effective because of the impecuniosity and constitutional squabbling in Proprietary and Quaker Pennsylvania. A veritable orgy of competition between French and English in lavishing gifts upon the red men led to French aggression and the outbreak of war. Surprising is the demonstration that Braddock's defeat was not due to the English general's ignoring of Indian aid, but to the refusal of Governor James Glen of South Carolina to cooperate with Braddock's and Dinwiddie's plans to bring the Cherokee and Catawba tribemen to scout and hunt for the British army; the Iroquois being assigned to Johnson and Shirley in New York. Down through the history of the French and Indian War author Jacobs correlates the fighting with the Indian supply problem; the campaign for Niagara, Oswego, Crown Point, Ticonderoga, Montreal. It is significant to note that Forbes had six hundred Indians in his Fort Duquesne campaign compared to eight for the unfortunate Braddock. Finally, the terrific volume and expense of supplying the Indians (who were often aggravatingly greedy, or neutral) to defeat the French is contrasted with the great let-down resulting from Amherst's desire to economize after the victory was won. Under the circumstances Pontiac's War was obviously inevitable.

Jacobs' scholarship is for the most part adequate, his interpretations sound, his documentation useful. Occasionally he has slipped, as when he insists on calling the Juniata River the Juanita (pp. 101, 140). One misses Kellogg's French Regime from the footnotes and bibliography. These, however, are minor. A good book has been written.

University of Toledo

Randolph C. Downes

*Seat of Empire: the Political Role of Eighteenth-Century Williamsburg.*

By Carl Bridenbaugh. (Williamsburg, Virginia, c1950. x, 85 p. Map, illustrations.)

The appeal of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s re-creation of Colonial Williamsburg has been widespread. It has profoundly affected the interior decoration as well as the tourist trade. Lovers of Americana have a new focus through it.

The combination has aroused the interest of many in colonial history. All this has been pleasing to those whose interest lies in American history. With this small book, the first of a series, "Williamsburg in America," this interest bids fair to be even more widely spread, a con-
summation devoutly to be desired.

Its format is distinguished, its illustrations well in keeping with the deservedly high standing of its author. It is, designedly, we think, only a foreword or preface for the purpose of the series, a slight study, but one to introduce Virginia's wide impact on colonial days and Williamsburg's importance as the capital of an empire theoretically extending to the Pacific.

The story of two imaginary planters traveling from the Northern Neck to Williamsburg to represent their county in the House of Burgesses is the ingenious device used by Dr. Bridenbaugh to entice our interest. All historically-minded people will welcome the series and wish it wide acceptance.

Pittsburgh

HENRY OLIVER EVANS

Annotated Bibliography on the Amish. By JOHN A. HOSTETLER. (Mennonite Publishing House, Scottdale, Pennsylvania, 1951. 100 p.)

This highly specialized little volume is worth general notice. The short introduction by Harold S. Bender of Goshen College Biblical Seminary, Goshen, Indiana, sets forth its genesis and its denominational importance. It also gently suggests its wider historical significance. The preface and the foreword by the author, a former student at Goshen College and Seminary, but now at Pennsylvania State College, add all necessary comment on the undertaking and the final organization of the bibliography.

While of greatest value to the Amish, and to Mennonites in general, this work of devoted scholarship is of value to all students and researchers in some other fields such as: the story of the so-called Pennsylvania Dutch; the history of German-Americans; and American social and economic life, colonial and national.

A hurried but careful survey of the publication reveals that it is well edited and carefully printed. The reviewer is authoritatively told that if manuscript materials, particularly in the form of correspondence, seem relatively slight, it is because they are actually scanty.

University of Pittsburgh

ALFRED P. JAMES