

The volumes are splendidly bound, and the index is good. For an easy place reference on the page there are marginal notations indicating the number of lines. Another admirable feature of these volumes is the date (found at the end of the selection) when each selection was written. The technical and mechanical errors were held to a minimum. John Winthrop supervised the departure of many who sailed from England to Massachusetts Bay, but he did this in 1630 and not "in 1636" (Vol. I, p. 53).

Devotees of Indiana history will find Theodore Dreiser spending his youth at Terre Haute, Ezra Pound teaching for a brief period at Wabash College, and Ambrose Bierce enlisting in the Ninth Indiana regiment during the Civil War. You may walk the streets of Muncie with Robert S. and Helen Merrell Lynd. Albert J. Beveridge tells us in his defense of American imperialism that we are "God's chosen people" (Vol. I, p. 916). George Cary Eggleston, a native son of Vevay, Indiana, and a brother of Edward Eggleston, marches with the Confederate Army. We read about that droll Kentland boy, George Ade, rising above the status of a salesman peddling patent medicines.

These volumes are truly a treasury of American life and culture—a comprehensive survey which boldly asserts its claim to a place on any private or public library shelf. This reviewer suggests that the publisher consider a third volume, one dealing primarily with official state papers and political documents; then the set would attain unquestionable uniqueness and usefulness in the areas most frequently needed by serious students of American civilization.

Indiana University

Gerald O. Haffner

By These Words: Great Documents of American Liberty, Selected and Placed in Their Contemporary Settings. By Paul M. Angle. (New York: Rand McNally and Company, 1954. Pp. 560. Illustrations, appendix, and index. \$5.95.)

With that rare combination of historical accuracy, fluent style, and editorial selection displayed so capably in his 1947 bestseller, *The Lincoln Reader*, Paul Angle has once again produced a volume useful not only to the history major but

also to the average American. This volume, as the subtitle indicates, consists of "great documents of American liberty." As the author has pointed out, a document in itself is often something less than exciting reading. Placed in its contemporary setting, however, with carefully written introductions that scintillate and enlighten, each document can take on a significance and interest for the modern reader which might otherwise be totally lacking. Mr. Angle's success with this plan is evident from the fact that this volume, like *The Lincoln Reader*, was chosen as an offering by one of the national book clubs.

In the selection of the forty-six documents which mark more than three centuries of American thought and progress, Mr. Angle's choice fell on those that exemplified "two themes that have distinguished American history from the beginning: the growth of democratic government, and the evolution and defense of individual liberty." The author's choice here was a judicious one about which there should be little if any quibbling. While the selections range from the Mayflower Compact to Eisenhower's First Inaugural Address, there is a unity about the series that is evident from the beginning.

The first nine documents, covering the colonial period, are highlighted by Andrew Hamilton's brilliant defense of freedom of the press in the Zenger Case and James Otis' speech against writs of assistance. Eleven more documents carry the series from the Confederation period to 1854. The twelve documents that cover the Civil War and Reconstruction era begin with John Brown's Last Speech (1859) and end with President Johnson's 1866 message to Congress in which he pleaded for reunion without vengeance. The latter nineteenth century, notably lacking in any number of great documents, statements, or messages, is represented by a single document, namely, Governor Peter Altgeld's famous protest to President Cleveland against using the regular army to break Chicago's Pullman strike. For the twentieth century thirteen documents were chosen, the bulk of them from the statements of Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt. Teddy Roosevelt does not appear in the selections.

The selection of court decisions is interesting, to say the least. Of the six which Mr. Angle has seen fit to include, one, *Commonwealth v. Hunt* (1842), is from a state court; one,

the *Ulysses* decision of 1933, is from a United States District Court; and four, the Merryman Case (1861), the Milligan Case (1866), *Abrams et al. v. U. S.* (1919), and the Gaines Case (1938) are from the Supreme Court of the United States. In the Abrams case the famous dissenting opinion of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes was used. Somewhat unusual, but nonetheless apropos, is the inclusion among the documents of American liberty of such ones as these: John Brown's Last Speech, South Carolina's declaration of Causes for Secession, Lee's Farewell to the Army of Northern Virginia, and the McKinley-Root Instructions to the Philippine Commission.

There are inaugural addresses by six men, namely, Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Wilson, Eisenhower, and Jefferson Davis of the Confederacy. Among the statements, addresses, and proclamations of presidents are these: Washington's Farewell Address, the Monroe Doctrine, Jackson's Proclamation against Nullification, Lincoln's Message to Congress presenting the Case for the Union, the Emancipation Proclamation, the Gettysburg Address, Johnson's Annual Message of 1866, Wilson's famous "peace without victory" address to the Senate (January, 1917), Wilson's clear summary of the reasons for requesting war with Germany (April, 1917), Franklin Roosevelt's "quarantine" speech, the Four Freedoms Message, the Atlantic Charter (with Winston Churchill), and his address to the nation on December 9, 1941, following the declaration of war against Japan.

In the reviewer's opinion errors of fact in the historical introductions are practically non-existent. Only one minor one was noted: the declaration of war against Japan in 1941 was not in fact "unanimous" (p. 515), although it certainly was close to being so. Three days later the declaration of war against Germany and Italy was unanimous.

The illustrations of Edward A. Wilson add life and spirit to a volume which is worthy of a place in the hands and hearts of all Americans.

Evansville College

Orville J. Jaebker