

Revista Portuguesa
de História

Estados Unidos da América do Norte

Fontes e ciências auxiliares da História (1939-1943)

On the model of the *Dictionary of American Biography*, which has shown its usefulness so strikingly, there has been composed a *Dictionary of American History* (6 vols., Scribner's, 1940) under the editorship of James Truslow Adams, whose experience in writing good history on both an expansive and intensive scale has borne good fruit here. It is organized as a dictionary, for reference use, with a fine cross reference system and a volume of index for the 6,500 articles by over one thousand collaborators. The articles are as compact as possible, by experts, and have good bibliographies.

A section of the Works Progress Administration of federal public relief during the depression has been the Historical Records Survey, which used thousands of untrained workers to find and catalog all kinds of public records. Over 500 inventories have been published through 1940, about a fifth of the expected total, which are listed in *Bibliography of Research Projects Reports* (Hist. Rec. Survey, Washington, 1940). Besides archival records, the Survey publishes *American Imprints Inventory*, D. C. McMurtree, ed., a series in progress, arranged by states, which will eventually include all publications printed in the history of the United States. The *American Portrait Inventory* (1940) is a dictionary of 1440 portrait painters before 1860 with brief notices of each.

A scholarly work on book-making is Hellmut Lehmann-Haupt, *The Book in America* (Bowker, 1939), in collaboration with R. S. Granniss and L. C. Wroth, an excellent reference work to the history of American printing, book-making, the trade, collections, and similar matter. Wilfred Parsons, *Early Catholic Americana* (Macmillan, 1939) is a listing of works by Catholics, 1729-1830, indispensable to historians of either Catholicism or the press. An extremely complete bibliography of one man is T. J. Holmes, *Cotton Mather* (3 vols., Harvard Univ., 1940), with frequent quotations and much descriptive or historical editorial criticism. An enlarged revision is *Incunabula in American Libraries* (Bibliographical Soc. of Amer., 1940) edited by M. B. Stillwell.

This lists 15th century imprints owned in the U. S., Mexico, and Canada, which have doubled in number since the first publication in 1919.

For current bibliographies, the continuing custom of the *Arnerie an Historical Review* to print a commentary on the papers read at the annual meetings of the American Historical Association is very useful, for such papers frequently grow into books in a year or so. «Educating Clio» (voi. 45), «Escape to the Present» (voi. 46), and «Echoes from Chicago» (voi. 47) are the current ones. Occasional critical essays such as that of B. F. Hyslop, «Recent Work on the French Revolution» (voi. 47), are of high quality.

A vast mass of facts about the South, arranged so as to permit regional and local correlations is found in the *Statistical Atlas of Southern Counties: Listing and Analysis of Socio-Economic Indices of 1104 Southern Counties*, C. S. Johnson *et al*, eds. (U. of N. Car. 1941).

The various historical society periodicals are constantly publishing source material on American history and larger items are usually given book form. *The American Journal of Ambrose Serle, Secretary to Lord Howe, 1776-1778*, ed. by E. H. Tatum (Huntington Library, 1940) adds nothing to our knowledge of events but gives a very clear picture of the Loyalist hopes, fears, and mentality and of the British official attitude toward colonials in the 18th century. *The Documentary Life of Nathan Hale*, compiled by G. D. Seymour (Donald Jacobus, New Haven, 1941) is an antiquarian's collection of sources for Hale, his period, colonial social life, Yale College, which fuse into an unusually vivid synthesis.

Among western source material are two books edited by A. B. Thomas from Mexican and Spanish archives, *The Plains Indians and New Mexico, 1751-1778* (U. of N. Mex., 1940) and *Teodoro de Croix and the Northern Frontier of New Spain, 1776-1788* (U. of Okla., 1941). With good historical introductions, they add much to our knowledge of the Spanish frontier. *A Pathfinder in the Southwest* (U. of Okla., 1941), ed. by Grant Foreman, is the itinerary of an army officer in 1853-54- An unusually vivid account of a voyage to California in 1850-51 is Garret W. Low's, *Gold Rush by Sea* (U. of Pa., 1941), ed. by Kenneth Haney, which adds

storms, earthquake, and a drunken captain to beautiful women and unusual men among the passengers.

In 1840, an observant French medical student named Victor Tixier travelled through the Mississippi valley. His *Travels on the Osage Prairies*, 1844, have been edited in translation by A. .I. Salvan (U. of Okla., 1940) and make a memorable addition to the literature of foreign visitors to the U. S. A compilation of all known travel literature by foreigners in the Genesee country before 1840 is printed in voi. xviii, pt. 1, Rochester Historical Society *Publications* (1940), furnishing much data on social history for the region and for the period as a whole.

The series of source materials edited by W. W. Sweet, *Religion on the American Frontier, 1783-1840*, has reached vol. in (U. of Chicago, 1939) which covers Congregationalists as the earlier ones covered Baptists and Presbyterians. The selection, introductions, and editing are unsurpassable. This volume has added value in that Congregationalists and New Englanders were almost synonymous.

The new edition by Ralph L. Rusk, *Letters of Ralph Waldo Emerson* (6 vols., Columbia, 1939), adds over 2000 new items to earlier editions and emphasizes the degree to which Emerson reflected and influenced his own period. The editing includes long essays on the sources of Emerson's thought.

The Federal Government continues to print the documents relating to its administration, *The Territorial Papers of the United States* ed. by C. E. Carter. Vols, vu and vin, *The Territory of Indiana* (Govt. Printing Office, 1939) are now done, covering 1800-1816, when Indiana became a state. Papers printed elsewhere, especially in the *Indiana Historical Collections*, have not been included, nor merely repetitive archival matter. More than 1000 items are included, however, giving a great deal of information. *The Writings of Sam Houston* ed. W. W. Williams and E. C. Barker, have now^r reached vols, in and iv (U. of Texas, 1940-1941), to Feb., 1847. These papers are essential to a study of Texas during its independence.

Two source publications by observers active in the scenes they describe are *An American Democrat: The Recollections of Perry Belmont* (Columbia, 1941), a conservative Gold Democrat leader who saw much of diplomacy, and *Lincoln and the Civil War in*

the *Diaries and Letters of John Hay*, ed. by Tyler Dennett (Dodd, Mead, 1939), an irregular, urbane, flippant series of vignettes, comments, and characterizations which contain the full flavor of both Hay and Lincoln.

Much diplomatic material has lately appeared, the earliest in date being *The Despatches and Instructions of Conrad Alexander Gerard, 1778-1780* (Baltimore, 1939), important for negotiations between the allies during the American War for Independence. The American inertia in the war effort and her conflicts of interest with Spain and France appear clearly. The official *Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States: Inter-American Affairs, 1831-1860*, under the skillful editorship of William Manning, is completed by vols. xi on Spanish colonies in the New World and xii on Texas and Venezuela (Washington, 1939). A new series has been begun by Dr. Manning, *Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States: Canadian Relations, 1784-1860*, of which vol. i (Columbia, 1940) covers 1784-1820. *The Lansing Papers, 1814-1820* (2 vols., Gov't Printing Office, 1939) in the official *Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States* is important, although Secretary of State Lansing's Diary cannot be opened until 1952. Covering time that is practically yesterday, January, 1838 to June, 1840, are the *Documents on American Foreign Relations*, ed. by S. S. Jones and D. P. Myers (World Peace Foundation, Boston, 1939-40). These two volumes include foreign papers as well as domestic, speeches or statements by the president, and any other matter which throws light on the subject involved. Due to its method and significance, this publication is of extraordinary interest.

Three books on the nature of historiography deserve mention. G. Salvemini's *Historian and Scientist* (Harvard, 1940) is a brief but illuminating denial that there is any specifically scientific character to history as written. Caroline Ware has edited a manifesto by leading American cultural and intellectual historians on *The Cultural Approach to History* (Columbia, 1940). The essays are of varying merit, and the general thesis is the value of anthropology. Professor James T. Shotwell has extensively revised his *Introduction to the History of History as History of History* (Columbia, 1939), the first volume of a series to cover ancient, medieval, and modern historiography. This beginning fortunately

exceeds being a mere dictionary of historians by dealing largely with conceptions of history held in the ancient world. An important influence on concepts of historiography is coming to be the *Journal of the History of Ideas* (New York University), which has now published several fine issues.

Three works on subjects auxiliary to history are notable contributions in subjects both new and complicated. Pitirim Sorokin, *Social and Cultural Dynamics* (4 vols., American Book Co., 1942) is now finished, presenting an important, if difficult and occasionally obscure, scheme of cultural patterns in history. The first significant work by an American on what the Germans call «geopolitik» is Derwent Whittlesey, *The Earth and the State: A Study of Political Geography* (Henry Holt, 1939), on the theme of the interpretation of state patterns. Joseph Schumpeter, *Business Cycles, A Theoretical, Historical, and Statistical Analysis of the Capitalist Process* (MacGraw-Hill, 1939), covers the last 150 years of economic history and by its learning, penetration, and challenging analysis puts all other works on the subject out of date.

História geral e política (1939-1941)

American biographies are frequently better than histories, perhaps because authors feel freer to write imaginatively and with attention to literary effect when relating an individual to his milieu. This has been done with great success by a prominent poet, Carl Sandburg, in his monumental *Abraham Lincoln: The War Years* (4 vols. Harcourt, Brace, 1939). They complete the two volumes of *The Prairie Years* published earlier. Although historians have amused themselves by finding errors of fact in great number, and by pointing out Sandburg's lack of professionalism as an historian, it cannot be denied that this long, rambling, devoted biography is a poetic triumph, filled with a deep appreciation of Lincoln's greatness, bringing vividly to life the Lincoln homeland and experience.

Similar in literary excellence, popularity, and vivid portraiture is Burton B. Hendrick, *Statesmen of the Lost Cause: Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet* (Little, Brown, 1939), which also makes an historical contribution in its treatment of Confederate diplomacy. The literature on Washington has been increased by a new inter-

pretation of his military career by Bernhard Knollenberg, a successful lawyer turned historian and now librarian of Yale, in *Washington and the Revolution: A Reappraisal* (Macmillan, 1940), which seeks to do more justice to other generals and the Congress as well as Washington in the pursuit of the war. N. W. Stephenson and W. H. Dunn have collaborated on a well rounded biography in their *George Washington* (2 vols., Oxford, 1940) presenting him as the dynamic center and indispensable leader of his generation. Two political leaders of the second rank are treated in A. C. Flick, *Samuel Jones Tilden: A Study in Political Sagacity* (Dodd, Mead, 1940) and L. B. Richardson, *Richard E. Chandler, Republican* (Dodd, Mead, 1940). Both of these are highly competent biographies, cutting deeply into the substance of ordinary American political life. Similarly, Henry F. Pringle, *The Life and Times of William Howard Taft* (2 vols., Ferrar and Rinehard, 1939) is scholarly and definitive, by one whose earlier work on Theodore Roosevelt also shows his competency. Taft appears as a mediocre but benevolent man, thoroughly in accord with his age. The last two volumes of *Woodrow Wilson: Life and Letters* (vols, vu and vin, Doubleday, Dorson, 1939) by Ray Stannard Baker, are chiefly a «day by day chronicle» from his papers, giving his activity as war president, but almost no comment or interpretation. A figure of some importance in the diplomatic history of the country has been rescued from neglect by W. B. Hatcher, *Edward Livingston: Jeffersonian Republican and Jacksonian Democrat* (Louisiana Univ., 1940). Two minor naval biographies are Hulbert Footner, *Sailor of Fortune: The Life and Adventures of Commodore John Barney* (Harper, 1940), in the Revolution, and the first volume of C. L. Lewis, *David Glasgow Farragut, Admiral in the Making* (U. S. Naval Inst., 1941). Far better in every respect is Samuel Eliot Morison's magnificent and definitive biography of Columbus, *Admiral of the Ocean Sea* (Little, Brown, 1941) which distills the tang of the seas and the wonder of the period of exploration into history which is also literature.

For general history, the third volume of Charles and Mary Beard's *Rise of American Civilisation* is entitled *America in Mid-Passage* (Macmillan, 1939) and covers the time since 1927. Besides dealing with political developments with their usual wide

grasp and describing social and cultural matters with customary discriminating judgment, the Beards outline a policy of domestic development instead of foreign entanglements. Postponed now by the war, consideration of their point of view will probably be important after the war has been won. L. M. Hacker, *The Triumph of American Capitalism* (Simon and Schuster, 1940) analyzes both politics and economics according to a semi-Marxist pattern with great learning and ingenuity. The bulk of the content lies between the Revolution and the Civil War and will probably be followed by another volume.

For the colonial period there are several works. T. J. Wertenbaker, *Torchbearer of the Revolution* (Princeton, 1940) is a story of Bacon's Rebellion of 1676 as an anticipation of the events of 1775-83. Robert Meriwether, *The Expansion of South Carolina, 1720-1785* (Southern Pub., 1940) is a careful monograph of frontier and colonial development which also preserves the individuality of South Carolina. L. H. Gipson, *British Empire before the American Revolution* (Knopf, 1939) in vol. iv covers the old northwest, 1748-54, especially Indian relations, with the thoroughness to be expected in a large-scale work. R. C. Downs, *Council Fires on the Upper Ohio* (Univ. of Pittsburgh, 1940) is a reevaluation of Indian affairs, 1746-96 with much sympathy for the natives. Max Savelle, *The Diplomatic History of the Canadian Border, 1749-1763* (Yale, 1940) straightens out the tangles of Anglo-French rivalry for the interior of the continent. These last three works overlap somewhat but are all distinctly valuable additions. L. A. Harper, *The English Navigation Laws* (Columbia, 1939) limits itself to the seventeenth century.

The Era of the American Revolution: Studies Inscribed to E. B. Greene (Columbia, 1939) is better than most collections of the sort. The essays are by mature scholars, mostly on problems of the government of the colonies, such as the Navigation laws, writs of assistance, and so forth. The most elaborate essay is by R. B. Morris, the editor, on «Labor and Mercantilism in the Revolutionary Era», largely a war-time study of wages and prices. C. A. Barker, *The Background of the Revolution in Maryland* (Yale, 1940) is a competent work, as are also R. O. Demond, *The Loyalists of North Carolina during the Révolu-*

tion (Duke, 1940) and Philip Davidson, *Propaganda and the American Revolution* (Univ. of North Carolina, 1940). These monographs fill in the background, of our knowledge satisfactorily but without surprises. Leonard Lundin, *Cockpit of the Revolution* (Princeton, 1940) is the second volume of the *Princeton History of New Jersey*. It goes into great detail on the 1776-77 military campaigns and on the social and economic factors affecting the Whig or Tory loyalties of the inhabitants. Merrill Jensen in *The Articles of Confederation: An Interpretation of the Social- Constitutional History of the American Revolution, 1774-1781* (Univ. of Wisconsin, 1940) examines the «internal revolution» occurring among the people and its political expression in Congress. The various British attempts at appeasement during the war have been treated in a much needed book by W. A. Brown, *Empire or Independence: A Study in the Failure of Reconciliation* (Louisiana, State Univ., 1941).

An early and important test of the new American government under the 1787 Constitution was the resistance to Hamilton's Excise. Leland D. Baldwin, *Whiskey Rebels: The Story of a Frontier Uprising* (Univ. of Pittsburgh, 1939) centers about the moderate H. H. Brackenridge who helped to prevent radical action by the disaffected frontiersmen. The best essay in print on the political antecedents of secession is by U. B. Phillips, *The Course of the South to Secession: An Interpretation* (Appleton-Century, 1939). The fruit of many years, it places white supremacy as the central theme of southern nationalism. Another fruitful study of regionalism is S. J. Folmsbee, *Sectionalism and Internal Improvements in Tennessee 1796-1845* (East Tenn. Hist. Soc., 1939), which shows the differing interests and therefore political allegiances of Eastern, Middle, and Western Tennessee. A. R. Newsome, *The Presidential Election of 1824 in North Carolina* (Univ. of N. Car., 1939) adds to our understanding both of this significant election and of the state. P. S. Klein, *Pennsylvania Politics 1811-1832: A Game Without Rules* (Hist. Soc. of Pa., 1940) is an analysis of internal sectionalism, the governorship, and of class divisions that go far toward explaining the peculiar character of Pennsylvania politics even to the present day. A biographical study of several important individuals throws much light upon American life a generation ago. Matthew Joseph-

son's *The President Makers: The Culture of Politics and Leadership in an Age of Enlightenment*, (Harcourt Brace, 1940) has its author's usual acuity of character portrayal and also a sympathetic comprehension of the nature of politics. K. W. Hechler, *Insurgency : Personalities and Politics of the Taft Era* (Columbia, 1940) covers a small but effective group of Republican liberals. A. N. Holcombe, *The Middle Classes in American Politics* (Harvard, 1940) is primarily an analytical work on government but has much historical matter and provides many insights into the political processes.

A book by a military man revises somewhat the usual evaluations. Col. A. H. Burne, *Lee, Grant and Sherman : A Study of Leadership in the 1864-65 Campaign* (Scribner's, 1939), but Lee and Grant come out with praise. R. H. Ogle, *Federal Control of the Western Apaches 1848-1886* (Univ. of New Mexico, 1940) is partly military and partly a surprisingly deep research into federal policies and practices of governing Indians. It is probably the best book on United States Indian government, but the worst example.

In diplomatic history, A. L. Burt, *The United States, Great Britain, and British North America from the Revolution to the Establishment of Peace after the War of 1812* (Yale, 1940) is a minute account of a troublesome period, its value increased by impartial explanations of misconceptions and conflicting interests which caused international tension and finally war. P. C. Brooks, *Diplomacy and the Borderlands: The Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819* (Univ. of California, 1939) is a painstaking monograph based on much archival work. Recent monographs, some written in Latin America, have created a need for a new synthesis which is filled by A. P. Whitaker, *The United States and the Independence of Latin America, 1800-1830* (John Hopkins, 1941). It includes much material about U. S. commerce, opinions, navy, and other factors bearing on our outlook to the south. On the Monroe Doctrine, it is in general agreement with the chief authority, Dexter Perkins, whose new summary, *Hands Off: A History of the Monroe Doctrine* (Little, Brown, 1941), which is a distillation from his monographs and also an extension of the history of the Doctrine to the present, written for the general reader as well as the specialist. J. W. Schmitz, *Texan Statecraft, 1836-1845* (Naylor, 1941) is the first full diplomatic history of the Texan

Republic. Trade reciprocity is the chief element in L. B. Shippee, *Canadian American Relations, 1849-1874* (Yale, 1933), with stress laid on the Canadian viewpoint, to balance J. M. Callahan's work on the American side. Likewise, D. C. Miner, *The Fight for the Panama Route* (Columbia, 1940), an excellent monograph, gives the first thorough consideration to the Colombian side of the controversy about the Panama Canal.

A work more economic than historical is J. G. B. Hutchins, *American Maritime Industries and Public Policy, 1789-1914* (Harvard, 1941), but warranted here by the significance of the subject to general history. In his analysis of the relations of merchant marine to sea power and to modern state policy, the author may be said to have carried Mahan one step further. Combining naval history and diplomacy is Harold and Margaret Sprout, *Toward a New Order of Sea Power: American Naval Policy and the World Scene, 1018-1922* (Princeton, 1940), which centers about the Washington Conference.

The entrance of the United States into the First World War and the causes thereof are still very arguable subjects and still being argued. Historians generally take sides on it, and the latest work, A. M. Morrissey, *The American Defense of Neutral Rights, 1914-1917* (Harvard, 1939) belongs to the Grattan-Millis-Tansill school which shows Wilson as being involved in a war policy by his sympathies and his friends, at first without realizing it, then without being able to prevent what he had started. An important aid to these influences on Wilson is shown in H. C. Peterson, *Propaganda for War: The Campaign against American Neutrality* (Univ. of Oklahoma, 1939), a clear and fair analysis of British propaganda. Inclusion of American interests and activities as revealed by the Nye committee of the Senate, 1934-6, investigating munitions primarily, add to the factual value of the book. Two works on propaganda after war was declared are J. M. Read, *Atrocity Propaganda, 1914-1918* (Yale, 1941), which explains part of it as due to the application of German military custom to naval practice, and J. B. Mock and Cedric Larson, *Words that Won the War: The Story of the Committee on Public Information, 1917-1918* (Princeton, 1939). This is a full, scholarly study of the exceedingly successful Creel Committee, based on its complete records.

História religiosa (1939-1941)

One of the really neglected aspects of American history has been religious thought and institutions as part of the total history of a people. It has been only recently with study of social psychology and the influence of modern «irrationalist» historical analysis, that we have realized to what extent former generations thought and acted against a religious background. The best American study of the theological basis of a regional culture is Perry Miller's *New England Mind* (vide infra, History of Thought). W. W. Sweet, editing *Religion on the American Frontier* (vide supra, Sources), is gathering a great bulk of material suitable for a similar study. A general but reliable survey of the relationships of American institutions to religious thought is Ernest Sutherland Bates, *American Faith* (Norton, 1940) which has many brilliant insights although not scholarly in a factual sense. A chapter of American religious history is dealt with by Charles Howard Hopkins, *Rise of the Social Gospel in American Protestantism* (Yale, 1940), which describes the political and social reactions of Protestantism to the rise of industrialism after the Civil War. The liberalization from trinitarian orthodoxy under the impact of scientific thought and humanitarianism is discussed by Daniel Williams in *The Andover Liberals* (Columbia, 1940), which uses the writings of professors in the Andover Theological School as symbolic of a general trend. Several brief histories of sects and immigrant churches ought to be noted. C. Henry Smith's *Story of the Mennonites* (Mennonite Book Concern, 1941) is a detailed account of their movements in America and Europe with an explanation of Mennonite theology. An interesting ecclesiastical adjustment is described in Carl Schneider, *German Church on the American Frontier* (Eden, 1939), a monograph on Lutherans in Missouri during the wave of immigration between 1840 and 1866. The history of the Catholic Church in America has received much specialized treatment in this generation, particularly at the Catholic University of America, but there is no good general account. Theodore Maynard, *Story of American Catholicism* (Macmillan, 1940) is an attempt to fill this gap, but has been objected to as biased and occasionally inaccurate.

Many excellent American studies have been made on the history of English religion, particularly during the seventeenth century. Prominent among recent works is W. K. Jordan, *Development of Religious Toleration in England*, which has now reached the third volume (Harvard, 1941). This is the definitive work on the emergence and vicissitudes of toleration from the Elizabethan period on. Puritan theological and philosophical conceptions under the influence of Continental reformed theologians and of Erasmus is adequately handled in M. M. Knappen, *Tudor Puritanism* (Chicago, 1939), who has done previous work on the subject. The later, greater puritanism of the English Civil Wars is a rich background to Don M. Wolfes careful and thorough *Milton and the Puritan Revolution* (Nelson, 1940) which sympathetically describes the « impasse » of the Independents, trying to be both liberal and theocratic. The Restoration receives detailed attention in Richard B. Schlatter, *Social Ideals of the Religious Leaders* (Oxford, 1940), a thoughtful and able treatment of a period of ferment.

A study of the influence of Italian neo-Platonists and of sixteenth century Spanish mystics on English religion is J. B. Collins, *Christian Mysticism in the Elizabethan Age* (Johns Hopkins, 1940). A new approach is shown in Professor Hoxie N. Fairchild, *Religious Trends in English Poetry* (Columbia, 1939), which deals with the period, 1700-1830, and brilliantly explains the connections between religion and England's early nineteenth century romanticism. This is the first volume of an anticipated series.

American Catholic scholars have been busy with the history of their Church in Europe. The Jesuit theologian and jurist, Suarez, has been given a biography, Joseph Fichter, *Man of Spain* (Longmans, 1940). The Holy Office has been slightly improved in reputation by a collection of essays by an American Jesuit, William J. Walsh, *Characters of the Inquisition* (Kennedy, 1940). The Catholic opposition to the French «philosophes» is thoroughly studied in R. R. Palmer's *Catholics and Unbelievers in 18th Century France* (Princeton, 1940). Church and State relations in the home provinces of the Church are examined in S. William Halperin's timely *Italy and the Vatican at War* (Chicago, 1939), which begins with the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War and ends with the death of Pius ix.

The leading authority in the field of ancient Greek religion has a book on the manner in which classical popular religion reflected the society in which it flourished and the social conditions to which it had to adapt itself, Martin P. Nilsson, *Greek Popular Religion* (Columbia, 1940). A long controversy in Protestant history has probably been settled by Mathew Spinka in *John Hus and Czech Reform* (Chicago, 1941). Hus knew and studied the English Wycliffe, but Professor Spinka assembled sufficient data to indicate the sufficiency of Czech sources and conditions in formulating Hus's program. An excellent study of the relations of Church and State in Russia during the last years of the Empire is John Stephen Curtis, *Church and State in Russia, 1600-1800* (Columbia, 1940), but the limitation to politics and church organization deprives his work of the desirable chapter on the revival of religious thought under Soloviev and Berdiaev.

A monumental work in progress has reached the third volume. Kenneth Scott Latourette, *History and Expansion of Christianity* (Harpers, 1939) combines scholarly fact and brilliant interpretation in describing Christian missionary activity, especially in Asia, and the expansion of European power and culture between 1500 and 1800. He sees in the protestant revolt a freeing of energies only partly religious in nature which largely created the modern European society. The whole series of Latourette is to be highly recommended to general as well as ecclesiastical historians.

História social e económica (1939-1941)

The most successful and prominent school of historians of the United States follow the «Turner thesis» of the importance of the frontier. They have brought out much work recently, broadening, documenting, enriching the original hypotheses. T. P. Abernethy, *Three Virginia Frontiers* (Louisiana State Univ., 1940) shows the tidewater, piedmont, and Kentucky frontiers as less uniform and less democratic, but no less liberal, than the Turner analysis usually supposes. Solon and Elizabeth Buck, *The Planting of Civilisation in Western Pennsylvania* (Univ. of Pittsburgh, 1939) treats the process of settlement of a very important frontier area which was a seed bed of later re-migration. Economics, social and cultural patterns emerge from a mass of material to make

this a major contribution. T. D. Clark, *The Rampaging Frontier* (Bobbs-Merrill, 1939) compiles from contemporary sources the more colorful and violent aspects of the frontier in the Mississippi Valley. L. E. Atherton, *The Pioneer Merchant in Mid America* (Univ. of Missouri, 1939) shows the function of business in transforming pioneer to settled economics. For the area west of the Mississippi Valley, Hafen and Rister, *Western America: Exploration, Settlement, Development* (Prentice-Hall, 1941) is the first comprehensive regional account, largely topical in form, ending its narrative as the West gradually grew into the life of the nation as a whole. Two transportation studies are Richard Overton, *Burlington West* (Harvard, 1941) and J. V. Frederick, *Ben Halliday: The Stagecoach King* (Arthur Clark, 1940). The former tells the story of the railway of that name, 1852-1883, with emphasis on colonization of its land grants, and the latter is a biography of a man who was almost synonymous with transportation on the Great Plains, 1862-66. The settlement of prairies was similar in the United States and in Canada, where it can be studied in the sociological studies of Dawson and Younge, *Pioneering in the Prairie Provinces* (Macmillan, Canada, 1940). Also useful is Everet Dick, *Vanguards of the Frontier: A Social History of the Northern Plains and Rocky Mountains* (Appleton-Century, 1941) which describes the stages from exploration to the cattle kingdom. The quality of politics on the frontier, usually very low, is shown as no exception in G. R. Gaeddert, *The Birth of Kansas* (Univ. of Kansas, 1940). Two interesting studies of early California are Susanna Dakin, *A Scotch Paisano: Hugo Reid's Life in California* (Univ. of Calif., 1939), and R. G. Leland, *The Cattle on a Thousand Hills* (Huntington Library, 1941), the latter showing the transition from Mexican to Anglo-Saxon culture in Southern California.

There has been only scattered work done on economic and social history. Richard O. Cummings, *The American and his Food: A History of Food Habits* (Univ. of Chicago, 1941) is a useful piece of research beginning with 1789 but most detailed after 1880. N. S. B. Gras and H. M. Larson, *Casebook in American Business History* (Crofts, 1939) is an attempt to teach economic history by the case method which assembles 43 cases, nearly all American, expertly arranged. J. B. McFerrin, *Caldwell*

and Company: A Southern Financial Empire (Univ. of N. Carolina, 1939) is one case in itself, the rise and fall of a firm between the World War and the Great Depression. It is presented with a strong regional interpretation, but serves equally well as a microcosm of American financial practices for its period. R. H. Maybee, *Railroad Competition and the Oil Trade, 1855-1873* (Michigan State Teachers College, 1940) interprets the latter as largely determined by the former. Ruthless competition in a different sphere and time is the subject of G. T. Hunt, *Wars of the Iroquois: A Study in Intertribal Trade Relations* (Univ. of Wisconsin, 1940), which replaces military prowess or political organization with economic necessity after the exhaustion of local beaver as the determining factor in Iroquois expansion, 1626-1684.

Interest in the ordinary everyday life of average people has brought forth several books on socio-cultural themes. F. R. Duffles, *America Learns to Play* (Appleton, 1940) is a history of popular recreation, entertaining but learned and with its material related to U. S. life as a whole. Dixon Wecher, *The Hero in America* (Scribner's, 1941) analyzes the individuals who have excited popular admiration and the qualities in American culture which have caused them to be thus magnified. N. P. Gist, *Secret Societies* (Univ. of Missouri, 1940) is subtitled *A Cultural Study of Fraternalism in the United States*, which indicates its content. It is important to note that such societies have been almost entirely social and benevolent, and not political. H. R. Brown, *The Sentimental Novel in America, 1789-1860* (Duke, 1940) is partly literary history and partly a study of the subjects, character types, and emotions which formed the intellectual diet of the large class of novel readers in that period. A. L. Demaree, *The American Agricultural Press, 1819-1860* (Columbia, 1941) performs a similar operation on rural periodicals.

An unusual sort of cultural history is R. H. Heindel, *The American Impact on Great Britain, 1898-1914* (Univ. of Pa., 1940), which studies the great variety of ways in which the American example affected British life, as it has continued to do since.

In the biographical field, Allen Nevins, *John D. Rockefeller: The Heroic Age of American Enterprise* (2 vols., Scribner's, 1940), has made a hero of his subject and has portrayed the Standard Oil Company in a more favorable light than it usually enjoys.

Another prominent family of «economic royalists», however, appears no better than they ought to be in Harvey O'Connor, *The Astors* (Knopf, 1941). Racy and liberal in tone, it is also unbiassed, and contributes to economic knowledge in its investigation of Astor real estate dealings in New York City. Two social reformers of the 19th century are very successfully treated in R. V. Harlow's *Gerit Smith, Philanthropist and Reformer* (Henry Holt, 1939) and R. W. Leopold, *Robert Dale Owen* (Harvard, 1940), the former centering on the personality of Smith, an important figure previously hard to judge, and the latter developing widely the spread of Owen's reform efforts and general intellectual and social contacts. Robert M. Thompson, *Colonel James Neilson : A Business Man of the Early Machine Age in New Jersey, 1784-1862* (Rutgers, 1940), epitomizes the restless and imaginative aggressiveness of American business at the time and also the business man as a community leader. Two autobiographies of strongly contrasting men are those of Nicholas Murray Butler, *Across the Busy Years* (2 vols., Scribner's, 1939-40), Columbia University president prominent in the peace movement and the Republican party, and Terence V. Powderly, *The Path I Trod* (Columbia, 1940), workman, city mayor, and leader of the Knights of Labor. Both are full of general material invaluable to historians.

Local history in recent years has revived as part of the larger regional interpretations and as a sampling of national history which has grown so complex as to be difficult to see as a whole. R. G. Albion in *The Rise of New York Port, 1815-1860* (Scribner's, 1939) ascribes its greatness to such factors as the Erie Canal, the cotton and coastal trades, daring financial leadership, and New York's position at the convergence of national and international trade routes. The whole community is included in Bessie L. Pierce, *A History of Chicago: From Town to City, 1848-1871* (Knopf, 1940) as well as its integration with the hinterland and the nation. This second volume excels the first for documentation, breadth of conception, and skill in execution. Two lesser works are C. McL. Green, *Holyoke, Massachusetts, A Case History of the Industrial Revolution* (Yale, 1939) and G. M. Capers, *The Biography of a River Town: Memphis* (Univ. of N. Carolina. Frankly local in spirit is Eberlein and Hubbard,

Portrait of a Colonial City: Philadelphia, 1670-1838 (Lippincott, 1939) which uses 250 pictures as text, illuminated by copious notes.

A perennially important topic is immigration. Although hard to assess and subject to a great quantity of special pleading, the cultural contributions of the peoples of the world to America have often drawn forth the best efforts of historians, frequently of the same national stocks they have dealt with. This has been true with unusual emphasis recently.

Marcus Lee Hansen is now dead, but he published in 1940 three important volumes on the subject of immigration. *The Immigrant in American History* (Harvard, 1940), a Pulitzer Prize winner, consists of interpretive essays on the effect of immigration on American culture patterns. *The Atlantic Migration, 1607-1860* (Harvard, 1940) views the movement of population from northwestern Europe to America as a continuing but unitary process within the dates given. The economic impulsions in Europe and attractions in the New World are woven into the narrative. The artificiality of the political border to the north is shown in *The Mingling of the Canadian and American Peoples* (Yale, 1940), from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. This was completed by J. B. Brebner, who will edit a continuation, including the statistics of the study.

The best over-all history of immigration is Carl Wittke, *We Who Built America: The Saga of the Immigrant* (Prentice-Hall, 1939), emphasizing the «old immigration» (Hansen's «Atlantic immigration») and interpreting the «central motif» of U. S. history as the «impact of successive immigrant tides on a New World environment». The effect of the New World on a single immigrant group is brilliantly shown in T. C. Biegen, *Norwegian Migration to America: The America Transition* (Norwegian-American Hist. Ass., 1940) a companion work to his earlier *Norwegian Migration to America, 1828-1860*. J. P. v. Gruening, ed., *The Swiss in the United States* (Swiss-American Hist. Soc., 1940) is primarily statistical for the period after 1870. Benoit Brouillette, *La penetration du continent américain par les Canadiens français, 1673-1846 : Traitants, explorateurs, missionnaires* (Montreal, 1939) is primarily factual. A revision of common ideas about immigration to the South is made necessary by

Ella Lonn, *Foreigners in the Confederacy* (Univ. of N. Carolina, 1940) which shows the quarter of a million foreign-born taking an active part in the war. Vol. iv of C. E. Castaneda, *Our Catholic Heritage in Texas*, subtitled *The Mission Era, 1540-1833* (Austin, 1939) continues his detailed work and adds to the varied mosaic of American life. New York has always been a melting-pot, and D. R. Fox, *Yankees and Yorkers* (N. Y. Univ., 1940) shows the colonial struggle there between New Englanders and the Dutch.

A brilliant case study of both immigration and municipal history is Oscar Handlin, *Boston's Immigrants, 1630-1865* (Harvard, 1941), a monograph showing the transformation from a homogeneous commercial Yankee town to a cosmopolitan, industrial city.

História do Direito e das instituições (1938-1941)

The first front-rank work by an historian on American constitutional history is appearing at present. Homer C. Hockett, *The Constitutional History of the United States* has been finished in two of the projected three volumes (1776-1826, *The Blessings of Liberty*, and 1826-1876, *A More Perfect Union*, Macmillan, 1939), and the third can be expected shortly. It succeeds in the difficult art of being both concrete and comprehensive, and excels most on the more difficult topics such as the creation of the federal system and the Civil War.

John Theodore Horton, *James Kent: A Study in Conservatism, 1763-1847* (Appleton, Century, 1939) is an historical study of an important figure who preserved much of the traditionally conservative influence of the English common law during a period when the U. S. was growing more radical and anti-British in culture. Kent is also one of the men discussed and his influence assessed in a series of lectures by a great legal scholar, Roscoe Pound, *The Formative Era in American Law* (Little, Brown, 1938), a valuable work of interpretation.

On the U. S. Supreme Court in the 1920's and 1930's, when progressives and New Dealers saw it as a reactionary obstacle, a recently appointed liberal Justice has written a book which sums his conception of the Supreme Court and is also a significant commentary on its gradual acquisition of review power. Robert H. Jackson, *The Struggle for Judicial Supremacy: A Study of*

a *Crisis in American Power Politics* (Knopf, 1941) may make as well as record history.

Professor Zechariah Chafee, *Free Speech in the United States* (Harvard, 1941) replaces his earlier standard work on the subject with a book much revised and extended. Both legal and historical, it concentrates on the Constitutional guarantees, the World War and post-War experience, and the existing legislation.

William M. Robinson Jr., *Justice in Grey: A History of the Judicial System of the Confederate States of America* (Harvard, 1941) comprehensively covers the total scope of justice in the South during the Civil War. Although sympathetic to the Confederacy as to politics, the author does not allow this to affect his judgment as to the judiciary, which was of high quality and made many improvements on the United States model. Also on Confederate history is Charles W. Ramsdell's edition with voluminous notes of *Laws and Joint Resolutions of the Last Session of the Confederate Congress With the Secret Acts of Previous Congresses* (Duke, 1941), a necessary aid to any specialist on the Confederacy.

The Transactions of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Michigan, 1805-36, ed. by W. W. Blume (6 vols., Univ. of Mich. 1935-40) is a tremendous collection of documents and erudite notes upon them dealing with all phases of life in an American territory, and of great legal interest as showing the emerging pattern of civilized society developing within the framework of law and constitutionalism laid down by the older society of the east and of Europe.

There have appeared two significant books on international law, one viewing the world society of the future as increasingly cosmopolitan with divisions between nations becoming less acute, the other retaining traditional sovereignty and the national state, with international law as «an enabling order of political functions» to ameliorate relations among the family of nations. Cromwell A. Riches, *Majority Rule in International Organisation: A Study of The Trend from Unanimity to Majority Decision* (Johns Hopkins, 1940) is the former, seeing the subject largely as a practical problem of organization, and Gerhart Niemeyer, *Law Without Force: The Function of Politics in International Law* (Princeton, 1941) the latter, taking a functional approach in its historical survey and analysis.

Two monographs are worthy of note. Franklin L. Banner, *The Early Tudor Theory of Kingship* (Yale, 1940) is competent on the legal and constitutional aspects, and produces in his examination of the controlled press a surprisingly sharp picture of how thoroughly «the government alone prescribed the intellectual diet of the English public». Evelyn M. Acomb, *The French Laid Laws, 1879-1889* (Columbia, 1941) is a scholarly study of the first anti-clerical movement in the Third Republic.

The textual studies of medieval English law by George E. Woodbine have continued with vol. III of his *Bracton De Legibus et consuetudinibus Angliae* (Yale, 1940). This volume continues the text, which will be completed in a later volume, to be followed by others containing English translation and commentaries.

The monumental work of Morison upon Harvard is having its effect on other universities, and we may soon expect a rich crop of academic history. An authoritative work of primary research, although short, is Edward P. Cheney's *History of the University of Pennsylvania, 1740-1940* (Univ. of Pa., 1940) which answers many questions, especially about its early period.

A correspondence of many years between two distinguished jurists and legal scholars which has also become a contribution to Anglo-American literature is the *Hohnes-Pollock Letters: The Correspondence of Mr. Justice Holmes and Sir Frederick Pollock, 1874-1932* (Harvard, 1941, 2 vols.). Vol. I is largely about law, in the form of general comments, remarks on current cases they were concerned with, new books on the subject; vol. II includes more general matter on politics, books of all sorts, people, as well as law. For personal charm and for the byplay of distinguished minds, this collection must rank high among the best correspondence of the world.

A recent study of the relation of the English jurist Blackstone to eighteenth century thought has been made by Daniel J. Boorstin, *The Mysterious Science of the Law* (Harvard, 1941). Blackstone's *Commentaries* was a legal expression of English rationalism, morals, and social ideas, but these also had the effect of obscuring the law and making it mysterious in order to be conservative, a defense of the propertied classes, and thus it became an easy target for Bentham's intelligence in the next century.

Two works on Greece should be mentioned. Ralph Turner, *The Great Cultural Tradition: The Foundation of Civilisation* (2 vols., MacGraw-Hill, 1941) is an exhaustive cultural and institutional history of the classical world. Nicholas Kaltchas, *Introduction to the Constitutional History of Modern Greece* (Columbia, 1940) sees constitutionalism there as essentially subordinate to the spirit of nationalism.

With the world in conflict at least partly due to differing political creeds, it is appropriate that many Americans should be wondering about the content of their own doctrines. Two books of lectures or essays by Carl Becker answer these questions to some extent. *Modern Democracy* (Yale, 1941) is a projection into the present of the ideas in his *Heavenly City of the Eighteenth Century Philosophers*, which has become a minor classic. *New Liberties for Old* (Yale, 1940) discusses modern intellectual history, the relation of reason and democracy, the «old disorder in Europe», and other topics. These writings and others less eminent by many other men are clarifying American thinking and holding it securely in its historical, rational channel of growth.

História do Pensamento (1939-1942)

The belated domestication of «ideengeschichte» in the United States is resulting in many able and thoughtful volumes. R. H. Gabriel, *The Course of American Democratic Thought* (Ronald, 1940) fills a conspicuous vacuum and traces the fortunes of the democratic faith through successive periods as reflected in the minds of thinkers from Emerson to Justice Holmes. A much disputed history of American ideas in the last fifty years is by Oscar Cargill, *Intellectual America* (Macmillan, 1940), which discusses the influence of European ideas and the conflicts they have caused. Bernard Smith, *Forces in American Criticism* (Harcourt, Brace, 1939) is a semi-Marxist history of literary thought.

Of regional work, the most important is Perry Miller's brilliant and profound *The New England Mind* (Macmillan, 1939) which discusses the Puritan theology in its relations both to European thought and to American life. It is the definitive work on seventeenth century New England thought. Representing a mino-

rity force of its time, but of more permanent American significance than the rulers of Massachusetts Bay, was the Roger Williams group in Rhode Island. S. H. Brocunier, *The Irrepressible Democrat* (Ronald, 1940) presents an analysis of Williams' life and thought «in their total social milieu», a combination of English puritan and commonwealth influences and of the American frontier. At the other end of New England history, Van Wyck Brooks has followed his *Flowering of New England* with *New England: Indian Summer* (Dutton, 1940), a charming cultural history full of literary antiquarianism.

Two colonial thinkers have had biographies in similar vein to Brockunier's work. E. G. O. Beatty, *William Penn as a Social Philosopher* (Columbia, 1939) is largely a study of Penn's ideas in their frontier application, and O. E. Winslow, *Jonathan Edwards* (Macmillan, 1940) builds up the New England background and personality of the last great Calvinist.

Comparable to Miller's work is one on early Virginia, with a title indicating the Southern difference from New England. Louis B. Wright, *The First Gentlemen of Virginia: Intellectual Qualities of the Early Colonial Ruling Class* (Huntington Library, 1940) sketches briefly but adequately the economic basis of the «gentlemen» and the social culture of the English country aristocracy which was their model. The body of the book is an examination of eminent Virginians, largely on the basis of their libraries, and their success in reproducing in the woods a cultural class which had been building for a millenium in England. The great figures of early nineteenth century Virginia overshadow the rest of the state, but there were two very symptomatic figures, recently treated. R. B. Davis, *Francis Walker Gilmer: Life and Learning in Jefferson's Virginia* (Dietz, 1939) uses Gilmer, whom Jefferson called «the best-educated subject we have raised since the Revolution», to illustrate the latter part of his title. Unfortunately the brilliant boy died young, like the Virginia intellect of his time. The agrarianism and localism often showing in Jefferson was championed in more extreme form by a writer of pamphlets which form the material for E. T. Mudge, *The Social Philosophy of John Taylor of Caroline: A Study in Jeffersonian Democracy* (Columbia, 1939). It is ironical that the states-rights arguments of an agrarian democrat

should be used later by wealthy slave-holders to defend their interests.

On the South as a whole are several recent works. W. L. Cash, *The Mind of the South* (Knopf, 1941) provocatively studies the general ideas and psychology of that region. Clement Eaton, *Freedom of Thought in the Old South* (Duke, 1940) discusses the decline of Jeffersonian liberalism in politics and religion in the face of slave-holding interests and of evangelism. J. C. Robert, *The Road from Monticello* (Duke, 1941) is a monograph on the 1832 Virginia debate on slavery. On that date the road from Monticello ended and that to Gettysburg began.

In the early nineteenth century, two intellectuals reacted very differently to their similar environment. A. M. Schlesinger, Jr., *Orestes Broivnson: A Pilgrim's Progress* (Little, Brown, 1939) is a model of succinct biography which rescues from half-oblivion a political and religious radical who experienced deeply many important aspects of the intellectual life of his time, rejecting one after the other, and was finally driven by restlessness to a savage conservatism and the death-like peace of the Roman Catholic Church. On the other hand, an emancipated Englishwoman progressed through liberalism and radicalism to oppose, finally, religion, the family, nationalism, and most other social conventions. A. J. G. Perkins and T. Wolfson, *Frances Wright, Free Enquirer: The Study of a Temperament* (Harper, 1939) supplies new material and a deeper interpretation of this fascinating but undisciplined reformer.

When Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, it roused the New England conscience to hot sympathy with black folk, but when an American Indian married one of her blood and class, not all of his white education and Andover Congregationalism could win them forgiveness. R. H. Gabriel, *Elias Boudinot, Cherokee, and his America* (Univ. of Oklahoma, 1941) is centered about this talented native who was welcomed to white civilization but was not expected to enter. Miss Stowe herself has had a new biography, Forrest Wilson's *Crusader in Crinoline* (Lippincott, 1941), which is especially valuable for the picture of the famous Beecher-Stowe group and for his evaluation of her writings.

An attempt to trace the intellectual roots of the present war has shown an encouraging freedom from the usual war-time hysteria.

Three studies of German National Socialism show it as a forceful and complex phenomenon, comprehensible only after one understands the basic differences between German and «western» thought. The best is perhaps Peter Viereck's *Metapolitics: From the Romantics to Hitler* (Knopf, 1941) which finds the origin of Naziism in 19th century German romanticism and reaction against French classical humanitarianism. Despite noticeable shortcomings on other points, Viereck does provide penetrating insights into Wagner and the more immediate Nazi ancestors. Rohan Butler, *Roots of National Socialism* (Dutton, 1942) agrees largely with Viereck, but goes as far back as the medieval mystical sense of *Gemeinschaft* allied with Herder's nationalism. With a broader scope and of more balanced judgment, W. M. McGovern, *From Luther to Hitler* (Houghton, Mifflin, 1941) emphasizes the modern world more than ideological predecessors, but is frequently diffuse and hard to follow. The usual candidate as Nazi patron «geist» is Hegel, but Herbert Marcuse, *Reason and Revolution* (Oxford, 1941), absolves him of the accusation and suggests instead the positivist writings of F. J. Stahl. A renewed interest in Nietzsche has brought out two books this last year. G. A. Morgan, *What Nietzsche Means* is a sympathetic study of his philosophical rebellion against the complacent materialism of his time while Crane Brinton, *Nietzsche* (Harvard, 1941) is a less profound study of his relation to National Socialism. Jacques Barzun, *Darwin, Marx, and Wagner* (Little, Brown, 1941) finds totalitarianism grounded in the absolutist materialism of the late 19th century.

With the decline of Marxism in this country have appeared several volumes assessing its real worth. Max Eastman and H. B. Parkes have written very similar volumes, *Marxism: Is It Science?* (Norton, 1941) and *Marxism: An Autopsy* (Houghton Mifflin, 1940), arguing that Marx was an important critic of his own day and an important originator of economic theories, but neither an exact prophet of the future nor a basis adequate for sectarian dogma. Karl Federn, *Materialist Conception of History* (Macmillan, 1939) is a scholarly criticism of the whole school. One of America's best critics, Edmund Wilson, has made a masterpiece of his study of the socialist movement, intellectually, from the French to the Russian revolution. *To the Finland Station*

(Harcourt, Brace, 1940) adds new material on the influence of Vico and Michelet, carefully considered comments on Marx and Lenin, and a viewpoint that is critical while still remaining liberal and sympathetic.

The history of science is a late but flourishing plant in the United States. Lynn Thorndike, *History of Magic and Experimental Science*, has reached vols, v and vi (Columbia, 1941), covering the late medieval period. His treatment of magic and science as an organic unit, following the undoubted practice in the period he is working with, is a distinct aid to historical understanding of the middle ages. I. B. Cohen, *Benjamin Franklin's Experiments* (Harvard, 1941) is illuminating both for Franklin's work and for his time. E. T. Bell, *Development of Mathematics* (McGraw-Hill, 1940) is a noteworthy contribution.

The deficiency of general surveys in the field is met by two recent volumes. H. W. Tyler and R. P. Bigelow have extensively revised Sedgwick and Tyler's excellent *Short History of Science* (Macmillan, 1939), and F. S. Taylor, *March of the Mind* (Macmillan, 1939) is especially good on Greek science.

With considerable general historical background, Benjamin Farrington, *Science and Politics in the Ancient World* (Oxford, 1940) studies the growth of the scientific attitude amid the welter of popular ignorance and superstition.

For medical history, the translation, with notes, of Ramazini's *De morbis artificum diatriba: Diseases of Workers* by W. C. Wright (Univ. of Chicago, 1940) is an important event. Ramazzini as a worker in industrial medicine has hardly been surpassed by any individual scientist since his time.

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