

burgh Press with the aid of the Buhl Foundation. It may well be one of the most lasting achievements of the Pittsburgh Bicentennial. Let those who read and cherish it pay tribute to all who made it possible for two men in 1957 to find western Pennsylvania so worthy of their love. Let us travel as far as fancy dictates and purse permits, and return to Penn's Woods West determined, in Lindsay's words, to make our "own home and neighborhood the most democratic, the most beautiful and the holiest in the world."*

Carnegie Museum

M. GRAHAM NETTING

Thirty Thousand Miles with John Heckewelder, edited by PAUL A. W. WALLACE. University of Pittsburgh Press, 1958, pp. XVII, 394, Glossary 395-447, Index 449-474. \$7.50.

This volume is a valuable though somewhat unusual book. Its title is not a creative design. It is happily derived from a document drawn up, in his old age, by Heckewelder and fittingly incorporated in the volume (pp. 386-391). As the learned author frankly admits in his Foreword it is not a mission study, not a biography and not an ethnological treatise but a travelogue. It is not, however, a typical collection of diaries or journals, for some of them are published with little introduction and less annotation or commentary. The short journals and excerpts from longer narratives, printed or unprinted, many of them translated from German originals, are neatly tied together chronologically and geographically. The emphasis is in accordance with the last three words of the title, and has enabled the author to include several journals (pp. 234 and 339) not formulated nor written by Heckewelder. As language and literature the diary of Benjamin Mortimer (pp. 339-370) is superior to anything by Heckewelder.

The highly satisfactory Foreword is followed by an excellent Introduction on the Moravians, who, as a religious denomination, *Unitas Fratrum*, are claimed as the oldest Protestants. But, "It is missionary work that constitutes their most glorious achievement" (p. 2) and their work with the American Indians was, in the opinion of Wallace, "the noblest experiment in race relations this continent

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has yet seen." Here in this compilation one finds evidence of Indian hospitality, community brotherhood and friendliness rising to enduring friendship.

In the diaries or journals the reader learns much of the American frontier both natural and human. Local history is much in debt to such writers of the facts of early days.

Seemingly no historical work is free from shortcomings. There are references to secondary works (pp. 13, 58). There is some but very little repetition (p. 38 footnote and p. 145). And in keeping with current prices of printing and resulting practice, the original journals are here printed in very small type. Two large folded maps, one by Wallace and the other by Heckewelder, add much to the value of the publication. In badly inflated times, the general reader will find imaginatively travelling thirty thousand miles with John Heckewelder an intellectual and emotional experience well worth the price of the book.

Professor Emeritus, University of Pittsburgh ALFRED P. JAMES

Early Western Pennsylvania Hymns and Hymn-Tunes, 1816-1846, collected and edited by JACOB A. EVANSON and GEORGE SWETNAM, with musical settings by REUEL LAHMER. Yahres Publications, Coraopolis, Pa., 1958. \$0.75.

The tendency of musical activity in the United States seems in the past to have leaned much more toward centralization of a borrowed culture in and about major eastern and possibly western metropolitan centers than toward an awareness of the vital, primitive musical life which existed in practically every region and, more important perhaps, in many, more urban centers throughout this country.

A recent collection of musical material on the level of common participation, under the title of *Early Western Pennsylvania Hymns and Hymn-Tunes* collected and edited by Dr. Jacob A. Evanson and Dr. George Swetnam, illustrates clearly the evolution of our thinking from the past concept of music as being valid only in so far as it possessed the flawless technical make-up and reflected the degree of cultivation attained by the European aristocracy of the past two centuries to a realization that within the youthful, some-