A one-sentence description of the fort, based on the conclusions arrived at in the first of these might appropriately have been inserted into the main text, where Chapter 5, including "the Construction of Fort de la Presqu'ile," seems to make only two rather casual references to this matter. Although a definitive list of the commanders of this fort does not seem possible, a tentative list, based on the information in the text, would be convenient for reference and could have been accommodated on pages 62-64.

A stronger cautionary word would be in order (p. 82) regarding Travels in New France (a translation of Voyage au Canada . . . par J.C.B.). However interesting, this work is worthless as a historical source. A minor detail, of some interest to readers in this field of history, is the abbreviation 7bre, referred to in note 5, page 80. This is not a misprint as there suggested. The numeral 7 does not refer to the seventh month of the year, but is to be read literally: (septem)bre. The last three months of the year were abbreviated in the same way: 8bre, 9bre, Xbre.

Dr. Schoenfeld's booklet is a welcome addition to the literature on our frontier forts. A second printing should become necessary, and at that time a few typographical errors (for example, Captain Jack for Captain Jacobs, page 31) could easily be corrected.

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Settled initially in the 1730s, by the time of the American Revolution Lancaster had become one of the largest inland cities on the continent. The town served as a marketing center for the southeastern portions of the colony and represented an agglomeration of several religious and ethnic communities. All this led to a certain diversity within the town, one that is likely more important to the historian than it was to the eighteenth-century inhabitants. By the 1790s, however, the area had become only a minor urban center, its importance as a western distribution center having dimmed.

Jerome Wood seeks to narrate these changes, with an eye to the town and its people rather than to theoretical concerns. In a way this is unfortunate, for we need more studies of areas like Lancaster to
develop a balanced understanding of eighteenth-century community life. As James Henretta reminded us two years ago, "the history of the agricultural population of pre-industrial America remains to be written" ["Families and Farms: Mentalité in Pre-Industrial America," William and Mary Quarterly, 3d series, 35 (Jan. 1978): 3-32]. We need to discover what beliefs guided the early settlers, and Wood confuses us on this issue. He notes (p. vi) that the town was settled in a time when "the tendency to individualism was gaining increasingly greater sway." Yet, he also indicates that the German settlers of Lancaster immigrated to "maintain traditional patterns of life" (p. 8). This sort of confusion reflects the need for some theoretical underpinnings.

In another sense, however, this is a charming little book — much like the town histories published in the late nineteenth century. We meet town fathers, like Andrew Hamilton; the politically active, like Matthias Slough, tavern-keeper; and the entrepreneurs, like William Henry and Joseph Simon. From these portraits Wood extracts something of the flavor of eighteenth-century life in a bustling trade center, for during these years a variety of economic enterprises emerged. Germans and other ethnic groups farmed the fertile lands throughout the region. Traders took advantage of Lancaster's location both as a western gateway to Philadelphia and as the emporium of the hinterland. Handicrafts emerged as a significant home industry. Almost 70 percent of the heads of families engaged in this domestic manufacture, particularly of shoes and other wearing apparel. Local ordinances regulated economic activities, but social and economic differentiation emerged to erode community equality. The percentage of artisans among the taxables fell steadily between 1759 and 1788, even while the total number of artisans was growing by almost one-third. But despite the economic tribulations of Lancastrians throughout this period, Wood returns to locate the town's successes and failures in the "character of its inhabitants" (p. 94). He reinforces this with sketches of some religious, cultural, and intellectual leaders in the community.

In short, Wood has written a chatty and at times anecdotal narrative, one buttressed in places with quantitative data but which returns time and again to individuals' character and characteristics to explain phenomena of change. He announced at the outset that he was seeking to reach the general reader. This he has done admirably, and in the process produced an interesting study. At the same time, however, the professional historian has to be a little disappointed in the absence
of theoretical constructs. Is Lancaster representative of a type of settlement? How did the American Revolution alter the political, economic, and social structure of the town? Finally, during these inflationary times, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission is to be commended for publishing a nicely-packaged monograph in such an inexpensive edition.

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**The Life and Adventures of Daniel Boone.** *By Michael A. Lofaro.*  

This slim book is a contribution to the Kentucky Bicentennial Bookshelf. Lofaro traces the movement of the Boone family from England to their eventual home in Missouri in this readable and compact book. The author admits that John Bakeless is the definitive biographer of Daniel Boone, but Lofaro justifies writing this book because he attempts to "stress the distinction between legend and popular belief on the one hand and documented fact on the other" (p. ix).

A problem in the book is that the author mistakenly assumes that the reader knows much more about the prominent individuals of this era of American history than is actually true. He has a habit of not including the given names of important characters. Although he names Edward Braddock and Benjamin Franklin he never designates which Gage is the man mentioned. Consequently, the reader must know that [Thomas] Gage was a British lieutenant-colonel serving under Braddock and who twenty years later would be besieged in Boston, if he is to know who is the designated individual (p. 12). Later, the reader is left to his own devices to learn the first names of DeBelaujeu (p. 13), Tate (p. 19), and the identity of Lord Barrington (p. 23). This reviewer suggests that the simple inclusion of more precise identification throughout the book would have improved an already admirable effort.

Lofaro has set out to separate facts from myths and in most instances he has accomplished his task. He has relied heavily on the sources in the magnificent Lyman Copeland Draper Manuscript Collection of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. He has used these and other sources, including the holdings of the Filson Club of