nominations and the chief planks in the platform were all unwise. Hancock and Hendricks would have made a better showing but would not likely have defeated Grant and Colfax; all the electoral votes of the conquered states would not have sufficed. As it was, Seymour and Blair got a majority of the total white vote of the country (p. 370). "Considering everything, the Democrats did remarkably well" (p. 377).

The party was largely dominated by New York. Pennsylvania was an important factor but appears to have played an independent rôle in the convention. The Pennsylvania delegation was instructed for Asa Packer and voted consistently for him until the fifteenth ballot, when it went to Hancock. For readers interested in the history of Pennsylvania the treatment here is hardly adequate.

There are errors not a few, mostly typographical, but some are none the less egregious. There is a bibliography and an index. The reviewer would like a map and more tabulated statistics in the appendixes. The author has organized the data on the subject in a manner useful to the special student or the reader with an intense interest in political history in the narrow sense. The book was not written for the general reader.

William J. Martin

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This book is a family history rather than a genealogy, and the first fifty pages, devoted to William Turnbull, relate largely to western Pennsylvania. Turnbull came from Scotland to Philadelphia about 1770 and quickly established himself as one of the leading merchants. At the close of the Revolution, in which he served in the quartermaster's department, he formed a partnership known as Turnbull, Marmie and Company, which purchased Fort Pitt and with Major Isaac Craig and Colonel Stephen Bayard as agents undertook to establish various business enterprises in Pittsburgh and vicinity. These included a store at Old Redstone, a distillery at Pittsburgh, flour and saw mills, a boat yard, salt works on the Big Beaver, and the first iron furnace west of the mountains, erected on Jacob's Creek in 1790. Apparently Turnbull removed to Pittsburgh about 1790 and resided there until 1798, when he went back to Philadelphia. The Craig Papers in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh have been drawn upon for information about these enterprises and a number of letters are
published in full or in part, sometimes unfortunately without dates; but the material used was apparently too scanty to make possible the telling of a connected story. No use appears to have been made of the files of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Some information on conditions in western Pennsylvania near the close of the eighteenth century is given in letters written by the Reverend Charles Nisbet of Carlisle, Turnbull's father-in-law.

The remainder of the volume is also valuable and interesting, for several members of the family played important parts in American history, but has no special relation to western Pennsylvania. The book is attractively printed and bound and profusely illustrated, but contains no index. Some of the difficulties encountered by the author are indicated in the foreword, in which he tells of "a certain number of great-aunts, who 'spent three whole afternoons beside an open fire, burning old papers' in front of nieces and nephews too young or too indifferent to stop them." He also states, however, that: "Through the more modern custom, followed by many other families, of presenting old letters and papers to libraries and historical societies, it has been possible to dig out a good deal." There is a lesson here that cannot be too often repeated.

*Western Pennsylvania Historical Survey*  
Solon J. Buck

**Ohio Indian Trails.** By Frank N. Wilcox (Cleveland, The Gates Press, 1933. 268 p. Illustrations.)

Anyone who attempts to trace Indian trails undertakes an important but arduous task as Mr. Wilcox must have discovered when he set about laying the groundwork for *Ohio Indian Trails*. The painstaking research in libraries and the field investigations involved occupied his leisure time for six years, but the results more than justify the trouble and expense. The author's appreciation of the beautiful in nature has made him see Ohio as it must have existed in Indian days and this has led to the scattering here and there of admirable gems of description. It is to be doubted, in spite of this, if the general reader will find the content interesting, as it is essentially a catalogue of the trails with a listing of the important towns and the natural features on each trail. The excellent format of the book will do a great deal to hold the reader, however, especially the numerous woodcuts executed by the author, which show a remarkable feeling for the spirit of the time.

A number of the important Ohio trails began in Pennsylvania near Logstown or at the forks of the Ohio, for it was from these points that the traders began