

clusion: "The local character of these places, individually as well as collectively, argues against the notion of a monolithic regional commonality. . . . In the early national period the Delaware Valley was not a cohesive region" (pp. 178–79).

Some of the best strengths of the book are also its best-kept secrets. The chapter on Warwick Township, Pennsylvania, is not only a survey of Pennsylvania German house forms, but also a thought-provoking exploration of difference, in its comparison of how non-German contemporaries described the visibility of Germanness with what we now can discern in surviving records and environments. The chapter on lower Delaware provides unexpected humanity in the figure of slave-poaching tavern keeper Patty Cannon, whose story is used to effectively explore the cultural, physical, and economic liminality of an entire section of the state. While the study of Mannington Township, New Jersey, offers an intriguing exploration of a community's self-conscious landscape preservation, with surprising temporal depth, it also contains an unexpected history of tidewater meadow reclamation in the eighteenth century—which serves as more than a footnote to the pressing environmental concerns of our own time.

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SUSAN GARFINKEL

Money Pitcher: Chief Bender and the Tragedy of Indian Assimilation. By WILLIAM C. KASHATUS. (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 2006. xv, 216 pp. Illustrations, notes, selected bibliography, index. \$35.)

William C. Kashatus's *Money Pitcher: Chief Bender and the Tragedy of Indian Assimilation* is a fascinating account of the life and career of Charles Albert Bender, star pitcher of the Philadelphia Athletics during the early twentieth century. Mandowescence (Bender's Indian nickname) grew up on White Earth reservation in Minnesota. However, Bender spent more of his youth in Pennsylvania than in Minnesota, as he attended the Educational Home in Philadelphia and Carlisle Indian Training School. At Carlisle, baseball became a way for the U.S. government to indoctrinate the Native Americans in teamwork and sportsmanship, and Bender excelled as an athlete. Following graduation, Bender remained in Carlisle and briefly attended Dickinson College before Connie Mack offered him a contract to pitch for the Athletics. Soon, Bender became Mack's "money pitcher"—the one Mack wanted on the mound to start a key game—and set World Series records that still stand today.

Even though Mack respected Bender as a pitcher and a player, Bender's compensation paled in comparison with other top players of the era. This inequity, according to Kashatus, demonstrated that Bender, despite his talent, was a second-class citizen in Mack's eyes and led Bender to consider other options. When Mack waived Bender following his disastrous performance in the 1914

World Series, Bender seized the opportunity and signed a more lucrative contract with the Baltimore Terrapins of the Federal League, tripling his salary. However, the Federal League collapsed after Bender played one forgettable season, and he spent a couple of years with the Phillies before being reduced to playing semi-professional and minor league baseball. The bulk of Bender's baseball career, in fact, was in the minor leagues, and only following Mack's retirement did he return to the major leagues as a coach for the Athletics.

According to Kashatus, Bender persistently faced problems because of his heritage. Philadelphia fans derisively called him "Chief," local newspapers referred to him as "the 'artful aborigine,'" (p. 41), and cartoonists portrayed him as a feathered "savage" who wore a tomahawk on the mound. Aside from these racial taunts and the inequitable compensation, Bender had to learn to adapt to an Anglo society that was not ready to accept Native Americans as people, much less as their equals. Kashatus, in fact, notes that recent immigrants from Europe were welcomed more readily than Native Americans during this era.

Overall, *Money Pitcher* is an informative portrayal of "Chief" Bender's career. Incorporating contemporary newspaper and periodical accounts along with an extensive examination of the secondary literature, Kashatus has woven an intriguing tale of the first Native American inducted into the National Baseball Hall of Fame. The author's summaries of the World Series in which Bender pitched provide an effective blend of statistical analysis and historical rendition. Furthermore, Kashatus is especially successful in providing a historical context for Bender's life and career. *Money Pitcher* is a book that is definitely a must read for anyone interested in Native Americans during the Progressive Era and in Pennsylvania's sports history.

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KAREN GUENTHER

Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts: 200 Years of Excellence. (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2005. 312 pp. Illustrations, notes, time line. Cloth, \$80; paper, \$60.)

The basic historical facts regarding the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts are familiar to most culturally aware Philadelphians: its status as the first art school and oldest museum building in the United States (and thus the first to turn two hundred); its renown as the home of famous students and teachers such as the Peales, Sully, Eakins, Henri, and Goodman; its acclaim for acquiring and exhibiting premier examples of American art; and its strong presence on North Broad Street in the extraordinary Landmark Building designed by Frank Furness and George W. Hewitt at the time of the centennial. In recent years their acquisition of the stunning Parish/Tiffany favrile glass mural *Dream Garden*, housed in the Curtis Building, and their expansion across the street into the Samuel V.