bridges, a large proportion of which are found in the counties of Greene, Washington, Bedford, Somerset, Lancaster, and Columbia. However, there are probably more than two hundred bridges, largely on secondary roads, not listed and maintained by county or township commissioners.

Among the recently published books on covered bridges, one of the finest is that of Richard Sanders Allen on the bridges of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Like Eric Sloane in *American Barns and Covered Bridges*, the author first deals with the materials and instruments used in constructing wooden bridges, the part played by these bridges in local and general history, and then proceeds to a detailed description of the bridges of the Middle Atlantic States. Not only is the text interesting and accurate, it is elaborately and beautifully illustrated by drawings and maps, and profusely pictured with original photographs. A chapter is devoted to "memories," an appendix to bridge architecture; another to a tabulation of existing covered bridges in the various counties of the Middle Atlantic States, followed by a glossary of terms used in bridge construction, and a selected bibliography. The author gathered most of his information by traveling and inspecting specific bridges.

*Note*: It may be of interest to some readers of this magazine that there was recently organized in Harrisburg "The Theodore Burr Covered Bridge Society of Pennsylvania" the purpose of which is "... assisting in the preservation and restoration of ... those remaining covered wooden bridges still in existence in the State of Pennsylvania, as well as the promotion of the study of their construction and history—to accumulate and record data as to locations by townships and route numbers ..."

*Pittsburgh* C. W. W. Elkin


In recent years there has been a revival of interest in our nation's past. One of the marks of this revival is seen in the
initiation of a variety of projects to publish definitive editions of the papers of great Americans. Perhaps the most outstanding effort to date is the publishing of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, a project which has already reached twelve volumes. Now Jefferson is joined in having his papers published by one of the greatest men of the Eighteenth Century, Benjamin Franklin.

The plan to publish Franklin's papers had its beginning in 1952, and actual work began the following year through the cooperation of Yale University and the American Philosophical Society, aided by a substantial gift from *Life* magazine. It is estimated that the publication of this edition will take fifteen years and will eventually reach forty volumes. The need for such a work is emphasized by the fact that none of the previous editions has exceeded ten volumes.

This first volume, which covers the period 1706 to 1734, follows Franklin from his birth in Boston to his marriage and establishment in Philadelphia as a printer, writer and publisher of merit. You see in these pages Franklin in his teens writing the Dogood Papers, published in his brother's *New England Courant*; Franklin as a journeyman printer in Philadelphia; Franklin in London; Franklin the publisher of the *Pennsylvania Gazette* and *Poor Richard's Almanac* in which, among other things, he set forth the folk wisdom of the American people. All of this and more emerges from the pages of the first volume. Even in this early period in his life, Franklin the universal man, the embodiment of enlightenment appears.

Unfortunately there is not much of Franklin's correspondence that is extant for these years, so a great deal of the volume is taken up with his published writings, many of which appeared in his own publications or in pamphlet form. Yet, this is not a great handicap in understanding the man, for in his writings is seen the breadth and depth of his understanding as well as the very human facets of his personality.

This is an admirably edited work. Headnotes fill in the needed historical background, and footnotes, prudently used, answer almost any question that might arise. Furthermore the volume is handsomely bound and printed, a fitting tribute to a man who was a master printer. An index is included in this volume, as there will be in subsequent ones. This is an advantage which the *Jefferson Papers* does not have. There will also be a cumulative index prepared when the edition is completed.
Unquestionably the publication of this volume marks the beginning of an undertaking which will be greeted with unanimous approval by the scholarly community. The general public should also be pleased for this is a publication venture which will provide needed insight into our country’s past and into the character of a many-sided and great American.


*Susquehannock Miscellany* is the end product of the Susquehannock Symposium held May 30-31, 1958, at Franklin and Marshall College as the program of the annual meeting of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology. This book is an excellent example of the results that can be obtained by the cooperation of professional and amateur archaeologists on problems of mutual interest. Included in this volume are nine papers that present new discoveries and fresh interpretations pertaining to the history and development of Susquehannock culture.

In the opening article, Alfred K. Guthe surveys current trends in the archaeology of the Northeast. He points to the fact that archaeology is a young field of scientific inquiry that is just now beginning to see the appearance of synthesis, generalizations, and summaries following a period of data collecting. In line with the background presented in Guthe’s article, William A. Hunter traces the historic role of the Susquehannock Indians in their relations with the Dutch and English colonists and with other Indian groups. He points out that their trading operations and their movements during the period of their destruction set the stage for subsequent pre-settlement developments in the Susquehanna and upper Ohio Valley.

Turning to the archaeological evidence as manifested by the artifacts of known Susquehannock sites, John Witthoft traces the ancestry and development of the Susquehannocks. W. Fred Kinsey’s analysis of Susquehannock pottery types again points up the value