social and economic factors that have determined its course. Separate chapters are devoted to topical treatment of the more important social, economic, and cultural movements. The author is quite objective in his attitude. His personal opinions and interpretations are suggested by the selection and arrangement of material rather than stated explicitly.

The literary form of the work is quite satisfactory. The narrative throughout is enlivened by well-chosen and often new illustrative material drawn from the author’s long experience in teaching and extensive research. The general reader as well as the college student would read with pleasure and profit. Both might suggest, however, that the brevity of many of the sections into which the chapters are divided interferes somewhat with the unity and continuity of the narrative. The work is free from obvious factual errors. Statements and interpretations at which the reviewer might be inclined to cavil deal generally with questions on which there might be an honest difference of opinion.

Twenty-six maps in the first volume and eighteen in the second add to the value of the work. A limited number of illustrative and explanatory footnotes are included. The reviewer would choose to have more of the very useful tables of which there are a few in footnotes. Each volume has an adequate index. Good selections of works for additional reading, arranged according to the chapters of the text, are at the end of each volume. The volumes are well-bound, and well-printed on a good quality paper, with very few obvious typographical errors.

University of Pittsburgh

William J. Martin

(Rome, New York, Rome Sentinel Company, 1932. 126 p.)

The author and publishers of this book are of Rome, New York, in which the ruins of old Fort Stanwix are still to be found. The book is therefore a local enterprise inspired by local pride. The Treaty of Fort Stanwix of 1784 was, however, of vastly greater significance to students of American history in general than to the citizens of Rome or the state of New York. Seldom has the local historian risen so admirably to the larger
situation involved in his subject. This work should stand at once as a rebuke to those who have lost themselves in purely local historical work and as an example for future workers to emulate. The fact that the author has arrived independently at an interpretation of England's failure at the close of the Revolution to evacuate the border posts coinciding with that of the most recent discoveries by professional historians should afford him much gratification.

The book is based upon research in the primary sources, including the Canadian archives at Ottawa, the papers of the Continental Congress, the official archives of New York and Pennsylvania, and the unpublished papers of such men as George Washington, Philip Schuyler, James Duane, Arthur Lee, and others. In one respect, indeed, the author has done too well, because he proceeded on the assumption that "the Haldimand Papers have never been printed." This would be interesting news to those acquainted with the *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, where a large portion of the papers have been published. He has neglected, however, to consult the papers of Timothy Pickering and the Brant manuscripts and papers pertaining to the frontier wars in the Draper collection at Madison. There are materials in all of these dealing with the Treaty of Fort Stanwix. Pickering made notes from the journal of the commissioners which include interesting comments as well as notes on proceedings on the closing days of the treaty not found elsewhere. These omissions, however, probably do not materially affect the pattern and essential contributions of the work.

The volume is indispensable to an understanding of the history of western Pennsylvania from 1783 to 1795. The treaty, in which commissioners appointed by the executive of Pennsylvania took part, accomplished the cession of Indian lands by the Six Nations that cleared the commonwealth of all remaining Indian claims to her territory—claims that had covered about one-fourth of the area of the state. The Seneca were thus deprived of their lands in Pennsylvania. Their subsequent efforts to retain their hunting rights, their attempts to effect the nullification or revision of the treaty as a fraud, and their use of this issue to embarrass the Americans in their warfare with the
western Indians from 1790 to 1795, form a vitally important closing chapter to the history of Indian affairs in Pennsylvania.

Although many of the quotations are too long and insufficiently digested and the chapters are too short and too numerous, the book is very usable. It is for the most part well annotated; there is a descriptive bibliography and a helpful index.

RANDOLPH C. DOWNES

Western Pennsylvania Historical Survey


This literary biography of Judge Brackenridge is an outgrowth of historical activity in western Pennsylvania. Some years ago the author, who was at that time an instructor in English in the University of Pittsburgh, participated in a seminar in history conducted at that institution on the career of Brackenridge. From this seminar evolved a number of papers that were read before the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania on May 31, 1927, and were afterwards published in volume 10 of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine. Mr. Newlin's own contribution to this symposium was entitled "Hugh Henry Brackenridge, Writer."

The subject of this book was a prominent leader in western Pennsylvania for approximately the last two decades of the eighteenth century. Born in Scotland in 1748 and brought to York County, Pennsylvania, at the age of five, Brackenridge spent his youth in a typical Scotch-Irish community. He was graduated from Princeton University, taught school, studied theology, served as a chaplain in the Revolutionary army, and published a magazine for a year, all before 1780, when he was admitted to the bar in the Philadelphia court of common pleas. The following year he transferred his activities to Pittsburgh, where for twenty years he was prominent in law, literary pursuits, and the strifes of parties and the press. After establishing himself in the legal profession, he served in the state legislature for a single term beginning in 1786. His course from 1786 to