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 literature. But it throws light on British imperial Indian policy and substantiates historians' earlier impressions of the great dissatisfaction of the western Indians 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.

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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 "tolerable 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
of monographs and articles have tended to stress local cultural development but this volume is the first to include within its limits a wider area with four focal points: Pittsburgh, Lexington, Marietta, and Cincinnati.

Approximately a third of the book is devoted to characterizing the land, the people and their manners and customs, the rise of the four metropolitan areas, and the nascent culture of the first settlers. The remainder is a discussion of the "Workmen" and the "Product," based upon the earlier described "Material."

The larger towns in the West were able to support ministers, but the hinterland was forced to rely largely upon the itinerant who not only brought contact with the outside world but stimulated a desire for reading and for books. Some missionaries had training at Princeton or other eastern schools, some had little or no formal training; all were sufficiently well grounded to make a valuable impression on the minds of those who heard them. Lawyers, too, contributed to cultural development. One has only to consider Hugh Henry Brackenridge, James Mountain, and Walter Forward, to pick one region, to realize the lasting impression early lawyers made upon the scene. Brackenridge was interested in politics, journalism, literature, and education as well as in the practice of law. Doctors, like lawyers, moved outside their orbits and were frequently engaged in cultural pursuits before they came to the frontier. The master of the "log cabin school" and the "little red schoolhouse" has received more credit for his contribution than he deserved, according to Dr. Miller. Secondary education, hitherto largely de-emphasized, was far more important and molded thought and action under the guiding hands of ministers, lawyers, doctors, and editors. Academies were early established in Canonsburg, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Lexington. Lastly, and not least important among the agencies furthering western cultural expansion, was the editor, a master of "wit, ridicule, invective, trickery," and the horsewhip. Barely more than twenty years after the laying out of Pittsburgh, John Scull and James Hall established the first newspaper west of the Alleghenies. And in a year's time there followed the Kentucke Gazette (Lexington), edited by John Bradford. Early journals contained poetry and fiction, together with news and bitter political articles. From these same editorial sources came pamphlets, books, almanacs, and the beginnings of periodical literature.

In his concluding section the author has discussed in some detail the academies and universities, churches and religious groups, communistic societies such as the Rappites and the Zoar Community, books, booksellers and libra-
ries, dramatists, and literary figures. The “Products” were a disappointment to the reviewer. Time and limitations of space must be considered, of course, but one could wish for the same detail that appears in the first two sections of the book. Leafing through the Pittsburgh Directory for 1815, one finds the Pittsburgh Humane Society, established on May 10, 1813, and devoted to administering “comfort to the widow, the orphan and the sick,” and the Pittsburgh Chemical and Physiological Society, which possessed “a Library, Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, and a valuable cabinet of mineralogy.” Other regions in the West must have had similar societies that contributed materially to the development and expansion of this nascent culture.

From the standpoint of historical criticism a few points should be noted. The steamboat “New Orleans” successfully passed the Falls of the Ohio at Louisville on her downward voyage to New Orleans in 1811, although she had to wait for higher water. Captain Henry Shreve’s “Washington” also passed over the falls before David Prentiss’ boat, the “Zebulon M. Pike,” in 1817 (p. 9). The Tree of Liberty (Pittsburgh), established in 1800 by John Israel was not Federalist but Democratic-Republican in sympathy (p. 77), and the statement that “Pentland established the Commonwealth in July, 1805, as the Democratic Republican opposition to the Tree of Liberty” (p. 80), is misleading. The Tree was then published by Walter Forward in collaboration with Henry Baldwin and Tarleton Bates, conservative Democratic-Republicans who opposed their more radical colleagues in the same party. The author is also somewhat in error in his statement that “Pittsburgh itself had no institution of collegiate rank until 1822, when the Pittsburgh Academy was reorganized as the Western University of Pennsylvania” (p. 100): the latter was granted its charter in 1819 and reorganization took place almost immediately.

The book is nicely set up and charmingly written and, if one does not mind small print, makes pleasant as well as informative reading. Frequent and extensive quotations in the first part of the volume, copious footnotes, and an extensive bibliography provide the research worker with an excellent basis for detailed study of any of the innumerable points made.

Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania

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