Nevertheless we are glad to have this book. It contains a good deal of solid information presented in an interesting fashion, and it is very readable. It is printed in attractive form and is free from typographical errors. While it brings out no new facts about William Penn and the founding of Pennsylvania, it gives more information about other members of the Penn family than is readily available elsewhere. This aspect of the book constitutes its chief value, and alone amply justifies its publication.

Wayland F. Dunaway


Here is a “modern” organization of the history of the United States in a textbook for college students. It is practical in its implication that the peculiar factors which have made the United States what it is today have largely been introduced in comparatively recent years. The application of the chronological measure reveals the allotment of space to the period before 1865 to be nine pages per year; from the Civil War through the Spanish-American War, eleven pages per year; and since the Spanish-American War, thirteen pages per year. The author does not assume, however, that the subjects of English expansion, colonial development, institutional origins, and the winning of independence shall be omitted from the college course; these two volumes are intended for the second and third parts of a three-part course. There are several textbooks devoted to the colonial period and the winning of independence.

The author does not choose to be “the first by whom the new is tried, nor yet the last to cast the old aside.” There is no startling innovation in the treatment of the material. It is still practical in the refusal to surrender the sound logical — and pedagogical — principle that the best unifying element for a work or a course of this kind is to be found in the national problems which have interested the people in general. The work is not an account of the social and economic development of the United States nor a history of American life; it is a narrative of the national evolution as a political organism largely in terms of the
social and economic factors that have determined its course. Separate chapters are devoted to topical treatment of the more important social, economic, and cultural movements. The author is quite objective in his attitude. His personal opinions and interpretations are suggested by the selection and arrangement of material rather than stated explicitly.

The literary form of the work is quite satisfactory. The narrative throughout is enlivened by well-chosen and often new illustrative material drawn from the author's long experience in teaching and extensive research. The general reader as well as the college student would read with pleasure and profit. Both might suggest, however, that the brevity of many of the sections into which the chapters are divided interferes somewhat with the unity and continuity of the narrative. The work is free from obvious factual errors. Statements and interpretations at which the reviewer might be inclined to cavil deal generally with questions on which there might be an honest difference of opinion.

Twenty-six maps in the first volume and eighteen in the second add to the value of the work. A limited number of illustrative and explanatory footnotes are included. The reviewer would choose to have more of the very useful tables of which there are a few in footnotes. Each volume has an adequate index. Good selections of works for additional reading, arranged according to the chapters of the text, are at the end of each volume. The volumes are well-bound, and well-printed on a good quality paper, with very few obvious typographical errors.

University of Pittsburgh

William J. Martin

(Rome, New York, Rome Sentinel Company, 1932. 126 p.)

The author and publishers of this book are of Rome, New York, in which the ruins of old Fort Stanwix are still to be found. The book is therefore a local enterprise inspired by local pride. The Treaty of Fort Stanwix of 1784 was, however, of vastly greater significance to students of American history in general than to the citizens of Rome or the state of New York. Seldom has the local historian risen so admirably to the larger