

been emphasized and possibly extolled at the expense of his contemporaries and without a very clear depiction of the course of events and what they were all about. Wayne seems to overshadow somewhat the American Revolution itself, when in fact he was merely a feature of the larger whole. The general historians of the period have not given him so much significance and distinction.

The volume is well bound, on unglazed paper, printed in large type, and provided with a portrait and five satisfactory maps. As a successful and scholarly delineation of a striking if not wholly admirable personality it is well worth one's money and time.

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ALFRED P. JAMES

*Pennsylvania: A Regional Geography.* By RAYMOND E. and MARION MURPHY. (Pennsylvania Book Service, 1937. x, 591 p. Maps, pictures, diagrams.)

THE reviewer has searched the social studies publications of Pennsylvania to find a review of this very excellent text but none has been found. Geography is especially important today because historians are recognizing that geography has something to offer them. The geographer recognizes the importance of history, the morphologic development, in any region he may study.

The authors are the first to present a regional study of any state in a comprehensive text for college use. It is a real contribution to regional geography. After years of research and writing, they have presented a text that is easy and enjoyable to read. They have a very pleasing style of writing and choose their descriptive words well. The limits of the regions are determined by various criteria, but the physical features of the state dominate the selection of them.

The text is divided into five parts, followed by an appendix and a bibliography. Part I, the introduction, is a general chapter about the land-use, people, industries, etc.

Part II begins with a study of land-forms, continuing with drainage and water resources, mineral heritage, climate, soils, and vegetation. Five diagrams and the major portion of the sixty-three maps are found here.

Part III deals with the landscapes of the past. The landscapes of Pennsylvania were: Indian (1600-1700), Colonial (1740), the leading agricultural state of the Union (1800), during the canal period (1840), at the crossroads (1870), trends between 1870 and 1930. Here the authors show how the state has developed in a morphologic way to the present. This should appeal to the historically minded student as well as to the general reader.

Part IV is Pennsylvania today. Here the authors divide the state into nineteen regions. Since many people might be at variance with the authors about drawing the boundaries, the authors recognize this by calling the reader's attention, in the preface, to the problem of delimiting regions. Each area is discussed as a chapter. In each chapter the authors show superior interpretation of the present day landscape. The last eight chapters deal with western Pennsylvania. The greater number of the eighty-three well-selected photographs are found here; five full-page maps clearly show the boundaries of the areas under discussion.

Part V, the future of Pennsylvania, is a survey of what the state might be with increasing or declining production of natural resources and population changes. The authors do not attempt to make definite forecasts because of technological developments.

Teachers will welcome the inclusive appendix which lists all the topographic maps of the state, other suggested sources of maps, climatic data for thirty-two stations, and a very comprehensive bibliography.

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LEROY O. MYERS

*The Frontier State, 1803-1825. (The History of the State of Ohio, vol. 2). By WILLIAM T. UTTER. (Columbus, Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, 1942. xiv, 454 p. Maps, illustrations.)*

THE high quality of Ohio's new *History* continues in this third volume of the new series carrying the story of the commonwealth through its first twenty-two years of statehood. The illustrations continue to be outstanding, revealing a wide selection and a most discriminating taste. Frank Roos's collection is drawn upon for splendid pictures of Ohio's early houses: the Tupper-Ward house at Marietta, the Taft house at Cincinnati, and others. Quaint newspaper woodcuts have been reproduced of such items as an improved plow, a "large ox," a bark-mill, a still, a hot air balloon, a tumbler, and a celebrated dwarf. All maps are drawn with strict regard for the county lines as they existed in the year involved.

The word "frontier" in the title is misleading. As the author himself points out, "emphasis has been laid on regions which were most thickly settled in this period, which means that northern [frontier] Ohio receives but scant attention." Thus the author's two chapters entitled "Acquiring a Farm" and "The Farm in Production" are admirably executed essays on agricultural evolution, beginning with a sound analysis of Ohio forests and soils and culminating in such specializations as the breeding of the Miami Valley hog, and the widespread pasturing of the very un-frontierlike Merino sheep. In his