
A genealogy of early Pennsylvania families covering the years from the late seventeenth century to the late nineteenth century. Most of the people written about were born in eastern Pennsylvania. Many of them moved westward, stopping in Western Pennsylvania. Many old Pittsburgh families are mentioned: Neville, Brackenridge, Morgan, O'Hara, Denny, Craig. In some cases genealogies covering several generations are given.

There are about sixty-three family genealogies and approximately twenty-three hundred names listed in the Index of Surnames.

This is an excellent book for anyone interested in Pennsylvania genealogies. It is well bound, printed on good quality paper, and the type, although small in places, is very easy to read.

Pittsburgh

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Although an early and persuasive advocate of a "balanced national economy," Tench Coxe has not received recognition for his economic philosophy and program. This volume, published originally in 1938 as New Series, No. XXVI of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, attempts to resurrect Coxe from historical obscurity, but is only partially successful. Professor Hutcheson had to rely primarily on the published writings of Coxe, since he was denied access "to the main body of Coxe manuscripts ... preserved by his descendants at their estate at Drifton, Pennsylvania" (p. vii). Given this limitation a definitive life of Tench Coxe was impossible. Instead the author has produced a study devoted to Coxe's economic ideas rather than to the details of his public and private life.

In economic thought Tench Coxe was a devotee of Alexander Hamilton. As such Coxe favored a strong national government (he was a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Annapolis Convention in
1786), supported ratification of the Constitution of 1787, and served faithfully as Hamilton's assistant in the Treasury Department. Despite the fact that Coxe published numerous pamphlets on such economic topics as the inter-relationship of agriculture, manufacturing, and commerce, tariffs, cotton culture, and national self-sufficiency, he is historically important for his relationship with and possible influence over the first Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton. However, it is precisely in this area that Hutcheson's treatment of Tench Coxe is wanting because of the non-availability of the Coxe family papers. Thus Coxe's role in the preparation of Hamilton's famous and far-reaching reports to Congress on funding, assumption, national bank, and excise tax can only be surmised. Of particular interest is the implication that Tench Coxe was instrumental in the formulation of Hamilton's most important state paper, The Report on Manufactures.

However, until new manuscript sources are uncovered or made available, Tench Coxe will remain the somewhat shadowy historical figure of second rank as presented in this scholarly monograph. An extensive bibliography which happily includes a detailed chronological listing of Coxe's own writings and careful documentation makes this volume particularly useful for the specialist.

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