brings some degree of order to an otherwise chaotic field. The typology, with the interrelationships it suggests, is the real guide to research in the area, for it provides needed direction for anyone working on any aspect of the broader issue of land tenure.

Part Two of the study is a bibliography of more than 1000 citations covering the entire study of native land tenure. The bibliography is geared to the specific areas of research outlined and discussed in the first part. Also included are indexes by tribe, subject, reservation, and state and geographical area — a further boon to researchers.

_Indian Land Tenure_ should prove invaluable to anyone exploring the issues and problems of this area of native American studies. Considering the increasing need for understanding and agreement between native American and white as to the true nature of the native American claim and relationship to the land, Professor Sutton’s reference work should not be ignored by the student of Indian affairs. It will greatly facilitate future work in this most vital area of the native American experience.

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History-minded readers in the bicentennial year will find _Pennsylvania 1776_ to be an impressive book. A glance at the list of contributors facing the title page is sufficient to give the book’s credentials. The book, divided into seven sections, covers the land and its people, how they lived, their ideas and beliefs, the arts, and politics and war. Each of the three to six chapters within a section is written by one or more individuals who are acknowledged experts in their fields.

The prologue states that “most Pennsylvanians remained skeptical about cutting ties with London” (p. 11), not only in 1774 but until the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. This idea is in direct opposition to our notion that Pennsylvania was the leading colony in proposing independence from the mother country.

One of the most intriguing sections of the book is “The Land of Penn’s Woods,” which details reasons for settlement patterns. The Piedmont, the region between Delaware Bay and the first ridges of the
Appalachians, provided a favorable place for settlement. In fact, Pennsylvania had a distinct advantage over the other colonies in terms of geography and geology. The mountains were reduced to low foothills, the land was productive, and rugged, stony hillsides like those in New England were missing. Penn's Woods were fertile and hospitable. To make this area accessible, Pennsylvania pioneers built roads and canals, the latter when the building of canals was considered "almost a black art." The canals gave Pennsylvania an advantage in commerce and passenger travel during the nineteenth century.

The section on the early settlers gives some information on the early ethnic makeup of settlement in the state. It also explains some of the problems which perplex genealogists to this day — the variant spellings of names which are found in sources like the Pennsylvania Archives and the various census records. Some settlers from European countries anglicized their names, or had spellings simplified for them. In this portion of the book demographic maps graphically explain settlement patterns. Religious persecution accounted for some migration to the new world. In this section of Pennsylvania 1776, the places where these various groups settled are given and the influence their customs had on the towns they built — an influence which continues to this day — are stated.

The book includes much information about blacks in Pennsylvania. More space is given to this fair-sized portion of our population in the eighteenth century than has been the case in many previous histories of the period. Pennsylvanians have not been as aware as they should be of the contributions made by black people before the Emancipation Proclamation. Pennsylvanians did own slaves, but Pennsylvania law in the eighteenth century provided that children born to slaves after passage of this law on March 1, 1780, the first law providing for emancipation of slaves, would be free, and that slaves, not registered by their masters by November 1, 1780, would be free. Black men enlisted in the Continental army. Edward Hector, one such volunteer, was recognized for his bravery at the Battle of Brandywine in 1777.

Although Pennsylvania 1776 is of particular interest this year, it is a book which will be useful long after 1976 has passed. The drawings, engravings, and reproductions of rare paintings document the everyday life, industry, and travails of Pennsylvania in the eighteenth century, as well as showing the leaders who shaped our history at that time. In addition, the ordinary man, his life, his home, farm tools, and way of life are carefully described. Tools are pictured; drawings
of early machines are reproduced from rare books. At the end of the book, "Selections for Further Reading," arranged by category, give the interested reader ideas for further sources to explore.

Pittsburgh

Ruth Salisbury


Americans who know little about Thomas Paine should read David Freeman Hawke's prize-winning biography, Paine, during 1976 as part of their bicentennial observance; Paine was a catalyst of the American Revolution.

First, we should explore the thirty-seven struggling background years of his life in England. Paine's Quaker father and Church of England mother impoverished themselves to prepare their only child for a profession, but since he would not master Latin, they withdrew him from school at thirteen to learn his father's trade, that of staymaker — he hated it. Twice his father retrieved him from on board ships. Next, he became an exciseman. In their London strike, Paine had his first taste of leadership. However, he was dismissed from the excise service for neglecting his work—"stamping his rounds" without inventory. For awhile, he eked out a living by teaching school and tutoring. Paine's first thirty-seven years must have been bitter ones.

Through a philosophical society to which he belonged, he met Benjamin Franklin, then colonial agent for Pennsylvania; when Paine told him of his desire to emigrate to the colonies, Franklin gave him letters of introduction to his son-in-law, Richard Bache in Philadelphia, and to his son William, royal governor of Virginia. Furthermore, Paine's estranged wife gave him thirty-five pounds. As Hawke commented, "Franklin had turned on his relatives a man who had been a born loser."

Paine contracted typhus on board ship. He would have died if the ship's physician had not read Franklin's letter of introduction and had not taken Paine ashore for care in Philadelphia.

Recovering from typhus, Paine took a room next door to Robert Aitken's Quality Print Shop, and began to write for Aitken's magazine. He watched for a chance to open his case against England. In the meantime, he probably frequented taverns, where men talked about their problems and their discontentment, and joined in the conversations, his arguments becoming more brilliant as his drinking increased.