

Book Reviews

The Papers of Sir William Johnson, Volume X (1758-1763).
Prepared for publication by Milton W. Hamilton, Senior Historian, the Division of Archives and History, and Albert B. Corey, Director and State Historian of New York. (Albany: University of the State of New York, 1951, pp. xiv, 998. Map and illustrations. \$5.00.)

After the fire in the New York Archives in 1911, somewhat more tragic even than the recent one in Ohio, the officials in charge, Dr. James Sullivan, Dr. Richard E. Day, and Dr. Alexander C. Flick, published eight, large volumes of the Sir William Johnson Papers, so valuable in American history. These fires emphasized the serious responsibility of those in charge of priceless collections to take greater precautions, especially during work of construction. Every scholar who has used the eight volumes has been dismayed when he came to a key document which was missing, or represented only by the few words left on a scorched letter or report.

During the past decades, however, large and important collateral collections, such as the Gage and Loudoun Papers, have become available for the first time. In these were many originals or copies of Johnson's correspondence which had been burned, or, in some cases, not kept by him. All such documents, and scattered ones found in many other places, have been gathered with great skill by Dr. Corey and Dr. Hamilton of the Division of Archives and History of New York and are now being published in supplementary volumes to the original eight. Volume IX covered the years 1738-1758, and the present one carries the work through 1763. Thus it deals with the campaigns and diplomacy of the French and Indian War, Pontiac's Conspiracy, the Treaty of Paris of 1763, Indian trade, land grants, missionary activities, and the westward movement of settlers. These were the years when Sir William Johnson was at the zenith of his remarkable career. The documents consist preponderantly of the confidential correspondence, both to and from, that passed between Johnson and the highest officials in the colonies, both imperial and colonial, and also with their superiors in London. Journals of many conferences with the Indians are included.

Numerous footnotes and excellently chosen maps, plans, and portraits aid the reader. An index, however, is missing. The printer supported the editors in excellent page work, but

failed woefully in the binding. The binding of the reviewer's copy is already falling off.

All scholars whose work deals with the decades preceding the American Revolution—decades so decisive in American, British, and world history—will be debtors to Dr. Corey and his staff, and will look forward to the completion of this monumental series, so superbly compiled and edited. This series is a good example of a major phase of work in which every first class, state historical organization engages.

Ohio University

A. T. Volwiler

Kincaid: A Prehistoric Illinois Metropolis. By Fay-Cooper Cole and others. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1951, pp. vii, 376. Bibliography, index, maps, text figures and plates. \$7.50.)

This volume contains a detailed account of seven seasons work by the Department of Anthropology, University of Chicago, at the Kincaid Site in Pope and Massac counties, Illinois. During those seven seasons several sections of the village area were excavated, six mounds were dug in entirety or in part and a search was carried on for the stockade which should be present. This work was done in the main by students of the University but during two seasons, 1939-40 and 1941-42, labor was furnished by the Work Projects Administration. Several advanced students acted in a supervisory capacity during the total time involved and thus gained invaluable experience. The author of this volume was the only person continually associated with the undertaking. He, therefore, is the one person qualified to bring together the vast amount of data resulting from such a large undertaking. Four students contributed appendices in the form of special papers ancillary to the body of the report. In addition to these four there are four others credited upon the title page by reason of their special efforts and contributions in one respect or another.

Kincaid is a large Middle Mississippi Site located along the north bank of Avery Lake which is a part of a former Ohio River channel. The site is composed of nineteen mounds and an extensive habitation area. If we may assume that the village was coextensive with the mounds then the length was about three thousand seven hundred feet with a width, north and south, of something over one thousand feet. In size it equates with other sites of the same time period and cultural affinity. The site is strategically located between the mouth