

Ye Atte Wode Annals. By ELIJAH FRANCIS ATWOOD. (Sisseton, S. D.: Atwood Publishing Co., 1929. Pp. 91.)

It is an unusual and very happy event when one finds a valid, reliable, interesting genealogy of great scope. The author, Elijah Francis Atwood, was a skilled genealogist, as well as a teacher, lecturer, and city justice. He was one of those rare individuals who understood how to find and interpret probate and church records, gravestone inscriptions, family Bibles, personal letters, and books written by accredited historians.

The copy of *Ye Atte Wode Annals*, recently presented to the Historical Society's library, was owned by Zilla Cook Graves of Long Beach, California. She is a second generation Californian and a tenth generation American. Among her ancestors are eight who arrived on the *Mayflower* in 1620. She traces almost all of her ancestry through the maternal line, an interesting sidelight.

Elijah F. Atwood had the same American progenitors: William Bradford, Mary Brewster, Love Brewster, William Mullins, Alice Mullins, Priscilla Mullins, Richard Warren, and John Alden. Prior to 1629, *Ye Annals* also documents fifteen additional persons in the Plymouth Colony. Atwood also documents many names in the various provincial armed forces: four "cousins" in the American Revolution, two in the War of 1812, four in the Civil War, and forty-two in World War I.

Ye Atte Wode English line is adequately documented from 1203 to 1582 — twelve generations. Then *Ye Annals* presents valid and reliable documentation for ten American generations down to 1928 — a family record for 725 years.

Ye Atte Wode Annals, supporting charts, personal letters, and photographs present much more than rigid genealogical data. They also mention considerable related English and American history and offer detailed data related to descendants of Harmon, Henry, John, Phillip, Stephen, Thomas of Ipswich and Thomas of Weathersfield, John and James Atwood, and Henry Wood of Leyden, with special sketches which bring family branches up to date. The author also briefly documents many family branches which he was unable to entirely complete to his satisfaction.

Mr. Atwood has files containing 50,000 names and details of those he whimsically names "cousins." From these dossiers he has compiled by far the largest collection of Atwoods ever known. He also includes in *Ye Annals* six printed pictures and ten mounted photos.

Mr. Atwood is unusually honest, a rare quality in many genealogists. He admits he may have erred in some instances, but that kind of ethic adds value to *Ye Annals*, at least from the reviewer's viewpoint.

He spent forty years tracing his own ancestry and inevitably spilled over into many collateral family branches.

Mr. Atwood writes these words: ". . . Pride of ancestry that leads to study of the events they helped to bring about, that leads to more typical Americanism, is worth while. For, Plymouth first, and then all New England, contains the real beginnings of America. But better have some pride in *yourself*, lest your ancestral line become like a *hill of potatoes*, the best part underground."

Long Beach, California

KENNETH BROOKS HAAS

Pennsylvania Iron Manufacture in the Eighteenth Century (2nd ed.).

By ARTHUR CECIL BINING. (Harrisburg, Pa.: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1973. Pp. 215. Illustrations. Hardback, \$5.00; paper, \$3.50.)

This edition, although called a second edition, is not an emendation or revision of the first edition which appeared in 1938. The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, in republishing the work, notes that "some editorial changes have been made, as well as some improvements in footnoting and bibliography; several illustrations which could not be reproduced have been substituted for or eliminated. The work is Dr. Bining's as originally published with no change of its substance."

The type for the second edition has been completely reset and the page format far more attractively designed than that of the first edition; the illustrations, even of those reproduced from the original, are sharper and clearer. Footnotes have been moved from the ends of the chapters to the bottom of appropriate pages, while the index has been expanded. There is no list of illustrations in the second edition, but it appears that nine illustrations from the first edition have been eliminated while three new ones have been added.

The book remains an invaluable study for both the student and general reader; its chapters on the history, technology, and entrepreneurship of the iron industry in Pennsylvania during the eighteenth century are highly readable and informative.