

gift of becoming intimate with his author which results from flexible sympathies and a relish for diverse qualities of thought, emotion, and style. He brings out with the greatest zest the lusty and boyish energy of John Wilson. Like Hazlitt, he can be just to Jeffrey and yet adore Lamb. He follows with especial delight the movements of the meditative and scaring imagination; and yet he distinguishes swiftly enough between true and false elevation—between Hazlitt's impassioned solemnities of feeling and the puffed and windy sublimities of De Quincey. These studies, we are told, "are, for the most part, the result of many pleasant hours in a college seminary room." Students who have enjoyed this sort of contact with good literature in college seminary rooms are pitifully few and heartily to be congratulated.

The book is so good that one can, perhaps, forgive the two or three instances of Homeric nodding in the brief retrospective glance at the essay-form. On the first page, Professor Winchester says that Montaigne's "Essais," excellently translated by John Florio in 1583, were at once popular in England, and Bacon, fourteen years later, borrowed their title for his famous little bundles of apothegm. Montaigne's essays were not complete in French till Mademoiselle de Gournay's edition was published in 1595, three years after the author's death. Florio's translation was licensed in 1599, but not published till 1603, six years after Bacon's first edition of essays; and we believe it would be difficult to prove any considerable acquaintance with Montaigne in England before 1600. By some odd fatality, Professor Winchester also puts the date of Cotton's version of Montaigne at 1680, five years too early. A little later, succumbing to the temptation of stylistic point and neglecting all historical considerations, he remarks of Addison: "He had nothing of importance to say; but he could say it with a suavity, humor, and grace that make the veriest nothings admirable." It is hard to understand how any student of the social life of Queen Anne's time could have made such a statement. It is the essence of Addison's triumph that he had many things of high importance to say on taste, literature, and morals, and that he conveyed them to his readers in a form as palatable as if they had been the merest trifles. Finally, we are informed, in a sentence which suggests that these introductory pages were left to be written by a malicious undergraduate, that with the new Reviews and Magazines of the nineteenth century "for the first time, we have that extended discussion of some one theme, popular in manner yet accurate in statement, and admitting high literary polish to which we now confine the name of essay." It is to be hoped that such almost inexplicable fa-

tuities will be removed from the second edition of this very entertaining book.

The Great French Revolution, 1789-1793.

By P. A. Kropotkin. Translated from the French by N. F. Dryhurst. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.25 net.

Until very recently most writers dealt only with the dramatic scenes of the French Revolution, or with the fortunes of the monarchy, of the legislative assemblies and political parties, and of the middle classes. Prince Kropotkin emphasizes the economic, and especially the agrarian, conditions and changes of the period. He interprets the wants and influence of the proletariat, whose apostle he is. He thinks historians have not yet done justice to "the true fount and origin of the Revolution—the people's readiness to take up arms." It is the land-hungry people who drove the stock-jobbing middle-class speculators and legislators to all that is great and good during the four years from 1789 to 1793. So there rumbles constantly through his stout volume the intimation that "Paris, during all this time, was in a state of profound agitation, especially in the faubourgs." In this Great Revolution the greatest period, in the opinion of the author, is that of the unchecked Jacobinism from the expulsion of the Girondists to the fall of Robespierre (31 May, 1793—27 July, 1794). During these thirteen months the great agrarian changes, so dramatically talked about on the famous night of August 4, 1789, were at last, after four years of middle-class resistance, carried out by a purified convention—under pressure from the *sans-culottic* masses. What the historians have chiefly studied of this period is the War and the Terror. "Yet these," says Kropotkin, "are not the essentials. The essential factor was the immense work of distributing the landed property, the work of democratizing and dechristianizing France." He emphasizes the principles of communism which found expression in the words or deeds of the period. Communism, he thinks, was the greatest inheritance which the Revolution bequeathed to us. He asserts a direct line of connection from the *enragés* of 1793 down through Babeuf, Fourier, Blanqui, and the International Working Men's Association of 1866-1878. The popular communism of the first two years of the Republic he regards as the source and origin of all subsequent communistic, anarchistic, and socialistic conceptions; and he is sure that it saw clearer and went much deeper in its analyses than modern Socialism. "Modern Socialism has added absolutely nothing to the ideas which were circulating among the French people between 1789 and 1794."

Prince Kropotkin's volume is another interesting example of the growing ten-

dency toward socialistic interpretations of history. It is based on serious study, chiefly in the British Museum. The author has made no attempt to examine the rich store of manuscript material in the French archives. Naturally, he follows Jaurès's "Histoire Socialiste" at many points. But from an historical point of view much of Prince Kropotkin's volume is open to criticism. He is frequently guilty of an over-emphasis which amounts to a positive exaggeration. He cannot divest himself of his Russian revolutionary point of view, but injects, especially in the earlier part of his volume, many notions derived from his knowledge of the *mir* and recent conditions in Russia. When the Russian revolution became acute five years ago, newspaper correspondents crammed histories of the French Revolution into their portmanteaus as they started for St. Petersburg, and soon made half-baked analogies between France in 1789 and Russia in 1905. They were trying to interpret the present by the past. Prince Kropotkin has reversed the process. Nevertheless, in spite of these faults, we are inclined to think his work will find many readers. For it does describe in detail a phase of the French Revolution which historians have too much neglected, but which is of increasing interest to millions who call themselves Socialists.

The German Element in the United States: With special reference to its political, moral, social, and educational influence. By Albert Bernhardt Faust. In two volumes. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$7.50 net.

In the early accounts of the Germans in America two important pioneer historians appear, Franz von Löher, with his "Geschichte und Zustände der Deutschen in Amerika" (1847), and Isaac Daniel Rupp, the historian of the Germans in Pennsylvania, with his county histories and "30,000 German Names." These two men furnished the material for a great mass of local and antiquarian works on the Germans in this country. Then followed another group of serious investigators, represented by Rattermann, Seidensticker, Koerner, and Kapp, with the periodical *Der Deutsche Pionier* as the organ of their researches. Under the stimulus of this effort, a number of associations, such as the Pennsylvania German Society and the Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland were organized, and began to publish local studies within their respective fields. Toward the end of the nineteenth century a new epoch opened of systematic, academic research, represented by M. D. Learned and his collaborators in the *Americana Germanica* and *German American Annals*. Among the important general treatments of the

Germans in this last period two are worthy of mention: "The German and Swiss Settlements of Colonial Pennsylvania," by Oscar Kuhns (1901), and "Das Deutschthum in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika," by Julius Goebel (1904).

Such were the conditions under which the works prepared in competition for the Catherine Seipp prize were written. The book of A. B. Faust, professor at Cornell University, won the first prize, and invites critical attention. Faust presents two volumes, quite different in character. The first contains a rapid survey of German colonization and settlement in America, and is based for the most part upon printed materials accessible in America. It gives a fair and accurate account of the successive epochs of German immigration to America and of the part taken by the Germans in the settlement of the United States. Beginning with Tyrker of Lief Ericson's expedition to Vineland in the eleventh century and the German cosmographers, Behaim, Mercator, and Waldseemüller, he traces in chronological order the history of the Huguenot settlement at Port Royal in South Carolina (1562), the English settlement at Jamestown, Virginia (1607), the Germans in New York and Pennsylvania before 1700, the exodus of the Palatines to New York, Pennsylvania, and other colonies (1709-10), the pre-Revolutionary settlements in Virginia, the Carolinas, and New England, and the extension of German colonization, after the Revolution, into Kentucky, Tennessee, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and the great West—the story of a marvelous German migration, in comparison with which the great Germanic movements of the fifth century in Europe seem numerically insignificant.

The second volume treats of the influence of the Germans as factors in American civilization. Here the author appears as an investigator, and contributes new and valuable information concerning German enterprise in the New World. He discusses successively the German influence upon American agriculture, manufactures, politics, education, fine arts, literature, social and moral forms of life. The results of social research are particularly apparent in the chapters on the German blood in the American people, viniculture, architecture, and the graphic arts, for which the author has drawn not only from published sources, but also from first-hand unpublished information. The chapter dealing with the statistics of the German element in the United States commands general attention. According to the author's conservative estimate, the number of Americans with German blood is 18,400,000, or 27 per cent. of the entire white population.

In the summaries of German enterprise in America an attempt is made

in each chapter to give the names of representative individuals and business firms that have introduced German ideas and methods into the various activities of American life. Naturally, many important names are omitted, but those given are intended to be typical, and are generally well chosen, although in some cases the author indulges in gratuitous personalities and praise of a kind that is always dangerous in dealing with the living.

The chapter on the social life of the Germans in America is timely, inasmuch as Americans are only beginning to understand the significance of European customs in the rapid evolution of new forms of American life—a process which is destined to revolutionize Puritan ideals, in spite of the heated temper of the opposing factions, both in the domain of religious and social forms.

It is not surprising that a work of such magnitude should contain minor mistakes, such as misprinted dates, which the informed reader will easily correct for himself. The Dunkers may reasonably object to being called "Dunkards," as this latter form is now going out of use. The German Catholics of Goshenhoppen might object to being transferred from Berks County to Montgomery County, Pa. Some Pennsylvania antiquarians reject the story of Moll Pitcher as mythical. The German origin of Abraham Lincoln has recently been proved to be unfounded. The Moravians will probably prefer their official title "Unitas Fratrum," or even the name "Herrnhuter," to the misleading name "United Brethren," which is so easily confused in the popular mind with the "United Brethren in Christ."

Casper Wistar was not the first glass-blower in America, as Pastorius reports one at Philadelphia (Frankfort) in 1684. Abram Cassell did not will his entire collection to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Part of it went to Juniata College, and another part to Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh. Helmuth was not the first professor of languages at the University of Pennsylvania.

The author writes from the pro-German point of view and presents a favorable picture of the German influence in the growth of American institutions, without always carefully analyzing the complex ethnic processes involved. It is a delicate and difficult task to determine the exact value of the manifold and often invisible ethnic forces in the evolution of a new civilization, and it is easy to mistake the phenomena resulting apparently from a single impact, or as superficially recorded in political history.

Notwithstanding the eighty pages of bibliography with which the second volume closes, the study of American ethnic relations is in its infancy, and has only begun to attract the attention of trained

investigators. To this study, the allied sciences, philology, literature, sociology, psychology, and geography, in a word, ethnology in its broadest sense, must contribute. The local annals of many German settlements still lie under the dust of unordered archives and land offices. In addition to these, the vast collections of records in European archives still remain, for the most part, unexploited. A constructive history of the Germans in America will only be possible after the most thorough research into the special activities of the Germans in America has been made.

Thus viewed Faust's work becomes a record of what has been accomplished, an invaluable work of reference for the future investigator and student, and clears the way for fresh research, not only in the field of German effort in the United States, but in American ethnic relations in general.

Notes.

Browning's "Men and Women," a verbatim reprint of the original edition, and Shelley's Prose, in the Bodleian Manuscripts, are about to be added to the Oxford Library of Prose and Poetry.

Forbes & Co. announce the following books for publication this spring: "The Girl Wanted," by Nixon Waterman; "Engaged Girl Sketches" and "The Six Great Moments in a Woman's Life," by Emily Calvin Blake; "Including Finnigin," by Strickland W. Gillilan; "The Saints and Sinners Calendar for 1911."

The State University of Iowa announces the intended publication of an elaborate annotated edition of Strabo's Geography. The plan contemplates an introduction on the life, travels, and sources of Strabo, a translation of the Geography, and extended notes, much after the manner of Frazer's Pausanias. It is hoped that such an edition will prove acceptable to scholars in various fields, since no satisfactory edition of Strabo exists, and he is our most important authority for the geography and topography of much of the ancient world. The work of the edition will be carried forward as rapidly as is consistent with thoroughness. The plan of the edition is due to Dr. Charles H. Weller, Dr. David M. Robinson, and Dr. Albert T. Olmstead. Dr. Weller is general editor, Dr. Robinson will make the translation. The various portions of the work are assigned to specialists.

"The Modern Criminal Science Series," selected from the works of European criminologists, by Prof. John H. Wigmore, president of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, is announced by Little, Brown & Co. The series will include the following volumes: "Criminal Psychology," by Hans Gross, professor of criminal law in the University of Graz, Austria; "Modern Theories of Criminology," by Bernal de Quiros of Madrid; "Criminal Sociology," by Enrico Ferri, professor of criminal law and procedure in the University of Rome; "The Individualization of Punishment," by Raymond Saleilles, professor of