cian takes his place beside the merchant capitalist; the schoolmaster, however poorly trained, wields an influence beyond that of the skilled artisan or the unlettered farmer. There is even room for the political theorist or the economist, if he is able to demonstrate in some fashion the utility of his theories. The Bucks believe that few of these pioneers were conscious of their cultural function. But on such a point they must be indulging in the typically American method of guessing, for they present no evidence to prove how much "economic advancement" outweighed "selfless devotion to a cause" in the motivation of westward migration in America.

Within a relatively small region and for a brief period of time, The Planting of Civilization in Western Pennsylvania provides an excellent illustration of American culture in transit. The authors have resisted the temptation to draw exaggerated conclusions from what, at times, seems to be flimsy evidence, yet they have not been blind to the implications of the data they have examined. While they modestly insist that their book is intended for the general reader, they have dipped sufficiently into little-known sources to intrigue the interest of the research historian. Their work places the student of American history more deeply in the debt of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, the Buhl Foundation, and the University of Pittsburgh as sponsors of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Survey.

Columbia University

John A. Krout


Boys and girls—and doubtless not a few of their elders—will like this story of life and adventure in Western Pennsylvania in the last years of the Revolutionary War. The characters are actual historical figures like Sam Brady, the great Indian scout; the Delaware Indian, Nanowland; the German settler, Henry; the Presbyterian minister, John McMillan; and the Moravian missionary, John Heckewelder. But they will like even more the two young friends who show so many of the characteristics of the young pioneers of this district, the two young heroes of the story, David Ewing and his Irish friend, Pat Shane. They will enjoy the excitement and strategy of frontier wilderness fighting. They will enjoy the account of the long hunt on which David and Pat set out and from which they returned in so resourceful and hardy a way. They will enjoy reading about all the intimate physical background of fron-
tier life—about what the men of Brodhead’s army ate, how his soldiers repaired their moccasins, and how Nanowland cleaned his rifle. No less engaging will be the story of how David helped to trap the deserters, how he enlisted as a drummer-boy in Sam Brady’s scout company, how he made the long dangerous scout to the enemy fort at Detroit, how he was almost captured on the way home and almost murdered by the traitor who had killed his father and mother, and how he was then saved by Pat. And they will enjoy the description of the Moravian Indian village at Gnadenhutten in Ohio, and the story of Sam Brady’s famous leap.

The story is written in clear, easy style, narrating events as young people like to have them narrated, quickly and simply. This book, like Mrs. Buck’s earlier story for young people, *Moccasins in the Wilderness*, suggests the scarcely touched riches of native material that could be used to acquaint young people with the historical traditions of Western Pennsylvania.

*Pittsburgh*

J. Ernest Wright


In this beautifully designed and well printed volume Professor Gipson has for the first time integrated and interpreted the activities and works of Lewis Evans, natural scientist, cartographer, surveyor, and pamphleteer of mid-eighteenth century Pennsylvania. The task was not easy. The incredible obscurity that has surrounded Evans has heretofore baffled historians despite the fact that his influence on map-making in Pennsylvania extended well beyond the eighteenth century and despite the fact that his activities occurred in the midst of the boundary controversies of the Penns and Baltimores. The author, however, has painstakingly gathered the available maps, pamphlets, and correspondence of Evans and has investigated the newspapers of the period, the correspondence of Evans’ associates, and the official records to secure the material for this work.

The author found, after all his investigation, that Lewis Evans still remained an elusive figure. The map-maker, rather vaguely mentioned as a “gentleman,” was born in Wales about 1700. He seems to have had something of a classical education; apparently he had traveled widely in his young manhood; he arrived in Pennsylvania about the year 1736; and thereafter, for a period of