versed, which included the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida, and extended into Alabama and Louisiana. Like his father in his love for nature and in his accuracy of observation, he was also a poet, and some of the passages in his *Travels* are beautifully written. Earnest points out in a very convincing manner that Bartram's account was drawn upon in many ways by Wordsworth, as, for instance, in the poem "Ruth"; while Coleridge transmuted "passage after passage from the *Travels*" in his "Kubla Khan," "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," and "The Wanderings of Cain." It is pointed out that in later years William Bartram's aid and encouragement were probably responsible for the ultimate success and fame of his neighbor, Alexander Wilson, the great ornithologist, and also of Bartram's grand-nephew, Thomas Say, the father of both American conchology and entomology.

Earnest's *John and William Bartram* is an important contribution in bestowing honor and deserved appreciation upon the Bartrams for their direct attainments in the fields of botany and ethnology, and for their much wider influence in general natural history and gardening, and in literature.

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In this compact volume Dr. Klein has delved deeply into the politics of the Keystone state during the years from 1817 to 1832, and has traced in a workmanlike manner the many tangled skeins that thread their way through the jumble of political knots. The task required intensive research in the writings of many political leaders and observers, in the old files of a great number of newspapers, and in political pamphlets located in every nook and cranny of the state. Public records, the printed works and memoirs of prominent political leaders, monographic accounts, and general works were readily accessible; but these materials were so numerous and so voluminous that a great amount of work was entailed in exhausting the pertinent material in them. In short the author apparently had a vast accumulation of material at hand to support his account, and he has digested the facts quite satisfactorily. The maze of details that he presents and the disorganized state of Pennsylvania parties from 1817 to 1832 tend moderately to bewilder the reader, but the organization of the book, with its good literary devices and definite conclusions, tends to minimize
the reader's difficulties in procuring a clear-cut picture of Pennsylvania's government and political problems of that era.

The book is divided into two parts. The first part, consisting of seventy-four pages, describes the social, economic, and political life of Pennsylvania in 1817. With rather broad strokes of the brush, the author portrays sufficiently for the reader the ethnic composition of the population and its distribution; religious, social, and political institutions; and the economic institutions and occupations of the people. He explains in broad terms the general structure of the government of the state; the evolution of political parties in Pennsylvania from 1790 to 1815, and their relation to national parties; and finally, he acquaints the reader with the actual operation of the state government and the practical political methods utilized in local politics, nominations, conventions, and town meetings.

The second part of the book, some 293 pages in length, traces the maze of local politics in the state from the close of the dynasty of Governor Simon Snyder in 1817 to the chaotic and almost anarchistic condition of Pennsylvania parties in 1832. It is a story filled with the intrigues of state and local politicians seeking control of the offices, but lacking a sufficiently vital program or political insight or political machinery—possibly all three—to enable them to construct a strong party machine with clear-cut principles. Governors, United States Senators, Representatives, state legislators, editors, and local politicians marshalled their followers for the campaigns.

The account reveals many paradoxes in the politics of the period. The author in his conclusion points out many reasons for this chaos. Tradition and old loyalty to the parties of Jefferson and Hamilton, when in reality the principles of those leaders were in conflict with the programs and desires of the newer generation, prevented party unity. State sectionalism, East versus West, North versus South, and rural sections versus urban communities engendered conflict. A rather vague understanding of the economic issues prompted lip-service to the tariff, the Second United States Bank, and internal improvements, and precluded forceful support to those programs, except for local improvements. Each community, naturally, was jealous of its own welfare. Not even were racial or religious groups united effectively for political purposes. At all times personalities broke party lines and, of course, a great number of able and clever politicians in the state kept alive the disorganized and chaotic party conditions. The magic name of Andrew Jackson for nearly a decade drew the allegiance of a majority of Pennsylvanians who professedly
preferred the bank, the tariff, and internal improvements but who renounced their greatest proponents, Clay, Webster, and Adams, to follow Jackson who opposed the bank and whose position on the tariff and internal improvements was dubious.

The account spans the years from a beginning of confusion with the fall of Snyder's dynasty in 1817 to a shattered state of affairs in 1832, but one must bear in mind that the well-oiled party machine that could sweep the opposition before it was still a thing of the future. Moreover, the nominating convention, significant party agency, did emerge during the decade from 1822 to 1832. It was the product of and a compromise between the meetings of local committees of correspondence and the state caucuses of the party leaders.

Dr. Klein has produced a careful, scholarly piece of work that will be valuable to all students of political history, and particularly to Pennsylvanians interested in the history of their state. The literary level is high, although the style, like the book, is formidable. The bibliography is very extensive, indicating a patient, laborious search for documents. If any material has been overlooked, it exists in obscure and undisclosed private collections such as that of Abner Lacock. The index is adequate and the appendix is good. The work as a whole is highly commendable and demonstrates how valuable and how necessary intensive and scholarly work on regional history is to complete an understanding of our national history.

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