

this one probably has not been published since I. N. Arnold's *Life of Benedict Arnold* in 1880.

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BERTHOFF, ROWLAND TAPPAN. *British Immigrants in Industrial America, 1790-1950*. Pp. 288. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1953. \$5.00.

Rowland Berthoff's *British Immigrants in Industrial America* fills a gap in immigrant literature all the more striking because the rest of the wall has been so thoroughly bricked up. There are many studies of British immigration in colonial days, books about every kind and sort of continental European immigrant to the United States and innumerable impressions of British visitors who were our guests for a weekend or for a decade or anything between. But the "forgotten man" has been the nineteenth-century British immigrant workingman in the American mine or factory.

As the author himself points out, there are many reasons why this should have been so. Barring the Welsh, and a few Scottish highlanders, no contrast of language kept the immigrant under special observation. The British-American was simply taken for granted, while politicians and sociologists alike directed all their attention to the southern Irish, the Germans, the Italians, and the eastern Europeans. Moreover, the tempo of British immigration, though it increased throughout most of the nineteenth century, did not show such a sudden and spectacular rise as that of some other national elements. Except that most British immigration went to the northern states, and there was a strong concentration of Welsh miners in Pennsylvania, there was little of the intense localization which existed in so many other cases.

Unlike most immigrants, the British moved directly to the same occupations which they had followed in the old country; perhaps because nineteenth-century Britain was the most thoroughly industrialized country in Europe. "Thus nineteenth-century British migration to the

United States ran not in a broad, undifferentiated stream but rather in many parallel channels. Textile operative, miner, machinist, potter, and stonecutter, though passengers aboard the same emigrant ship, followed each his own course" (p. 29). Those with a Celtic strain—the Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Cornish, Manx—showed the greatest tendency to preserve old customs and ceremonies and a separate press (Chapter XI). It is interesting to note, however, that the Welsh became naturalized at a faster rate than either the English or the Scots (p. 140).

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MANNING, CLARENCE A. *Russian Influence on Early America*. Pp. vii, 216. New York: Library Publishers, 1953. \$3.75.

The title of this brief book should perhaps better have been Russian interest in the west coast of North America in the century before 1870. Whether that period can be considered "early America" is a matter of opinion. Some comment in the introduction and two brief chapters at the end seem to have been a sort of afterthought to bring the story up to date, with no regard for the title of the book, but as an attraction, one must suppose, for today's readers. Certainly the post-World War I period and the "Meaning of Communism" have little to do with the rest of the book which is largely concerned with the Russian-American Company and its activities.

The author indicates in his footnotes and in the astonishingly brief bibliography the use of some Russian material which seems to have corroborated the already well-known and much longer accounts of Hector Chevigny, Frank Golder, Hubert Bancroft, Thomas Bailey, and others. The chapters on the connections between the Siberian merchants and the St. Petersburg directors of the company and relations between the company and the Russian government are the most interesting parts of the book. The grandiose schemes of merchants and government officials and the almost incredible difficulties of the men in the outposts of empire are clear—as clear