the pleasing format in which it appears, to say nothing of the misleading and extravagant statements of the advertisers, deserve a more substantial product. It is to be hoped that the future volumes of the series will be of a higher quality.

The work is based largely on primary sources. But the author cannot lay claim to a proper presentation of Indian affairs in New York during the Revolution without making use of more of Washington's correspondence than Ford's edition and without the voluminous material in the Continental Congress Papers. There is not the slightest reference to the Pennsylvania Archives. Although he has used the Johnson Papers, the New York Colonial Documents, and the Haldimand and Claus papers in the Canadian Archives, he has failed to grasp their message.

*Western Pennsylvania Historical Survey*  Randolph C. Downes

**Fort Ligonier and Its Times: A History of the First English Fort West of the Allegheny Mountains and an Account of Many Thrilling, Tragic, Romantic, Important but Little Known Colonial and Revolutionary Events in the Region Where the Winning of the West Began.** First Edition. By C. Hale Sipe, A.B., Litt.D., of the Pittsburgh and Butler Bars; Member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Member of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania; Member of the Pennsylvania German Society and Other Historical and Scientific Societies. Author of “The Indian Chiefs of Pennsylvania,” “The Indian Wars of Pennsylvania,” “Mount Vernon and the Washington Family” and Other Historical Works. (Harrisburg, The Telegraph Press, 1932 [c1933]. xiii, 699 p. Illustrations.)

At last we have the definitive story of old Fort Ligonier. This fort was erected during General Forbes's campaign against Fort Duquesne in 1758, and it served through various vicissitudes as an outstanding sentinel on the far-flung frontier until the ending of the Indian raids in Westmoreland County in 1783, when “the history of Fort Ligonier, as a post occupied by regular or citizen soldiers, comes to a close.” It was “a fort that never surrendered” —a unique distinction in its day and time. This striking fact is driven home to the reader as he turns the hundreds of pages devoted to the rise and fall of a countless number of border defenses that were the outposts of British-American civilization. Fort Ligonier, according to the author, was “the first fort
built by men of the Anglo-Saxon race in the region west of the Allegheny Mountains." The site was a strategic point, even before the days of Forbes. It was well known to the English as Loyalhanning of the Delawares, Loyal Hannon in Old Town, or Loyal Hannon, and to the French as Royal Amnon and Royal Hannon. "The name, Loyalhanna, is a corruption of the Delaware adjective, Lawell, meaning 'middle,' and the Delaware noun, Hanna, meaning 'river, or stream'—hence 'the middle stream.' The name is very appropriate, as the Loyalhanna is midway between the Ohio and the Juniata." The town of Ligonier stands there today.

The scope of the book is considerably broader than the title indicates, as it attempts to cover the whole history of the western Pennsylvania frontier, and to some extent the history of the Ohio country, through the time of the French and Indian wars and the Revolution down to about the time of the Treaty of Greenville in 1795.

The author is at his best in his delineation of Indian character and his appraisal of the traits and characteristics of the red man, particularly in his code of honor, for example, in respect to women and the sanctity of treaties. In all of these things Dr. Sipe shows convincingly that the Indian does not suffer by comparison with his white brother. New light is shed on the causes both of Pontiac's War and of Lord Dunmore's War. The former grew out of a violation of well-understood treaties on the part of the English against repeated and solemn protests on the part of the savages; it was, therefore, far from being a "conspiracy" on the part of the great Indian chieftain, Pontiac, the renowned Francis Parkman to the contrary notwithstanding. Lord Dunmore's War is represented as a land-grabbing scheme, especially on the part of the Virginians, whom the author paints in rather lurid hues. Western Pennsylvania did not suffer in this unjustifiable border war because, it is averred, the Shawnees discriminated between the insatiably land-hungry Virginians and their northern neighbors. In the author's treatment of this conflict and in his citation of authorities it is surprising that he makes no reference to the scholarly Documentary History of Dunmore's War by Thwaites and Kellogg.

The long-standing controversy between Pennsylvania and Virginia over the western boundary receives full treatment. From the argument in the case as presented by Dr. Sipe, an historical jury would certainly award the verdict to Pennsylvania. Virginians would probably charge Dr. Sipe with presenting ex parte evidence, since he makes no reference to either the terms of the Pennsylvania charter, the terms of the Virginia charter, or the Fry and Jefferson map of 1751, all of which they would regard as pertinent to the case.
Most interesting are the biographical sketches of distinguished borderers and English military officers, as well as of many Indian chieftains, all of whose careers are too little known to the average American, including, of course, the Pennsylvanian. For example, General Arthur St. Clair, in full portrait, is painted in a much more favorable light than is usual with those who remember only his stinging defeat at the hands of the western tribes in 1791. Colonel Henry Bouquet is seen as a linguist as well as the outstanding military strategist of the Battle of Bushy Run, for he was fluent in English and German as well as in the vernacular French that he had learned in his native Switzerland. The author regards him as the most prominent officer of foreign birth who took part in the French and Indian wars in America. One of the best of the many illustrations in the book is his likeness on page 24. Christian Frederick Post is presented not only as "the gentle Moravian missionary, the true Knight of the Cross," but also as a master of strategy when it came to handling the restless tribes. The importance of his labors "it would indeed be difficult to over estimate," Dr. Sipe declares, and he asks rhetorically whether the English might not have been pushed into the Atlantic and Anglo-Saxon civilization here have come to an end, had it not been for Post. In Pontiac's War the balance of power was held by certain western tribes in the valleys of the Tuscarawas and the Muskingum, where hundreds of warriors straining at the leash were held by his word until the whites had gained the ascendancy. Pontiac, Logan, Guyasuta, Cornstalk, and Cornplanter are all accorded considerable and appreciative sketches, deserved not only because of their prowess as leaders in battle, which won the praise of such seasoned veterans as Colonel Henry Bouquet and General Andrew Lewis, but also because of their defense of their ideals and because of their eloquence of speech. Examples of Logan's and Cornstalk's telling oratory are given the reader.

There are numberless lists of individuals who played their rôles on the old frontier in the long conflict between two irreconcilable ideals of life, who are unknown soldiers so far as the marking of their graves is concerned and whose only monument is the triumph of the white man over the red man. The genealogical data culled from those labyrinths of historical material, the Pennsylvania Archives and the Colonial Records, and synthesized in Dr. Sipe's book will be sincerely treasured by the pioneers' descendants, whose homes are now scattered over our country from coast to coast.

One of the outstanding contributions of the author is his listing, with appropriate chronicles compiled from available information, of hundreds of frontier fortifications that served as the outposts of advancing English civilization
during the struggle against the French and their Indian allies. Every gradation of defense is represented, from real forts, stockades, and blockhouses, to fortified cabins. Most of them, like Fort Ligonier, are now but a memory. Colonel Bouquet's blockhouse, erected by him in 1764, is still the outstanding historical exhibit in the modern city of Pittsburgh. The presentation of all this material, thoroughly digested after infinite labor, makes the author a contender for honors with Kercheval and Withers and Dodridge.

The title-page states that the book is "based primarily on the Pennsylvania Archives and Colonial Records." The author, however, makes hundreds of references to secondary works, most of which are histories of Pennsylvania counties, or state publications. Since he has made use of secondary materials one wonders why he does not at least refer to Hulbert, who has done much on the eastern colonial roads; though George Croghan figures prominently in the volume, the author does not mention Volwiler's important study; one would expect to find George M. Wrong's name among the list of authors referred to; and if more periodicals were cited (there is but one), the reader would be justified in looking for the recent stimulating article by Dr. Alfred P. James on the settlements in southwestern Pennsylvania. The author refers to the manuscripts in the Draper Collection, to the Bouquet Papers, and to certain French archives. For his extended discussion of the Forbes campaign of 1758 he would have found enlightening letters among the manuscript materials in the Henry E. Huntington Library.

For a book of this length, studded with personal and place names, the volume is notably free from errors. The forty-nine that the reviewer has noted are generally inconsequential—typographical errors, slips in proof-reading, and the like. The author takes a fling occasionally at those he terms "so-called historians." Who these charlatans are is not quite clear. Certain it is, however, that the college-connected historians will criticize him for putting his book-titles in quotation marks instead of in italics and for placing his references in the body of the text instead of in footnotes or at the end of the volume. This, however, is a matter of taste. The main criticism of the reviewer concerns the absence of maps. This is a serious omission. If the book is, as the title-page suggests, "For Schools, Colleges, Libraries and Lovers of Informative Literature," then this omission is all the more regrettable. The constant reference to hundreds of frontier fortifications, numerous small streams, and boundaries of counties would have made a few maps, even rough sketch-maps, a boon to the reader. For example, there were four contemporary defenses by the name of Fort Loudoun, one of which was in Pennsylvania. Even this one
is not located for the reader, save that it was "on the declivities of Cove Mountain." The index is extensive (twenty-six pages) yet not so complete as a work of this character would seem to warrant. For example, one wishes that the terms "frontier," "Indian," "militia," "Parkman," "Tories," and "treaties" were also included and that even more page references were given for persons and places mentioned in the text. A critical bibliography would have added immensely to the value of the volume both for the student and for the general reader. The format is attractive. The type is well chosen and the twenty illustrations are good.

The author is a natural raconteur. He possesses a good narrative style. There is no loose writing, no use of split infinitives, no otherwise careless workmanship. Occasionally he is aroused to eloquent biblical phraseology. His opinions, freely and fearlessly expressed, are undoubtedly formed from honest convictions; one must admire their candor. The merits of the book far outweigh its faults. After all, a book must be written by its own author.

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Ireland and Irish Emigration to the New World from 1815 to the Famine (Yale Historical Publications, Miscellany, XXIII). By William Forbes Adams, Ph.D., assistant professor of history in the University of California at Los Angeles. (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1932. vii, 444 p. Maps.)

One of the major aspects of the history of the world during the last three centuries has been the emigration of European peoples. This emigration supplied the bulk of the population for many of the present nations of the world, and they cannot be understood without a knowledge of the European backgrounds of their peoples and the circumstances of migration. This book is a contribution to such knowledge. It is a contribution to the history of Ireland, of Canada, of the United States, and of a world movement. Opening logically with a long chapter on "Ireland in 1815," it describes the movement in considerable detail during the next thirty years and closes with a chapter on "The Fruits of Emigration" both in America and in Ireland. The author has used a wide variety of sources—books, pamphlets, government reports, archives, manuscripts, and newspapers—and has organized his material effectively and presented it in good literary form. Two excellent maps of Ireland show the areas of heavy emigration, and statistics are presented and discussed in an ap-