urban party had emerged. Miller traces the Republicans' success to an appeal toward "middle and lower-class voters and ethnic minorities" (p. 147). Clearly this success stemmed more from a perception among voters of the way things could be rather than from the way they were — for wealthy men still controlled the Republican party.

Miller's efforts to locate political support and trace urban growth are generally fruitful. What remains is to establish a comparative base. Unfortunately, few other studies exist for the period 1790 to 1840. We need more studies of this nature to provide a fuller picture of post-Revolutionary American life.

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Most Pennsylvanians lived on the land during the period 1750-1820, and this is a historically documented source book on everyday rural clothing during that period. At the time of the first national census (1790), there were 434,373 Pennsylvanians, of whom over 350,000, conservatively, lived in rural settings. Cities were not then large — Philadelphia in 1800 numbered some 62,000, Lancaster (second) only 4,300, and York and Reading fewer than 3,000. General interest in rural colonial clothing is heightened by the use of such clothing by many tradesmen, artisans, and laborers of towns and villages. Misleading common impressions of the garb of such periods have naturally resulted from the predilection of artists for depicting the urban rich rather than the more common person. This situation is well corrected for the colonial period in this book.

Special interest in the region treated here derives from the hearty response of the Swiss and Rhinelanders to William Penn's invitation to his "holy experiment." This led to a German-dominated population which held tenaciously to its cultural patterns. These patterns differed from those of other colonial regions, populated primarily from the British Isles. Items of clothing from middle-class
Swiss and Palatinate exemplified the special character in southeastern Pennsylvania.

The initial plan of this work was a pamphlet sewing guide for making the Goschenhoppen uniform for those interested historically and culturally in the Pennsylvania Dutch area of northern Montgomery and adjacent counties. However, it became apparent that this garb was not only not peculiar to that region but that it was used also throughout English, Scotch-Irish, and Pennsylvania German areas of southeastern Pennsylvania and also in all likelihood by extension after the Revolutionary War across the state's central Appalachian piedmont on through Maryland and the Valley of Virginia to Carolina. The original pamphlet thus grew to a major book. Although it appeared in 1976, in the opinion of the technical editor the book could have been even more timely if available earlier — to help avoid misunderstandings of clothing of the colonial period that were observed frequently during the bicentennial. Fortunately, the volume is enriched by many photographs and drawings, included at the suggestion of the publisher who served also as official photographer. With title page set in eighteenth-century type faces at the Ephrata Cloister and other touches, the book has a happy wholeness reflecting the wealth of help and consultation carefully acknowledged.

The specific interest of the work is complemented by other interests far beyond clothing — including documentation of materials used and comments on the styles of living that bore on health. This last is of particular interest to the reviewer. The frontispiece of the volume provides an example of this richness of general information; it is a reproduction of the cover of a 1799 almanac of Solomon Mayer of York, showing two farmers in typical garb including broad-brimmed hats and holding typical hand implements, with one farmer smoking a pipe. Farmers are notoriously subject to facial skin cancers, but we have to date encountered none among Amishmen studied, who characteristically are protected from the sun by the hats that are well depicted in this book. Concerning tobacco, incidentally, we note later in the text that both men and women of the time smoked “segars” and pipes in public and inhaled snuff. The value placed on tobacco in those times, or on personal worth, is raised by a note citing an offer of “a pipe full of smoking tobacco” as reward for return of a runaway man or woman (indentured servant or apprentice)! Descriptive text of this sort thus goes far beyond clothing.

The body of the book is replete with explicit sewing instructions for everyday garments, from hats to shoes and from gowns and shirts.
to garters. All categories of special costume, including trade and military uniforms, are left for future study. The instructions are detailed and amply illustrated, but they are intended for those who know how to hem, to make a flat felled seam, and to clip a curved seam. This reviewer, unskilled in such techniques, was unable to test the instructions but is confident they will be found eminently practical. The detail is rich, particularly on materials for buttons of bone, cork, antler, or even “needlemade” buttons of bleached linen thread (the last being noted to require no cash outlay). Sources of such information are naturally of great interest. Here we learn that wills, public sale listings, and travelers' accounts served centrally. Additionally, advertisements for runaway persons were an ingenious source of extensive, detailed descriptions of clothing (six interesting pages being reproduced in the volume).

The chapter references are numerous (such as numbering 99 for women's apparel, 184 for men's); the glossary is especially welcome for reference, with both English and "Pennsylvania High German" entries; and the eleven-page bibliography, based on the author's selective personal review and modestly offered as "a starting point," includes three pages of unpublished materials. The index is confined primarily to articles of clothing and to terms for fabrics, plus information from captions if not in the text, but one wishes for ready access to the more general text material that includes so much on folkways. For example, there are notes on wig-wearing, on the customary clean-shavenness of men of the time save for some plain sects (Amish, Mennonite), and on the aversion of young men to the wearing of spectacles in public.

In all, this volume seems a fit tribute to the evident talents of the author and her collaborators. It is a valuable documentation of our colonial period that extends far beyond clothing. One hopes for more such works based on such patiently diligent research.

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