field of history. Unfortunately the scholarly value of the brochure is somewhat proportionate to its size. Small as was the incident of Jumonville's defeat, there is upon it considerable material, primary and secondary, French and English, which the Abbé Robitaille has not consulted. That American historical works ignore the Jumonville affair may be true of elementary works but it is certainly not true of more special works on Washington and on the history of the region in which the affair occurred. To the reviewer it seems impossible to accept this study as the last word on the subject. From printed and manuscript materials in Washington, London, Paris, Ottawa, Montreal, and Quebec it would be possible to write a finished account of the encounter between Washington and Jumonville, but it has not been done in this brochure. The author's attitude is polemical rather than critical.

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Alfred P. James


The need for this work has been felt for many years by genealogists and historians. The lists of German immigrants as first printed in 1856 by Rupp in his well-known Collection of Thirty Thousand Names were so poorly edited that they have often proved misleading, and the subsequent edition did little to remedy the defects. Egle's publication of the lists in 1890 in the Pennsylvania Archives, second series, volume 17, was a decided improvement but it was marred by the consequences of the editor's unfamiliarity with the German language. The volumes now published supply what is undoubtedly the definitive issue of lists of German immigrants to Pennsylvania. Volume 1 presents in printed form a record for the years between 1727 and 1775 made as complete as possible by using the ship captains' lists of immigrants and the lists of signers of the oath of allegiance and of the oath of abjuration. The second volume presents these same lists in facsimile. Volume 3 prints the names of the arrivals between 1785 and 1808, taken from the captains' lists filed in compliance with a law of 1785 with the health officer in Philadelphia. The last of these lists is dated in 1808; Pennsylvania apparently ceased to keep them after that. Summaries of the numbers of ships and immigrants are in-
eluded in the introductions. The lists for the first period are composed of nothing more than names (and marks when the passengers were illiterate), with the exception of a few entries that give ages. During the second period, however, the ships' captains often added the age, birthplace, occupation, relationship, description, and in some instances even the financial condition of the immigrant.

The format of Pennsylvania German Pioneers is pleasing, the paper is good, and the print is readable. The facsimiles were made by a line-etching process that made it possible to eliminate ink blots and to accentuate faint lines. Volume 3 contains an excellent index of the pioneers and smaller indexes of ships, captains, and merchants. The illustrations include scenes that met the eyes of the immigrants upon their arrival and passports and permits that they carried with them. The Pennsylvania German Society is to be congratulated upon its enterprise in carrying through this work, and the editor is to be complimented for the scholarly patience and thoroughness with which he accomplished his task. Western Pennsylvania genealogists will be especially pleased with these volumes, for the names of thousands of the German ancestors of present-day citizens of this region are included in them.

Western Pennsylvania Historical Survey


In a twenty-three page introduction and more than four hundred documents, the editors present Theodore Dwight Weld (1803–1895) as a substitute for William Lloyd Garrison as the antislavery movement's "man of power, the greatest individual factor in its triumph." Weld was the moving spirit in the work of the American Anti-Slavery Society; he inspired and directed the campaign of popular education on the slavery question; he converted James G. Birney, Joshua Giddings, and the president and faculty of Western Reserve College to abolitionism; his work, *Slavery as It Is*, was the direct inspiration for *Uncle Tom's Cabin*; he wrote the great effective tracts that embody the antislavery doctrine; he inspired the fight in Congress against the