The reviewer is unable to conceive how a better book could be written on this subject. Dr. Bailey has made the most of matters. Out of broken materials and a spotty subject he has knitted together the web of an interesting account.

It seems petty to indicate minor shortcomings in a work so finely done. But the sources of the five maps in the volume might have been given, along with some commentary upon the maps. Randolph C. Downes (not Douned) is the author of the article mentioned on p. 334. Any other errors the volume may contain escaped the attention of the reviewer.

To all students of the westward movement and frontier history and particularly to the readers of the *Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine*, this volume will prove of great interest and value.

*University of Pittsburgh*  

**ALFRED P. JAMES**


Between 1736 and 1763 Benjamin Franklin, or Franklin and his partner David Hall, printed thirteen Indian treaties, as lively items of contemporary politics. The liveliness yet remains, in a literary sense; and the thirteen stately folios, here reproduced by photolithography, have engaging typographic qualities which blend pleasantly with the sophisticated opulence of the design of the present book. It is not too much to say that the dignity of Pennsylvania history itself is enhanced by this collectors' jewel, so carefully planned, cut, and polished by Dr. Boyd and his technical associates.

The text of the treaties as printed in the *Pennsylvania Colonial Records* is adequate for the simpler purposes of research, a circumstance that will permit librarians to guard the present volume against the thumb-smudges of sophisters and baccalaureates. But the Franklin texts vary much in phraseology and in unimportant detail from those in the *Records*, and have that aura discriminately associated with the old, the first, and the best. Dr. Boyd's bibliographical notes list all known copies of the original editions. (Since the making of these notes two additional copies have been discovered in the Darlington Library of the University of Pittsburgh.)

Relevant addenda include the journal of Conrad Weiser at the Albany Treaty of 1745, the journal of Benjamin Chew at the Easton Treaty of
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1758, a newly discovered Lewis Evans map of the Walking Purchase which is admirably reproduced in color facsimile, and an easily readable map of the Western Country redrawn from Thomas Hutchins' original of 1765. Dr. Boyd contributes a lengthy, informative introduction which should be provocative of new studies of Indian affairs in provincial Pennsylvania. Thomas Penn, for instance, has obviously been maligned by the common view that the new Proprietor scuttled William Penn's policy of humane, peaceful dealings with the Indians. Calling Professor Volwiler's George Croghan "nearest to a scholarly account of Indian affairs" within its chronological limits, Boyd bespeaks "a painstaking and thorough examination of the original sources." If such examination should produce another book as impressive as this, we are indeed fortunate.

_E. Douglas Branch_


This is the story of a strong, enduring woman concluding her autobiography at eighty. Miss Tarbell says: "Here, then, is the record of my day's work still unfinished."

First and last, Ida Minerva Tarbell has been a worker, one of those steady, persistent workers who push gates open instead of soaring above them. It was fortunate that one so thorough and dependable happened to be born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, in 1857, on the edge of the first "oil country" soon to boom through Drake's discovery near Titusville. The relative newness of that whole region is dramatized by the fact that though Baby Ida was born in a log cabin, this dwelling indicated neither extreme poverty nor commonplace.

In her line were proud Scotch and English blood, with Seaburys and Welleses of New England in direct ancestry.

In October, 1860, Franklin Sumner Tarbell drove his little family "over the Allegheny foothills some forty miles" where he began making oil tanks for the infant industry. Miss Tarbell saw the oil towns boom and slump. From the standpoint of a youthful onlooker whose father, now an oil producer, was being hurt by combinations and rebates, she witnessed the march of capital into the oil fields. John D. Rockefeller, the South Improvement Company, and the Standard Oil Trust were living and malevolent forces in her life. Out of this background flowed in due course her outstanding work, The History of the Standard Oil Company.