

(1979), was widely hailed as the master work of a mature scholar. Similar words can, and doubtless will, be applied to the volume under review here.

Hunter's scholarly cachet, exhaustive research in a wide variety of primary sources imaginatively synthesized with a dazzling range of secondary sources, is evident here. *Steam Power* is the culmination of a lifetime of research and reflection; together with *Water Power* it will form a lasting monument to the achievement of a great scholar.

The breadth of Hunter's topic poses tremendous problems not only for research but for presentation as well. The development and maturation of steam power in a variety of industries over a century and a half involves many individuals, several types of engines, and a multitude of technical problems. Hunter chose a thematic approach with ten chapters each dealing with a specific topic. Given the complexity of the subject, this is a logical and appropriate solution. While the first chapter, "The Beginning of Steam Power in the United States," serves reasonably well as an introduction to the book, there is no attempt to pull the various subjects discussed together in a synthetic conclusion. Such an essay would have been very useful, given the richness of Hunter's research. Similarly, some explicit linkage of this volume with that on water power and the projected third on electrical power would have been desirable. These essays, of course, may have been planned since for all the richness of the scholarship displayed in the two volumes they are only part of the work he projected. The separate chapters are excellent, richly embroidered essays by a mature scholar reflecting the insights of a lifetime.

Praise is due to the University Press of Virginia and the Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation for publishing the book in such a magnificent form. The history of technology requires illustration, and this volume is amply illustrated with period engravings that complement the text beautifully and add to the book's power. Both organizations deserve thanks for a job well done. Their care and commitment to publish this work in its present form has given readers a great scholarly work that is also a beautiful book.

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President Washington's Indian War: The Struggle for the Old Northwest, 1790-1795. By Wiley Sword. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1985. Pp. xv, 400. Maps, illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$24.95.)

The title of this work is promotional flim-flam, but the subtitle is accurate except that the author rambles through nine chap-

ters of background before reaching 1790. Wiley Sword offers a richly detailed account of the clash between the Indians of the Great Lakes region and the Ohio valley and the advancing Americans. Although the broad outlines of the struggle are well known, from the defeats suffered by Josiah Harmar and Arthur St. Clair to the decisive victory of Anthony Wayne, Sword fills in the picture with accounts of many long-forgotten skirmishes and vivid descriptions of the rigors of frontier life. Both sides fought with occasional cruelty, and the author recounts many stories of torture with gory particulars. He also makes a determined effort to give the Indian view of the conflict, and the Miami chief Little Turtle is clearly as much a hero as "Mad Anthony" Wayne.

Unfortunately the faults of this work far outweigh its merits. The publisher claims that this is the first thorough history of the topic, but Sword slights James R. Jacobs's *The Beginnings of the U.S. Army, 1783-1812* (1947) and never mentions Richard H. Kohn's *Eagle and Sword: The Federalists and the Creation of the Military Establishment in America, 1783-1802* (1975). At first reading the frequency of minor errors is merely annoying, but closer examination of the notes at the end of the text raises very serious doubts. With rare exceptions the references give only page or document numbers with no identification of the items cited. One of the most frequently quoted sources is volume 24 of the *Michigan Historical Collections* (1895), which consists of transcripts of the transcripts made for the Canadian archives from the originals in the Public Record Office in London. On many other occasions Sword cites the Ottawa version of these same transcripts although complete microfilms of the original documents have been available at the Public Archives of Canada at least since 1961. Similarly, the many references to the Lyman C. Draper Collection at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (here called the Wisconsin Historical Society) are given only by a number, such as 4 JJ 215. Class 4 JJ contains Draper's extracts from the *Maryland Journal*, an Annapolis newspaper that copied its reports about the Northwest from the Philadelphia newspapers, all of which are readily available on microfilm. Elsewhere (p. 126) the "savages" of a contemporary report become "Maumee region warriors under the Shawnee Blue Jacket."

A careful study of Sword's text and citations demonstrates that he lacks a proper understanding of the fundamental historical principle of critical evaluation of the sources. He uses any item that suits his purpose, no matter how remote from contemporary documents or how unreliable. He accepts the notoriously fraudulent captivity narrative called *The Remarkable Adventures of Jackson Johonnot* (typically citing an 1861 edition rather than the 1792 original) as well as the *Minutes of Debates in Council on the Banks of the Ottawa River, November, 1791* (published 1792, cited from an 1839 edition). This purported transcript of an Indian coun-

cil featuring the noted war chief "Gush-gush-a-gwa" is in fact a political attack on Secretary of War Henry Knox. Editorial lapses are numerous and annoying, from misnumbered footnotes to a prophetic army officer who diagnosed a "viral infection" (p. 169) a century and a half before the discovery of the virus. Loyalists serving as British Indian agents are denounced as "American defectors to the British side" (p. 125), and St. Clair is accused of failing to appease the "left wing" of the Indian confederacy and turning it into "a moderate Indian faction" (p. 67).

Sword is a military enthusiast whose previous work concerned the Civil War. With proper editorial advice his interest in this earlier period might have been turned into a useful narrative. As published, it is highly detailed but filled with errors and often based on untrustworthy sources. The maps are mere sketches without even a scale of miles. The mystery of the book's publication deepens with the absence of two essential scholarly works from Sword's bibliography: Bert Anson, *The Miami Indians* (1970) and R. David Edmunds, *The Potawatomis* (1978), both from the University of Oklahoma Press. In its present form *President Washington's Indian War* should not have been published by any scholarly press.

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Origins of American Political Parties, 1789-1803. By John F. Hoadley. (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1986. Pp. xii, 257. Figures, tables, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. \$24.00.)

Political parties were the preeminent institutions of nineteenth-century American politics. They mobilized voters, selected candidates, developed or innovated policies, delivered material benefits to supporters, and controlled legislative policymaking. John F. Hoadley seeks to identify the origins of these influential organizations. Pre-Revolutionary parties, as he briefly suggests, represented aristocratic factions. The founders of the United States despised this form of party; yet, Hoadley finds, Americans quickly evolved functioning congressional parties. Why, he asks, did parties emerge in an antiparty environment?

Hoadley uses literature from political science to hypothesize a four-stage continuum of party development from factionalism to polarization, expansion, and institutionalization. An evaluation of the continuum thesis then follows. First, the author's survey of information on electoral institutions (chapter 3) convinces him of the nonexistence of the political structures necessary for expansion of parties to the masses and for party institutionalization (organization, leadership) prior to 1803. Then, he devotes much of the remainder of the book to an examination of the shift from factional to polarized politics and the development of party identification by