edwards ranks as a masterpiece of creative interpretation, would in this work, which combines biographical interpretation with original documents, at last fit the enigmatic figure of Williams into the seventeenth-century context where he belongs, and give us a concise analysis of Roger Williams' place in his world. It is regrettable that, in my view, Mr. Miller has failed in this assignment.

Miller's difficulties arise from his excessively theological emphasis. While it is undeniable that Williams can be understood only if one comprehends his extraordinary, typological theology, which led him to an "Interim" philosophy in some respects similar to that of Albert Schweitzer, it does not follow that Williams can be understood only as a theologian. Theology is a necessary, but not a sufficient, explanation of this many-sided figure.
While Williams' espousal of political democracy was certainly not based on a Jeffersonian secularism, but rather on his theological conviction that the church would emerge unclean from marriage to the state, these theological views led him to a definite political philosophy which is not subsumed under theology, a political philosophy which makes much of experience as a criterion for decision—in short, a pragmatic political methodology.

Professor Clinton L. Rossiter has discussed this aspect of Williams' thought with great precision in his *Seedtime of the Republic*; suffice it here to note that in Williams' view, since religion could give no prescriptive guidance to politics, other foundations for political decision were necessary. One would hardly know from Mr. Miller's account that Williams ever played a decisive role in the politics of Rhode Island, much less that in the course of his long and involved political career he developed a thoroughly pragmatic approach to the solution of political problems.

As a consequence of Mr. Miller's theological emphasis, the Williams who emerges from this analysis is little more than a theological hairsplitter. Unquestionably the author has done a great service in explaining the religious foundations of Williams' position, and his examination is both clear and persuasive, but he has failed to render the greater service, that of presenting the whole Roger Williams. However, the original texts from the pen of Williams, pruned and punctuated by Professor Miller, which comprise about half of this book, do constitute a real service to the student who wishes to get the original flavor of Williams' writing.

*Haverford College*

John P. Roche


This is the third volume of a series entitled "Makers of the American Tradition," the purpose of which is to define the American way of life in terms of the influence upon it of a number of great Americans. In a brief introduction the author states in broad terms certain contributions of his subject to the American tradition, illustrating the generalizations by extracts from Jackson's writings.

The question which arose in my mind after reading Dr. Syrett's book was: Is it history? The purpose of the book is functional and immediate. It seeks to help Americans of 1953 to find confidence and strength to meet a current crisis (p. 9). The author develops this object by selecting for emphasis several Jacksonian ideas which seem to have pertinence for us today. This is good debating, it is argument based upon selected facts, it is timely and useful to Americans, but I doubt that it is history.

My reaction to this volume was that a little of Parson Weems had gotten into it. By this I do not mean that any data has been invented to suit a
purpose, but I do mean that the author has consciously selected out of Jackson's life certain elements of his career which seem relevant to modern problems, and has left out elements of his career (equally important to Jackson) which lack this contemporary relevance. This kind of treatment I associate with the myth-making process, rather than with historical method. In fifty years the book will tell us more effectively about the state of mind of American historians in 1953 than it will about Jackson's state of mind in 1833.

The volume is divided into two parts: first, a thirty-three-page summary of Jackson's ideas on majority rule, the primacy of the national interest, and the duty of government to stay out of private business; and, second, a selection of Jackson's writings.

On the will of the majority Dr. Syrett states on page 26: "Jackson's success as a presidential leader can be attributed in large part to his ability to ascertain the will of the majority and to translate this knowledge into a policy that all could understand." On page 27 he writes: "In taking a stand on any issue Jackson did not attempt at first to find out which way the prevailing winds of public opinion were blowing and then set his course accordingly. . . . He could afford to follow his instincts." These passages suggest the difficulty of generalizing on the grand scale, for while both statements could probably stand when presented with full explanation, they are hard to accept in immediate succession.

The author challenges both the Turner and the Schlesinger theses that Jackson represented either the western frontiersmen or the eastern working-men. His own conclusion is: "The fact that historians have been unable to agree on the exact nature of Jackson's sectional affiliations is in itself an indication of his national mindedness" (p. 32). Two pages later he suggests that Jackson's national spirit figured importantly in the Peggy Eaton affair: "Jackson, in effect, had risked alienating the representative of one of the nation's major sections because a woman had not been treated as a lady" (p. 34). This seems to be reaching unnecessarily far afield to sustain a pre-selected viewpoint.

In the final introductory chapter, entitled "The Acquisitive Spirit," the author states: "Jackson both understood and approved the American economic system, for he was one of its more distinguished products" (p. 41). The reviewer takes exception to this on grounds both of fact and of logic.

The documentary section of the book (pp. 53-286) may be fairly described by Jackson's own words in reference to the tariff—"careful and judicious."

This book is intended for the general reader. It accomplishes what it is designed to achieve, that is, it presents "a persuasive case" for Andrew Jackson's importance in defining certain American traditions, and makes easily available a number of his writings.

The Pennsylvania State University

Philip S. Klein
A Stillness at Appomattox. By BRUCE CATTON. (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1953. x, 438 p. Bibliography, index. $5.00.)

Down the paths of glory which led only too often to the grave pass the two hundred thousand rank and file of the Army of the Potomac, which, during the last year of the Civil War, served in that organization and battled their way from the banks of the Rapidan to the final curtain at Appomattox. It is these men, heroic or cowardly, patriotic or "handcuff volunteers," who are depicted with a sure touch by Bruce Catton in this the final and best-written volume of his trilogy on the life of that army of bright banners and shining muskets.

No generals on prancing steeds are to be found in this book which lives and has its being in the lowly private or noncom, who fought bravely under officers—too many of the political variety—until at last the stubby Grant, with the watchful eyes and the hard, straight mouth, began that relentless march which was not to cease until the Army of Northern Virginia, fighting to the last ditch, passed from the martial scene into the pages of historical immortality.

Catton writes with a sure touch and has absorbed so many regimental histories that in his writing he thinks and feels as did the bewildered private marching he knew not where nor for what purpose, except that when battle was at last joined he would be the one who had to do the fighting. This book gives the best composite picture of the lives and times of the enlisted men that this reviewer has ever read, and it is evident that the author has sensed the fact that in the last year of the war the men of the Army of the Potomac had grown up to a professional, adult viewpoint, far from the days of "On to Richmond" and the Zouave uniforms of '61.

To enjoy the full flavor of Mr. Catton's third volume on the Army of the Potomac the reader should, if possible, read its two predecessors, Mr. Lincoln's Army and Glory Road, so that continuity is preserved from the coming of McClellan to the final scene in the McLean sitting room at Appomattox. In the second, Glory Road, we are taken to Fredericksburg, through Chancellorsville to Gettysburg, where a stirring account is given of that pivotal contest, and in this last volume we get clear pen pictures of Grant and Sheridan, with a fine description of the long, drawn-out siege of Petersburg, the Mine fiasco, and the final Appomattox Campaign. Sheridan grows in stature in Catton's account of his Valley Campaign, Five Forks, and the final pursuit of Lee, and Grant is portrayed in different character from the customary treatment.

The selection by the author of short quotations and incidents from regimental histories and other books on this subject has been very fortunate and adds greatly to the authentic picture of the men who struggled in the Wilderness, dashed themselves against the breastworks of the Spotsylvania "Bloody Angle," and charged to almost certain death at Cold Harbor.
The thesis that the only reason the Confederates, with fewer men and less money and munitions, could hold out as long as they did was due to splendid leadership on their side and poor generalship on the part of the various leaders of the Army of the Potomac is given its proper consideration, and the conclusion is reached that any army led by Lee, Jackson, Longstreet and Stuart could beat any army under the command of Halleck, Pope, Butler, Burnside and the like. It was not until the coming of Grant in the Overland Campaign of '64 that the fighting abilities of the Army of the Potomac were brought to their zenith, and instead of fighting one day and then resting six weeks, as had been the old custom, they fought every day without letup until the remnant of those who filled the ranks in May, 1864, rested wearily on the grounds around Appomattox and saw "the dawn of peace."

Paoli, Pa.  
Kent Packard


This book is a smoothly written, uncritical panegyric on Philip H. Sheridan. The author says of Sheridan that he "achieved his success not through luck or dash or any other single quality, but by a broad combination of exceptional gifts which made him a commander of singular versatility" (p. 354). It might better have been said that Sheridan's career depended on luck, personal leadership on the field of battle, the unexpected creation of him as a popular hero by Read's hastily written poem, "Sheridan's Ride," and the unfailing support of a man named Grant.

Sheridan's reputation rests on his success in the Shenandoah Valley during three months in the late summer and early autumn of 1864. During this campaign, Sheridan's force usually was in a numerical superiority of at least 2 to 1 and more often 3 to 1, not to mention an even greater superiority of resources and equipment. Read's poem dramatized his performance and gained for him a wide and long-sustained popularity. It is probable that without this accidental publicity and the constant and unfailing support of Grant, Sheridan would have come down in American military history as just another successful general. Sheridan was so intoxicated with his successes and so sure of Grant's support that he felt free to criticize and condemn without scruple his less fortunate associates and subordinates.

In spite of these fortuitous conditions Sheridan was a dynamic, resourceful tactical leader in battle and a stubborn, determined fighter. The strategy of his successful cavalry operations in Virginia and of his campaign in the Shenandoah, however, was derived from and directed by Grant. Sheridan constantly played the sycophant to Grant, at the same time constantly belittling Meade, against whom he bore an unfailing and scornful antipathy. He was ruthless, when he had the power, where his subordinates were con-
cerned and often charged them with responsibility for his own lack of success—witness his treatment of Warren and Crook. He was not sorry to see Wilson transferred to Tennessee in the fall of 1864. Sheridan's conduct in New Orleans during the early days of Reconstruction was so inept and unscrupulous that even Grant could not prevent his transfer elsewhere. His treatment of Crook during the pursuit of Geronimo in the 1880's was similarly unfair. Where he had the power, Sheridan was ruthless toward those who differed with him or stood in his way.

A definitive, fairly balanced biography of Sheridan remains to be written. In this uncritical biography there are a number of omissions. For example, Sheridan owed "his chance to prove himself" (p. 56) to his classmate James B. McPherson, who was on General Halleck's staff in St. Louis when Sheridan arrived at that place and who recommended him to Halleck; it is not certain whether the original idea of using cavalry to fight dismounted when conditions warranted was Wilson's or Sheridan's (p. 174); and Mackenzie's (not McKenzie) successful campaign of 1874-1875 is not mentioned. Another important omission is any mention of the postwar value to Sheridan and his reputation of his affiliation and association with the powerful veteran societies, particularly the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. Likewise, there is no account of Sheridan's writing of his Memoirs. Sheridan's attitude toward the South was always a sneering one and he is represented (p. 270) as being the only one present at Lee's surrender who was not "abashed in the presence of the splendid loser."

This biography is largely based on Sheridan's own account as set forth in his Memoirs, on the so-called Sheridan Papers, which hardly seem to qualify as contemporary documents, on the printed Official Records, and on printed secondary materials which are frequently cited to support important, and often controversial, points. There are a number of good illustrations, but the maps are inadequate and too narrow in scope. The biography is annotated, but there is no bibliography. There is an adequate index with few omissions noted.

Locust Valley, N. Y.

Thomas Robson Hay


This biography of Mr. Justice Shiras, one of six Pennsylvanians honored by appointment to the Supreme Court of the United States, was written by his son, George Shiras, 3rd, who died in 1942. The author is as well, if not better, remembered than his father, for as a Congressman he was the author of the Migratory Bird Bill (enacted after he had retired from Congress) and
is noted as the originator of wild-life photography. After his death his manuscript was completed and edited by his nephew, Winfield Shiras, the Justice's grandson.

George Shiras, Jr., was born in Pittsburgh on January 26, 1832, of Scottish descent. In the autumn of 1849 he entered the freshman class at Ohio University, but after completing his sophomore year transferred to Yale, from which he was graduated in 1853. There is an interesting chapter on life at Yale in the early 1850's, when tuition was thirty-three dollars, board about two dollars a week, and total annual expenses averaged about $200.

In the autumn of 1853 Shiras returned to the Yale Law School, but remained only one year, concluding his legal studies in an office in Pittsburgh, with admission to the Allegheny County bar in 1855. For a short time he joined his older brother Oliver in practicing law in Dubuque, Iowa, but returned to Pittsburgh in 1858 to become a partner with his former preceptor, Judge Hopewell Hepburn. From then on until his appointment to the Supreme Court he practiced in Pittsburgh with increasing success, until he ranked with such leaders of the bar as David T. Watson and Marcus W. Acheson.

In 1881 there was a prolonged contest in the Pennsylvania legislature over the election of a United States Senator. The Republican organization, led by Senator J. Donald Cameron, supported Henry W. Oliver of Pittsburgh, while the independent candidate was Galusha A. Grow, who had been Speaker of the national House of Representatives. With some scattered votes for others, however, neither could command a majority of the legislature. Friends of Shiras, led by John H. Ricketson, who for a short time was associated with Shiras in practice in Pittsburgh, opened headquarters for him in Harrisburg and urged him as a compromise selection. The biography states that, "unable to break the deadlock, the two contending factions appointed a joint committee of twenty-four members to agree upon a nominee who should be duly ratified by the legislature. In the closed session that followed, Shiras was unanimously chosen, with the proviso that he take the night train immediately to Harrisburg and meet with the committee before the result was announced.” This Shiras declined to do, and Congressman John I. Mitchell was eventually agreed upon and elected. Curiously enough, two standard works place this episode in 1882, instead of in 1881, the correct year.

By this time Shiras' practice had become very successful, involving railroad, banking, oil, coal and iron interests in western Pennsylvania, although his office associates continued to be few; the days of the large firms now at the Pittsburgh bar were in the future.

Supreme Court Justice Joseph P. Bradley died in January, 1892. Justice Bradley came from New Jersey, in the Third Circuit, and President Harrison looked to that circuit, and especially to Pennsylvania, for the new appointment. Pennsylvania had not been represented on the court since the resignation of Justice Strong in 1880. While several other Pennsylvanians,
both judges and lawyers, were suggested to the President, the merits of Shiras were advocated by his friends, again under the leadership of Ricketson, and on July 19, 1892, the President sent the name of Shiras to the Senate. His confirmation was opposed by Senator Cameron to such an extent that the Senate Judiciary Committee reported Shiras' name without recommendation. Despite the open opposition of Senator Cameron and perhaps the tacit opposition of Senator Quay, who, in fact, moved for Executive Session to consider the nomination, Shiras was unanimously confirmed.

His career of almost eleven years on the Supreme Court bench was an industrious and honorable one, although somewhat marred at the time by the income tax decisions in 1895 (Pollock v. Farmers Loan and Trust Company, 157 U.S. 429; 158 U.S. 601). Congress in 1894 had passed an income tax statute imposing a tax of two per cent on income of individuals and corporations in excess of $4,000 from any kind of property, except bonds of the United States.

The principal question in the case was whether such a tax was a direct tax, which, under the Constitution, was required to be apportioned among the states according to population. On the original argument only eight Justices sat, Mr. Justice Howell E. Jackson being absent because of illness. The court unanimously held that the tax on income from state and municipal bonds was invalid and, by a majority, held that the tax on rents and income from real estate was a direct tax and unconstitutional because not apportioned. This left undecided three questions on which the justices were evenly divided: first, whether the whole act was void because the tax on state and municipal bonds and on real estate was invalid, or whether the tax could be sustained on the remaining subjects; second, whether the tax on income from personal property was a direct tax; and third, whether any part of the tax if not direct was invalid as offending against uniformity. On a rehearing, at which the full bench sat, a majority declared the entire tax unconstitutional, Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field, Gray, Brewer and Shiras so voting. There arose a widely publicized charge that Justice Shiras had changed his vote. As stated in the biography, "a long list of works, including . . . Charles Warren's Supreme Court in United States History . . . asserts that it was Mr. Justice Shiras who reversed his vote on the income tax of 1894." It is indeed strange that Mr. Warren dismisses the matter with the brief statement that "Judge Shiras changed his mind after the first decision." The author of the biography demonstrates beyond any doubt that Justice Shiras did not change his mind. Certainly, the whole matter is set at rest by the letter which Justice Shiras wrote to the Yale Law Journal in 1915, after his retirement, occasioned by an article in that periodical which repeated the statement that he had reversed his opinion. In this letter he unequivocally states that his concurrence in the second opinion was an affirmation and not a reversal of his position in the first.

The other most notable decision, or rather decisions, in which Shiras participated were the insular cases in May, 1901, in which he agreed with the
majority of the court that in effect the Constitution did not "completely follow the flag" and that a tariff of Puerto Rican products was valid. These and later cases upheld the basic reasoning of Mr. Justice White that the island inhabitants had certain fundamental constitutional rights, such as the right to life, liberty, and property, but that certain other rights, such as trial by jury, could be extended to them only by acts of Congress.

The author and the editor have produced a biography of their distinguished ancestor which is thoroughly comprehensive and not unduly laudatory, as biographies by descendants are apt to be. They have followed the example of Mr. Justice Shiras himself: "His research consisted largely of a diligent and exhaustive tour of discovery through everything anyone had ever before said on the subject at hand, and his opinions consisted quite largely of quotations from what he had found. Yet the paragraphs he himself contributed are always clear and precise. He did not fall into the judicial pitfall of obscuring his points because of a desire to turn a nice phrase." Whether the last sentence is directed at Mr. Justice Holmes is a matter of speculation, but if so, it is apt.

While Mr. Justice Shiras does not rank among the giants of the court, such as Marshall, Taney, Story, Miller, Field and Gray, his judicial service was of high quality, reflecting credit on himself, on his Commonwealth, and on his country.

Philadelphia


This is the story of the life, and especially of the work, of Jane P. Rushmore, the elder stateswoman of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends, who gather at Fifteenth and Race streets in Philadelphia. The late Charles F. Jenkins used to refer to these fellow members of his as "Racers"; the other and smaller Yearly Meeting, composed of "Archers," meets at Fourth and Arch streets in what has been called the cathedral of American Quakerism.

It is pleasant to note that as this review is published Jane Rushmore has entered into her ninety-first year. She deserves all the happiness she can enjoy in her retirement at Riverton, N. J., for she has led as active a life for about seventy years as it is given to any individual to enjoy. Born in a farming community some thirty miles southwest of Albany, she was in childhood not too docile a member of the Hicksite Quaker family into which she was born. Endowed with a very pronounced character herself, she was quick to detect folly or insincerity in others and to develop a keen insight into the religious and business problems which claimed her attention for more than half a century.
She trained herself at country school in New York and for two years at Swarthmore College to be a teacher, and when she came to teach country school at London Grove and Kennett Square, she moved permanently into the area of Philadelphia Quakerism. Keen and incisive, she has never suffered fools gladly, and gifted with what the French call a powerful "organ," she has had no trouble in giving voice to her good judgment when religion or business was under discussion.

Her area of immediate influence has been the block in Philadelphia bounded by Cherry, Race, Fifteenth and Mole streets. There was her office for many years, during which she guided the religious and educational concerns of her Yearly Meeting, writing much and speaking in the communities which sought her guidance.

The social system of Quakerism does not tend to produce outstanding figures. Jane Rushmore's influence was exercised as a member of numberless committees and groups whose deliberations she affected from her office on Cherry Street. The biography of Jane Rushmore is therefore in a larger sense the story of the religious and educational work maintained by a group of more than 15,000 members. With her co-operated many men and women whose names occur in this history and who, in recent years, are striving to bring together the two Quaker groups who have been separated for a hundred years by twelve city blocks and considerable controversy. If we let H stand for Hicksite and O for Orthodox, we may say that H_2O represents the numerical proportion of the two branches of Quakerism in the Philadelphia district. To Jane Rushmore, who was crowned with an honorary degree by Swarthmore in 1952, and to the late Rufus M. Jones of Haverford, Philadelphia Friends will be largely indebted for their labors in bringing together the two branches of their religious Society.

_Haverford College_  
W. W. Comfort

_Chesapeake Bay: A Pictorial Maritime History._ By M. V. Brewington.  
(Cambridge, Md.: Cornell Maritime Press, 1953. xviii, 233 p. Illustrations. $6.50.)

This pictorial history shows that a camera combined with a knowledgeable text can produce a most illuminating and valuable record. From a large number of picture collections Mr. Brewington has dredged up some choice specimens. They are arranged topically and chronologically in chapters, each of which has a few pages of concise explanation and history. The author is not merely a collector and arranger, but also a researcher whose never-ending curiosity about how-things-got-to-be carries him into crevices which other less persistent persons would overlook.

It is difficult to conceive of a more explicit or vivid maritime history of the Chesapeake Bay region. The chapters on "Baycraft" and "Maritime Arti-
sans," in particular, indicate the author's firsthand and extensive knowledge of his subject. The reading matter and illustrations leave no doubt in our mind that he has himself handled shipbuilders' tools and knows the feel of the tiller in a strong breeze. Had the chapter on "The Bay's Maritime Museums" been written by someone else, it would doubtless have included some mention of Mr. Brewington's private museum. Many of the pictures and some of the tools and carvings he has photographed are from his own collection.

This is a regional rather than a local history. The chapters on "The Ports" and "Privateering, Piracy and War" bring out the Bay's geographical and national importance. Located midway between the Gulf of Mexico and the St. Lawrence, it is the largest inland water on this country's east coast. It saw action during our colonial wars, during the Revolution, and during the War of 1812. The British attack on Baltimore inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star-Spangled Banner." It was a center of activity during the Civil War and witnessed the famous battle between the Monitor and Virginia (Merrimac). The dividing line between North and South passed through this area. The fact that the Maryland-Virginia state line cuts through these waters has been a constant cause of trouble. It appears that, as far as oystermen and crabbers are concerned, the war between the states is still in progress.

The great size of the Chesapeake with its many tributaries has made it a natural home for a variety of small craft, as well as for deep-sea vessels. Its maritime history is, therefore, compounded of the two kinds of vessels and both have extensive histories. This book does not follow the fortunes of shipping beyond the Capes, but there was no lack of activity on the inland side. From the early days of settlement, the Chesapeake was a main traveled waterway. By 1812 there were four lines providing daily sailings from Elk to Baltimore (for travelers from Philadelphia), two lines daily from Baltimore to Norfolk, and half a dozen from Baltimore and Norfolk to smaller bay and river towns. Soon after this, steamboats put the sailing packets out of business, just as nowadays the automobile is putting the local steamboat out of business.

In this age of rapid transportation and air-wave communication we find ourselves using the same supermarket products and listening to the same words and music wherever we may be. We need to cherish a few regional peculiarities or, at least, to cherish our recollection of them. Mr. Brewington's book should be helpful in this regard. We can hope that buggies will never cease to grace the waters of the Chesapeake. As for the Chesapeake retriever—long may its tail wave over the home waters of pungies and skipjacks.

Staten Island, N. Y.

David B. Tyler

The idea that history is something very well defined, with nicely precisioned methods and techniques which enable the historian to wrap the past up in neat encyclopedic reference books, is probably only too common. Certainly history is often referred to as if it existed in those terms. But the truth of the matter is that few people really comprehend the implications of the word.

Marc Bloch, a French historian who perished in the Resistance movement in 1944, gave much thought to the mystery of history and left behind him an unfinished manuscript which is now available in translation. He maintained that despite the age of history as narrative, history as an intellectual tool is "a science in its infancy." Likewise, he contended that it is "a science still in travail."

History according to Bloch is the science of men in time. Time is a continuum, and the past can be explained only in terms of the present and the present in terms of the past. This is a reciprocal complexity which can be penetrated by the use of tools of the historical dialectic, such as observation, criticism, analysis and a concept of causation. He gives a penetrating analysis of each of these elements designed to emphasize the difficulty of effectiveness in the historian's craft.

Observation is complicated by the fact that the individual can be aware only of his own mental state, so in this "respect, the student of the present is scarcely any better than the historian of the past." Furthermore, neither the present nor the past which the historian observes "stays put," for "knowledge of the past is something progressive which is constantly transforming and perfecting itself." Observation is a complex search for "tracks" often partially obliterated or wholly destroyed. The evidence available changes its character and meaning from time to time and can be interpreted only by rigorous criticism. The standards of this criticism must be kept high because what the world needs so much today is the historian's best contribution to truth and thereby to justice.

By far the most important section of the book is the chapter on historical analysis. If the historian is to fulfill his real function, he must be able to see what is behind the record, to fathom what is never recorded in so many words. There must be a victory of mind over material. The historian must seek to understand, should avoid a tendency to pass judgment and assign praise and blame. He needs to give much more attention to comparing and ordering the confusion of facts into an order of meaning and must be more careful of his nomenclature, the use of words of analytical import. He should be particularly careful and penetrating in his perception of chronological divisions, such as centuries, generations, and civilizations. It is here that the
author believes, and we can agree with him, that the historian is most want- ing. He has not developed his powers of analysis much beyond elementary levels, and the same is true of causation.

This is a very challenging book. It is to be greatly deplored that the author died before he could finish it. We are grateful to those who arranged for its publication, to Professor Strayer for an excellent introduction, and to Peter Putnam for an excellent translation. These pages should be the starting point of much thought, and it is to be hoped that the questions raised, particularly regarding analysis, will be answered. As Bloch said of the causes of events, the answers to these questions “cannot be assumed, they are to be looked for,” and these questions must be answered if the historian is to adapt his intellectual activity to the “contours of reality.”

University of Pennsylvania

ROY F. NICHOLS

Political Caricature in the United States in Separately Published Cartoons. By FRANK WEITENKAMPF. (New York: The New York Public Library, 1953. 184 p. Index. $3.50.)

One of the pleasant ways to understand and enjoy American history is to take the time to study the residue of our past: old buildings, household furnishings, paintings—all that makes that past vivid. Probably the liveliest expression of the past that still remains to us is found in the art of the cartoonist. I am sure that it is with that in mind that Mr. Weitenkampf, the distinguished librarian and print expert, has brought together in a single volume an annotated list of about 1,200 “political caricatures” that have appeared in the United States. His range is from 1787 to 1898, and he has confined himself to political cartoons which have been published as separate sheets. Cartoons published in periodicals or books are excluded; also excluded are those dealing with foreign affairs, unless “the United States enters into the scene.”

The chronological arrangement of the list of cartoons placed upon Mr. Weitenkampf and others the burden of dating the material. This is done where the editor feels there is no room for doubt. But much more is done in this volume, for most of the cartoons are described succinctly, and a good many are accompanied by brief explanatory remarks which serve to identify less-well-known figures or to describe events now remembered only by historians.

In his introduction, Mr. Weitenkampf points out that this is the first attempt to list this material in chronological order with something like completeness and that all the important cartoons are here. This makes the volume extremely useful to both historian and student and enables the reader to visualize the personalities and understand the issues that interested the cartoonists and their audience. If the number of cartoons now in existence in libraries, historical societies, and private collections is an ac-
curate indication, the period from the 1830's to the Civil War was the heyday of the separately published cartoon. And, of course, within that span the presidential campaign years especially called forth the efforts of the cartoonists. For 1836 Weitenkampf lists fifty-one cartoons; for 1840, sixty-eight; for 1844, eighty-five; for 1848, fifty-seven; for 1852, fifty-one; for 1856, twenty-eight; for 1860, forty-two; and for 1864, fifty-one. After 1865 the number of separately published cartoons decreased rapidly. In his explanatory notes Weitenkampf says that the comic papers, which began to appear in the 1840's, Harper's and Leslie's weeklies from the sixties on, and the newspapers from the middle 1880's took over more and more the political cartoon, and the separately published cartoon died out.

Aside from the presidential campaign years, there were two periods in which the output of cartoons was consistently high: from 1836 through 1840, Weitenkampf lists a total of 225 cartoons; from 1860 through 1864, 212. The first was due primarily to the obvious "drawability" of the personalities involved, the second less to the personalities than to the tempestuous and bitter political events of those years. The large number in 1844, the most for any one year, centered upon Clay, Tyler, Polk, Van Buren, and, especially, the Texas question.

The individual public figures who received the most attention from the cartoonists were Clay, Webster, Calhoun, the various presidents, and those lesser figures who had attracted public attention by some particular remark, unusual behavior, or peculiarity of belief: William L. Marcy and "50 cents" (while governor of New York he had billed the state for fifty cents for having his trousers patched); Winfield Scott and his "hasty plate of soup" (when Scott could not be found at the War Department he replied that he had stepped out to take a "hasty plate of soup"); Horace Greeley and his many fads and fancies; and, of course, the capture of Jefferson Davis clothed in woman's dress (twenty-two cartoons depicted this last episode).

Although personalities are the center of attention in these cartoons, major political events are revealed too: the appearance and decline of the Loco Focos, the split of the Democrats, the rise of the Republican Party. Occasionally (the line between political and social concerns is extremely difficult to draw), Mr. Weitenkampf has included cartoons not strictly political. These serve to whet one's appetite for a similarly accurate and interesting list of cartoons of social comment and criticism.

As the editor points out, the usefulness of political cartoons to the historian and student is evident. They show immediately and efficiently fundamental points of difference between parties, traditions, and prejudices of the public, habits of mind and group interests. Although they may not explain deeper economic tensions and philosophic beliefs, they do present the kaleidoscopic surface entertainingly and vividly—and once again the past is alive and vibrant with the warmth and enthusiasm of contemporaneity.

Claremont Men's College

JOHN R. DUNBAR

The first edition of the guide to the manuscript collections in the William L. Clements Library, published in 1942, was compiled by Howard H. Peckham, then Curator of Manuscripts in the library, who described in great detail the library's one hundred seventy-two collections.

At that time, the collections were particularly strong in items giving the British viewpoint during the Revolutionary period. The papers of General Thomas Gage, of Sir Henry Clinton and Lord George Germain are essential to students of the military phase of the war. The papers of Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville, and his son Robert; of Thomas Townshend, first Viscount Sydney; of William Knox, and Sir William Petty, second Earl of Shelburne and first Marquess of Lansdowne, are just as important on the civil aspect. On the American side the papers of General Nathanael Greene and General Josiah Harmar are noteworthy.

The papers of later date were, in general, not as important. However, the collection did contain the papers of two prominent Michigan politicians, Senators Lucius Lyon and Russell A. Alger, as well as those of two leaders in the anti-slavery agitation, James G. Birney and T. D. Weld.

Eleven years have passed since Peckham's guide was published, and this new edition, compiled by the present curator, describes three hundred and four collections. Although the recent accessions are greatly diversified, ranging in time from the eleventh to the twentieth centuries, they are not as impressive as the earlier ones. The more important ones include the Lewis Cass papers, the Owen Lovejoy papers, and fifty-eight volumes of confidential British army reports, 1770-1782, from the library of Lord North.

In his compilation, Mr. Ewing has followed the tentative rules for the descriptive cataloguing of manuscripts in the Library of Congress. This is the first attempt to apply these rules in a printed guide, and they seem to work. The descriptions are brief, usually only a short paragraph, and the information as to date, size, and provenance of the papers is logically arranged.

In one interesting detail Mr. Ewing has followed Mr. Peckham faithfully. In collections containing letters from various people, the name of each correspondent has been listed. This listing, in conjunction with a very complete index, enables the reader to determine quickly whether the Clements Library has letters or other papers of a particular person.

The presswork of the new edition is far inferior to its predecessor. Printed by the photolithoprint process from a typewritten manuscript, this reviewer found the small type fatiguing to his eyes. The student, however, can afford to overlook this defect in an otherwise well-prepared and valuable guide.

The importance of local and regional history is underscored in this generous contribution by Dr. Harold Fisher Wilson of an intimate, detailed, and documented story, from the earliest days to the present, of the most widely known portion of the state of New Jersey: the Jersey shore. The author is professor of history and head of the Social Studies Department of the New Jersey State Teachers College at Glassboro, New Jersey; his subject: the social and economic history of the four eastern counties of his state with the definitive limitations of the Atlantic Ocean on the east and the indefinite but certain barrier of pine woods on the west as omnipresent conditioning factors.

Through these barriers, overland and by sea, Dr. Wilson recalls, the venturesome came to the shore, but unlike their mobile Indian predecessor who was largely a summer visitor, these came to stay. From these barriers they took their livelihood, literally farming the sea as they did the sandy soil, building ships to carry lumber and the products of land and sea to market. Within these barriers they built their homes, founded towns, erected meetinghouses, churches, and schools, backed loyalty to King and Congress with their lives. Thus, the tree and the sea were always at hand, to vie, on occasion, with each other when the surging surf sought to drive animal life into the pines or the flaming forest threatened to drown it in the sea.

The none-too-benevolent nature of this environment is retold in the folklore of phantom ships and phantom lovers, in the stories with a “once upon a time” flavor of ships abuilding on local streams, of iron furnaces, and of glassworks whose lasting monument is the Mason jar. And while human nature put an end to the planned paradise of the North American Phalanx, it preserved a peculiar people known as the “pineys.” Even so, by the mid-nineteenth century, Long Branch and Cape May, with some few centers in between, were beginning to realize the attraction of the surf, establishing boardinghouses, awaiting the coming of wings for the Jersey wagon and the steamboat, while sensing the pressure of social change which the future would require.

Though more rapid transportation to the shore was slow in coming, the delay was never repeated. In turn came the railroad, the bicycle, the automobile and the paved highway, the plane, and with them the revolutionary impact upon the social scene and the economy of the region. Dr. Wilson relates how some sought to stay the time as at Ocean City and Ocean Grove. Nevertheless, the recreation industry utilized the beach even unto steel piers, baby parades, and beauty pageants; fisherman and farmer sought to meet the increasing and changing demands of the area. We read of truck farms, huckleberries, and the cranberry “industry”; of viniculture
and poultry raising; of attempts in the production of sugar beets, sorghum, and of experiments in sericulture.

Experiments there were in peopling the shore area, some commendable but misdirected, some conceived in deceit and dishonestly executed. One reads of the unwise philanthropy which herded unprepared immigrants into the vicinity of Woodbine, and the thievery of the rogues who sold choice sites in Eden in the pines. More important were those who came in the natural course of events. In a third volume, short biographical sketches of prominent residents of the shore, now living or recently deceased, reveal how many of them are relative newcomers.

The two world wars of the twentieth century temporarily stayed the development of the Jersey shore, but it has emerged from each experience with a more stable fabric and an increasing number of permanent inhabitants. Those who know the shore and love it as thousands do, and those who would know the shore will find in these attractively bound and easily read volumes a treasure of pleasure.

*Rutgers University*                    *Russell E. Francis*

**This Is New Jersey from High Point to Cape May.** By John T. Cunningham. Maps by William M. Canfield. (New Brunswick, N. J.: Rutgers University Press, 1953. x, 230 p. Illustrations, maps. $5.00.)

This volume is an accurate and entertaining story of the "Garden State." Mr. Cunningham, the author, a staff writer on the *Newark News*, developed deep interest and enthusiasm in New Jersey's past when taking trips around the state in 1948, which resulted in a series of articles called "Let's Explore" for the Newark newspaper.

The book gives a county-by-county account of the state, from colonial times to the present, with neatly synthesized sketches of the twenty-one counties, each averaging ten pages in length. Such a division of the book sets the stage for cleverly drawn pictorial maps of each county, executed with a practiced eye toward local color by Mr. William Canfield, staff artist on the same newspaper. From the point of view of regional history, however, such a division tends to overemphasize county boundaries and county separations, at the expense of the over-all picture. The pervading influences, for instance, of the construction of across-the-state canals or railroads transcend rigidly political county boundary lines. Nevertheless, the author's arrangement of the twenty-one counties into four regions, "The Hill Country," "The City Belt," "The Garden Spot," and "The Jersey Shore," indicates an awareness of regional divisions.

It is evident that the author has consulted "grass-roots" authorities, as well as the writers of standard works on New Jersey county and local history. The list of selected readings covers the definitive works, with the exception of *The Jersey Shore*, which was published too late for Mr. Cunningham's use. At the end of each county unit, brief bibliographical refer-
ences offer supplemental reading. In these references, however, the appearance at times of dates following the author's name is confusing (pp. 70, 102, 122). After some investigation, it was found that these dates are those of the births of the authors. The policy is not followed consistently in the various references, and no dates of death are given. The book contains no footnotes and no index.

Mr. Cunningham writes expressively and skillfully, with spirit and pride, and again and again his phraseology intrigues the reader. Good transition sentences, moreover, link one section to another in the same chapter. The chapters themselves contain a wide variety of engrossing details, although worth-while material is occasionally omitted. It should be noted, however, that the book in no way claims to offer a comprehensive account of each county.

As in most books, a few flaws have crept in. The spelling of “genteely” (p. 76) can be questioned; the appearance of a period in the middle of a sentence (p. 38, col. 2) is perplexing; the annual “Beach Day” (p. 194) in Monmouth County was most frequently called “Big Sea Day”; Joe Mulliner, the Pine Barrens’ “Robin Hood,” becomes “Mullinger” (p. 210, col. 2). But these errors are so minor that they do not detract from the volume’s general excellence.

The 187 splendid illustrations enhance the value of the book. Most of them are contemporary pictures, although occasional cuts bring back earlier times. It should be pointed out that the picture of Barnegat Light (p. 196), as viewed against the clouds, gives one the impression that here is a New World “Leaning Tower of Pisa.” Surely, too, the Mansard roofs and verandahed fronts of those Ocean Grove hotels belie the adjective “modern” in the legend, “Modern resort hotels, Ocean Grove” (p. 191). All in all, the illustrations are excellent.

In his twenty-one full-page pictorial county maps, William Canfield has caught the local flavor of each county, from the quaint initials and dates on the gable ends of Salem County colonial houses (p. 165) to the gluttonous pig on the Secaucus meadows (p. 93). Occasional discrepancies appear. The pine trees in Burlington County (p. 75) are no different from the pine trees in eastern Cumberland County (p. 155). On the Morris County map (p. 50), the river boundary between that county and Passaic, east of the Oak Ridge reservoir, is given as Pequannock; the same location, on the Passaic County map (p. 61) is given as Pompton. Moreover, no glass is made at Glassboro, nor does the railroad connect Mullica Hill to the main line (p. 145).

These drawbacks, however, are of little consequence. The author, the artist, and the Rutgers Press (which is responsible for the attractive format of the book) are to be congratulated for presenting such an appealing and readable volume, one that can be read with interest by outsiders as well as Jerseyites. The latter, for that matter, can well take the book to heart. So many know so little about the state in which they live.

State Teachers College, Glassboro, N. J.  
Harold F. Wilson

To date, eight volumes of the papers of Thomas Jefferson have been published, each a revelation of his breadth of intellect and interest. In this latest volume, the horizon of Jefferson's activities expands to Paris, where he succeeded Benjamin Franklin as American minister to France. A large portion of the papers in volume VIII deals with treaty and other diplomatic negotiations. But there are also letters concerning his interest in books, science, education, music—and people. Arrangements for Houdon's trip to America to make a statue of Washington, letters concerning Franklin's departure from Europe, Martha Jefferson's letter describing her journey to Paris with her father, Jefferson's first letters exchanged with Abigail Adams—all are to be found in this volume.


The National Archives has issued a revised list of its microfilm publications. These publications are Federal records of great research value which have been preserved on film and made available at moderate cost to scholars, research institutions, and the general public. The listing is arranged under Federal departments, and many of the significant older records are included. Basic documentation is provided for research in United States, European, Far Eastern and Latin American history, and in local history and genealogy. The microfilms contain explanatory notes and other information to facilitate their use.

NOTICES

New Organizations

In November, 1953, the Ohio Valley Historic Indian Conference held its first annual meeting in Columbus, Ohio. Its purpose was to secure the cooperation of the various disciplines of scholarship interested in the study of the historic Indian of the Ohio Valley region. A journal of the Conference, Ethnohistory, will be published. Correspondence should be directed to Richard C. Knopf, Executive Secretary, The Ohio State Museum, Columbus, Ohio.

The Graphic History Society of America held its first general membership meeting in December, 1953. The Society is devoting its efforts toward discovering collections of pictures of particular subjects and making surveys of pictorial resources. Eye to Eye, the quarterly bulletin of the Society, is included in membership. Inquiries should be addressed to the Graphic History Society of America, P.O. Box 4402, Washington, D. C.