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
two decades, until his death in 1756, he engaged in various activities in the middle colonies, chiefly in Pennsylvania. He seems to have been in the pay of Franklin at various times after 1740; he joined John Bartram and Conrad Weiser on a journey from Philadelphia to Onondaga in 1743; he delivered lectures on geology, botany, and other scientific subjects in New York in the summer of 1751; and throughout the period from 1738 to 1756 he was drafting maps of the middle Atlantic region, writing analyses and interpretations of the maps, describing the natural life of Pennsylvania, and engaging in the Penn-Baltimore boundary disputes and in personal wrangles of his own.

The maps, analyses, essays, and letters that he left have been and still are invaluable to students of early American history, particularly to students of eighteenth-century Pennsylvania. Evans, in 1738, drafted a beautiful map of the Indian Walking Purchase, 1737, which has been reproduced and used by Professor Gipson as the frontispiece for his book. In 1749 he produced a map of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and the three Delaware counties, which was revised and improved in 1752. He drew a map of the middle Atlantic region for Peter Kalm in 1750. He drafted a map of the disputed area of Pennsylvania and Maryland in 1753, offering his services first to the Penn family and later to the Baltimores, but without success in either case. Consequently, he withdrew from that controversy. Good reproductions of these maps have been included in the book.

Evans' knowledge of Pennsylvania and of the rest of the middle Atlantic region increased his interest in the Anglo-French struggle for the Ohio Valley, and in 1755 he made a map of the middle colonies that included the main features of Western Pennsylvania and the Ohio Valley. That map, with an Analysis in 1755 and a second Analysis in 1756, has been very fruitful for students of the French and Indian War and mid-century Pennsylvania. Evans was one of the most anxious advocates of English control of the region.

The maps, however, are much more enlightening when considered in connection with Evans' descriptive essay, A Brief Account of Pennsylvania, 1753. He treats, quite intelligently for an observer of his era, the Indians, the topography, settlements, produce and commerce, minerals, weather, plant and animal life, and even the political structure of the government of the colony. This essay, along with the analyses of 1755 and 1756, Professor Gipson has included in lithograph facsimiles in his book.

The author in his collection and interpretation of the works of Lewis Evans has performed a valuable service not only to Evans but to the students of Ameri-
can history. He has performed his task in the most approved, scholarly manner. The work is well documented and has a good index.

University of Pittsburgh

Russell J. Ferguson


The readers of this magazine should keep informed of the valuable work being done by the Department of State in editing and publishing a series of volumes entitled The Territorial Papers of the United States. Some sixteen years ago, Senator Samuel M. Ralston of Indiana, acting upon the request of the Indiana Historical Society, secured the passage of a bill authorizing the federal government to collect, compile, edit, and publish the official papers of all the territories that later became states. The Secretary of State was delegated to supervise the work, and special annual appropriations were provided to carry the work to a conclusion. In due time, an editor, Dr. Clarence E. Carter of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, was appointed to do the work—and, incidently, no better editor could have been found.

The two volumes before us contain the papers relating to the Territory of Indiana. The first covers the years 1800 to 1810, and the second the years 1811 to 1816, the year Indiana was admitted into the Union. Persons interested in the early history of Western Pennsylvania and the Ohio Valley will find a mass of valuable material in these two volumes. Pittsburgh and its inhabitants are mentioned in many connections. A copy of the memorial sent to President Jefferson by the Harmony Society on January 8, 1806, is of special interest to anyone interested in the early history of that society. Papers referring to Albert Gallatin, Major Craig, military agent, John Wilkins, and others appear frequently throughout both volumes. In preparation for the erection of the military fort at Vincennes in 1803, plans were made to secure the necessary glass, iron nails, and tools in Pittsburgh, and have them sent down the Ohio, and up the Wabash. Numerous orders and petitions relating to postal routes from Pittsburgh into the Old Northwest, and down the Ohio Valley, are included in these volumes. During the months preceding the Battle of Tippecanoe, Colonel John Boyd used Pittsburgh as a rendezvous for federal troops that might be needed in case of an Indian attack.

These are only samples of many official letters and petitions found in the two