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 per- rusing 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 Collection 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


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 social 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 community, 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 review for an historical magazine, the reviewer should leave that “more” to be discovered with delight by the reader of the poem.

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