dock's Field on August 2, 1794? And finally, who were the leaders who stood behind Bradford and stiffened his resistance against counsels to retract? Dr. Baldwin suggests the names of David and Daniel Hamilton and Benjamin Parkinson but admits that they were purely local in their influence. A curious aftermath of the insurrection unmentioned in this book, perhaps because it lies outside the range of the topic, took place one night in February, 1799, when a whiskey pole was erected in Greensburg in Westmoreland County near the home of Benjamin Wells, the local excise collector. Tacked to it was an inscription in the German language containing the slogan, "Tom the Tinker, Liberty and no Excise," followed by various profane expressions concerning the collector and voicing vague threats. The pole was removed by the authorities the next morning, and responsibility for the outrage was placed upon "a few sneaking, cowardly reptiles" who crept into the community by night and then stole away. This was evidently a sporadic outburst for there is no record of any similar occurrence after that.

The physical features of the Baldwin study include a substantial binding, a handsome jacket, and excellent typography. No available source of information seem to have been overlooked. The student of western Pennsylvania history will find in this volume, conforming as it does to the high standards established by the earlier publications of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Survey, a scholarly treatment of an episode that has been in large part neglected by the guild of professional historians. The casual reader will enjoy a pleasant excursion into the traditions of the Monongahela Valley at a time when communications with the East were tenuous and the Indian was a familiar sight in the streets of little Pittsburgh.

Carnegie Institute of Technology

J. Cutler Andrews


In a brief but satisfactory preface, the editor says, "In its own way, the journal is but a sample of 'new material' that may be found in the Gage Papers." The value of the possession of the Gage Papers is well illustrated by this small, well-edited and well-printed volume. Much work has, it is true, been done on the British régime in the Mississippi Valley, notably by
the Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin historical groups, but it is fairly safe
to say that the period from 1764 to 1774 remains to be more fully treated
as a result of the researcher's fortunate access to the Gage Papers.

The preface is followed by a nine-page account of the life and career of
George Croghan, based upon Albert T. Volwiler's George Croghan and the
Westward Movement, 1741–1782. As it should, this introduction whets the
intellectual appetite of the reader for what is later provided. Six letters of
George Croghan, of which only one seems to have been printed previously,
furnish additional background for the journal itself.

The value of the journal, which is not in the handwriting of Croghan, but
in that of secretaries, is certainly not literary. Nor does the document throw
much light on other than Indian history. As a descriptive account of a trip
from Fort Pitt to Detroit and return it fails to add anything to travel liter-
ature. But it throws light on British imperial Indian policy and substantiates
historians' earlier impressions of the great dissatisfaction of the western In-
dians in 1767 and the danger of an uprising against white encroachment.
Possibly this trip of George Croghan and the negotiations outlined in this
journal were the deciding factor in averting, in 1768, a widespread Indian
insurrection as dangerous as that of Pontiac in 1763.

The volume contains as an appendix a list of George Croghan manuscripts
in the William L. Clements Library and is provided with an adequate index.
The reviewer noted no errors of omission or commission in the publication.
The public will welcome further offerings of this type from the Gage Papers.

University of Pittsburgh

Alfred P. James

The Genesis of Western Culture: The Upper Ohio Valley, 1800–
1825. By James M. Miller. (Ohio Historical Collections, vol. 9—Columbus, Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, 1938. xi, 194 p. Illustrations.)

"‘Whiskey!' cried the boatman. ‘I'm buying drinks for myself and the
best fighter, rough-an'-tumble, in Pittsburgh, or maybe in the world. He
made me say enough, and by God! he had to fight tolerable well to beat this
Mississippi screamer!'" So report Blair and Meine in their book about the
"King of Mississippi Keelboatmen." But Mike Fink, who fought so "toler-
able well," and his brethren, the Indian scout, trader, and wagoner, have
too long dominated chronicles of the upper Ohio Valley of frontier days.
Professor Miller has entered his protest and pleaded for the less colorful but
more enduring phases of frontier life in this region. In the past decade authors