on sources are vague and serve as only the most general introduction to the period.

A number of interesting illustrations give the book's graphic artist high marks. However, the maps are especially disappointing, as they seem to have been added as an afterthought; they appear hurried and placed, not as part of the text, but as an element in the graphic design. The map on page 11 shows, for example, the regional situation of Fort Laurens and contains spurious information on the Indian tribes of Ohio. The Tuscarora Indians are mapped in the region of the fort, while no authentic original documents from the period place the Tuscaroras in Ohio. This particular myth is one of the most common circulating on Ohio's Indian tribes, and it would seem about time there was some sound research to settle the question.

Perhaps the most serious flaw of the entire book is the drawing of the fort on page 85. This rendering shows the design of the bastions at about 115 degrees in angle to the curtain walls. If the fort had been built with such an angle on the bastions, they would have been of no use in defense. Anything greater than 100 degrees for the bastions is too much out of range with the curtain walls to allow an enfilading fire upon the ditch. The ideal angle for the bastions is 90 degrees, with a 10-degree swing in either direction. It is obvious that the fort was not built as the drawing shows and that the drawing is wrong.

Students of the Revolution in the west will find this volume most useful for its narrative of the short life of Fort Laurens, but they will gain little insight into the more complex events of the Revolutionary frontier. Useful because it helps to give some order to the complex events of a confused period, the book does not raise the questions that must be asked to solve the many riddles of Ohio's early history.

Tuscarawas County Historical Society

New Philadelphia, Ohio

Paul A. Goudy


Society of Wisconsin, 1976. Pp. 779. Preface, chronology, map, index. $27.50.)

With the bicentennial-year publication of these two volumes, Professor Merrill Jensen inaugurates propitiously a projected fifteen-volume documentary series on the general topic of the ratification of the Constitution of 1787. Started in 1958 under the auspices of the National Historical Publications Commission by Robert E. Cushman, former president of the American Political Science Association, the series is being brought to completion by Jensen, who assumed the general editorship in 1969 upon the death of Dr. Cushman.

This series will be more monumental in both scope and size than Jonathan Elliot's five-volume work entitled Debates, Resolutions, and Other Proceedings in Convention on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution, . . . Together with the Journal of the Federal Convention, up to now the standard work but increasingly not always readily available. Jensen and associates plan to publish for all thirteen of the original states all relevant and extant sources pertaining in any way to the calling of state ratifying conventions, to the conventions themselves, and to commentaries made public and private before, during, and after the conventions regarding ratification.

Volume one, which is an introduction both to the series as a whole and to each individual volume to follow, deals with the major constitutional documents of the pre-Philadelphia convention period. Thus the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation as well as documents relating to the ratification of the latter, to the calling of the "Grand Convention," and to the selection of delegates to the Constitutional Convention are included and engagingly explained. Scholars and laymen alike will find a perusal of this volume enjoyable and edifying.

Of less interest perhaps to the casual reader, but of infinite interest to a legal or historical scholar who seeks a detailed documentary account of the ratification process in a particular state, will be volumes two through eleven of this prodigious editorial enterprise. Volume two chronicles the ratification controversy in the pivotal state of Pennsylvania. As one of the four large states (the others being Massachusetts, New York, and Virginia) and according to its partisans the "keystone" in the federal Union arch, Pennsylvania was in many respects America in microcosm. Pennsylvania was the first state to call a ratifying convention, and although the second (Delaware was the first) to ratify, was the first large state to do so. Thus all
eyes were on Pennsylvania in the fall of 1787.

The arguments used and the tactics employed in Pennsylvania by both the Constitutional Federalists (Anticonstitutionalists in state politics because they favored ratification and the Antifederalists (state constitutionalists), who vehemently opposed official sanction of the new proposed organic law, were followed by subsequent state conventions and are therefore of particular interest. Involved in the ratification struggle in Pennsylvania were many of the state's more famous early leaders. For the Federalists Robert Morris, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris, and for the Antifederalists George Bryan, Albert Gallatin, William Findley (to name only a few) appear prominently in the documents selected as they argue for or against the proposed Constitution. Scholars and those who desire the details contained in the numerous documents and accompanying narratives will in particular benefit from a careful examination of this worthwhile volume.

Merrill Jensen is a happy choice to oversee the research for and compilation of the immense number of documents pertaining in some way to the ratification of the Constitution. As Vilas Research Professor of History of the University of Wisconsin, he has published several outstanding monographs on the Revolutionary and constitutional periods of American history. Of particular merit are his The Founding of a Nation: A History of the American Revolution, 1763-1776 (1968), The Articles of Confederation: An Interpretation of the Social-Constitutional History of the American Revolution, 1774-1781 (1940), and The New Nation: A History of the United States During the Confederation, 1781-1789 (1950). Taken together, these three books constitute a comprehensive and thoughtful survey of the significant era prior to the ratification fight. In addition, Jensen has already demonstrated editorial competence as the editor of the three-volume work on The Documentary History of the First Federal Elections, 1788-1790. The meticulous research, the judicious selection of relevant documents, and the lucid writing which characterize his earlier books are discernible in these opening volumes of what undoubtedly will be Jensen's magnum opus.

These two volumes are the beginning of an ambitious and historically significant editorial undertaking. If subsequent volumes in the series are as well organized, well researched, and attractively compiled as are these, the publication, when brought to completion, will be for librarians, legal researchers, historians, and scholars in general
a major historical editing accomplishment.

Department of History
Northeastern Illinois University
Chicago, Illinois

Joseph C. Morton


There will be further studies of Pittsburgh glass, but there will not have to be another volume to replace this one. Lowell Innes, an authority on American glass and especially that of the Pittsburgh area, has distilled from his deep knowledge of the history, production methods, and product of the glassworks, a book that no collector, dealer, or historian of glass can afford to be without. The book, funded by a grant from the Laurel Foundation to the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, is made up of two parts. The first has to do with the milieu in which the glass factories were established and flourished, and gives full accounts of the great companies that provided the high reputation of the area. Glass was the backbone of Pittsburgh industry for most of the nineteenth century. The presence of coal, sand, and clay, combined with the great ingenuity of the managers of the glassworks and their craftsmen, were responsible for Pittsburgh being the center of glass production for the young nation. However, it was not until the late 1920s that Pittsburgh began to receive the credit so long denied it by those who wrongly ascribed specimens and patterns produced in Western Pennsylvania to eastern glassworks, especially Sandwich. In a step-by-step account, Innes also presents the overwhelming evidence of why Pittsburgh was the home of the first successful flint glass company in the United States, Bakewell, Pears and Company.

The second part of the book deals with the specific production methods and designs of glass. Innes has an intimate working knowledge of glass production that could only come from hours spent in the presence of modern-day practitioners of the art. He describes tools and procedures in detail, as in the case of swirling, whereby the artisan fashions the ribs of a piece (found in the mold) into a curve, twisting it sharply while it is still on the blowpipe. The action is called "trundling," and the blower usually does it by rolling his pipe