

tack on Fort St. Joseph in 1781. Potter's essay concerns the actions of widely dispersed elements of the King's (or Eighth British) Regiment that manned western posts during the Revolution. His essay is written with verve but is marred by disconcerting colloquialisms, poor footnote form, and awkward syntax.

The last two articles depart from military themes. Richard Day provides an engaging account of Michel Brouillet, fur trader, militia officer, interpreter, and scout for territorial governor William Henry Harrison. An interesting individual on his own account, Brouillet was builder and resident of a French style house discovered and restored in Vincennes of which Day is curator. Robert M. McCluggage of Loyola University of Chicago analyzes pioneer stereotypes. He suggests that a less "culture bound" assessment of frontier society is in order.

These essays and the extensive documentation that accompanies each of them testify to the wealth of materials available for reevaluating this critical area during the emergence of the new nation.

Butler University,
Indianapolis

G. M. Waller

Tecumseh's Last Stand. By John Sugden. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1985. Pp. xiii, 298. Illustrations, maps, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. \$19.95.)

In a detailed study of the British-Indian retreat from Detroit and Malden during the War of 1812, John Sugden, a British historian, evaluates strategies and examines myths that have baffled scholars since Tecumseh fell in the encounter near Moraviantown in Upper Canada on October 5, 1813. Major General Henry Procter, who commanded the British-Indian armies, fled in haste after the encounter, leaving his baggage in hands that soon put his more revealing correspondence into American newspapers. Accounts of this first American overwater foreign invasion have sometimes "fallen prey," as Sugden says, to "indifferent primary sources that bear upon the Indians, many of which are weltered in conjecture" (p. x). Sugden has diligently searched British, Canadian, and American archives to end speculation.

Even with "430 large manuscript pages" of Procter's court martial and the captured records in his baggage, to say nothing of the self-serving reminiscences of platoons of veterans in both armies, a definitive account remains elusive. The frailties and whimsies of human perception, especially under the stress and in the chaos of battle, deny even the most determined researcher

definitive answers. Collecting the many conflicting accounts into a single narrative combines confusion with frustration. The author might have enhanced the coherence of his work by sparing the reader some of the accounts identified as erroneous in footnotes (pp. 262-63), and the one concerning Black Hawk, who claimed to be back in his Rock River homeland during the battle.

After examining all of Sugden's evidence the reader still must ask: Who killed Tecumseh? Where is he buried? Was it his body or that of another Indian that was mutilated? Nor are readers likely to modify previous notions about Procter, despite Sugden's assertion that the British commander "was not the inhumane coward so repeatedly portrayed" (p. xi). During the events covered in the book, Procter was too outnumbered to display inhumanity, and his memory of Indian atrocities at River Raisin gave him sufficient reason to flee, as he did, at Moraviantown in the face of Hoosiers and Kentuckians.

Sugden's research nevertheless richly provides Indian and British perspectives lacking in early American accounts, a proper emphasis on the strategic importance of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry's control of Lake Erie, and a reminder that the British and Indians still "controlled Michillimackinac, St. Joseph, and Prairie du Chien" after the battle at Moraviantown (p. 204).

*Indiana University,
Bloomington*

Robert G. Gunderson

Where the Saints Have Trod: The Life of Helen Gougar. By Robert C. Kriebel. (West Lafayette, Ind.: Purdue University Press, 1985. Pp. xii, 238. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$17.25.)

Journalist Robert C. Kriebel's purpose in writing this biography is an admirable one: Helen Gougar, once as prominent a reformer as Susan B. Anthony and Frances Willard, has been all but forgotten, and Kriebel wants to rescue her from oblivion and to pay tribute to a "native daughter" of Lafayette. He tells the story of Gougar's life and times in a breezy style that matches the pace of this restless reformer's life.

Helen Gougar married a lawyer and learned so much from assisting with his practice that in 1894 she was able to challenge Indiana's election laws by attempting to vote. Her action launched a test case of women's suffrage that eventually went to the Indiana Supreme Court. Gougar's involvement with reform had begun thirty years earlier in the female culture of Lafayette's literary and benevolent associations. But a combative