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


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, incidentally, 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
volumes before us, dealing with Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania’s part in the affairs of the Indiana Territory from 1800 to 1816.

*University of Pittsburgh*  

**A Diplomatic History of the American People.** By Thomas A. Bailey, Stanford University. (New York, F. S. Crofts & Co., 1940. 806 p. Maps, cartoons.)

Professor Bailey has produced in 767 pages of text a comprehensive textbook that may well be described as an introduction to American diplomatic history. It is one of the best texts yet written on American diplomacy, and its literary quality makes it eminently satisfactory for the lay reader in these days of unusual anxiety concerning American foreign affairs. The workmanship is competent in all respects except for the lack of a comprehensive bibliography. The author has followed the more common textbook form of citing selective readings at the end of each chapter.

The work is more than the annals of diplomatic exchanges between governments. A distinct and successful effort was made to interpret the main trends of American diplomacy in their relation to social, economic, and political conditions within the United States. Such treatment necessitated the elimination of many diplomatic details. The loss in that respect, however, is more than compensated for in the more complete interpretation of the main policies in the conduct of foreign affairs in the United States.

The student of Western Pennsylvania history will find a minimum of information on the region, although the chapters dealing with the navigation of the Mississippi and the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory are of interest in that connection. Any western Pennsylvanian, however, who is interested in the international problems of the United States will find this good, general work highly enlightening.

*University of Pittsburgh*  

**Russell J. Ferguson**


A sturdy and luxuriant plant, this. Its pulsant upward arching toward excellence is a higher arc than any local gardener in the field of imagination has described. Its strength (as was recorded in the Enquiry into Plants some two thousand years ago, “It is the nature of trees firstly to grow downward”) is in