aid for research in Pennsylvania history, and we are in their debt.

A final word of praise should be given to the index which enhances the value of the Preliminary Guide. It is accurate and extremely easy to use; all who have occasion to turn to this volume will be grateful to the editors for their thoroughness.

This Preliminary Guide will stand beside Norman B. Wilkinson's Bibliography of Pennsylvania History as an absolutely indispensible tool for all who have a serious, scholarly interest in Pennsylvania history. It will only be displaced from this position when the successor to this guide, which is implicit in the title, is published.

University of Pittsburgh

Harry R. Beck


It has been said, possibly without scientific verification, that the Civil War in North America, 1861-1865, was the most photographed war in history, not even excepting World War I and World War II.

A towering name emerged, to become almost a household word in the field, that of Mathew B. Brady who led and directed the activities of a corps of photographers and reporters in the pictorial recording of multifarious scenes and activities of the War, especially in the northeastern areas. Brady, who already had become a famous photographer and portrayer of the lineaments of the great and the famous, worked indefatigably to improve the technics and art of photography. It must have been one of his best coups when he persuaded a Scot named Alexander Gardner to come from England and join the Brady organization in 1855. One Brady biographer says that Gardner's demonstration of the superiority of the "wet-plate process" resulted in the "discarding of the daguerreotype for the photograph." From 1858 to the War, Gardner had the important position of manager of Brady's Washington gallery, most accessible to the celebrities. After working in the Brady organization during the early years of the War, Gardner left in 1863 to form his own organization and continue picturing the War and notable post-war events.

In 1866 was issued the first published collection of Civil War
photographs, Gardner's Photographic Sketch Book of the Civil War. It consisted of two volumes with 100 plates selected from the Gardner and the Brady collections. Expensively produced, few sets were sold and very few survive, one being in the University of Pennsylvania Library. With the current mania for exploiting, commercially and otherwise, the centennial of the Civil War, it has seemed appropriate to Dover Publications with the cooperation of the University of Pennsylvania Library to reproduce the work with improved methods of photographic printing, in one volume. One hundred fine plates, each one faced by the original description supposedly written by Gardner himself, make an item which should be of considerable interest to various people. Somewhat padded with beautiful but rather meaningless scenes, it still has interesting items for the technological historian, heartrending groups of dead soldiers for the sentimental, some fine portraits of well known figures of the War. It should probably be included in any reasonably complete collection of Civil War illustrations. For practical use for its ostensible purpose, the teacher or the general student of Civil War history would better save his money and buy the David Donald volume containing 500 pictures of Civil War scenes, incidents, events, and people.

University of Pittsburgh

William J. Martin


As indicated above, 1958 was the 250th Anniversary of the founding of the Church of the Brethren in Schwarzenau, Germany. This book was authorized by the Anniversary Committee. It therefore represents an official report to that committee, and it also represents, in some respects, to the members of the church, and to others, an authorized history of their European background.

The first attempt at a comprehensive history of this church was made in 1899 by Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, eminent educator and former governor of Pennsylvania, under the title of A History of the German Baptist Brethren in Europe and America. This indi-