of Dr. Arndt and publishing on the part of the Indiana Historical Society. These books should be in any library that has an interest in this time period. It is hardly the type of book that one would sit down and read from cover to cover (the two volumes contain over 1,700 pages) unless you have an interest like mine. These two volumes are excellent reading for the scholar and are good reference works. Let us hope that the other volumes in the projected series will be published soon.

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The Presbyterian Hospital of Pittsburgh: From Its Founding to Affiliation with the University of Pittsburgh. By Ruth C. Maszkiewicz. (Pittsburgh: Presbyterian-University Hospital, 1977. Pp. xx, 107. Acknowledgments, introduction, illustrations, epilogue, appendix, bibliography, notes. $10.00.)

"The purpose of this research," the author points out, "was to critically analyze the history of the Presbyterian Hospital from its beginning in 1893 to 1927 when it became the core hospital of the medical center of the University of Pittsburgh" (p. 87). The resulting monograph might be described more accurately as a brief account of some of the events leading to the affiliation of Presbyterian Hospital with the University of Pittsburgh. Rather than a history of the hospital, it is limited to only one aspect of that history.

Chapter 1 is a sixteen-page review of early health care and the beginnings of hospitals in Pittsburgh and is heavily based upon a brochure published by Blue Cross in 1959 and the various writings of Agnes Lynch Starrett on the early history of the University of Pittsburgh.

Chapter 2 traces the evolution of Presbyterian Hospital from its founding by Dr. Louise J. Lyle to the late 1920s. Although she lived until 1932, information of Dr. Lyle's interesting and significant career is apparently limited and is drawn largely from a "speech given for fund raising" (p. 42) in 1933 by an unidentified "Reverend Birch of New York City" (p. 17). No attempt is made to place Dr. Lyle or her activities within the broader context of the role of women in medicine in the late nineteenth century. The cursory history of the hospital during these years is fleshed out on the basis of the official records of that institution.
Chapter 3 describes the deficiencies of early medical education at the University of Pittsburgh with emphasis upon the inadequacies of clinical instruction. Interviews with and letters from former medical students and professors add interesting insight into this topic. Note is also taken of the impact upon the local medical school of national efforts to reform medical education. By 1922, the university was convinced of the necessity of establishing better clinical facilities for its students.

The final chapter assesses the efforts of the university to affiliate with a general hospital which would become the nucleus of a proposed medical center. When Western Pennsylvania and Montefiore hospitals rejected proposals initiated by the university, negotiations were undertaken with Presbyterian Hospital, and they eventually culminated in an agreement which proved advantageous to both parties. Presbyterian had become the "core teaching hospital" (p. 83) of the university medical center and had embarked on a new era of its history. This is by far the most original and substantive chapter in *The Presbyterian Hospital of Pittsburgh*.

The narrow focus of this brief volume limits its value. While it contributes to our understanding of how Presbyterian Hospital "grew from its small beginnings . . . to become one of the leading hospitals of the Pittsburgh area" (p. xiii), the full story remains to be told.

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**Josh Gibson: A Life in the Negro Leagues. By William Brashler.**  

Josh Gibson was one of many Negro professional baseball players born too soon. Although unquestionably qualified, they were prevented from playing in the white major leagues in their prime, and then, because of age or death, were unable to benefit from the breach of Organized Baseball's long-standing color line in 1946, the year Jackie Robinson joined Brooklyn's Montreal farm team. Josh Gibson died at only thirty-five, a few months before Robinson went on in 1947 to star with the Dodgers as the first black player in the majors since Fleet and Weldy Walker in 1884.