

capable of protecting its own citizens in their right to vote" (p. 377).

There are methodological questions about this work besides its elitist political structure. The end-notes are selective, that is, secondary works are listed in the twelve-page bibliographical essay. Private papers and newspapers are cited, the latter primarily from New York and the northeast. Hence, when a generalization is supported by a newspaper, one cannot determine the source(s) used for that particular statement.

Conceptually, he writes that his approach is "post-revisionist," that is, he emphasizes the "limits of legislation and the manifest failure of reconstruction" (p. 450). One must question this assumption if only by comparing the role of Grant and that of Lyndon Johnson in the 1960s. The point is that legislation *can* be enforced. Also, when he links the "right to vote" interpretation to the failure of Reconstruction, Gillette dismisses other variables that impacted on critical issues when the blacks did vote in large numbers. In addition, the author does not articulate what Grant's policies were, except "quick fixes," as the scholarly articles over the past two decades have determined. He understates the significance of the devastating Panic of 1873 and the continuing depression on national politics. Too, the corruption/fraud issue in the Grant era and the emergence of new, competitive national issues are not considered in this admittedly complex era. Finally, his total avoidance of election graphics and quantitative studies detract from his overall analysis. Until these techniques are included, the topic in the period under consideration will remain as elusive as the decline of the Civil Rights "movement" during the 1960s and early 1970s.

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Andrew Carnegie. By GEORGE SWETNAM. Twayne's United States Authors Series. (Boston: G. K. Hall & Co., 1980. Pp. 186. Preface, chronology, notes, bibliography, index. \$10.95.)

It might be expected that any literary series so highly eclectic as to include among its subjects of study such writers as Henry Adams, Zane Grey, Herbert Hoover, and LeRoi Jones would surely reserve a space for America's most literate and loquacious industrialist, Andrew Carnegie. With the publication of George Swetnam's study of Carnegie's writings that reserved space has now been filled.

Carnegie would have been delighted to be placed on a shelf where he might rub book bindings with Thomas Jefferson and Pearl Buck in the ever-expanding Twayne's United States Authors Series, for as Swetnam makes abundantly clear, the American steel king always regarded the pen as being more powerful than the ingot, and he sought for himself that highest circle of Paradise which is reserved for poets and polemicists, not for plutocrats and philanthropists.

Swetnam states in his preface that "the purpose of this study is to bring to American attention an outstanding author whose words have been neglected and even forgotten" Depending upon which circle of the hereafter he now inhabits, the shade of Andrew Carnegie must find these words blessedly cooling or delightfully warming. Literary critics, to be sure, might question Swetnam's use of the adjective "outstanding," and historians might deny that Carnegie's works have been forgotten or neglected, but no one can deny that Swetnam has made a valiant attempt to fulfill his stated purpose. He has given to the rather large bulk of Carnegie's published writings the kind of detailed analysis and *explication de texte* worthy of a Shakespearean or Biblical scholar. Although there are occasionally irritating errors in historical detail, such as the statements that Sir Edwin Arnold was the brother of Matthew Arnold and "William T. Tilden" gave a \$5 million bequest for a New York public library, Swetnam's overall evaluation of Carnegie's writings is essentially sound and properly critical. His chapters on Carnegie as "Proliferous Speaker: 1877-1912," as "Man of Letters: 1849-1915," and as "The Biographer: 1889-1909" are particularly perceptive in judgment.

Swetnam is assiduous in tracking down every known product of Carnegie's pen. He carefully details the most minute differences between the privately and the later commercially published versions of Carnegie's travel books, *Our Coaching Trip* and *Round the World*. Swetnam is to be particularly commended for giving proper emphasis to the significance of Carnegie's last book to be published in his lifetime, *Problems of Today*, and Carnegie's undelivered rectorial lecture at St. Andrews (1902) on his religious views, two pieces of Carnegieana that previous biographers have largely ignored.

When Swetnam does deal with the philosophic content of Carnegie's writings, his interpretation is again perceptive and sound in spite of his apparent confusion of Social Darwinism with something he calls Darwinian Socialism. My major complaint is that Swetnam does not give enough attention to the substance of Carnegie's writings, to the significance, for example, of Carnegie's peculiar

emphasis upon such key words as "race" and "genius." Like many of the other authors in the Twayne series, Swetnam vacillates between the writing of straight biography and, for the purpose of this series, the more pertinent task of literary analysis. Some biographical detail is, of course, necessary in providing the reader with an understanding of the literary works under study, but Swetnam, leaning heavily upon the biographies of Carnegie written by Burton Hendrick and this reviewer, gives us more biographical detail than is necessary. The space devoted in the last chapter, for instance, to Carnegie's philanthropic ventures adds little to our understanding of Carnegie as a writer and orator. This story of "the business of philanthropy" has been told in much greater detail many times before. Swetnam might well have devoted these final pages to a fuller justification of his claim that Carnegie was "an outstanding author" whose writing, both in published works and in unpublished personal letters, had some noticeable impact upon such diverse contemporaries as Mark Twain, John Morley, and John D. Rockefeller.

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Chrysalis: Willa Cather in Pittsburgh, 1896-1906. By KATHLEEN D. BYRNE and RICHARD C. SNYDER. (Pittsburgh: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, 1980. Pp. ix, 125. Preface, acknowledgments, notes, appendixes, bibliography, index. \$11.95.)

For years, Pittsburgh's "Cather Circle" has kept alive memories of Willa Cather's local career by promoting lectures, articles, and exhibits. The effect has been to emphasize the desirability of a single study to memorialize Cather's residence in the city. *Chrysalis* does that job. It is a careful, scholarly gathering-together — from Cather's own writings, from oral sources and correspondence, from other scholarly works — of most of what is likely to be discoverable about Cather's Pittsburgh apprenticeship.

By the authors' deliberate intention, *Chrysalis* will have special interest for Western Pennsylvanians — naming the streets and numbering the houses where Cather lived or visited; providing portraits of some of her Pittsburgh contemporaries; following her steps (or bicycle or trolley routes) into the many neighborhoods she came to know.