

# *Handcrafts in Lancaster County*

By Henry J. Kauffman

**T**he mentioning of handcrafts in the first century of Lancaster County's existence may seem like a discordant note in the wilderness, but a close examination of the facts will indicate that religion and agriculture were not the exclusive interests and pursuits of the immigrant. Much captial has been made by historians concerning the attempt of the Swiss Mennonites and others to obtain religious asylum in Pennsylvania, but little has been mentioned about the craftsmanship of the early settlers. It has been pointed out frequently that religious freedom was Penn's prime motive for obtaining that right in the New World and throwing it open to all who were oppressed in their European homelands.

Agriculture always has been an important part of the Lancaster County economy, and early settlers sent glowing letters to their homeland describing the fertile limestone soil and the luxuriant growth of walnut trees in the Susquehanna Valley. Agriculture continues to overshadow handicrafts as in the early days, but by discussing some of the crafts and craftsmen of the eighteenth century perhaps their importance can be brought into true perspective.

The significance of handcrafts often has been minimized by many writers, for many see its status as being similar to the hobby status which they frequently hold today. Nothing could be more remote from the truth than such an evaluation, for nothing was made that was not wrought by hands. Some machine tools such as trip hammers, printing presses and

lathes were available, but most of the products were highly original, an expression of the individual who made them. To many the hand method of production connotes crudeness, inefficiency and lack of aesthetic appeal, but examination of the products will reveal a pronounced superiority over subsequent production. The achievement was of such calibre that it is difficult to select examples to carry the torch for those which must be excluded for reasons of brevity and conformity to publishing limitations. A chronological continuity will be followed in dealing with the personalities and their products, although it will be obvious that some overlapping will occur.

It is reasonable to assume that the first settlers would be concerned with provision for shelter for their families and one of the oldest historic shrines in Lancaster County is the Herr house. It was not one of the first homes, for they were built of logs, but it is one of the oldest and finest specimens of architecture in Pennsylvania. (See L.C.H.S. *JOURNAL* Vol. 85, No. 4 — The Herr House: A Gem of Domestic Architecture.) The central chimney was true to the region according to Schoepf who states in his *Travels in the Confederation* that "From the exterior appearance, especially the plan of the chimneys it could be pretty certainly guessed whether the house was that of a German or of an English family; if of one chimney, placed in the middle, the house would be a German's and furnished with stoves." Doubtless Schoepf referred to the famous five plate jamb stove which was mounted in the wall back of a fireplace in the adjoining room, both the stove and the fireplace having a common chimney for the disposal of smoke.

Although the crafts work done in the construction of the Herr house never has been explained, it is very obvious that the workmen were mainly carpenters and masons. The big timbers used in the house were hewed square and the boards split or sawed by hand methods. The hardware was forged by skilled blacksmiths who also made the nails and other iron fittings used in the construction of the house. Little work was done on the field stone used to build the house, but the mortar for the stonework and the plaster surely was mixed by human hands. The stone framework of the windows and door are outstanding examples of craftsmanship, much having survived to today with little care throughout the years.

Although Schoepf refers to one-chimney houses being occupied by German families, it is known definitely that the early group of settlers of the Pequea Valley included Christian Herr, Wendall Bowman and Martin Meylin who came from Switzerland. The discrepancy in nationality can be reconciled easily for there was much overlapping of such matters in Europe, and it is entirely possible that men of Germanic Swiss origin would build a house influenced by German practice.



*The famous Herr House located about five miles west of Lancaster.  
(After restoration)*

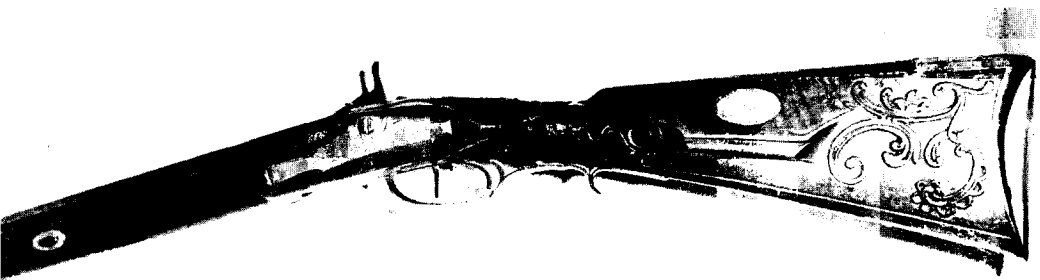
These men were farmers in the main, for their warrant consisted of 6,400 acres, but there were craftsmen among them. One of the earliest coppersmiths in Lancaster County was Wendall Bowman whose estate inventory included “. . . several lots of wooden Coppersmiths Tools.” In addition to Bowman were the unknown craftsmen of the Herr house and some gunmakers, although the attribution of this craft to Martin Meylin has been shown to be doubtful by recent research.

Perhaps next to a house a gun was one of the most essential possessions of the settler, used for securing game from nearby woods or for defense against Indians. As early as 1726 a boring mill and gun manufactory was built by Robert Baker along the Pequea Creek. At that time it is likely that gun barrels were forged and welded of imported iron, but in a few decades local furnaces and forges would be supplying adequate quantities of charcoal iron for the market.

Great skill was required to form the barrel as well as to bore and rifle it. In addition there were locks to make and triggers to fashion. The metal worker was challenged furthermore to make the brass furniture such as butt plates and trigger guards. Late eighteenth century craftsmen shaped and engraved silver inlays which enhanced the aesthetic appeal of

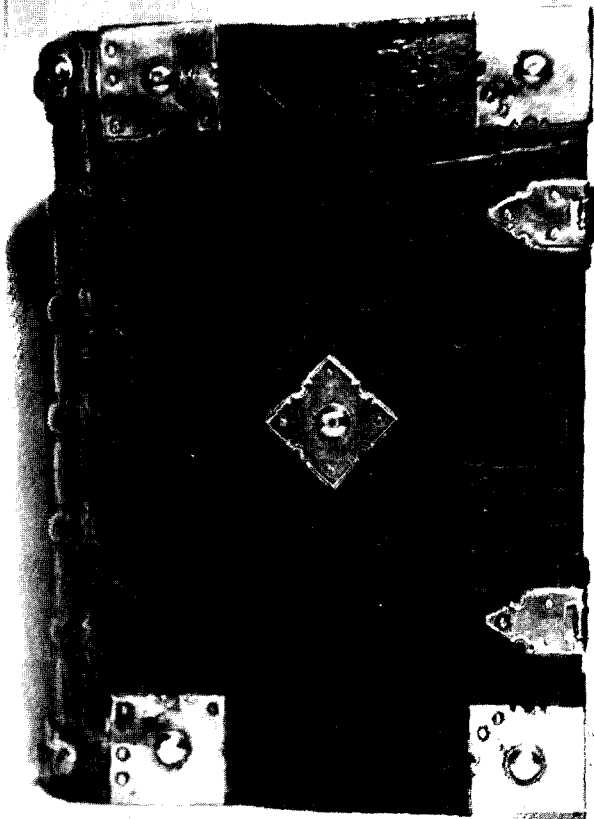
the rifle so that it would be a credit to the maker and a source of pride for the owner.

All the metalwork was assembled on a beautifully-shaped stock of maple wood, the early ones being long and simple with no patch box or silver inlays. The stock was the entire length of the gun, some of which were over five feet long. In addition to the metalwork connected with gunmaking the woodwork required an unusually high quality of workmanship. Some of those made late in the eighteenth century had stocks that were intricately carved in a manner that would challenge the workmanship of Philadelphia cabinetmakers. Few crafts made the varied demands of the mechanic as that of gunsmithing.



*Ornate Pennsylvania-Kentucky rifle by Peter Brong who worked in Lancaster Borough in the last decade of the eighteenth century. (Private Collection)*

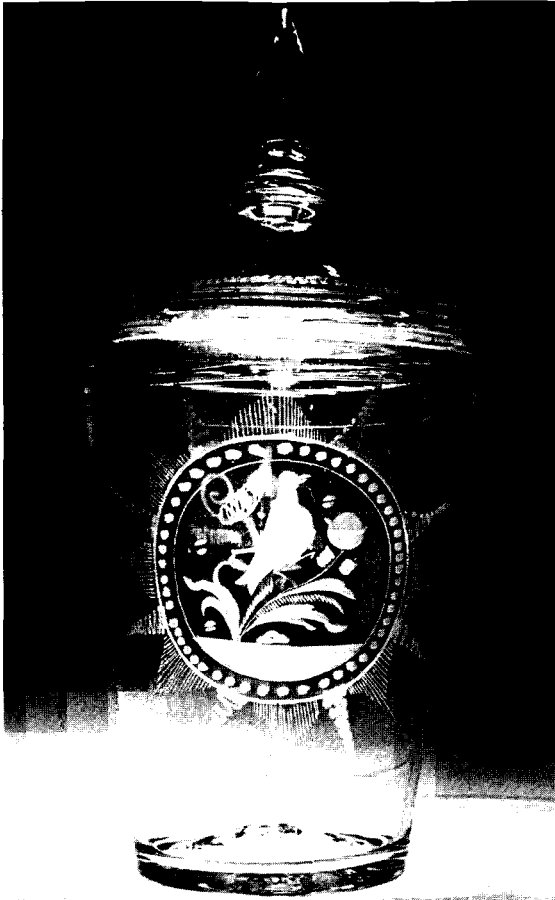
While Robert Baker was forging his gun barrels along the Pequea Creek a schismatic group of German Baptist Brethren (Dunkers) who observed their Sabbath on the seventh day, led by Johann Conrad Beissel, were living on the banks of the Cocalico Creek. In 1735 the Society of the Solitary was formed, and in the same year a chapel was built by the brothers and sisters of the settlement. This great Protestant monastic group grew steadily, and in 1738 the community was named Ephrata. Here the Society thrived, completely self-sustaining, and by 1745 a grist mill, paper mill, and a printing press were in operation. The printing press, which probably was imported from Germany, was one of the earliest in the Colonies and also one of the most productive. From it came a constant stream of books, pamphlets and tracts, but the most famous of its products was the *Martyr's Mirror*, regarded by many as the most ambitious book printed in America at that time. This 1500-page story of the persecutions of the Mennonites in Europe was translated from Dutch



*Beautiful bound copy of the MARYTER'S MIRROR published at Ephrata in 1748. The metal trimmings are of unusually high quality. (Private collection)*

into German by Peter Miller who succeeded Beissel as leader at the Cloister. After three years of work in papermaking and typesetting this monumental volume was printed finally in 1748. The quality of paper, the design of the typography, and the beauty of the binding attest to the quality of their craftsmanship. Little recognized until recent times this masterpiece of printing now is regarded as one of the great books printed in eighteenth century America. Of equal, if not greater, importance was their work in *Fraktur* writing. Several large illuminated letters survive that show the quality of work done in this medium.

By the 1750s a colorful figure named Henry William Stiegel was involved in the operation of a charcoal iron furnace in northern Lancaster County. Named "Elizabeth" in honor of his first wife, this furnace



*Stiegel type flip glass. (Private Collection)*

produced castings for a number of industrial uses, but history has perpetuated his name partly because he cast iron stoves which bear his name. He is thought to have made an improvement on Franklin stoves, but his castings for six and ten plate stoves earned him fame.

Spurred on by his success at the iron furnace, and with a memory of glassmaking in Europe, Stiegel's interests turned in that direction. His first work in glass was done at his Elizabeth furnace location. In 1762 Stiegel and others bought a parcel of land in northern Lancaster County, and laid out a town site which he named Manheim. In the center of the town he built a mansion that reflected his extravagant mode of living. There was a platform on the roof where musicians played for the citizenry and to herald the arrival of "The Baron" as he

was dubbed by those awed by his luxurious ways. This house was finished in 1765. On the second floor was a chapel used by Stiegel to conduct Lutheran services for his employees.

In Manheim Stiegel built his glass house and employed European craftsmen to produce his glass. It is not known whether Stiegel ever blew a bubble of glass. The first products of his glass works were bottles and window glass, commodities in much demand at the time. However, his chief fame rests on the aesthetically-pleasing products of the glass house. In subsequent years he expanded his market into York, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. An advertisement in 1773 that appeared in a New York newspaper enumerated the following articles Stiegel offered for sale: quart, pint and half-pint decanters; carafes; enameled, mason and common wine glasses; tumblers; jelly and syllabub glasses — with and without handles; mustard and cream pots; flint and common salts; salt linings; cruets; wide-mouthed bottles; rounds and phials for doctors; wine and water glasses; ink and pocket bottles.

His fame in glassmaking rests primarily on the colored objects which he made such as blue flint vases, amber flint mugs, and amethyst toilet bottles. His enameled drug and cordial bottles have survived and are sought eagerly by most collectors of glass. Stiegel rode the high road of success for several years, but despite efforts to save himself from bankruptcy he was thrown into debtors' prison for his failure to meet obligations. After several years in prison, he was released, and served some time as a teacher and lay worker in the Lutheran church. Today he lies in an unknown grave, but his glass ware always will be prized.

The same unique and high quality hand craftsmanship was continued by Johann Christopher Heyne, Lancaster's very famous pewterer. Heyne was born in 1715 in Saxony (Germany), and at an early age — probably 14 — was apprenticed to a journeyman pewterer as was customary then for all youths who wished to learn a trade. It is likely that he sailed for America after he had become a master craftsman. He left London in 1742 and arrived at Philadelphia on June 2 of that year. After serving as a schoolmaster for several years he appeared in the tax records in Lancaster for 1757 where he lived and worked until his death in 1781. Leslie Laughlin regards Heyne very highly in his *Pewter in America*, "Many another American pewterer enjoyed a more lucrative business, and many a competitor may have attained greater prominence in his community, but none has enriched with such a significant group of unusual pewter forms. Christopher Heyne's vessels are the acme of laboratory material for the student of colonial pewter." This statement was based on the quality of his workmanship, for it never has been the writer's experience to examine a piece of Heyne pewter that was not

flawlessly made. It was based also on the interesting transition of his work from that of the strictly Teutonic influence to an admixture of Teutonic and English, and finally to a completely Anglicized product.

This transition is particularly obvious in one of his ecclesiastical pieces known as a communion flagon. All the parts were cast and dressed perfectly before they were assembled, fitted and soldered flawlessly. The flaring body, the cherubs' heads for feet, and the sharply-pointed lips are obvious remnants of his Teutonic training, while the domed lid, the decorative band of the body, the handle and thumb piece are evidence of conformity to English standards. The bottom was a regular six-inch plate which required little adapting to its new function. All these interesting elements prove a curious and pleasing result making it one of the most desirable objects offered to American collectors.

Lancaster always has been a humble community; there never were many fine houses furnished with oriental rugs, sterling metalware, and mahogany furniture. By 1789 there were many craftsmen as indicated in a survey reported by Dr. Edward Hand, the chief burgess of Lancaster, in a letter to Congress in regard to the desirability of selecting Lancaster as a site for the national capital. At that time (1789) there were:

14 hatters	38 shoemakers	4 tanners
17 saddlers	25 tailors	22 butchers
25 weavers	6 wheelwrights	3 stocking weavers
12 bakers	30 carpenters	25 blacksmiths and whitesmiths
11 coopers	6 plasterers	21 bricklayers and masons
6 tobacconists	4 dyers	6 clock and watch- makers
7 gunsmiths	5 ropemakers	7 nailers
4 tinmen	2 brass founders	3 coppersmiths
3 skindressers	1 brickmaker	
5 silversmiths	3 potters	
7 turners		

and all the journeymen and apprentices

In addition there were 3 breweries, 3 brickyards and 2 printing houses.

This listing indicates that there was little demand for the frivolous. There were no hairdressers, dancing masters, musicians, or copperplate engravers as were found in the more sophisticated centers of Philadelphia, New York or Baltimore. There were, however, an abundance of blacksmiths, weavers, butchers, carpenters and nailers. It is obvious that most of these craftsmen were busily engaged in meeting the demand for the simple necessities of daily life. The coppersmiths were of considerable importance; two of the three listed were William Atlee and John Frederick Steinman.





*Communion flagon by Johann Christopher Heyne who worked in the second half of the eighteenth century. It has a Germanic thumb-piece and an English handle. (Courtesy Trinity Lutheran Church)*

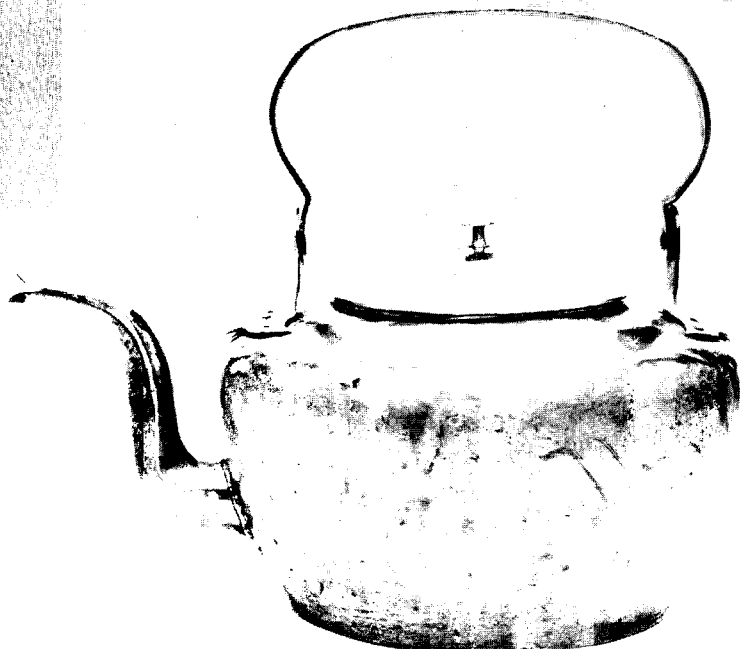
It would seem imperative to include John Frederick Steinman in this essay for he has so many intimate and important connections with it. In the first place it should be mentioned that Steinman was a stepson of the great pewterer, Johann Christopher Heyne. When Heyne died Steinman, who apparently was a journeyman coppersmith, took over the reins of the business Heyne had been operating in Lancaster. Thereafter the activity in pewter was eclipsed by the coppersmith and hardware, or "ironmongery," business which had been started in 1744 and continued as a hardware store at the same stand until 1966, thereby qualifying it as the oldest hardware store in the nation at the time of its closing.

By virtue of owning the store and producing a portion of its merchandise Steinman represented the pioneering businessman rarely found today. He was purchasing agent, salesman, manager and owner. Such versatility is found rarely in the modern business world.

Little is known about Steinman's coppersmithing work, but this is understandable for little is known about any colonial coppersmith. The great secrecy that always surrounded a craft from the origins of the guild system until the end of the handcraft period discouraged the recording of such details. Each apprentice was commanded to keep the secrets of his master's art — and their vows apparently were kept faithfully. The only products of Steinman known to the writer are two fine copper tea kettles, both of which bear his name in an intaglio imprint on the handles.

His newspaper advertisement first appeared in the *Lancaster Journal* in March 1796, which listed a number of his products including a still. Stills were a common product of coppersmiths, and they ranged in size

*Copper tea kettle made by John Frederick Steinman in Lancaster circa 1780, showing the mature form of the Pennsylvania copper tea kettle at that time. (Courtesy Heritage Center of Lancaster County)*





*Silver cream pitcher made by Peter Getz. (Private Collection)*

from twenty to two hundred gallons capacity. In addition to stills he made brass kettles of all sizes, brass and copper warming pans, copper tea kettles, brass candlesticks, shovels and tongs. Such objects were made by most contemporary coppersmiths, and to their own manufactures they added a hardware line which included pocket knives, razors, scissors, curry combs, horse brushes, files and rasps, sheep and tailors' shears, locks, hinges, wood screws, anvils, and bickirons. The latter item, also called a bickern, was an anvil with horns, or "beaks," at both ends.

Close examination will reveal that the lettering and the shape of the panel in his advertisement is identical to his mark on the handles of his tea kettles.

The last craftsman in this survey is Peter Getz, one of Lancaster's famous silversmiths. Getz's first advertisement in a Lancaster newspaper

appeared in the *Lancaster Zeitung* on April 28, 1790. In addition to many kinds of work in gold and silver he listed for sale necklaces, rings, buckles, seals, etc. On May 17, 1796 he was advertising himself, not only as a craftsman, but also as a merchant dealing in gold and silver watches, and ladies' and gentlemen's Morocco pocketbooks "with instruments complet."

In addition to his silversmithing which probably did not keep him very busy, he dabbled in building fire engines. On December 2, 1796 Getz informed the readers of the *Lancaster Journal* that he "means to carry on the Fire Engine-making and repairing in all its branches." He had a lengthy advertisement on December 2, 1797 which described two engines he had made, telling of their performance of "Throwing water to the immense height of 90 or 100 feet."

A number of Getz's silver products have survived including a soup ladle, a creamer, a silver can, and a spectacular soup tureen in the Hammer-slogh Collection, now exhibited in the Wadsworth Athenaeum. Soup tureens are in the "upper crust" of most silver collections, and the Getz product is a perfect example.

This review probably has not done justice to the subject of eighteenth century handcrafts in Lancaster County. Men such as Gorgas and Eby, the clockmakers; Henry, the gunsmith; Smith, the ironmaster; Strenge, the fraktur writer; and the unknown cabinetmaker who made the famous Chippendale secretaries have been bypassed. Continued research will reveal others, but the wheels of research turn slowly. As one goes into the nineteenth century the shadow of the Industrial Revolution slowly appears with the arrival of the Jacquard loom and the metal spinning lathe. Production today depends on the fast manufacture of identical objects with interchangeable parts. Perhaps, some day a finer balance will be struck between the products of the machine and the hand. Until then, many who love the products of the skilled hand will have to live in the past.

# *Book Reviews*

*Edited by J. R. Gaintner*

*Industrial Progress and Human Welfare.* by Thomas R. Winpenny. (University Press of America, Inc., Washington, D.C. 1982. 132 p. Paperback, \$7.50.)

Dr. Winpenny has written an interesting book whose purpose is to show how the industrial revolution came to Lancaster in the nineteenth century and transformed it from a farming community to a mixed farming and industrial one without major social dislocations and to the economic benefit of essentially all of its citizens. This painless transformation is unique, since in most New England cities and in many Mid-Atlantic ones, industrialization brought with it class strife and bloodshed.

The author's thesis is that this accomplishment was possible because of the prosperous farming area in which the city of Lancaster was set. The agricultural revolution had already come with its machine technology, increased yields per acre, and reduction in farm size. Tobacco had become an important cash crop and dairying had been imposed on grass and grain production. In other words, Lancaster (and Lancaster County) was ripe for industrialization for several reasons: (1) lower food prices made cash available for manufactured goods; (2) labor-saving farming technology made manpower available for transfer to the non agricultural work force; (3) the wealth generated by efficient farming provided a source of capital; and (4) entrepreneurial skills developed by commercial farming were transferable to industrialization. Also contributing to Lancaster's favorable status for industrialization were its small mining industry producing iron, chromite, and nickel, all needed by manufacturing industries, and the many small shops and factories that were dependent on farming and mining

True and rapid industrialization came to Lancaster in the middle of the 19th century in the form of Steam Cotton Mills whose promoter was Charles Tillinghast James. He was a self-educated engineer who preached the gospel that machinery can be driven by steam with a more uniform motion than by water. This combined with humidity control (using steam) produced a superior cotton cloth, bringing a higher price on the market.

The first steam cotton mill was built in 1845 and by 1880 Lancaster had six mills employing 1461 people using 40,508 spindles and 1066 looms. The 1461 employees constituted 34.4% of the labor force of Lancaster and generated 32.4% of value added in manufacturing. Other industries in the city at the time were Carriages and Wagons, Cigars and Cigarettes, Foundry and Machine Shops, Printing and Publishing, Men's Clothing, Leather, Malt Liquors, Sashes, Doors and Blinds, Tin and Copperware. All these together contributed 35.8% of value added in manufacturing, only slightly more than the value added by the cotton mills alone.

For about ten years the mills were owned and governed by well-known Lancaster merchants and bankers with names like Hager, Longenecker, Hayes and Baumgartner. However, the need for large amounts of capital for expansion soon brought in outside capitalists who took over control from the locals.

As to the work force in the cotton mills, females predominated over males by almost 2 to 1. Most of the girls were in the 15 to 29-age group and were mainly daughters of local laborers and widows. The rest of the force were a sprinkling of semi-skilled and skilled workers. It is apparent that most of the women employed spent a few years supplementing family income prior to marriage. Consequently, they were unlikely to protest violently about labor conditions nor to form labor unions.

The author points out that one should not assume that the cotton mills, however important, were the only industry contributing to Lancaster's prosperity and growth in the 19th century. He mentions several others, including the Lancaster Locomotive and Machine Manufacturing Co., Henry E. Leaman's Gun Works, John Best's Boiler Works, Geiger Furnace, Daniel Altick's Coach Works, Shaffner and Graham's Comb Factory, Carson and Kautz Brickyard, Konigmacher and Bauman's Tannery, Wm. Kirkpatrick's Foundry and Machine Shop, Samuel Keeler Farm Equipment and the Lancaster Gas Co. All of these concerns were successful for a time and some produced outstandingly quality products for many years. All lived in a precarious world in which current health did not guarantee a prosperous future. Also several of the above companies recognized the pitfalls that often accompany growth and so chose to remain small and healthy.

In addition to the companies mentioned above, two important newcomers entered the picture in 1880, namely the watch industry and a rolling mill operated by the Penn Iron Co. on the site of the old locomotive works. During the latter part of the century three industries declined. These were Boots and Shoes, Brickmaking, and Saddling and Harness Making.

As a result of all the changes in industries in Lancaster, the net effect on the worker was increased purchasing power, an unqualified good.

Dr. Winpenny spends considerable time trying to see how the industrialization affected human welfare. Space does not allow a detailed analysis here, but the author concluded that the diversified economy made it possible for factories to become important and yet not dominate. It was possible for industry to forge ahead in Lancaster without creating a serious division between capital and labor. Indeed, the working class was better off in 1880 than it had been in 1850. In final conclusion, the author feels that the new industrialization went beyond private interest; it was the public duty of every Lancastrian and few appeared to have shunned it.

Lancaster, PA

Dr. John D. Long

*To Utah with the Dragoons and Glimpses of Life in Arizona and California, 1858-1859* Edited by Harold D. Langley (University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1974; 230 pp., illus., maps, biblio. and biblio. essay, notes, index, \$8.50)

There is a temptation for Westerners to view the Utah Expedition of 1857-1858, James Buchanan's massive military intervention in Utah Territory, as a mine that, from the federal standpoint, has been vigorously and fully worked. With the publication in 1960 of Norman F. Furniss' *The Mormon Conflict 1850-1859*, the campaign appears to have received not only its latest but perhaps its best analytical treatment. Seven years later, Dale F. Giese's edition of *My Life with the Army in the West: The Memoirs of (Private) J. G. Farmer, 1858-1898* emerged to provide us with a primary source from within the Expedition's 7th Regiment of Infantry to supplement the diaries, journals, and letters that had earlier surfaced from the 5th, 6th, and 10th Infantry, 4th Artillery, Company A of Engineers, 2d Dragoons and the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen. Now comes Harold D. Langley's edition of *To Utah with the Dragoons* to remind us through the letters of "Utah", an anonymous dragoon private from Pennsylvania, that (a) unpublished primary material and fresh political interpretations are undoubtedly still available for the digging, and (b) they are badly needed in view of what appears to be Eastern indifference to Buchanan's early military undertakings in the Trans-Mississippi West.\*

Specifically, the book consists of 25 letters written by "Utah" to the editor of the Philadelphia *Daily Evening Bulletin* during the period May 1858-May 1859. The first 18 letters cover "Utah's" march from Fort

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\*Although the Utah Expedition involved one-third of the regular army and was the nation's most extensive military and financial undertaking between the Mexican and Civil Wars, the definitive biography of Buchanan, Professor Philip S. Klein's 1962 volume—*President James Buchanan*—devotes only eight paragraphs to the Expedition and is preoccupied with Buchanan's Pennsylvania, European and Washington affairs.

Leavenworth, Kansas Territory to Camp Floyd, Utah, a journey during which he served in a company recruited in the Philadelphia area to reinforce the 2d Dragoons. The balance of the material deals with "Utah's" experiences in Los Angeles and the mining regions of Arizona, an adventure that followed his wounding and premature disability discharge from the army. From the letters' internal evidence, we know that "Utah" was young (early twenties), was probably born in Europe, and had worked as the printer of a rural Pennsylvania newspaper before his enlistment. In the final chapter of the book, Langley leads us through a fascinating, first-rate and exhaustive examination of the 2d Dragoons' medical, personnel, and payroll records in an attempt to determine "Utah's" identity, a process that yields Private Henry W. Fisher as a likely but not certain candidate.

Perhaps the most refreshing aspect of "Utah's" letters is the extent to which they reflect his willingness to alter basic prejudices with the impact of direct experience. For example, "Utah" had enlisted in the spring of 1858 in the belief that, as he wrote from Fort Leavenworth, "The cause of morality demands the extermination of this nest of (Mormon) adulterers . . . the only missionaries that can make headway with them are such as wield the sabre and bear the musket." However, within five months, personal contact with Mormon emigrants, bishops, and Brigham Young himself had convinced him that ". . . Uncle Sam has not a more faithful, loyal, liberty-loving people within his proud domain than they . . ." Similarly, what began as contempt and loathing for the Plains Indians develops through "Utah's" letters into admiration and the belief that the tribes were being brutalized by the army, a position to which he held even after sustaining a crippling wound in an Indian skirmish.

It is also appropriate to note that Langley has selected a fine series of mid-19th century photographs and illustrations to accompany "Utah's" correspondence, many of which appear here for the first time in connection with an account of the Expedition. The typography, binding, end papers, and printing stock are also of a high quality.

*William P. MacKinnon*

*The Scotch-Irish of Colonial Pennsylvania.* By Wayland F. Dunaway. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1979; reprint of original edition published by The University of North Carolina Press, 1944. 273 p. Bibliography, index. \$15.00

Referring to those Scots that "sojourned" in Ulster before their emigration to Pennsylvania as "Scotch-Irish" is about as logical as bestowing the name "English-Dutch" upon the Plymouth Pilgrims. To those of us whose ancestors forged their characters in the inhospitable hills of Scotland the appellation of "Scotch" has been known to bring down wrath upon the careless and indiscriminating person. Whisky and boilers—yes; per-



sons—no! However unfortunate and inaccurate the name, “Scotch-Irish” generally is understood to mean those Scottish Presbyterians that invaded the hinterlands of Pennsylvania and pressed on down into the Appalachian mountains in the decades before the Revolution. No less a person than England’s Edmund Burke applied “Scotch-Irish” to them. Dunaway, to his great credit, offers a goodly number of reasons in the introduction why the term is merely a “convenient name.”

The role of the Scots in early Pennsylvania has fascinated historians for many years, and has produced as many “explanations” as there are interested parties. Quaker-oriented historians found the “Fighting Scots” deplorable. Anglicans frowned on the ambitious and politically-motivated Scots with disgust alternating with fear and alarm. The pacifist Germans apparently did not know what to think of the Scots, although their prowess in battle was not a bad thing to have around when Indians presented a danger. Relations between the Scots and the Philadelphia government, Benjamin Franklin, the Penn family and the Indians all figured heavily in Pennsylvania history.

Dunaway has presented the Scots in about as objective light as possible. He was fully aware of Scottish backsliding despite the redoubtable nature of Scottish Presbyterianism. He has not painted the Scots as angels nor as devils; indeed, they come from his pen just as we would imagine them to be—human through and through. If the Scots enjoyed fighting the English, the Roman Catholic Irish, the Quakers (politically), and the Indians, they surely didn’t restrict warfare to outsiders. Every Scottish institution including Presbyterianism was rent by numerous factional brawls.

Despite their aggressive nature the Scots found time to create a civilization in the wilderness. Education was of vital importance to the Scot and his religion, and therefore it comes as no surprise to learn that academies and kirks popped up all over the Pennsylvania backcountry.

Dunaway divided the settlements into two phases: (1) 1717 to 1768, and (2) 1768 to early 19th century. The first phase will interest Lancaster Countians particularly because the Donegal and Drumore/Colerain areas were settled during this period. Although it may hold little interest for the general reader in our state, Dunaway’s narrative follows the Scots down into the southern mountains and into the lower Ohio River valley.

Other chapters treat extensively the Scot as politician, lawyer, and government builder. (More U.S. Presidents are of Scottish ancestry than of any other background) His educational and religious institutions are described. Dunaway is careful to note the Scottish Presbyterianism of the early days gave rise to other forms of religious expression, a small but significant portion of which erupted in the New Side/Old Side, and New School/Old School controversies. Economic life of the Scots as well as their social and cultural existence in colonial Pennsylvania complete what is a well-written and comprehensive survey of a highly-significant people who were in many ways both foundation and core, in practice and theory, the

personification of the American. An excellent bibliography is provided for the reader.

*Lancaster, PA*

*John Ward Willson Loose*

*A Select Bibliography on the Pennsylvania German Dialect. (\$1.50)*

*Amish Bibliography, 1951-1977. (\$2.00)*

*A Bibliography of Works Published in the Yearbooks of the Pennsylvania German Folklore Society. (\$1.25)*

*German-American Bibliography for 1979 with Supplements for 1971-1978. (\$6.00)*

Occasional Papers of the Society for German-American Studies.  
Edited by Steven M. Benjamin. (Morgantown, West Virginia: West Virginia University, 1980)

These bibliographies will be most helpful to the scholar who is undertaking research on German-American culture, particularly that of eastern and central Pennsylvania, the so-called Penna. "Dutch" country. Well-organized and simply presented, these slim booklets can be obtained at modest cost postpaid from the Department of Foreign Languages of West Virginia University. Dialectal linguists should not be without them.

*Lancaster, PA*

*John Ward Willson Loose*