from sixteen historical magazines are included. "... the aim has been to provide a wide range of access points into the history of the state in publications that are most generally available." The guide can be considered a useful item for purchase by any school or public library that has or aims to have a nucleus collection on West Virginia history.

*Guide to the Study of West Virginia History* is in two parts. Part I lists material on county, community, and regional history arranged by county and three geographical regions: Eastern Panhandle, Kanawha Valley, and Northern Panhandle. Part II is divided into 31 topics, *e.g.*, Agriculture, Burr-Blennerhasset, Folklore and Songs, Springs and Watering Places. For each item listed the author, full title, publisher, place and date of publication, and number of pages are given. Price is not given, nor indication as to which items are out of print or rare. A satisfactorily detailed index concludes the guide, providing ready access to such topics as Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, Tony Beaver, John Logan (Indian) and Civil War.

*Pennsylvania Division*  
*Carnegie Library*


This book is a significant contribution to the Pennsylvania scene. Mr. Hunter fills a void that has long existed. That is, he has carefully woven together a picture of the frontier forts and their relationship to France, England, Virginia and Pennsylvania.

The availability of the Contrecoeur papers has shed new light on the French activities in Pennsylvania but William Hunter was the first to fit together this and other information relating to the forts.

After setting the stage by presenting a brief background, the author delves into details pertaining to the French advance in the Upper Ohio Valley and the British resistance to the same. Ensuing accounts relate to the individual forts established by Virginia and France and their dispute over ownership of Western Pennsylvania land.
Forts on the Pennsylvania Frontier, 1753-1758 is almost equally divided into two distinct parts. The first pertains to Western Pennsylvania and the second deals with the forts that were established in Central and Eastern Pennsylvania after actions in the Upper Ohio Valley put the Indians on the offense. The relationship these small outposts had to the over-all picture of frontier defense is considered in great detail by the author.

Mr. Hunter includes in his book a more than adequate index, copious reference notes and a detailed bibliography all of which are highly desirable.

The present book differs from the older Report of the Commission to Locate the Site of the Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania in that it utilizes recent publications and documents not available in 1896. In addition, it is written on an historical basis. It is sincerely hoped that the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission sees fit to issue a second volume as it purports to do, dealing with the forts after 1758.

An unusual feature of the book is the inclusion of a full page of abbreviations in the front following the table of contents and list of illustrations. The plan usually followed is to have all extraneous material at the rear of the book. It would be desirable to have some of the fourteen contemporary maps and plans enlarged so as to be more easily read.

These minor items, however, do not detract from masterful editing and tying together of the economic, military, Indian and governmental factors which affected the forts on the frontier.

Pittsburgh

FRANK W. HECKLER, JR.


THE LIBERAL ARTS IN THE AMERICAN COMMON SCHOOLS

This book of books is a product of careful, painstaking primary scholarship, sensitively competent editorial work, and handsomely effective book-making. It is profusely illustrated with excellent facsimile reproductions of pages from old school books.

Nietz, without apology, challenges trends of the past four decades in writing history of education. This is a study of the history of pedagogy in which relatively little attention is given to broad social,