This proved to be the doom of the Pennsylvania Canal, as it had already meant the doom of other canals already owned by railroads or purchased by them in after years. By 1900, there were 114 miles of canals operating in the state.

Giving a railroad custody of a canal or selling a canal to a railroad may be likened to giving your child into the custody of a cannibal. You are indeed naive if you ever expect to see your child again.

The bibliography by Harry L. Rinker on the Pennsylvania Canals is a welcome addition to this book. For those who want to know about Pennsylvania Canals it is indispensable.

West View, Pennsylvania  

Julius W. Murphy


During the past twenty years much new archeological information has accumulated for Pennsylvania and adjoining states. In many instances this new information has resulted as a consequence of the construction of dams, or proposed dams, on many of our major rivers. Archeology in the Upper Delaware Valley is a by-product of the proposed Tocks Island Dam and Reservoir which will flood about thirty-seven miles of the Delaware River Valley from the Delaware Water Gap to Port Jervis, New York. Recognizing the archeological and historical importance of this area, the National Park Service contracted with several institutions to locate and salvage important remains. In this report W. Fred Kinsey of Pennsylvania and his associates, Herbert C. Kraft and Patricia Marchiando, in New Jersey present some of the major findings of this archeological salvage project which began in 1959 and continued to 1968.

The book is divided into fourteen sections, each pertaining to the findings at a major archeological site. Herbert C. Kraft, in the first section, presents the work at the large, multi-component Miller Field site in Warren County, New Jersey. Artifacts and features ranging in age from the late Archaic period to Historic times were found. Im-
important information was obtained on the late Archaic Orient culture at this site where there seems to have been a smooth transition into the pottery-making early Woodland period. Of special interest was the finding of a major component belonging to the late Woodland Owasco culture and a historic component probably associated with the Lenni Lenape (Delaware) Indians. Significant data on settlement patterns, ecological adaptation, and cultural developments of these cultures was obtained.

In Section Two, David J. Werner discusses the extensive findings at the Zimmermann site located two miles north of Dingman’s Ferry, Pennsylvania. Like the Miller Field site, this stratified site contained remains of several cultures dating from Archaic to Historic times. Werner presents significant data relevant to the patterns of life and movement of the prehistoric peoples of the Upper Delaware Valley.

The Bell-Browning site, on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River two and one-half miles below Milford, Pennsylvania, is the topic of the third section by Patricia Marchiando. Here, the remains of several cultures were found, but the most important information gained related to the protohistoric and historic elements of the site. Of note was the finding of datable trade goods of European manufacture in direct association with objects of native manufacture, such as Munsee pottery.

The remaining eleven sections of the book pertaining to specific sites were written by W. Fred Kinsey, director of the North Museum, Franklin and Marshall College. All these sites were located on the floodplain of the Delaware River in Pennsylvania. In time these sites ranged from the Archaic to the Historic periods, and several of the sites contained stratified deposits of great significance. The Faucett, Brodhead-Heller, Egypt Mills, and Peters-Albrecht sites were particularly important to the understanding of the Archaic cultures and their development in the Delaware Valley. At the Faucett site Kinsey uncovered several layers of occupation extending to a depth of eighty-four inches and a time level of about 3200 B.C. At these sites, and others excavated by Kinsey, much new information was obtained on later pottery-making cultures of the early to late Woodland periods.

In a large summary section Kinsey attempts to correlate the large quantity of data collected in the field into a broad picture of the prehistoric cultural development of the Delaware River Valley. He discusses the major complexes found there and places them into the gen-
erally accepted chronological-cultural classification now used by most archeologists in eastern North America. The basic traits for each complex are discussed and the major artifacts illustrated in a series of drawings. Kinsey pays particular attention to changing patterns of village organization and economic pursuits from Archaic period times through the Woodland cultures and final breakup of Indian life in the early Historic period.

Kinsey discusses the relationships of the Upper Delaware Valley cultures with other manifestations in the East. His comments on the development of the Archaic cultures are particularly important and of widespread interest to anyone working with these early cultures. Of equal importance are his findings concerning the development of Owasco-Iroquois culture in the Delaware Valley and the relationship these sites had with those in New York. Kinsey considers the Upper Delaware Valley Owasco an in situ development and a full participant in this tradition over a long period of time.

In a seventy-six page appendix Kinsey presents descriptions of the major projectile and pottery types found in the Upper Delaware Valley. This section is very useful for students working on typology and comparative problems.

Archeology in the Upper Delaware Valley is a carefully prepared, well-illustrated, and informative volume that will become a standard reference for all future work in the Delaware Valley and the East in general. It is a major contribution to knowledge of the prehistoric past of the area.

Carnegie Museum
Pittsburgh

Don W. Dragoo


John F. Marszalek, professor of history at Gannon College, has written a well-researched, straightforward, and objective account of the 1881 court martial of Johnson C. Whittaker, one of the first black cadets at West Point Academy. Neither Whittaker nor the court martial was particularly exciting in the usual sense of the word. Whittaker, of above-average intelligence, was a shy, quiet, and intense-