However, the facts are presented in such a way as not to destroy the readability of the historical story. Neither is the book encyclopedic.

The data have largely been secured from primary sources. The statistical data were largely secured from the General Conference Minutes, and the annual Minutes of the Pittsburgh Conference, originally covering parts of three states. Other very valuable sources were: Bishop Asbury's Journal, covering the years from 1771 to 1815; the manuscript diaries of Robert Ayres (on file at the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania), a Methodist circuit rider from 1785 to 1789, and a Protestant Episcopal clergyman thereafter; and the issues of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate from 1834 to 1932. Throughout, the book is well documented. However, a bibliography should have been included at the end.

Dr. Smeltzer is to be commended for presenting very objectively, yet interestingly, the development of a church in a vital region of the United States. Only a reading of the book will convince one of the exhaustive research and work that was involved in the writing of this history.

University of Pittsburgh

John A. Niëtz


Anyone at all familiar with the publication of a body of historical documents knows the great difficulty of locating all relevant items. This was the case with the publication of the papers of Sir William Johnson. The first eight volumes, organized chronologically, contained mainly papers at Albany listed in the famous Johnson Calendar. As all who have used the eight volumes know well, some of the papers so listed and published in these early volumes were badly mutilated as a result of the disastrous fire of 1911.

While the first eight volumes were in process of publication, knowledge of the existence elsewhere of papers, not published there in chronological order, began to accumulate. Provision for the publication of such additional items was relatively inescapable. This situation has led to what
is virtually a new series of volumes, though very wisely the new volumes are not so designated.

Inevitably the new additional volumes contain materials overlapping chronologically the contents of the earlier eight volumes. Volume IX, published in 1939, covering additional documents of the years 1738-1759, initiated the process of publishing additional volumes. Volume X, here under consideration, is another of the volumes projected in this continuation of publication. One or more volumes can be expected at a later date.

The brief but excellent preface by Albert B. Corey furnishes most of the data needed in a book review. The period of years covered in this volume is from September, 1758, to December, 1763, inclusive. In the words of the preface, "it parallels Volume III and a part of Volume IV . . . supplementing and filling out the picture of those years."

Proper, but nevertheless generous, credit is given in the preface to Dr. Alexander C. Flick, editor of the earlier volumes under whom the additional materials began to be collected; to Dr. Almon W. Lauber, who transcribed and annotated much of the material; and to Dr. Milton W. Hamilton, formerly of Albright College and former editor of Pennsylvania History, who reviewed the material and edited this volume.

The particular value of this volume and of the immediately preceding volume is that since the first volumes were published, new discoveries such as the Amherst Papers, the Gage Papers, and the Loudoun Papers have supplied vast additional materials, greatly supplementing both those already published, and those gathered from depositories widely scattered in North America. Particular mention is also properly made of the Indian Records and Claus Papers in the Public Archives of Canada.

The general picture of North America, 1758 to 1763 inclusive, is supplemented rather than altered by the thousand-page material of this volume.

An eager historical student of the period of the Seven Years War and all members of the professional historical guild will welcome certain aspects of the editorial work on this volume, notably the establishment of the origin and location of the manuscript involved in each item. Some otherwise famous publications are sadly marred by failure on this point.

It may be regretted that, owing doubtless to justifiable circumstances, the volume contains no table of contents, in the nature of a cal-
endar of documents, and no index. One is likewise concerned that Dr. Hamilton seems to have been unduly restricted or restrained in the matter of comprehensive footnotes. Probably such matters were beyond the control of the editor.

Sir William Johnson appears at his best in his papers. His place in the history of the third quarter of the eighteenth century is fully established as one of its most important figures. But it is not necessary to exaggerate, and the mention of "his wise policy as contrasted with that of Lord Jeffery Amherst" is a claim begging the question of other than regional matters. Johnson had, as an Indian trader and a land speculator, as vital a personal interest as did Amherst in his imperial position, operating under instructions from London.

Students of American history, wherever they may be located, and more particularly residents of western Pennsylvania, will find much of value in this volume.

University of Pittsburgh

Alfred P. James


Readers of our Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine are by now well aware of the monumental work that Dr. Clarence E. Carter and his staff have been doing over the past quarter century in editing The Territorial Papers of The United States. These volumes, fifteen of which have now been published, are rapidly taking their place among the nation’s most valuable archival collections.

While the three volumes before us relate to the Missouri-Louisiana Territory, yet they contain many documents that are of special interest to Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania. As early as July, 1803, less than three months after the purchase of Louisiana, the Secretary of War was instructing Lieutenant Moses Hook, military agent here in Pittsburgh, to forward "timbers and other articles to the Missouri Territory" to be used in constructing a new post in that region. From that date on, there are numerous documents relating to Pittsburgh,—especially the role that this city played in supplying materials of all kinds to the mili-