

well as in eastern Pennsylvania will uncover more evidence.

The report is profusely illustrated with charts, drawings, and photographs. These include representations of petroglyphs on the Monongahela River near New Geneva, at Sugar Grove in Greene County, on the Francis farm in Fayette County, and on "Indian God Rock" in the Allegheny River below Franklin. It also has a bibliography remarkable for its scope. Indeed, it is a matter of congratulation that archæological work of such a local and technical nature should be placed so clearly in its relation to the field of continental and even world anthropology of which it is a part.

*Western Pennsylvania Historical Survey*

RANDOLPH C. DOWNES

*Washington et Jumonville, étude critique.* By the ABBÉ GEORGES ROBITAILLE. (Montreal, Le Devoir, 1933. 67 p. Illustrations.)

THE purpose of this book, as stated in the first chapter, is to present a just account of the defeat and death of Jumonville at the Great Meadows on May 28, 1754. The facts are largely drawn from Bernard Fay's recent biography of Washington and are briefly set forth: Jumonville, with thirty-two men, was sent out from Fort Duquesne with a message to the English to evacuate the Ohio Valley. While the French were encamped for the night, Washington, in command of a detachment of Virginians and reënforced by a number of Indians, surrounded and attacked them; when Jumonville made an effort to read his message he was shot down and killed. The author of this volume quarrels with Fay's interpretation of the event and laments the fact that many accounts of the affair, especially in American works, slur over this incident in Washington's career or attempt to condone his conduct. He points out the fact that Washington, when sent on a similar mission to the French posts of Venango and Le Bœuf the year before, had been courteously treated, and he holds invalid the argument that Washington and his interpreter, Van Braam, did not sufficiently understand the French language to realize that Jumonville was an envoy. He concludes that not only was the attack inexcusable in that it was made on sleeping men, but it was also without cause, as there had been no declaration of war.

It is highly desirable that interest in history should be widespread, that people everywhere should make historical investigations, and particularly that interpretations of the significance of events should be made known to the public. This little publication, therefore, may be welcomed as evidence of something accomplished along these desirable lines. Workers are needed in the

field of history. Unfortunately the scholarly value of the brochure is somewhat proportionate to its size. Small as was the incident of Jumonville's defeat, there is upon it considerable material, primary and secondary, French and English, which the Abbé Robitaille has not consulted. That American historical works ignore the Jumonville affair may be true of elementary works but it is certainly not true of more special works on Washington and on the history of the region in which the affair occurred. To the reviewer it seems impossible to accept this study as the last word on the subject. From printed and manuscript materials in Washington, London, Paris, Ottawa, Montreal, and Quebec it would be possible to write a finished account of the encounter between Washington and Jumonville, but it has not been done in this brochure. The author's attitude is polemical rather than critical.

*University of Pittsburgh*

ALFRED P. JAMES

*Pennsylvania German Pioneers. A Publication of the Original Lists of Arrivals in the Port of Philadelphia from 1727 to 1808.* By RALPH BEAVER STRASSBURGER, LL.D., president of the Pennsylvania German Society. Edited by WILLIAM JOHN HINKE, Ph.D., D.D. In three volumes (Norristown, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania German Society, 1934. lv, 776; xv, 893; lv, 709 p. Illustrations, maps.)

THE need for this work has been felt for many years by genealogists and historians. The lists of German immigrants as first printed in 1856 by Rupp in his well-known *Collection of Thirty Thousand Names* were so poorly edited that they have often proved misleading, and the subsequent edition did little to remedy the defects. Egle's publication of the lists in 1890 in the *Pennsylvania Archives*, second series, volume 17, was a decided improvement but it was marred by the consequences of the editor's unfamiliarity with the German language. The volumes now published supply what is undoubtedly the definitive issue of lists of German immigrants to Pennsylvania. Volume 1 presents in printed form a record for the years between 1727 and 1775 made as complete as possible by using the ship captains' lists of immigrants and the lists of signers of the oath of allegiance and of the oath of abjuration. The second volume presents these same lists in facsimile. Volume 3 prints the names of the arrivals between 1785 and 1808, taken from the captains' lists filed in compliance with a law of 1785 with the health officer in Philadelphia. The last of these lists is dated in 1808; Pennsylvania apparently ceased to keep them after that. Summaries of the numbers of ships and immigrants are in-