Pittsburgh Courthouse for which a budget of $2,243,024 had been set aside.

Richardson was a giant among the eclectic architects. He was followed by masters in other styles, such as McKim and White, Goodhue and Cram, and Charles Klauder, all eclectic in taste. These men had so well assimilated the forms and vocabulary of earlier styles, that they left on their designs the stamp of their individual genius. This was not copybook work but design of masterly kind. Indeed the design of their buildings is often as recognizable as the architect’s signatures. In thinking of Richardson, one is reminded of the epitaph of the distinguished English architect, Van Brugh: “Lie heavy on him earth, he laid many a heavy load on thee.”

*Pittsburgh*  
CHARLES M. STOTZ

*The World of Andrew Carnegie, 1865-1901.* By Louis M. Hacker.  

This book is bound to raise questions about whether the men of a hundred years ago can be judged fairly by the standards of today. Those criteria themselves are not yet definitely established. Certainly, they are not accepted universally.

For example, Andrew Carnegie is cited in these pages pre-eminently as “an entrepreneur.” But that word is not accepted everywhere or by everybody to mean what Prof. Hacker considers it to signify. The French original form of the term is translated as “manager” or “undertaker.” In colloquial usage it symbolizes gambler. The persons to whom it is applied may be venturers or hazarders. Shakespeare, in *The Merchant of Venice*, says appropriately: “Men that hazard all do it in hope of fair advantages.” But the Bard well understood the risks of life and death involved. A reader of Dr. Hacker’s appraisal of Carnegie, of course, will desire an accurate definition of his activities.

If “entrepreneur” means, in the dictum of the *Merriam-Webster Third New International Dictionary* (1963), “organizer of an economic venture, especially one who organizes, owns, manages, and assumes the risks of a business,” it does not describe Carnegie fully or completely as Dr. Hacker sees him. Even if “one that organizes, pro-
motes or manages an enterprise or activity of any kind” represents “entrepreneur” definitively, it does not connote such of his notable contemporaries as Phineas Taylor Barnum (1820-1891) and Thomas Alva Edison (1847-1931), let alone the Little Andy who, beginning in gruelling poverty, earned enough to give away $350,695,653 while yet he lived.

Carnegie the world-wide money-genius is only partially depicted in Dr. Hacker’s crowded pages. He possessed a magic personality, not perfect, not incapable of error, yet competent to alter for notable good practically every life he touched. The beneficiaries of his dynamic activities numbered, still numbers literally multitudes. Those fruits of capitalism as he produced them continue even now, nearly half a century after his death, to influence constructively humanity at large. If this be entrepreneurship in effect, its altruistic character is proved beyond question and socialism-communism is by contrast a failure, even a crime against the human race.

But Dr. Hacker does not attempt “history in the formal sense.” He declares quite frankly: “I have had a specific intention, and that is to explain why this country, a young, developing nation at the outbreak of the Civil War (1861), became the mightiest industrial power in the world in less than forty years.” Other authors, most of them working under the influence of economic theorists more or less drastically dogmatic, meanwhile have attempted similar (or consciously different) explanations. His readers, in common with those of his rivals, will disagree with him inevitably. But they will be grateful to him for his analysis of the scientific literary materials of judgment.

The world of Andrew Carnegie has not totally ceased to be the world in which the struggling peoples of 1968 exist. Dr. Hacker believes it is “much more complex and more sophisticated.” Business, he thinks, continues to be “a power,” but “Big Government” is “the greatest power of all.” If only as something to be taxed for popular benefit, “the continuance of private entrepreneurship and innovation” appears to be indicated “into the foreseeable future.” The book ends on a sorrowful note — namely, “the United States will never behold an Andrew Carnegie again.”

What is happening now Dr. Hacker lists as “the challenging of old-established processes, . . . great breakthroughs in electronics, data processing and systems, copying machines, aerospace, the development of rare alloys, antibiotics.” Specifically, he credits “old companies” with “skillfully planned diversification” and “new companies” with using profits successfully “in research to extend man’s frontiers into
the unknown." But Carnegie was no stranger to or enemy of progress. The young people of today need not be told that his faith in education was his basic religion and still is the greatest tangible effect of his eighty years of life.

If he regarded himself as an entrepreneur, efficiency and effectiveness must have been implicit in Carnegie's vision of himself. The Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania has in its library a volume of the Pittsburgh Gazette containing the issue of November 2, 1849, where he was mentioned as a "venturer" or "hazarder" not yet fourteen as follows: "A Prize: A messenger boy of the name of Andrew Carnegie, employed by O'Reilly Telegraph Company, yesterday found a draft for the amount of 500 dollars. Like an honest little fellow, he promptly made known the fact and deposited the paper in good hands where it awaits identification."

*Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania*

Dr. Carl Bridenbaugh's latest book, *Vexed and Troubled Englishmen, 1590-1642*, which reflects his years of careful study of English-American inter-relationships in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, is not only one of his nine published books, but also the first of a new series. The lists of honors conferred upon Dr. Bridenbaugh, including editorial responsibilities, being organizer and first Director of the Institute of Early American History and Culture at Williamsburg, his being first professor of history at Brown University, his holding the Margaret Byrne Chair of American History at the University of California at Berkeley, command one's respect; but these alone do not account for the excellence of his latest book.

True, every sentence reflects long hours in English and American libraries; or what Dr. Bridenbaugh terms "visual research," reconstructing "visually and imaginatively something of the half century of life described in this volume," motoring "up and down the byways of every county of England," seeking out "the surviving small structures, observing the lay of the land, the tiny villages and