

recent scholarship that has moved analyses of black nationalism beyond the terms of the 1960s, Adeleke continues to rely on the narrowest interpretation of black nationalism—support for emigration—to make his case for a conservative Delany. By insisting on defining Delany as a conservative, he runs the risk of oversimplifying the very man he acknowledges to be complicated. Private correspondence between Delany and Douglass in the 1840s suggests that Delany's brief endorsement of moral suasion never involved full support for the principles of nonresistance. Likewise, as several scholars have recently argued, Delany's support for emigration during the 1850s never involved a total rejection of black claims to American citizenship. And some might find that Delany's discussions of education make him a precursor of W. E. B. Du Bois as much as his economic agenda anticipates the self-help tactics of Booker T. Washington.

Still, despite these criticisms, *Without Regard to Race* is a worthy addition to the scholarship on Delany. The biography offers valuable information about Delany's postbellum activities. The primary sources included in the two appendices are quite useful, providing the reader with insight into Delany's shifting political perspectives. And by shedding light on some of the lesser-known periods in Delany's career, Adeleke is able to connect early forms of black activism to the racial uplift strategies espoused by many of the African American leaders of the late nineteenth century.

Union College

ERICA L. BALL

To the Latest Posterity: Pennsylvania-German Family Registers in the Fraktur Tradition. By CORINNE EARNEST and RUSSELL EARNEST. (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 2004. xxi, 153p. Illustrations, notes, appendices, selected references, index. \$45.)

The Earnests have been studying Fraktur and the Pennsylvania Germans (immigrants from German-speaking Europe and their descendants) for whom it was produced for over thirty years. In this volume of the Pennsylvania German Society's Pennsylvania German History and Culture series they address family registers. They examine these often overlooked documents, which can be used as sources for social history as well as for their more apparent family and folk-art functions. The Earnests also looked at New England examples, which are very similar in content, differing only in decoration.

Family registers were produced to be passed down in the family. Families, therefore, wanted the best document possible, going so far as paying a "professional" to print, hand letter, or decorate their precious registers.

Most family registers document two or three generations of a family. The Earnests have divided them into six classes by appearance. The first three types

were produced in broadside form on single sheets of thirteen-by-sixteen-inch paper. That sheet could be folded and placed into the family's Bible for safe-keeping. This enhanced the likelihood of its being passed down to future generations, or, as one early family historian wrote, "to the latest posterity." These loose-leaf registers can be one of three types: First, they can be completely printed, rare because of the labor involved in setting type for an extremely short run. Second, they might be completely hand lettered, often by a skilled scrivener or artist and sometimes decorated with flowers and birds. The third broadside form was preprinted and then filled in, sometimes by a paid scrivener. Both printed and hand-done family registers were produced contemporaneously.

The other three types of family registers were book based—either written on pages bound into a book (usually a Bible) or produced as a stand-alone booklet. This practice helped ensure longevity as books are less fragile and less easily lost than sheets of paper. The first of these types, found in the oldest books, consist of records of marriages, births, and deaths written on blank pages with little structure. Organization was much easier in the second book-based type, the family register that was preprinted and bound between the Old and New Testaments of the Bible. These are the most familiar and permanent and are still produced today. The third book-based type is the rare handwritten booklet that included several generations of a family, likely a precursor of today's printed genealogies.

This volume is well illustrated with sixty-seven black-and-white or color examples. Each illustration is well captioned and sourced and includes an additional paragraph of explanatory information. There is an index and a page of selected references. Eleven pages of endnotes contain sometimes lengthy annotations and many additional bibliographical references. Appendices include a checklist of artists and scribes and a time line. A glossary of German terms is very helpful in deciphering German-language registers.

This book can be enjoyed by anyone interested in Pennsylvania German culture, folk art, or family history. A great number of Americans can trace ancestors to the Pennsylvania Germans and New Englanders who produced family registers. Our forebears have well succeeded in passing on their identity to us, their latest posterity.

York County Heritage Trust, Emerita

JUNE LLOYD

Becoming Old Stock: The Paradox of German-American Identity. By RUSSELL A. KAZAL. (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2004. xvii, 383p. Illustrations, tables, notes, index. \$35.)

In the last few decades social historians, borrowing from the methodologies of sociologists, have revitalized the study of ethnic groups with detailed case studies of specific towns and cities. Philadelphia has been less well served than