additional materials exist in the Welsh periodicals published in the United States. These are good sources for letters from the Middle and Far West.

The index proved a little disappointing with such entries as Eisteddfod, (choral) singing, literary meetings, religion and schools appearing only under places, while such entries as temperance, secession, and land clearing are key words.

University of Pittsburgh Library

Glenora M. Edwards


*Tintypes in Oil*, by Ernest C. Miller, is a collection of eight short biographies of a handful of the famous and the infamous early oil pioneers, who operated in the oil fields of northwestern Pennsylvania, plus the story of an early oil "boomtown." This is a well-documented account of the careers of men who were there when it all began. While some of the stories presented are well known to people interested in early oil history, sufficient research has been done by the author to assure a measure of new material for every reader. Here is a story of the road, of travelers who come and go, of self-contained episodes against colorful if somewhat muddy backgrounds.

"The Mighty Mite" was Henry R. Rouse, the typical poor boy who grew rich through his own efforts plus a suitable amount of luck. He was in the oil business less than nineteen months, building a fortune, losing his life at Rouseville from burns received when his famous Rouse well caught fire. He died bravely and is remembered primarily for the wise disposition of his wealth.

While much has been written about John Wilkes Booth, "The Handsome Speculator," very little has been told of Booth as an oil operator. If his petroleum venture had been successful, it is extremely likely he would never have assassinated President Lincoln. This story inspects Booth's life and his oil enterprise in the Franklin area.

John Washington Steele, better known as Coal Oil Johnny, in "Meet the Prince of Petrolia," inherited an oil fortune from his foster mother. His life became an endless chain of confidence men,
swindlers, high living, excessive drinking, and silly exhibitions, all of which were advertised and enlarged upon by the newspapers of the time. In three years he had spent his fortune and was flat broke. With the aid of his wife he slowly regained his footing and became in the end a worthwhile citizen.

Ben Hogan in "A Man from Hell" was a spy during the Civil War, a prize fighter, operator of houses of ill repute in oil towns, and the owner of the Floating Palace, a gambling den, on the Allegheny River. Ben later repented of his evil life and in an effort to guide young men on the right path he put together a 23-page pamphlet dealing with clean living.

"And One from Heaven" was Reverend Darius S. Steadman, the Methodists' answer to the dilemma of Pithole City, a spot in the wilderness that grew in a few months from a single discovery well into a town of 15,000 people, a place that seemed to act as a magnet in drawing evil forces to it. The facts about Steadman, minister of God, husband, father, soldier, educator, and reformer, have here been incorporated into the interesting story of his work in Pithole.

Charles V. Culver was a "Banker to Oildom." Culver rapidly built up a banking career and a circle of banks in western Pennsylvania. Banking, however, was not his only field of interest. His greatest schemes, construction of the town of Reno and of the Reno, Pithole and Oil Creek Railroad, would have succeeded but for a run on his banks. In the histories of early oil, Culver's disaster is hardly mentioned, but here in "Banker to Oildom" it comes to life.

John Benninghoff, "The Stubborn German," after losing a large part of his wealth with the fall of the house of Culver, Penn, and Company, decided banks were not for him. He stashed away a fortune in a Lillie Burglar-Proof Safe which he kept in his house. The details of the subsequent Benninghoff robbery of a reported $500,000 and the capture and trials of the robbers bring little known facts to the readers' attention.

To the present generation of oilmen "Gib" Morgan is only a legend. He was a real man who told stories of his own adventures, invented people and animals to suit his purposes, and strictly limited his fighting yarns to a single encounter. There are more than fifty of his tales in print. Here in "He Told the Tales" are eighteen of the best.
"Oily Daze at Cherry Grove" is the story of a typical early oil "boomtown" whose immense oil production jolted the oil market. Here is early oil town excitement—great oil fires, pipe line fights, oil exchanges, the world's largest pumping station, plank toll roads, teamsters, and the world's first "oil scout" organization. Cherry Grove has been obliterated by time and nature.

_Tintypes in Oil_ is the work of a man interested in preserving the early tales of a region he knows well. He sprinkles his stories with a liberal dose of names of persons and places which will be of interest to readers from the region. Mr. Miller obviously enjoyed the task he set for himself. _Tintypes in Oil_ will be enjoyed by all who are interested in regional history and in the oil industry.

_Butler, Pennsylvania_  

_WILLIAM S. LYTLE_

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_John Adlum on the Allegheny_. Here we have a compilation of the remarkable reminiscences of an important but little known surveyor whose observations were made in the heart of the Seneca country (Northwestern Pennsylvania), at a time when the hostility and arrogance of Indians elsewhere as the result of the defeat of Harmar, then St. Clair, was only one of the serious problems threatening the young republic. The solution of that problem provided a key to the others.

Although ten years had passed since the Revolution had been won the British still held Niagara and other forts, constantly encouraged hostility of the Indians, and in the interest of fur traders sought to create a buffer area to separate British from American territory and at the same time sought to leave an avenue open for free intercourse to unite the Indians of New York or Pennsylvania with those farther west and south of the Great Lakes.

John Adlam was born in York, Pennsylvania, on April 29, 1750, of English and Irish parentage. His father's business was the