

relationships formed between cities and towns and hinterlands, or how life in the new lands differed from life—albeit rural life—in the predominantly rural seaboard states. But all such inquiry in the future will have to begin by asking whether there is in fact a history of the frontier as such, distinct from the well recognized and event-filled history of westward expansion. By his own careful refusal to concern himself with these issues directly, Rohrbough's discussion of frontier society forces the reader to confront the larger question, not simply of the place of the frontier in American history but of how to organize the past and hence how to define the present and future. He has written a book which all historians, and perhaps all Americans, must find both compelling and dangerous, hence welcome.

University of Cincinnati,  
Cincinnati

Henry D. Shapiro

*The Delawares: A Critical Bibliography.* By C. A. Weslager. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, for the Newberry Library, 1978. Pp. viii, 84. Index. Paperbound, \$4.95.)

*The Cherokees: A Critical Bibliography.* By Raymond D. Fogelson. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, for the Newberry Library, 1978. Pp. x, 98. Index. Paperbound, \$4.95.)

*Indian Missions: A Critical Bibliography.* By James P. Ronda and James Axtell. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, for the Newberry Library, 1978. Pp. xi, 85. Index. Paperbound, \$4.95.)

*The Indians of the Northeast: A Critical Bibliography.* By Elisabeth Tooker. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, for the Newberry Library, 1978. Pp. xi, 77. Index. Paperbound, \$4.95.)

These four volumes are recent additions to the Newberry Library's continuing series of Native American bibliographies. Although all four should prove useful to anthropologists, historians, and librarians, some will be more valuable than others.

Of particular interest is *The Cherokees*, by Raymond D. Fogelson, and *Indian Missions*, coauthored by James P. Ronda and James Axtell. Fogelson's essay, well-balanced between history and anthropology, carefully examines the profusion of scholarly writing upon the Cherokees. Fogelson surveys the major facets of Cherokee history and culture, critically evaluat-

ing those articles or monographs that provide information or interpretative data upon his subject. His essay is particularly effective since he illustrates that certain widely held misconceptions—such as that the Cherokees of the Old South treated their slaves more kindly than did whites, or that most modern Oklahoma Cherokees are assimilated—have been proven false by recent scholarship. Fogelson also indicates that certain topics in Cherokee history and culture need more investigation and offers some suggestions for further study.

*Indian Missions*, a well-written volume, is the most analytical of the four. Ronda and Axtell offer an excellent comparison of the Protestant and Catholic mission efforts. They point out that the Catholic priests, unburdened by home or family, held advantages over their Protestant counterparts. The priests' reliance upon ceremony, familiarity with foreign languages, and willingness to offer assistance in secular matters gave them greater access to the tribal communities. The authors also carefully examine the mission ideology, indicating that many nineteenth-century missionaries were so nationalistic that they demanded that tribesmen accept white cultural values as a prerequisite to conversion. In conclusion, they argue that the missions were more successful in transforming Indian society than in converting Indian souls. Ronda and Axtell's essay provides a critical discussion of the major literature of the mission effort, including a section focusing upon the Indian response. *Indian Missions* will find much use among historians.

C. A. Weslager's *The Delawares* is a more specialized study than either of the above. Since the scholarly literature upon the Delawares is small, Weslager includes articles concentrating upon more limited areas of Delaware history and culture. Readers interested in traditional Delaware culture and in Indian-white relations in the northern Chesapeake region during the seventeenth century will discover the volume to be quite valuable, while serious students of Delaware history should find Weslager's inclusion of published primary source material (the *Pennsylvania Archives*, etc.) useful but not comprehensive. But as Weslager's essay indicates, most scholars have written about the Delawares during their occupancy of the eastern states. The tribe in the West has been the subject of much less investigation, and readers interested in Delaware history in Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma will find Weslager's volume less valuable. Such an analysis is not intended as a criticism of Weslager's efforts, but merely reflects the current state of Delaware scholarship.

In *Indians of the Northeast*, Elisabeth Tooker surveys the historical and anthropological literature of the tribes "from Newfoundland to North Carolina and from the Atlantic Coast to the Upper Great Lakes" (p. 1). Unfortunately, the region is so large and the number of tribes so great that Tooker is forced to omit many important references. Her discussion of anthropological literature—especially those references focusing upon the New England tribes and the Iroquoian speakers—seems adequate, but her coverage of monographs and articles about the central Algonquian tribes needs more development. Due to the breadth of the study, Tooker mentions or briefly describes a reference but often fails to analyze it. It seems questionable if an adequate survey of the historical and anthropological literature of such a vast area can be capsulized in thirty-eight pages.

Texas Christian University,  
Fort Worth

R. David Edmunds

*The John Hunt Memoirs: Early Years of the Maumee Basin, 1812-1835.* Edited by Richard J. Wright. (Maumee, Ohio: Maumee Valley Historical Society, [1979]. Pp. viii, 94. Illustrations, maps, notes. Clothbound, \$11.20; paperbound, \$7.40.)

The early development of the Maumee Valley and southeastern Michigan is so often viewed through official documents that a personal history is always a worthwhile find. When properly edited and purged of errors in details and dates, the reminiscences of an early citizen can add depth, color, and a wealth of appealing anecdotes to the history of a region. So it is with the memoirs of John Elliott Hunt (1798-1877). Hunt, son of a prominent military officer, touches upon events relevant to northern Indiana, Ohio, and southeastern Michigan. While his greatest emphasis is on the War of 1812, the author also describes the later peaceful development of the lower Maumee.

The memoirs have been carefully edited by Richard J. Wright of Bowling Green State University. His notes are copious, especially for the earlier years. Hunt's memory for details had dimmed somewhat by the time he put his remembrances on paper in the early 1870s. Despite Wright's corrections, Hunt comes across as a man with vivid memories of a youth which coincided with that of the region.

The anecdotes are particularly enjoyable. Hunt traveled with Brigadier General William Hull's army and spent much of