

historians of the West have made but scant mention of Wyoming's South Pass gold rush. Hubert Howe Bancroft in his volume *Nevada, Colorado and Wyoming* devotes roughly two pages to this subject, and the episode completely escapes mention in Glenn C. Quiett's *Pay Dirt*, a volume entirely devoted to American gold rushes. And, one might interject, the editor of Chisholm's journal leaves her readers in comparative darkness as to the scope and nature of the South Pass developments which during 1867-1868 involved approximately seven hundred grizzled, veteran prospectors in a futile scramble for riches.

It might, however, be said that James Chisholm's journal supplies the reader with much of the needed orientation. Chisholm was an educated Scottish immigrant who as a correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune* was sent to the pass to report on the rush. Chisholm, who was more of a flute-playing, drawing-room rather than barroom reporter, arrived at Cheyenne just in time for a double lynching and a murder. His accounts of life in rough and tough Cheyenne are delightfully fresh, vivid, and, in a way, picturesque. The journal describes what was for the most part an abortive attempt to extract quartz gold in paying quantities, the familiar rough and tumble life at the gulches and at Miners Delight (a Hell tent town), peripheral Indian episodes, and interesting observations growing out of a couple of side trips into the Wind River Valley. Pencil drawings by the author accompany the text. Two good maps supplied by the editor keep the reader from becoming lost geographically.

By the time Chisholm returned to Chicago the gold excitement had subsided and, possibly for this reason, the journal failed to appear either in whole or in part in the *Chicago Tribune*. Publication here is the journal's first, and it is a most welcome and valued addition to source literature on the far-flung mining frontier. The book appears in a format befitting the excellence of its contents. It is another treasured gem in the *Pioneer Heritage Series*.

Indiana University

Oscar Osburn Winther

*Outlawing the Spoils: A History of the Civil Service Reform Movement, 1865-1883.* By Ari Hoogenboom. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1961. Pp. xi, 306. Bibliography, appendices, index. \$6.50.)

This is the most complete history of the civil service reform movement between the Civil War and the Pendleton Act. Neither the older work of Carl Russell Fish, *The Civil Service and the Patronage*, nor the newer *History of the United States Civil Service*, by Paul P. Van Riper, give more than two or three chapters to this period. The author, who is assistant professor of history at Pennsylvania State University, submitted *Outlawing the Spoils* as his Ph.D. dissertation at Columbia University in 1958.

Civil service reform was an increasingly important political issue in the post-Civil War era. Hoogenboom makes the strong statement that "no other American movement has claimed more intellectual and social leaders" (p. vii). As to politicians who favored or opposed civil service reform, the author says his research leads him to suggest that this movement fits into an "out" versus "in" pattern. He uses as his

"text" Ben Butler's dictum that "civil service reform is always popular with the 'outs' and never with the 'ins,' unless with those who have a strong expectation of soon going out" (p. ix). This reviewer does not question that there is a great deal of truth to the generalization, but, ironically, the congressional votes on the Jenckes civil service reform bill in 1867 and the Pendleton Bill in 1883 do not, in these particular cases, bear out the thesis. On the other hand, there is considerable evidence to show that those "outs" who spoke glibly for civil service reform found the spoils system not so bad after they came into power. Even President Grover Cleveland, according to Hoogenboom, disappointed many of the civil service reformers who supported him in the election of 1884.

As important as the "outs" versus "ins" pattern is the equally significant urban versus rural pattern brought out in this work. Urban areas were more likely to support this reform movement than were the rural areas.

In the judgment of this reviewer one of the chief contributions which Professor Hoogenboom has made in this volume is the study of the reformers whose persistence was important in finally bringing about civil service reform. "Most of them," says Hoogenboom, "were lawyers, editors, clergymen, professors, and businessmen whose interests were mercantile and financial rather than industrial" (p. 21). The typical reformer came from old, fairly wealthy New England (and New York) families and deplored the mass materialism of the new rich. He was likely to be an Episcopalian or a Unitarian and a Harvard graduate. Hoogenboom questions the view of Matthew Josephson that civil service reform was essentially a businessman's movement to make political parties and politicians less dependent on the political assessments of office holders and more dependent on the contributions of the businessmen whose point of view the party would have to reflect. This typical reformer supported Frémont in 1856, Lincoln in 1860 and 1864, Grant in 1868, probably Greeley in 1872, Hayes in 1876, Garfield in 1880, and Cleveland in 1884. Because of his hard money views he supported McKinley in 1896 but likely opposed him in 1900 on imperialism.

The author accepts Dorman B. Eaton's evaluation that Congress was more to blame than Grant for killing civil service reform during the latter's presidency.

Some statistical tables showing the votes for and against the Jenckes and Pendleton bills would have made it easier to visualize the party support for, and opposition to, the civil service reform movement.

The footnotes and the comprehensive bibliography of primary sources and secondary works attest to the scholarly character of this work.

*Goshen College*

Willard H. Smith

*Frank B. Kellogg and American Foreign Relations, 1925-1929.* By L. Ethan Ellis. (New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1961. Pp. ix, 303. Notes, bibliography, index. \$7.50.)

Frank B. Kellogg was not an outstanding secretary of state; the period 1925-1929 was not one of large diplomatic achievement for the United States. Yet these were not years of stagnation in American