readers south of the border. Conversely, all American historians will know Weinberg's theoretical study of the topology of Manifest Destiny, but many Canadians will not. Thus attention should be directed to it, if not in the text then in a note. In short, Gluek has written an excellent history, but by too ruthlessly pruning his documentation he has made it less useful for students than some readers might have wished. It would be graceless, however, to leave the impression that the integrity or value for specialists to be found in this precise study is in any way vitiated: it is a work of high merit, deserving of what it will receive, a long and useful life.

Yale University

Robin W. Winks


This volume comprises a series of biographical sketches of eighteen persons who were outstanding pioneers in five fields of historic preservation in the United States: the historical society, the public archive, the historical museum, the special collection, and the historic site. Selected to represent the first category are Jeremy Belknap, founder of the Massachusetts Historical Society (by Stephen T. Riley); John Pintard, launcher of the New-York Historical Society (by James J. Heslin); Lyman Copeland Draper and Reuben Gold Thwaites, superintendents of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (by Larry Gara and Clifford L. Lord, respectively); and finally Dixon Ryan Fox (by John Allen Krout). Three persons are presented for the public archive: John Franklin Jameson, teacher, editor, and the “father” of the public archive movement in the United States (by David D. Van Tassel); Thomas McAdory Owen, Sr., who conceived the idea of a state archives and historical commission and was instrumental in setting up the Alabama Department of Archives and History (by James F. Doster); and Robert Digges Wimberly Connor, who developed the archives program of North Carolina and was named first archivist of the United States (by Hugh T. Lefler). Pioneers in the historical museum field are George Brown Goode who conceived the idea of making the museum a teaching device and was largely responsible for developing the Smithsonian Institution into the country's leading national historical museum (by G. Carroll Lindsay); Edgar Lee Hewitt who may be called the founder of the Museum of New Mexico at Santa Fe (by James Taylor Forrest); and George Francis Dow, secretary of the Essex Institute of Salem, Massachusetts, who realized the possibility of the museum as a means of illustrating the everyday life of our forefathers (by Charles B. Hosmer, Jr.). Special collectors are Henry E. Huntington, founder of the Huntington Library and Art Gallery (by John E. Pomfret), and Bella C. Landauer, who amassed the significant collection of material relating to American advertising now in the New-York Historical Society (by James J. Heslin). The pioneers in the area of historic sites are: Ann Pamela Cunningham, the person chiefly responsible for the preservation of Mount Vernon (by Charles B. Hosmer, Jr.); Adina
De Zavala, promoter for the preservation of the Alamo (by L. Robert Ables); William Sumner Appleton, founder of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (by Bertram K. Little); Stephen Hyatt Pelham Pell, restorer of Fort Ticonderoga (by Edward P. Hamilton); and finally John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of Colonial Williamsburg (by Fairfield Osborn).

Perhaps the thing that first impresses the reader of these sketches is the contrast in the lives of the people discussed. They ranged from the Reverend Belknap of modest means to Henry E. Huntington of fabulous fortune; from the almost bedfast invalid Ann Cunningham to the wide-ranging world traveler Edgar Lee Hewitt; from J. Franklin Jameson, trained promoter of historical scholarship, to the New York matron, Mrs. Landauer. At the same time the reader is aware that there are certain characteristics that they all held in common—a steadiness of purpose, an unflagging zeal and drive toward their goals, high standards, and an unwillingness ever to let go. The editor, Clifford Lord, points out that in their lines of greatest endeavor and success they were all amateurs as opposed to the professional historians of today. In the light of this comment, it seems that the present-day "Keepers of the Past," both professional and nonprofessional, might well refresh themselves in reflecting on these pioneers—their dedication, their devotion and enthusiasm, their high standards, and the continuing effects of their accomplishments in the broad field of historical preservation.

The sketches are short, generally well-written, and lively, forming a little volume well worth reading by both amateur and professional historians.

Indiana Historical Society

Gayle Thornbrough


One of the generalizations about recent American history which is often heard but seldom documented is that, since Populist days, farming has become less a way of life and more a commercial enterprise. Old-time protest, a la the early Grange, the Farmers' Alliances, and the People's party, is said to have given way to a more pragmatic search for profits; and some have even suggested that the farmer has changed from the archetypal American individualist to a partner with, if not a ward of, the government. These are provocative over-statements, but there is no denying that major changes have taken place. The Allianceman of 1890, and even the Non-Partisan Leaguer of a quarter-century later, was a very different man from the agribusinessman of today, especially with regard to his attitudes toward, and commercial connections with, the larger economy. The greatest value of Professor Fite's book is that he has demonstrated clearly, concretely, and deftly how changes like these took place in a major instance. His