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
letter from the governor of Canada, the Marquis de Beaufharnois, to the French minister of marine, the Comte de Maurepas, dated October 1, 1728, deals with Indian relations and mentions explorations previously made along Lake Erie and the Riviere d'Oyo (known to us as the Ohio River). Exactly when this took place is not known. Other letters on the same subjects from Beaufharnois and his successor, the Marquis de la Jonquiere, carry the story of events through to 1750. Then follow a number of letters from the Marquis Duquesne, sieur de Menneville, who became governor general of New France in 1752. It was under his administration that the Allegheny Valley was occupied by the French, who built forts Presque Isle, Le Boeuf, and Duquesne. The letters and accounts give interesting details of the hardships and difficulties encountered in those days.

The second division deals with the coming of the English. The letters of such leaders as Dinwiddie, Washington, Duquesne, Vaudreuil, Trent, Croghan, Mercer, Bouquet, and Montcalm express their conflicting views of the French attempt to maintain control and of the purpose of the English to establish their authority over the territory. The letters substantiate and add to the general knowledge of the period from 1753 to 1760.

The third section is concerned with the English establishing themselves in the Allegheny and Ohio valleys, which necessarily involves the French and Indians in the Ohio and Illinois country. The building and arming of forts, the difficult living conditions, the efforts made by the English to gain and keep the friendship of the Indians, the attempts of the French to keep the latter in constant war with their mutual enemy, and the insistence of the Indians that the English keep their promise and retire to the east of the mountains are all presented in a vivid portrayal of successive events.

The final division presents the background leading to the Indian uprising, Pontiac's Rebellion, and the final settlement of the problem in 1764. When the Indians became aware that the English had no intention of retiring, their distrust increased. When the English food supply decreased and their trade goods became limited because of the difficulties in transportation and the hardening attitude of the authorities, the Indians became increasingly insolent. The letters from the military officers and the traders indicate this growing animosity. Efforts were made to check it but with no success, and, in 1763, the Indians made their final attempt to enforce their demands by war. As practically everyone knows, the rebellion was broken at Bushy Run. The final settlement, however, occurred in the following year. Two treaties were made. The first was negotiated by Colonel John Bradstreet and a group of Indians.
which was disavowed by his superiors because of its leniency. The second was concluded by Colonel Henry Bouquet, and it ended the hostilities and established the supremacy of the English.

The letters are carefully introduced and have explanatory footnotes. The work includes a complete bibliography and an index, which make it all the more valuable to the student. The editors made some changes in the text of the sources where misunderstanding might occur, but nothing is done that would invalidate the material. The editors make no claim as to the finality of this work but suggest the possibility that records not available at present may change some of their conclusions. Regardless of such an eventuality, Mr. Stevens and Mr. Kent are to be congratulated for producing a historical contribution that will appeal to both the student and the general reader.

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Robert Dinwiddie has been known to most of us only vaguely, as lieutenant governor of Virginia (1751-1758), considerably and perhaps amorally (in view of his official position) interested in the Ohio Company and western expansion generally, "employer" of George Washington, and one who later became an obstacle to the young leader's ambitions. Not much else. Some of us have ventured into the yellowed pages of Robert Alonzo Brock's two volumes of Dinwiddie records, to confirm or "discover" minutiae from that incomplete assembling of his official correspondence. Curiously, but in this penultimate event very happily, close acquaintance with Dinwiddie and his works has been almost the private preserve of Professor Koontz. His monograph on The Virginia Frontier was a lodestone; there followed his article on Dinwiddie in the Pacific Historical Review, December, 1936, of which I can only wish that more had been incorporated in the concluding chapter, or in the introduction, of this volume. Howbeit, for the first time Dinwiddie emerges from the haze; emerges as an important influence on our destiny, as our destiny was shaped and defined in the crucial years of the Seven Years' War and its undeclared preliminaries.