no easy task for the territorial governors to impose an American system of
government, with its fiscal, military, land, and Indian policies, upon what was
virtually a foreign country. Spanish forces on the Texas frontier gave rise to
all sorts of rumors. The citizens of Pittsburgh listened with special interest to
these rumors after Aaron Burr stopped off here on his way to Louisiana in
1806, and aroused speculation as to what he might do when he arrived in that
territory. Reports of threatened attacks, open rebellion, and secession spread
up and down the rivers, and the people of western Pennsylvania were ever
eager to hear the latest happenings from New Orleans. Accounts of Indian
uprisings, actual slave insurrections, and possible invasion by Spanish troops
were brought back by returning boatmen and traders.

This volume is filled with the correspondence between the officials in Wash-
ington, including Presidents Jefferson and Madison, the secretaries of state,
who had direct charge of administering the territory, the officials in the war
and treasury departments, and the administrative officials in the Louisiana
territory. No more valuable material can be found for writing the history of
this period than in these old documents. They are the very essence of history,
and they have now for the first time been made available to the public. The
scholarly editor, Dr. Carter, tells us that not more than ten papers out of all
the documents contained in this volume of over 1,000 pages, have been pre-
viously published. Students and research workers interested in the early period
of American history are becoming more and more indebted to this series of
unparalleled studies, known as The Territorial Papers of The United States.

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The Foundations of Ohio (The History of the State of Ohio, Carl
Wittke, editor, vol. 1). By Beverly W. Bond, Jr., professor of
history, University of Cincinnati, and curator, Historical and Philo-
sophical Society of Ohio. (Columbus, Ohio State Archaeological and
Historical Society, 1941. xix, 507 p. Illustrations, maps.)

This book is a turning point and a landmark in Ohio historiography. It
inaugurates a new series of state histories of the quality and co-operative nature
of those of the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, and New York. The
series was originally sponsored by the board of trustees of the Ohio State
Archæological and Historical Society and its committee on publications in
connection with Ohio's observance of the 150th anniversary of the organiza-
tion of the Northwest Territory. It was authorized by an act of the Ohio
legislature signed by the governor on May 11, 1937. Under the editorship of Dean Wittke of Oberlin, and under the guidance of the publication committee, consisting of Harlow Lindley, William T. Utter, and Dean Wittke, scholars of reputation and achievement have been chosen to prepare this six-volume series.

The high quality of Dr. Bond's *Foundations* serves notice on the historical world that this is to be a series of the finest scholarship. Dr. Bond has done a splendid piece of work and has combed the source and secondary material dealing with Ohio's beginnings with remarkable thoroughness. Never before has the founding period been written with the aid of so many of the essential sources in the Bibliothèque Nationale, the French Archives, the British Public Records Office, the British Museum, the Library of Congress, the Department of State, the William L. Clements Library, the Henry E. Huntington Library, and the various collections of materials in Ohio and the Middle West. Some have been missed, to be sure, such as the Draper Manuscripts of the University of Wisconsin for the period from 1784 to 1788, and the Pickering Papers at the Massachusetts Historical Society for the treaty of Fort McIntosh. The Haldimand Papers, published in the *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, could have been used more effectively for the period from 1774 to 1790, and the unfortunate disappearance of some of the vital items in the St. Clair Manuscripts in the Ohio State Library has had its effect on the treatment of the statehood contest. But these losses are not irreparable. Every fact is meticulously documented, and there are few direct intrusions of subjective observations. A striking exception is the characterization of Alexander McKee as a "renegade," to the exclusion of many more applicable qualities (p. 346). The text is abundantly embellished with appropriate illustrations and maps.

Chapter one, entitled "The Ohio Country," is as painstaking and well balanced a sketch of Ohio's geology, geography, and natural history as the reviewer has seen. Chapter two on the Ohio aborigines is written by the eminent archaeologist, Henry Clyde Shetrone. It is unfortunate that the editors and authors have not taken advantage of this opportunity to add several pages on the qualities and values of the Indian civilization in Ohio during the contact period. The fact that the book deals so largely with the Indian wars justifies a more definitive statement of the nature of the civilization that the Indians sought to defend.

Five chapters, a third of the book, are devoted to the Anglo-French period from the exploration by La Salle in 1669–70 to Dunmore's War in 1774. Here the treatment deals, legitimately, with the Ohio country rather than
merely with the area within the bounds of the present state. This section, exhaustive as it is, suffers from the fact that the third party to the conflict, viz., the Indians who lived in the Ohio country, are not adequately dealt with. In establishing the foundations of Ohio, it is essential to know more thoroughly what is meant when it is said that the English civilization displaced the Indian way of life, and nullified the French efforts to preserve the Indian way with a dash of the French way and a dominating dose of French control.

The same criticism applies to the treatment of the conflict between the British and Americans for the Ohio country from 1774 to 1795. For example, the author states that the Anglo-American treaty of 1783 succeeded in “awarding the Ohio country to the United States.” He does not adequately show that that is not the way the people in the Ohio country looked upon it. Indeed, the British, led by Sir John Johnson, announced to the Indians at the grand council of the tribes at Sandusky in September, 1783, that the treaty did not cede the Indian title to the United States, and that the Indians had a right to defend it. To say, as the author does, that the British encouraged the Indians in order to preserve the fur trade, is less than half the story. It is this belief in their own rights on the part of the Indians—a belief that was a just one, and that meant everything to them—that is at the bottom of all the bitter misunderstanding that followed. Failure to appreciate this has led the author to repeat the old superficialities about St. Clair being put off by one tribe and another in 1789-90 prior to the outbreak of the Indian wars. He does not point out that it was St. Clair’s unwillingness to deal with the confederated tribes, as was also the case at the false treaty of Fort Harmar, that led to warfare.

In dealing with the period from 1788 to 1801 Dr. Bond is at his best. His treatment of the Western Reserve is outstanding. He has been most painstaking in his study of the legislation of the territorial legislatures. He has much of the organic concept in his pages on economic growth, including such items as speculation, roads and trails, waterways, ferries, taverns, and the mails. His presentation of the squatters’ activities could have been much more exhaustive if he had consulted the article in the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly for July, 1934, pp. 273-282, entitled “Ohio’s Squatter Governor: William Hogland of Hoglandstown.” It is a shame that, after having been formally introduced to students of history in 1934, “Governor” Hogland should have missed recognition in this book. A consultation of this article would have shown Dr. Bond that squatting in Ohio began in the years 1776 and 1777. Other subjects that deserve better treatment, in the light of easily available source and secondary materials, are the balance of trade and the appearance and disposal
of an agricultural surplus, banking and credit, household economy and farm methods, and cultural standards. Such material would have better justified Dean Wittke’s statement that “Dr. Bond has not lost sight of such topics as religion, education, manners and customs, and other aspects of frontier life which are essential to an understanding of the social history of that early period.”

The disproportionate space given to these criticisms should not conceal the fact that Dr. Bond has written an outstanding book that is a credit both to him and to the historical profession. Neither should the rank and file workers, including assistant editor Clarence L. Weaver, go without their meed of praise. I have been able to detect only two bad slips: the use of Cincinnati for Chillicothe in a crucial sentence on page 454, and the confusion of the treaties of Fort Stanwix of 1768 and 1784 in the index on page 486.

Ohio Writers Project, Columbus, Ohio. Randolph C. Downes

Wilderness Chronicles of Northwestern Pennsylvania. Prepared by Pennsylvania Historical Survey (Frontier Forts and Trails Survey); Division of Community Service Programs, Works Projects Administration. Edited by Sylvester K. Stevens and Donald H. Kent. (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1941. xviii, 342 p. Maps, illustrations.)

For many years students of western Pennsylvania history have hoped for some means of tapping the source material that would open to them the many details of French and English occupation. Now, thanks to the effort of the Works Projects Administration and the Pennsylvania Historical Commission in gathering together many of the letters written by the French and English military leaders, civil administrators, and Indian traders, the story of this period takes on added significance. Much new material is presented that has been stored in the archives of Canada, France, and England, the availability of which was made possible by the use of photostat and film through the Library of Congress, and by translations done when necessary by members of the project.

As the title indicates, this volume is not a history of northwestern Pennsylvania. Nevertheless its chronologically arranged series of letters and papers of the history-makers themselves, supplemented by occasional editorial continuities, brings out much of what is known or can be learned about that section in the early days of white occupation.

The editors present the letters and accounts under twelve headings, which in turn may be organized into four main sections. The first, beginning with a