in the landsmål movement, which aimed at replacing the artificial Dano-Norwegian language spoken among educated Norwegians at the time with a more national form of speech based on the language of the people. His interest in popular dialects and the life of the common people turned his attention more and more to the historic struggle of the Norwegian peasant for national independence from Denmark. His trip to the United States in 1908-1909 made him aware that the struggle of the Norwegian peasant was not the only example of social conflict in history. This new awareness gradually brought him to the conclusion that class struggle was one of the prime movers of history and to the conviction that the socialist program of the Norwegian Labor Party was the one which most nearly corresponded to the needs of Norway in the twentieth century.

Although the American reader will not always agree with Koht on socialism and the role of class conflict in history, every historian can read this work with profit. United States historians will be particularly interested in Koht's often penetrating remarks concerning this country in his thirty-six page chapter on the America of Eugene Debs, Samuel Gompers, William Jennings Bryan, and Oliver Wendell Holmes. However, the major contribution of Koht's book does not lie in the light it sheds on United States history but rather in his skillful analysis of the training, forces, and life experiences that made him a historian and in his subtle demonstration of a point that historians in all countries can well learn: if one is to study the history of his own nation intelligently, "he must have broad perspectives outward, so that he can compare and understand" (p. 73).

Pennsylvania State University Edward C. Thaden


This is the first volume of the Territorial Papers of the United States to deal with the Territory of Florida. Several more volumes pertaining to the same territory are to follow. Since 1931 the publication of this series has continued with
what cost to the American taxpayers we are not informed. This reviewer would like to oppose, as exhibits of money wasted, the inclusion of numerous recommendations of little known people for appointment to insignificant offices; of a number of petitions about minor matters which were never presented to any legislative body or ranking executive official; and abstracts for grand and petit jurors which required page after page to publish. There are other types of territorial papers included which, for the information they convey or the utility they will have, might well have been deleted.

For convenience of reading and facility of study the text is divided into four major parts. The first part contains papers relating to the transition from Spanish to American rule. These papers deal with such problems as defense, fortifications, runaway slaves, commerce, Indians, and territorial appointments. Also included is the treaty of acquisition.

The second section of this long volume contains papers that relate to the administration of Governor Andrew Jackson. Many of these papers deal with Jackson's clash with Judge Fromentin. The irate judge wrote John Q. Adams, Secretary of State, that the American flag of liberty as represented by Governor Jackson was "a treacherous sign in Florida" (p. 189). Jackson soon tired of his gubernatorial responsibilities, named Walton and Worthington as acting governors of West and East Florida respectively, resigned his office and returned to Tennessee.

The third part contains papers relating to the administration of Acting Governors Worthington and Walton. Significantly, Worthington abolished imprisonment for debts in Florida on July 4, 1822. During 1822 many appointments were made, numerous land claims were validated or discredited, Key West was designated as a port of entry, and a collector of customs appointed.

The last section presents papers about the first administration of Governor Du Val, 1822-1825. Among the problems discussed are relations with the Indians, territorial organization, the militia, the epidemic of malignant fever, transportation, and runaway slaves.

Some of these papers will be read by students and used by research scholars but many of them have little value.

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