site of Fort Necessity near Uniontown appears to have stimulated the interest of the organization in other aspects of the early history of Fayette County and especially in its other historic sites and landmarks. This book is published “chiefly to direct attention to the neglected shrines in the Redstone Country.”


Considerable original material in the form of letters, extracts of journals, and items from old newspapers is embodied in the articles; and the interest of the book is greatly enhanced by the excellent illustrations of buildings, sites, monuments, and markers. An historical map of Fayette County shows the location of sites and trails with reference to modern highways. The book is a valuable addition to the literature of western Pennsylvania history and an excellent illustration of the opportunities for worth-while historical activities on the part of hereditary-patriotic organizations. A list of illustrations and an index would have added to its usefulness as a reference work.

*Western Pennsylvania Historical Survey*

S. J. B.


The Atlas, first projected in 1903, has finally appeared, but the results have more than justified the delay. Its 166 plates, more than 60 of them double, cover a tremendous scope and have drawn upon a brilliant galaxy of historical stars in their preparation. The cartograms with their statistics on
education, religion, and industry are especially valuable features and will repay careful study in connection with the text. Another feature valuable to the historical student is the reproduction of forty-eight early maps. Boundary disputes, natural environment, explorations, military campaigns, population growth, and political alignments receive fresh and in many cases exhaustive treatment.

Western Pennsylvania history, while only once separately illustrated, is greatly illuminated by the Atlas. Beaver County, for example, appears as one of the Whig mavericks in Democratic Pennsylvania, perhaps because of the influence of Senator Abner Lacock. Greene County until 1928 was consistently Democratic in presidential elections, while Clarion, Elk, and Jefferson followed in this tendency much of the time. The Pennsylvania-Virginia boundary controversy is splendidly illustrated (plate 97G), but Johnstown and Hollidaysburg are transposed on another map (plate 138L).

The Evans map of the middle colonies (plate 26) dated 1755, bears the date 1758 in the lower right corner, and it is taken from Jefferys' reissue of Kitchins' pirated plate. Pownall's strictures on this map will be found in Henry N. Stevens, *Lewis Evans, His Map of the Middle British Colonies* (p. 37—1924). The fact that the map shows "Ft du Quesne, Destroyed 1758 now Called PITTSBURGH" seems to imply that it was really published after 1758, since Fort Duquesne was destroyed in November of that year.

The Atlas not only summarizes graphically what is already known but it makes a number of original contributions, particularly in the fields of politics, reforms, cultural development, and economic history. Altogether it is one of the most important recent publications on American history.

*Western Pennsylvania Historical Survey*  
LELAND D. BALDWIN


Although designed apparently for use as a textbook in colleges, this work is a comprehensive exposition and interpretation of the economic aspects of American history that can be read with interest and profit by the general reader or the advanced scholar as well as by the college student. The unusual readability of the book is due in part to the clarity, smoothness, and vigor of