

masters constitute the greater part of the volume. There are in addition a few letters, lists of slaves, and various other documents.

An "Introduction" of forty-two pages is contributed by Professor Phillips. In addition to matter pertaining to the owners, overseers, slaves, and other factors directly connected with the plantations mentioned above, there is a brief, bibliographical discussion of plantation records in general. This will prove very helpful to students of southern history. Mr. Glunt presents an interesting account of a visit to the two old estates, which he made in 1925.

The documentary material published in this volume is, as Professor Phillips states (p. 42), principally valuable "in its illustration of administrative problems, and particularly of **the workaday routine**" of the plantation system. Little that is romantic or dramatic is revealed by this collection of records, mainly because the material here presented has to do with plantations that were in the hands of overseers. Of all the features of the life of the old South, nothing was more prosaic than a plantation, with the planter and his family living elsewhere. There was not much beside dry detail that could go into the reports and journals of overseers. Valuable as such records are, they do not mean that the antebellum South was lacking in romance and color.

W. O. LYNCH

George Rogers Clark Pioneer Hero of the Old Northwest. By ROSS F. LOCKRIDGE. World Book Co. 1927, Pp. 210.

This is a popular and condensed story of Clark's activities in the Northwest. The story opens with the advent of the hero beyond the Blue Ridge in 1772 and closes with the death February 13, 1818, near Louisville. The author has followed the documents faithfully enough. Here and there fancy has led him slightly from the path direct. The grand ball July 4, 1778, at Kaskaskia, the peril of Saunders, the "Honors of war" surrender of Helm and the love story at the close all hang by tenuous threads. But these are minor details and perhaps make the meal more tempting to the popular taste.

It comes at a time when there is considerable popular interest and deserves success.

The Capture of Old Vincennes. The Original Narratives of George Rogers Clark and of His Opponent Gov. Henry Hamilton. By MILO M. QUAIFFE. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, 1927. Pp. 231.

In the flood of "timely" history now being thrown on the market it is pleasant to come upon a book that is worth while. The first part of this manuscript was prepared by Colonel Clark to furnish his friend James Madison with a reliable account of the conquest of the territory northwest of the Ohio river from the British and their Indian allies. This is the most detailed of the authoritative accounts of this exploit. Aside from Clark's official report there are his accounts prepared for George Mason in 1779 and the journals kept by Bowman and others covering parts of the campaign. There are no sufficient grounds for a serious criticism of the Madison paper. While ten years might be expected to dim somewhat one's memory, on the other hand the story no doubt was often discussed in detail by the various participants during the ten year period. Though there is some evidence that time, as is customary, tended to magnify his own importance yet there are no serious discrepancies in the various accounts. The opposing account by Governor Hamilton is a complete antidote in this case. The professional historian no doubt would prefer the exact words of Colonel Clark but he would be over meticulous in this case to doubt the accuracy of Dr. QuaiFFE's version.

The story begins with the settlement of Harrodsburg, 1774, and extends to the Bowman expedition in 1779. It is very much to be regretted that Colonel Clark did not extend his account down to 1790 for the latter part of his career offers much more difficulty to the historians than the period here covered.

Governor Hamilton's official report, here published, to General Haldimand covers the period from November, 1777, when he came to Detroit, till his arrival in England in 1781. It includes the capture of Vincennes in 1778, its surrender in