could be said to have reached the “headwaters” of the Tennessee in such a movement. The Washington mentioned on page two hundred thirty-one was no doubt the Georgia town of that name, but, for the sake of clearness, the word Georgia should have been inserted after Washington. These questions relative to geography do not mean that the biography is not one of high quality. It should commend itself to a wide circle of readers of historical works in addition to persons interested in Southern history.

William O. Lynch


With the appearance of this volume there begins the fulfillment of the previous announcement of the six-volume History of the State of Ohio to be published under the auspices of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society. The series is to represent the cooperation of a number of prominent historians in Ohio. This volume, which treats the earliest period of the history of Ohio, is to be followed by The Frontier State: 1803-1825, by William T. Utter; The Passing of the Frontier, 1825-1850, by Francis P. Weisenburger; The Civil War Era: 1850-1873, by Eugene H. Roseboom; Ohio: 1873-1900, by Philip D. Jordan; and Ohio in the Twentieth Century, by a number of scholars under the editorship of Harlow Lindley. The general editor is Dean Carl Wittke, of Oberlin College. When completed it should give Ohio a comprehensive and a scholarly history.

The connections between Indiana and Ohio have been close from the days of exploration and settlement to those of more modern systems of transportation, travel, and communication. It is unnecessary, therefore, to justify a review of this series in a historical publication of Indiana. Some of the chapters of this volume could almost be incorporated into a history of Indiana with only slight modifications. Since Illinois has her five-volume history and Ohio is soon to have a similarly extensive work, the historians of Indiana will, no doubt, be thinking of the possibility of securing such an adequate history of their state.
The volume begins with a description of the geographical foundation of the Ohio Country, particularly as it is related to glaciers, resources, and Indian thoroughfares. The discussion is restrained in harmony with the conclusion that Ohio is a political rather than a geographical unit. The second chapter is unique among the other chapters for it is not the work of Professor Bond, but of Henry Clyde Shetrone, who is highly qualified to write on “The Ohio Aborigines.” Professor Bond then resumes his task by describing the opening of the Ohio Country to Europeans by the French, the crossing of the Appalachians by the English fur traders, who engaged the French in serious competition, and the struggle resulting from this competition. The English overthrew the French, but in their efforts to make their victory secure they angered the colonists. The claims of the colonies to western lands were ignored in the effort to conciliate the Indians. The western phases of the Revolution formed another struggle for the interior, which substituted American control for the recently established control by the English, but the retention of the western posts by the latter prevented the full realization of the American’s victory. It became necessary to formulate with considerable skill and after preliminary errors several phases of national policy in order that the new nation might reap the benefits of its struggle for independence. These included the passage of the land act of 1785, the adoption of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, negotiations with the Indians, the fortification of the Ohio Valley, and the waging of Indian campaigns in the Old Northwest. The interrelations of these policies and the effect of the spread of settlement as a result of three major streams of migration are skillfully narrated. In the treatment of the territorial period the author has not hesitated to criticize measures that have come to be regarded traditionally as nearly flawless. He points out that the land act of 1785 aided the speculators and that it was necessary to modify it before it could satisfy the needs of the poorer settlers. He also observed that the Ordinance of 1787 restricted the franchise to landowners and, thereby, denied to many a part in the government under which they lived. The successes and failures of the territorial government, particularly in the early period when the country was governed by a governor and three judges, are related with jus-
tice to both sides of the controversy. He realizes that the territorial government was not entirely successful, that St. Clair had his limitations, but feels that he made a fairly successful governor. The defeat of the Indians and the surrender of the Northwest posts by the British solved the Indian problem for the time, and this led to rapidly increasing settlement. The growth of population and the controversy with the governor in turn produced the statehood movement. The volume ends with a narration of the struggle to escape the restrictions of territorial government.

The work forms an important contribution to the historical literature of the Old Northwest, and unfavorable criticism must deal with a few minor points. It contains a large number of excellent maps, many of them being reproductions of early maps, but unfortunately almost every one is so small, page size or less, that their usefulness is open to question. It would seem preferable to have included fewer maps and to have enlarged them to a more practical size. Very few errors were noticed. The expression “gone glimmering” (p. 84) leaves something to be desired, while the statement about sending a “strong French force to capture Montreal” in 1756 does not make sense (p. 169). Questions might be raised about the omission of events which seem as relevant to the story as many points that are included, such as the lack of a reference to the establishment of the French settlements in the Illinois Country since the exploration of the area was described in some detail. More might have been incorporated about the movement of population through the Appalachian Valley and along the Wilderness Road as a counterbalance to the attention paid to the New England migration. Footnotes are quite numerous and citations to the important works on many points are given, but a bibliography is not included, recent works are not very numerous among the citations, and periodical literature seems not to have been noted very frequently. One of the most important features of such a work should be the listing, either in the footnotes or the bibliography or both, of the best authorities on all phases of the subject. The lack of a bibliography in this instance makes the few failures to cite important pieces of historical literature all the more serious.

It must be repeated that these minor imperfections do
not spoil the quality of this excellent book. The author has set a high standard and the authors of the other volumes will do well to equal the first. It is a welcome addition to the literature of the Middle West, and all involved in its production are to be congratulated.

John D. Barnhart

_The Voyageur's Highway: Minnesota's Border Lake Land._


This is a story of the border country between Canada and the United States through which the international boundary passes on its way from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods. Its publication was made possible by an anonymous member of the Minnesota Historical Society and the proceeds from the sale of the book are to become the nucleus of a special fund to be devoted to the publication of material not within the scope of the magazine, _Minnesota History_. The book is both popular and scholarly.

_The History of Saint Thomas Parish, Ann Arbor._ By Louis William Doll. (Ann Arbor, Michigan, c. by St. Thomas Church, 1941. Pp. x, 291. Illustrations. $2.50.)

An interesting type of local history is this account of a parish of the Catholic Church. It is written in thirteen chapters, ten of which are devoted to the work of a particular priest in the parish. A special chapter relates the athletic work of the church. Some of the church records are printed in eight appendices. Five pages are devoted to a bibliography. The writer is a trained historian and a member of the staff of the Library of the University of Michigan.

_The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly_. L, No. 1, January-March, 1941, is called the Maumee Valley International Historical Convention Number. It contains a historic map of the Maumee Valley and a number of articles by prominent historians on various phases of