notice as he proceeds with his chronological development; and one fails, therefore, to see its basic significance. A chapter or chapters on the basic problems that confronted Pittsburgh Presbyterians throughout the period—problems of arousing interest, of ironing out factional differences, of finances; a chapter on the role of the church in promoting order and civilized living; a chapter on the influence of Presbyterians on education—such chapters would have been of interest to students of American history anywhere as illustrative of what went on in many a community. Instead, Dr. McKinney focuses his interest on Pittsburgh as such and on specific church leaders as such. In shifting his emphasis, he would not have had to abandon his admirable desire to clarify the story of Presbyterianism for his Pittsburgh readers, but he could have compressed that part into two or three chapters, though he may have had to use additional materials.

Such criticism is too often applicable to local histories, but Dr. McKinney's work is so superior to the general run of such histories that perhaps it is ungrateful to make it at all in his case. On the whole, he writes well, in spite of occasional lapses into verbosity and an over-appreciation of Presbyterianism. His careful scholarship is well attested by his footnotes. The appendices of statistical tables and graphs should be useful. A serious defect of the index is its almost complete lack of topical entries.

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This volume of correspondence and other papers of General John Forbes is a fine example of intelligent sponsorship, skilful collecting, and editorial competence. We have not heretofore known too much about the central figure of this book, and the latter's appearance is consequently an event of importance. Although Forbes has never loomed quite as large in history as have some of his less able contemporaries, whose conspicuous failures have been their chief mark of distinction, and even though his connection with the American scene during the French and Indian War was brief, his name is indelibly impressed upon the history of Pennsylvania, and of the middle region gener-
ally. Due to the distinguished publication under review, his place in the larger strategy of that conflict can now also be assessed.

There is no single manuscript collection extant, unfortunately, which contains more than a fragment of the total correspondence of General Forbes. The public is therefore deeply indebted to Professor James for his prolonged and exhaustive search for Forbes material, the results of which he has embodied in the significant modicum of documents in this edition. The dispersion of the papers of General Forbes is tragically illustrated by the provenance of those before us. They were found in varying numbers among the Aikman-Robertson manuscripts in Lanarkshire, Scotland, the Bouquet Papers in the British Museum, the War Office Papers in the British Public Record Office, the Loudon Papers and the Abercromby Papers in the Huntington Library and Art Gallery in California, the Emmet Collection in the New York Public Library, the various manuscript collections in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Manuscripts Division of the Library of Congress, the files of the Maryland Historical Society, and the Pennsylvania Department of Archives in Harrisburg.

This wide dispersion of the papers in question, however, does not reveal the entire story. The present volume, which contains as complete a collection of relevant documents as we may reasonably expect will ever be made, embodies 199 separate items. Twenty-eight of these documents are not strictly Forbes papers, but are sensibly included in order to fill in the picture. There are thus 171 pieces which were originally authored by Forbes, and of this number only forty-three have been previously printed. In other words, we are here presented with 128 Forbes documents which are entirely new to the public generally, though of course Parkman had seen and utilized those found in the Bouquet Papers. A further breakdown discloses that of the number of purely Forbes papers heretofore published the originals or contemporary copies of about a dozen have entirely disappeared, and Professor James was therefore obliged to reproduce them from such printed sources as the Pennsylvania Colonial Records, the Pennsylvania Archives, the Pennsylvania Gazette, Hazard's Register of Pennsylvania, and the North Carolina Colonial Records. Furthermore, the original autograph letters signed and letters signed number approximately 143; there are also ten contemporary copies and fourteen drafts, some of the latter in Forbes's hand. It will thus be seen that the editor has had a considerable measure of success in collecting originals.
John Forbes, who indubitably shortened his life by his extraordinary exertions incident to the occupation of Fort Duquesne, was a Scotchman trained to the arts of war. He had reached the age of fifty years when he received appointment as colonel of the 17th Regiment of Foot in 1757. Shortly thereafter he was ordered to America with Lord Loudon, then in command of the British forces in the colonies. Serving as adjutant to Loudon until the latter's displacement by Abercromby, he was then elevated to a brigadiership and charged with the duty of divesting the French of their control of Fort Duquesne and the upper Ohio. The greater portion of the present volume is therefore principally related to the theme of the breaking of the backbone of French power in the rear of the middle and southern colonies. In this connection, incidentally, many familiar names of the great and near-great dot the pages: Pitt, Washington, Loudon, Abercromby, Amherst, Gage, Bouquet, Sir William Johnson, Governors Denny, Fauquier, Sharpe, and Dobbs, Christopher Gist, Sir John St. Clair, George Croghan, and William Byrd III, to mention only a few.

The details of the successful campaign in question, the broad outlines of which are already well-known, need not be recapitulated. The documents which contain those details, however, convey a sense of stark realism that the glamorous narrative of a Parkman will hardly excel. Even the prosaic aspects which inevitably accompany any high adventure of this character, such as the creation of a service of supply, stand out in bold relief. It is with this and similar phases of the campaign that the figure of John Forbes emerges as one of the substantial heroes of the war.

And so we observe Forbes, already fighting against a fatal malady which was destined to cut him down within less than a year, arriving in Philadelphia in April, 1758, where he was immediately confronted with the task of surmounting obstacles which had earlier baffled a more noted campaigner. Without specific orders and instructions either from home or from his superior in America, he was largely dependent upon his own resourcefulness. We observe his immediate difficulties: no men, no supplies, and no previously formed political contacts. But Forbes had been a quartermaster general and an adjutant general, and under normal circumstances the assembling of men and supplies would therefore have been a routine job. From a European standpoint, however, conditions were not normal. Provincial politics could not be understood in a day, and it came as a distinct shock to Forbes that political expediency was necessarily deeply entangled with every step that he must take in his preparation for the campaign. He had to deal not with one
province only but with several; and intercolonial jealousies, recalcitrant assemblies, and an apathetic population appalled him. That he found a way to circumvent all these various impediments sufficiently to effect the organization of a respectable fighting force and a service of supply, without at the same time seriously offending colonial sensibilities, was as notable an achievement as his slashing a road through the primeval wilderness to Fort Duquesne.

The diversity of opinion among his advisers respecting the choice of the route to Fort Duquesne, which came perilously near to immobilizing the object of the campaign, is a familiar fact. But it is believed that some new light is thrown upon that episode. Apparently Forbes maintained an open mind at the outset as to whether to mark out a new and more direct road or to follow the Braddock trail. His determination to adopt the former plan was predicated in part upon evidence and opinion presented by his quartermaster, Sir John St. Clair. Once convinced of its utility Forbes moved immediately to carry the plan into execution. Counter arguments of interested parties from Virginia, who brought great pressure to bear upon him, were not sufficient to change his resolve. Notable among his advisers who favored the Braddock route was Colonel Washington, and by some strange perversion St. Clair changed his mind at a critical stage. Forbes attributed the latter's apparently inspired reversal of opinion to party interests—to his having received "a new light at Winchester." He goes on to say, with respect to the rivalry of special interests: "As I disclaim all parties myself, should be very sorry that they were to creep in amongst us. I therefore cannot conceive what the Virginia folks would be at, for to me it appears to be them, and them only, that want to drive us into the road by Fort Cumberland, no doubt in opposition to the Pennsylvanians who by Raestown would have a nearer Communication (than them) to the Ohio." And Forbes further avers that Colonel Washington was at least partially blameworthy for the stubborn attitude of the Virginia party: "By a very unguarded letter of Col. Washington that accidentally fell into my hands, I am now at the bottom of their Scheme against this new road, a Scheme that I think was a shame for any officer to be Concerned in." In Forbes's estimation such an attitude in a subordinate nullified much other advice which, in his belief, might also be colored by interest. On one occasion he observed to Bouquet that although Washington should be consulted regarding certain matters, his opinion should not necessarily be followed "as his Behaviour about the roads was in no ways like a Soldier."

Indian affairs also come in for considerable attention. The treaty of Easton,
which separated numerous Indian tribes from their French attachment, was made possible by the constant pressure exerted by Forbes, which involved his "downright Bullying of Sir William Johnson." Incidentally, Forbes did not hold Johnson in very high estimation; in fact, Indian officials generally were looked upon "as the most imposing Rogues that I have ever had to deal with."

In short, we have here a set of documentary sources which must be used by every student of the period, whether his interest lies in the details of the purely military aspects of the campaign, in Indian relations, or in the history of army organization and procedure. To the volume Professor James has contributed a sketch of the life of Forbes and also textual annotations which, although confined mainly to brief identifications of persons and references to the location of documents referred to in the text, are sufficient. There is also an adequate index. The Allegheny County Committee of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America is to be congratulated not only for making possible the publication but likewise for its very handsome appearance.

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In 1794, the four southwestern counties of Pennsylvania became the seat of a popular uprising directed against the authority of the federal government. The source of the discontent was a federal excise tax upon distilled liquors designed to defray the cost of Alexander Hamilton's assumption program and thus balance the federal budget. Revenue officers were tarred and feathered; stills were smashed; friends of the central government maintained a discreet silence or prudently left the country. At length the president called out the militia of several of the Eastern states and suppressed the insurrection by the threat of armed force. In his study Dr. Baldwin assigns himself the task of examining the factors that brought the Monongahela country to the point of armed defiance, developed personal feuds that lasted in some cases for over a half a century, and evoked this signal evidence of the strength of the new government.

Many of the popular issues of the present day are reflected in this contest. Dr. Baldwin interprets the Whiskey Insurrection as being more than simply a tax payers' filibuster. It was, he says, one of a series of agrarian uprisings