liamsburg (p. 75). Footnote 10, p. 106, seems erroneous, in that Captain Aubry went against Loyalhannon in October, just before his departure from Fort Duquesne.

On contemplation of the difficulty involved in this volume, it is, as published, a laudable enterprise and valuable contribution. It supplements many other volumes, prepared by the Pennsylvania Historical Survey and published by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and thereby increases the indebtedness of the citizens of Pennsylvania to these two bodies.

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In spite of heavy responsibilities of many kinds, Professor Gipson ploughs steadily onward in his plan to write his The British Empire before the American Revolution in many volumes. Volume V marks no falling off in skill, quality, and vision. Its scope is indicated by the subtitle and foreshadowed in a table of contents covering thirty-five pages. The ten chapters are merely subdivisions of the subtitle. The pages of the volume adhere faithfully to the subtitle and chapter headings.

The merits of this volume are many. As in the case of the previous volumes, so also here are manifest indications of enormous research, much of it in accessible printed documentary materials and secondary works, but no small part of it in archival materials from widely scattered depositories. It is realistically the product of a lifetime of historical study and research. In parts, the volume is unusually well written, notably where great models such as Charlevoix, Parkman, and others have been available. In many places Professor Gipson furnishes unusual insight and excellent interpretation (e.g. p. 108). Particularly valuable to inhabitants of western Pennsylvania are Chapter II, "The Great Lakes Frontier [Fur Trade]," and Chapter III, "The Six Confederated Nations."

Two sentences in the publisher's statement on the cover best picture the volume as a whole as follows: "The present volume carries the study forward with an examination of Franco-British relations and growing tensions in the
Great Lakes region, in Canada, in the West Indies, and in India. Traversing highly controversial issues and containing much new matter of the greatest interest—for example, what is probably the first adequate examination of the famous Albany Congress of 1755—this volume is if anything more important to scholars than any of its predecessors.” To this may be added the merit of a critical but clear exposition of the commercial superiority of the British over the French in North America.

Adverse comment on the volume is not seriously needed, but should not be omitted. Much of the data is not relative to the eve of the American Revolution. It is “before” the American Revolution but not between 1748-1754. Parts of the volume are so overloaded with statistical data (pp. 58-59) that they are difficult reading. The transition from the Iroquois to the Albany Congress is somewhat abrupt. There are a few, but very few, difficult sentences. A particular grievance of the reviewer is that the historical maps are in a way illustrious only and not legible even with a relatively powerful magnifying glass.

This volume might well find a place in the bookcases of any cultured person able to purchase the entire set as it comes from the pen of the author and the press of the publisher. No library can afford to be without it. It is remarkably free from errors both of fact and of print.

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