

courte honte et que dans moins d'une heure de tems, vous ayés été Maître du Champ de Bataille . . . Il est à Souhait que dans votre conduite, Il ne Se Soit rien passé qui approche de L'acte d'hostilité."

Another revealing document is Duquesne's letter to Contrecoeur, June 24, 1754. In it the governor remarks that Jumonville's death "est unique et ne peut Se laver que par une effusion de Sang." He orders Contrecoeur to confiscate everything he can at the scene of the skirmish, unless the English deliver the "meurtriers" up to the French; and if forced into a war with the English Duquesne would "après Le premier Coup de fusil tiré" do everything to uphold the honor of his country. Although this letter could not have been received at Fort Duquesne until after the Battle of Fort Necessity, it shows that premature French action against Washington's men coincided with orders already issued at Montreal.

The editor, Fernand Grenier, professor au petit Séminaire de Québec, in addition to making a careful selection of documents concerning the Anglo-French conflict on the Ohio, 1745 to 1756, has contributed valuable information by his annotations. Through the cooperation of the staff of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Professor Grenier obtained source materials from our local repositories, and so his annotations, though brief and at times merely an outline, are particularly well balanced and inclusive.

This publication was made possible by the collaboration of the Archives of the Seminary of Quebec, the Institute of History and Geography of Laval University (Quebec) and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

In format it is octavo, well bound and printed, with a table of contents, a chronological list of documents published, a classified bibliography, and a particularly valuable index.

The institutions which made the publication possible are to be congratulated. Students of history are deeply indebted to Professor Fernand Grenier for his selection of documents and for his concise and informative annotations based on source material.

Darlington Memorial Library
University of Pittsburgh

LOIS MULKEARN

The Harmony Society: A 19th Century American Utopia. By CHRISTIANA F. KNOEDLER. (New York, Vantage Press, Inc., 1954. xi, 160

p. Illustrations, index. \$3.00.)

"The Harmony Society—the Utopia of the Nineteenth Century!" That is what the Harmony Society was; and it is a history of that Society that Miss Knoedler has written, beautifully, and sympathetically, and necessarily brief when limited to about one hundred and fifty pages. It is doubtful whether any other living person could write such a history of this nineteenth century utopian society. Born and reared in the atmosphere of the Harmony Society, secretary of the Old Economy Centennial Association, co-founder with her father of the Economy Old-Timers, and for years a collector and interpreter of materials relating to the Harmony Society, the author is qualified to write understandingly of the society's original aims, its high hopes, its mighty industrial achievements, its practical application of Christian charity, and its gradual dissolution.

Following a brief review of the worldliness and irreligion that prevailed in Württemberg and other parts of Europe in the eighteenth century, which caused George Rapp and his devoted adherents (sometimes called Pietists) to follow the path of the Pilgrim Fathers in emigrating to America, the author then recounts the remarkable experiences of the society, first in Western Pennsylvania, next in Southwestern Indiana, and then back again into Western Pennsylvania at the settlement called Economy—later Old Economy, now a part of Ambridge.

The first years of the society at Harmony (near the present city of Zelienople, Pennsylvania) were years of dire sacrifice and at times, near starvation. The story of Frederick Rapp, George Rapp's adopted son, on an errand to Pittsburgh, and his appeal to George Sutton, merchant, for supplies which had to be bought on credit, and the aftermath of that story in the panic of 1837, when the Harmonites in turn helped Sutton, is one of many that grip the reader's interest early in the narrative and carried it along until the final pages of the volume. Emerging from those first years of hardship, the society prospered beyond belief. Within a few years, its members could boast of some 7,000 acres of cleared land, 3,000 sheep, 600 cattle, and a large number of horses. When in 1814, the society decided to move further west, the members disposed of their holdings for \$100,000.

Their second settlement, located on the Wabash River in south-

western Indiana, likewise prospered. The members shipped their surplus products to points up and down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. After ten prosperous years they again sold their possessions, this time to Robert Owen for \$190,000, and came back up the Ohio River and established a settlement, their third and last one, a few miles north of Pittsburgh, which they named, (in German Ockonomie) Economy. Here the society achieved its greatest economic, cultural, and spiritual success. For years they were a prosperous, peaceful people, and appeared to be approaching the Utopian Era. Then came the "wretched intrigue" of the counterfeit Count Maximilian de Leon in 1831. By holding out false promises, and preaching a system of morals and religion different from Father Rapp's, he won to his side several members. After some unpleasant years, marked by dissension, the "Count," accompanied by a few followers, departed, and the society settled down again to enjoy a period of peace and prosperity. The deaths of Father Rapp and his adopted son, Frederick, inflicted a terrible blow on the society's future. However, the elders and trustees who succeeded them carried on the society's affairs, spiritual and financial. The society was finally dissolved in 1905. In 1915 title to several of the buildings and land was conveyed to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The property is now administered under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Interspersed throughout this little volume are numerous stories of people and events which the author has gathered from diaries, letters, old records; in some instances from personal interviews with Old-timers, and a few of which she writes from memory. There are a number of illustrations which catch the reader's attention. This book will do much to acquaint its readers with the life and times of the most successful communal society ever attempted in the New World.

University of Pittsburgh

JOHN W. OLIVER

The Beulah Romance. By George Taylor, Jr. (Printed privately. Obtainable through the author, 102 Richland Lane, Pgh. 8 Pa.) c1954. 124 p. \$3.00.

The author is a graduate of Western Theological Seminary; after four years in Mercer, Pa., he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilksburg, a large institution which he served with great success for thirty years; he retired in 1944 but in October, 1947, he was