statistics and factual lists—these are only partially restrained. Biography, historical narrative, publications, congregations and educational and charitable institutions, benefactors, worship and missionary features, moral and social and economic crusades or silences, even military and civic leaders, and so on make this book a plum-pudding for any reader who loves to brush up on half-forgotten items or to fill in half-understood eras. Of course, this book, edited by Dr. William W. McKinney, is a delight to those "in the family" of Presbyterianism. But it makes excellent informational reading for anyone liking religious history, especially Tri-staters.

The essays duplicate material on occasion but usually in a way relevant to the chapter topic. The quality of the essays is uneven. Some read very well. Others are pedestrian accounts trying to survey vast material in wooden determination.

A definite word of praise is owed to the editor and to the printers, Davis & Warde of Pittsburgh, for the fine end map, clean typography, useful chapter sub-headings, rich notes and bibliography, and good picture arrangement.

Almost every book has some flaws. Yet here is a book that is a most worthwhile contribution to the flourishing library of religious history by Americans.

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RAYMOND F. BRITtain


The United Presbyterian Story was written at the request of the Centennial Committee of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America. As the subtitle indicates, the book is a Centennial Study of the United Presbyterian Church during the years 1858 to 1958.

Since the United Presbyterian Church cannot be understood apart from an examination of its roots in Scotland and the life of its antecedents in America, Dr. Jamison carefully describes and evaluates the early beginnings out of which the United Presbyterian Church emerged.
Aside from the fact that the book is a valuable historical record, Dr. Jamison believes that the study is significant in that the period covered "has witnessed two important developments within Christendom: the climax of the greatest missionary effort since the first century A.D., and the birth of the ecumenical movement. These two efforts are reflected in the dominating characteristics of the United Presbyterian Church."

Dr. Jamison does not think of his book merely as a record of men and events, but as an appraisal in which he helps to answer such questions as "What happens to a church when it is motivated by a strong missionary urge and by an ecumenical concern? What happens to the church's theology? its worship? its denominational organizations and institutions?" The answers to these questions are found in this fascinating and informing story.

The jacket of this book was designed by John D. Houck, Pittsburgh artist.*


Not so long ago a military historian said that from 1742 to 1783 England possessed an "army of lions, led by asses." Rex Whitworth takes issue with this theory, for he would place Lord Jean Louis Ligonier with Clive and Wolfe.

Born a Huguenot, Jean Ligonier was forced through religious intolerance to seek refuge in England in 1698. Here in 1702 he embarked on a career of a gentleman volunteer under the tutelage of Lord Marlborough's officers. By February, 1703, he bought a company in an old marching regiment, Lord North and Grey's. His career advanced rapidly in Flanders and in central Germany. In 1720 he became colonel of the "Black Horse." Battles and time strengthened Ligonier's position as a dependable soldier. At Fontenoy in 1745 he commanded the British foot and acted as adviser to the Duke of Cumberland. In that same year the Duke and Ligonier