
After the failure of Braddock's expedition against the French on the upper Ohio in 1755, the Duke of Cumberland, who was the king's son and the head of the British army, selected John Campbell, the Earl of Loudoun, to command the British forces in America. Loudoun arrived in New York in July, 1756, and served until he was recalled by Pitt in the spring of 1758. Dr. Pargellis' "book is neither a biography of Loudoun nor a history of his campaigns. It is a story of the high command he held." Based upon the Loudoun Papers in the Henry E. Huntington Library, the Cumberland Papers in the Royal Archives at Windsor Castle, and much other documentary material, the volume makes an important contribution to the history of the French and Indian War. In it the reader will find the first adequate account of the activities of the British government in relation to the war, of the various plans that were devised for solving the problem of colonial defense, of the raising of troops and the administration of the army, and of the relations between the commander-in-chief and the colonial governments. The picture of Loudoun that emerges is much more favorable to him than the one usually painted by writers of colonial history.

Of special value for western Pennsylvania history is the first chapter, which treats of "Colonial Defense before 1756." Here it is pointed out that at this period the British ministers were not imperialists but were concerned merely with the defense of the frontiers and the preservation of trade and friendly relations with the Indians. The reactions of the home government to the events on the upper Ohio in 1754 and 1755 and its efforts to obtain cooperation on the part of the colonies among themselves and with the British forces are clearly described. It is of interest to note in this connection that the defeat of Braddock is ascribed, not to the failure of the colonial assemblies to support the expedition, but to the quality of the men in his regiments, over half of whom were undisciplined "Irish drafts" or "raw American recruits," and the fact that on the morning of the battle "precautions against surprise which had been scrupulously followed before were unaccountably relaxed." Loudoun's plans for the expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1758 are described in the last chapter and the author intimates that, if they had not been modified by Pitt,
Forbes might have reached Fort Duquesne in midsummer instead of in November. Had he done so, however, in advance of the pacification of the Delaware and Shawnee Indians by Post and without securing his communications, the outcome might have been as disastrous as was that of Braddock's expedition.

This work is an excellent example of what an historical monograph should be. The subject was sufficiently restricted to make possible the use of all available material; the material is well organized and presented in good literary form; the documentation, bibliography, and index are adequate; and a map is provided "of the Frontier Line in the Middle Colonies, 1754-1758, showing the principal forts and settlements."

**Western Pennsylvania Historical Survey**

**Solon J. Buck**


The author of this book has endeavored to interpret the whole field of American Indian relations from 1774 to the establishment of the Constitution. It is too large a field for one to attempt in the space of two hundred pages unless one is a master of interpretation or has spent more time than the author apparently had at his disposal. The book therefore will not satisfy the student of Indian affairs in general.

About western Pennsylvania the book obviously must have much to say. This region, from Dunmore's War down to the end of the Indian wars in 1794, occupied a keystone position in northern Indian affairs. The reader will therefore find material about three of the five treaties of Pittsburgh, about the treaty of Fort McIntosh, and about the administration of Indian affairs by Richard Butler, George Morgan, Lachlan McIntosh, Daniel Brodhead, William Irvine, Josiah Harmar, Arthur St. Clair, and Anthony Wayne. In general, he will observe the development of the white man's removal of the Indians from that part of western Pennsylvania that remained Indian territory after 1768.

But enlightenment the reader will not find; for the author does not understand the meaning of things. For example, he does not understand the true nature of American relations with the Delawares. Indeed when he discovers that nation in belligerent relations with the United States after several years of friendliness, he adds as a sort of afterthought a footnote that reads, "Probably because of the inability of the United States to carry out the treaty of 1778 and also because of the British threats, the Delawares had very largely deserted the American cause." He fails to appreciate the relation of the American Indian agent, George Morgan, to Indian affairs, mainly because he does not under-