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-
stand the red men whose interests Morgan had at heart. He does not appreciate
the fact that the true nature of Indian treaties can be found, not by merely pe-
ruising their contents, but by a study of the negotiations that preceded them.
Thus the treaty of Fort McIntosh is presented without a consideration of the
negotiations, which are in the Pickering Papers. Perhaps the most grievous
error is the failure to use the absolutely necessary materials in the Draper Col-
lection of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin for the years from 1777 to
1788, although part of these materials are available in Dr. Kellogg's volumes
on Frontier Advance on the Upper Ohio and Frontier Retreat on the Upper
Ohio, which are listed in the bibliography.

Western Pennsylvania Historical Survey
Randolph C. Downes

Company, 1932. 170 p.)

In modern times, history and poetry may mix but rarely merge. When they
do, the resulting fusion enriches history with emotional content and invests
poetry with new significance. Such a fusion is found in this volume of verse—
a saga of Pennsylvania in the period following the Civil War, of the lumberjack
and settler in the Allegheny ridges, of his life and work and recreation. Strung
on a thread of narrative, in which Thurlo Bard, a pioneer lumberman-capitalist
is the main character, the poem is most significant for the historian in the so-
cial backgrounds sketched for it. Though the locale of the tale is apparently
somewhere in the northeastern section of the state, these backgrounds are of
much more general application. The auction, the fair, the wrestling-match, the
woodsmen's dance, the fist fight at the tavern, the "bee" to aid an injured
neighbor are of universal significance on the frontiers. The characters that
move through these pages—the lumberman, the trapper, the "mineral-man,"
the gossiping woman who aids in the births and deaths of a scattered com-
unity, the budding politician who represents his region in Harrisburg and
dreams even of Washington—these are historical figures common to all of
Pennsylvania. Of more than local significance, too, is the conflict of mind and
heart in the pioneers who have given the West "a fair look-over" and have
come back to "the long hills." Such are the historical implications of the book.
Much more might be said of its poetic insight and power; but perhaps, in a re-
view for an historical magazine, the reviewer should leave that "more" to be
discovered with delight by the reader of the poem.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Elizabeth Hawthorn Buck