(Incidentally, there is a broken letter on the title page of the present Rutgers volume!)

The sections devoted to Collins as newspaper editor and publisher are indicative of the author's position as instructor in journalism at Rutgers University. Here there is much detailed information, not only on Collins' founding of the New-Jersey Gasette in 1777, a paper which flourished for ten years, but a wealth of excellent background material on early newspapers in the colonies. It is in these newspaper sections which delineate Collins' fight for the "Liberty of the Press" and his resistance to attempts at censorship that the printer-publisher most comes to life.

Mr. Hixson is to be commended for the preparation of this volume on Isaac Collins, a man somewhat overshadowed by more spectacular contemporaries, but whose work still holds a high place in the history of printing in the United States. The author has included an extensive fifty-six page section of back matter, Notes, a Bibliographical Note, an Index and, most important, a comprehensive listing of two hundred sixty-three Collins imprints. Significantly, the book is composed throughout in Caslon type, William Caslon as a type designer having flourished within the period covered by Collins' life, and mention being made that in 1760 Franklin had purchased a font of a new type face from Caslon at an exorbitant price. Caslon incidentally is the type currently being used on the Society meeting notices.

Pittsburgh

Stanley D. Mayer


The Frontiersmen, A Narrative (1967), and Wilderness Empire, A Narrative (1969), are Allan W. Eckert's first two books in his projected series, The Winning of America. Each volume has an entity
and sturdy independence of its own. Yet taken together, they make a large narrative tapestry with a continuous chronicle of our early history; and each book contributes to the author's theme for the series: "a presentation of how the white man took North America from the Indians." Book by book, the narrative will move across the continent, showing how land was won, "through encroachment, warfare, trickery, grant, treachery, alliance, deceit, theft, and treaty."

Volume I, *The Frontiersmen*, emphasizes the background and careers of prominent frontiersmen and soldiers: George Rogers Clark, Simon Kenton, Daniel Boone, Simon Girty, William Henry Harrison, Arthur St. Clair, and Anthony Wayne. It includes the Indian's struggle to keep the Northwest territory and Kentucky, St. Clair's defeat, incidents at Fort Meigs and other frontier outposts, the ultimate partition of Ohio, and the roles that the above-mentioned men played in the annexing of these lands by the white men. Many Indian chiefs appear in the book; Tecumseh is given the most prominent place.

Volume II, *Wilderness Empire*, shows how the French had the initial advantage in the struggle for this vast territory: first, because they had a quick grasp of the strategic value of the Forks of the Ohio, and the potential fort positions along the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence; second, because the Indians liked the French, who often lived and intermarried with them. The book shows how the French ultimately lost their initial advantage through the greedy peculation of Intendant Francois Bigot, of his henchman, Commissary Joseph Cadet, and of Governor Marquis Pierre Francois Rigaud de Vaudreuil, all so intent on making fortunes in a hurry that only a trickle of French goods ever reached the trading posts, where managers drove a sharp bargain for furs. The high point of dissatisfaction came when both hungry Canadian-French and Indians had to buy their food from the three chief war profiteers — or starve. More and more, Indians began to recall the time of English trade, when they received goods in exchange for furs, that was better, and more generous in amount, than from the French. Although the Indians did not like the Englishmen and their tendency to establish large families on homesteads, they were realistic enough to see that the day of Indian artifacts was almost gone, that they needed the white man's goods.

One of the crippling drawbacks suffered by English colonists during the French and Indian War originated in the attitude of their legislators, who looked at their small world with small eyes: scolding about the cost of Indian gifts, and about the cost of supplies and
equipment for small forts, doling out their money; triumphant over balking the favorite programs of their governors; and crowing when they could give that upstart Indian agent, Sir William Johnson, his comeupance — that is, until the Indians were practically at their own back doors. Another drawback lay with the British military, their condescension toward touchy Colonials; their ill-concealed dislike of Indians; and above all, their insisting on fighting a wilderness war with European tactics. To the English, their few Indian allies were a worrisome, unknown quantity, for the Indians might leave before, or after, a battle, going home just when a campaign was beginning to shape up.

Few white men realized that Indians were intelligent human beings who were beginning to find out they were just conveniences, and that all except the Western tribes had reluctantly concluded that it would be better to back the English, but that inevitably the Indians would be the losers.

Prominent in *Wilderness Empire* on the English side are Sir William Johnson, Indian agent, known as Warraghiyagey, adopted Mohawk, the Man-Who-Undertakes-Great-Things; Generals Braddock, Abercromby, Loudon, Forbes, Amherst, Howe; Captain Robert Rogers, the Ranger; Major James Grant; Christopher Gist; George Washington, Colonel Bouquet; Governors George Clinton and Robert Dinwiddie; and George Croghan.

Prominent in *Wilderness Empire* on the French side are, in addition to the war profiteers mentioned above, General Louis Montcalm; Captain Bougainville, writer of the famous journal; Captain Céloron de Blainville, of the legendary leaden plates; Governor Marquis Duquesne; Captain Daniel Joncaire, Charles Langlade, Henri and Jacques Marin.

The names of Indian chiefs are legion, but Old Britain of the Miamis, and Tiyanoga of the ignominious and undeserved death, are prominent. Pontiac, who warmly admired Montcalm, ranks in significance with Tecumseh of *The Frontiersmen*.

Allan W. Eckert makes it plain in his introduction that he has sided neither with whites nor with Indians, that each group had its heroes and villains, its rights and wrongs. He states that he has not intruded in the narratives, nor editorialized. "The facts speak amply for themselves."

Another impressive feature of the two books is the thorough research in original documents. However, nowhere in the 1250 pages
does thorough research bog down the swift-paced narrative or the word-portraits of key men. *The Frontiersmen* and *Wilderness Empire* are recommended as good reading for a long, long winter.

*Pittsburgh*  
FLORENCE C. McLAUGHLIN


The field of urban history is being explored by an increasing number of able scholars who are studying the city from varying approaches. While such studies are useful, they can not easily be compared because themes and methods of research differ. Scholars and readers of urban history will therefore gratefully receive Sam Bass Warner, Jr.’s, recent study of Philadelphia. Much as Frederick Jackson Turner’s thesis prompted and guided research and writing on Western history, Warner’s work will enable the establishment of a scaffolding for urban history. Utilizing statistical data and an interdisciplinary approach, Professor Warner reveals why “to an historian, twentieth century urban America presents a picture of endlessly repeated failures.”

*The Private City* attempts to uncover the essence of Philadelphia’s history which the author believes has been repeated across the nation. Warner’s thesis is that the tradition of privatism is the most important element of American culture for understanding the development of cities. The essence of privatism is its emphasis upon the individual and his search for wealth. The relationship between the successes of the private market and the successes of American cities demonstrates the impact of privatism on both the urban resident and his environment.

In order to examine the impact of privatism, Sam Bass Warner, Jr., concentrates upon three Philadelphias: the town of 1770-1780 with all the tensions and struggles brought out by the Revolution; the big city of 1830-1860, which Warner feels is the turning point in American urban history; and the industrial metropolis of 1920-1930 where our urban inheritance was formed. By limiting himself to these three significant periods of Philadelphia’s history Warner presents a careful and highly readable account of Philadelphia’s development without burdening the reader with a mass of detail.

In the eighteenth century privatism and the social and economic