Indians by the name of "Joshua" to make the biography of one, or the confusing of the Conestoga Indians (who were massacred in 1763) with the Moravian Delawares and Mahicans who were confined that same year on Province Island for their protection.

Mention of such things is not intended to belittle what is undoubtedly a most valuable and encouraging work. It is intended, rather, to accentuate the achievement. The Buhl Foundation and the University of Pittsburgh Press are to be congratulated on this handsome and workmanlike volume, which has made substantial gains for scholarship over difficult terrain.

Annville, Pennsylvania

Paul A. W. Wallace


This is an admirable volume of average book size, which deserves a place in every private and public library in the state, where history may be of continuing or temporary interest.

It presents noteworthy facts associated with historic spots in twenty-seven counties of our state, which lie west of a line through the tip of Centre County. It does not pretend to give all the history but what it presents is authentic, at least to the extent that it was compiled from many standard works, available in the great Darlington Library of which Mrs. Mulkearn is the head, as well as personal visits to the sites it describes. It offers an extensive bibliography, with a librarian's discrimination as to the importance of source material. It has an index which will delight those to whom reference time is important and a reduced Rand McNally map of Western Pennsylvania is tucked in an unobtrusive envelope in the back. A small map introduces every county chapter and these maps have been reduced to elementary simplicity, showing streams, pertinent towns, and main roads which are designated by familiar state and national symbols. These maps are also spotted with numbers which have special significance as explained below.

If the reader knows the name of an event on which he desires more information, the usual index route will furnish page references. On the other hand, if he has only general information about a section and is curious about the possible historical interest of a particular spot, the little county map will likely show numbers on or near the locality. These indicate the paragraphs in the county chapters, where that data
may be found. What more could be desired than that someone read it to him? Even so, the book would command respect, for its longer paragraphs qualify it for what an old servant once described as "a readin' book." It reads well without being pedantic.

Your reviewer has long thought that our city might be made history-conscious if some morning it awoke to find its lesser historic spots placarded with yellow signs proclaiming events where they took place or marking the homes of celebrities. Should it ever be done, this book would be invaluable, because it not only supplies the material but it pin-points the localities, in a way which other works seldom do.

It is timely, as Pittsburgh approaches the great bicentennial celebration scheduled for 1958, that this book should present so much of interest about a section of our city which modern development is rapidly changing. This is especially true of the Point area, and even those who read broadly may be surprised to come across information which is new to them. An example is to be found in the name, "Fort Prince George." Few Pittsburgers will recognize it as the first of five forts built at the "Forks of the Ohio." To be sure it died a'bornin and the name "George" was not popularized by subsequent events, but it is worthy of note. Its mention is accompanied by a vivid account of its capture by Contrecoeur and in this connection it will be remembered that the Seneca chief, Half King, was the subject of special interest to George Washington, when he made his first trip here. This was because this noted Indian had himself gone on a similar mission to warn the French to leave the Ohio country and he had been sternly rebuffed. He was naturally pleased to accompany Washington on a return engagement and if Washington's reception was more dignified, the answer was much the same. It is therefore not without interest that we read of the Half King's appearance, when the French captured Fort Prince George, to bitterly denounce the French, and it is not without humor that he should have shoutingly declared that he had ordered the fort to be built and he had personally set the first timbers in it. The authors recognize this as an effort to convince the French that they were ejecting the Indians, and not necessarily the British, from their rightful land. It did not work but it was a good try and in keeping with his unwavering hatred of the French. He was heard from again. See "Jumonville."

The scope of this book may be suggested by the number of references to be found under a few selected captions in the index. Under forts, blockhouses, and rangers' stations, 84 structures are listed; under
academies, colleges, and universities, 31; battles, skirmishes, etc., 25; boats, 25; canals, 7; churches, 129; creeks and tributaries, 80; early taverns, inns, and hotels, 77; historic buildings, 54; Indian towns, 34; Indian trails, 5; Indian treaties, 11; iron furnaces, forges, etc., 51; mills (grist, saw, etc.), 29; and rivers, 12. There are also 44 page references to George Washington. These and similar items have been selected because of their historical importance, and because they can be definitely located for on-the-spot study. If history is to live, it must be associated with its site.

Every historical society is the recipient of a steady stream of inquiries pertaining to history and they come from people in all walks of life. The Traveler's Guide will answer a high percentage quickly. There are the scoutmasters and teachers who desire to conduct their charges to local spots of interest. This book is their answer. There are the so-called students who modestly write: "Send me all the information on Western Pennsylvania," or: "I am doing research work for a college thesis, send me all the information on early Pennsylvania roads." Maybe this book is the answer, if we can lead them to it. Intelligent people are sometimes misled by false association or preconceived notions which are a bit hazy. If you could be misled by the following questions, this book would quickly set you straight: "In what part of Franklin County would you seek the site of Fort Venango?" "Would you expect to find Sewickley Creek or historic Sewickley Presbyterian Church below Emsworth or near West Newton?" "Why did General Forbes not come to the assistance of Bouquet at the battle of Bushy Run?" "Was Ole Bull an Indian?" "Why does the designation Céloron de Bienville never appear in this book?" These are samples from the department of utter confusion that could never develop if this book had been used for reference.

There are necessary limits to a book of this nature and the line of demarcation as to what should be included or excluded is often finely drawn, but King Cost is an ever present factor. What has been presented is so good that it may be presumptuous to suggest future changes but it would seem proper to invite readers to contribute additional material of interest or corrections, if any. This might be weighed against possible reduction in text devoted to churches, and would not enlarge the book size. The following items serve to illustrate the point and seem to offer opportunities for interesting amplification of topics already mentioned in the book.—The development of wire rope is rated by local scholars as our city's foremost claim to fame in the field of engineering.
It was developed to replace hemp rope nine inches in diameter as used on the Pennsylvania Canal's inclines over the mountains.—The old furnace at Ross Mountain Park suggests an unusual use of water to induce draft.—There is a story that the town of Amity once carried a prefix “Cal” because a wagon train broke down there in pioneer days.—The Clinton Furnace, first to produce iron in quantity and first to use coke within the city limits was more correctly located opposite old Short or Redoubt Street on the south bank of the Monongahela, rather than opposite Wood Street.—Western Penitentiary was originally located in North Park, Allegheny, opposite the present Allegheny High School, where it once housed jail-birds. Today as Phipps Conservatory the site has become an aviary and a show place where an unusual experiment gives birds their freedom in natural and semitropical vegetation.—The picturesque name of a stop on the National Pike, “Coon Island,” is mentioned in connection with St. James Catholic Chapel, but two miles beyond there was a tavern which in 1830 was owned and operated by Jacob Jones, father of B. F. Jones, steel master and founder of Jones and Laughlin.—Shadyside Academy would seem to be worthy of mention. After more than seventy years of vigorous activity, its position in the county today is unique.

Such are the random thoughts of your reviewer, who in spite of these suggestions gives wholehearted support to what this book offers in its present form.

Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania Robert D. Christie

The motive for publication of this pamphlet is the bicentennial of the movement of French forces into the Upper Ohio Valley in mid-eighteenth century. Pennsylvania has had three invasions: French, British, and Confederate—but only the first was a threat by a foreign power to the Anglo-Saxon way of life.

Since the writings of Francis Parkman, the story of the struggle for the continent at the Forks of the Ohio has been fairly well known, chiefly through English eyes and interpretation. This account by a member of the historical staff of the Commonwealth is a new look at the Forks from the North with a re-statement of the impact and effect of invasion.

One has to linger over the title—*invasion*. Is the use of this term