

the turn toward a more stable, less contentious union stemmed more from pressures within the ranks than Edsforth allows.

Although the outlines of this story are familiar to automobile industry historians, Edsforth is the first writer to provide a consecutive, detailed account of Flint workers. Hampered by a paucity of primary materials for the years prior to the Great Depression, the author makes good use of the more extensive documentation that accompanied and resulted from the establishment of the UAW in Flint and the emergence of the industry's workers from the shadows of a company town into the brighter and warmer sunlight of a union city.

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Crown and Calumet: British-Indian Relations, 1783-1815. By Colin G. Calloway. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1987. Pp. xiv, 345. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. \$21.95.)

Crown and Calumet is a wide-ranging inquiry into the symbiotic relationship that endured for three decades during which Britons and Indians shared an antagonism toward the infant United States and its people. Although Colin G. Calloway's alliterative title implies a narrative covering the policies and activities of both parties in this frontier partnership, his interests do not lie in events and their explanation. Rather, his concerns revolve around the attitudes and perceptions of both Britons and Indians and upon the circumstances that characterized their interplay. Consequently, between introductory and concluding surveys of the situations in 1783 and in 1815, he organizes his materials into nine topical chapters that examine cultural impressions, commercial interchanges, and military collaborations from both British and Indian vantages. Each chapter presents many related generalizations, each supported by brief examples drawn randomly from all the years under consideration and from across all North America west of the Appalachians.

While touching upon myriad components of Anglo-Indian involvement, Calloway focuses on the two overriding concerns of both parties—namely military and commercial. After 1783, as he reiterates repeatedly, "Britons and Indians found themselves bound by a common fear of American expansion and a joint determination to protect the fur-bearing wilderness from the land hungry settlers of the young Republic" (p. 6). Calloway sees their relationship as balanced precariously on three boundaries: the international borders between British, Spanish, and American possessions; the changing lines between American settlement and Indian lands; and the cul-

tural barriers that hampered their mutual efforts to defend the first two through practical military cooperation and profitable commercial exchange. In essence, the British-Indian teaming was one of necessity and opportunism, an always uneasy and unstable entente held together solely by firepower and furs. Calloway asserts that most crown and tribal leaders recognized the calculated pragmatism that underlay their dealings, but his research also indicates that little empathy or fondness existed between Britons and Indians.

Calloway's conclusions are persuasive because he bases them upon an impressive array of primary sources as well as recent ethnohistorical studies. He also understands and overcomes the dangers lurking in the ethnocentrically biased writings of his eighteenth and nineteenth century commentators. Other than an inadequate index that lists mainly personal and place names, the work's only shortcomings result from its topical approach. The text sometimes becomes less an investigation than a compilation of the observations Calloway has collected. Of more importance, he never defines what makes this association and these years unique when compared to other white-Indian relationships and other eras.

In one sense, however, this weakness of *Crown and Calumet* is also its greatest strength. Within its circumscribed topical parameters, Calloway excels in explaining the social, political, and economic contexts that are indispensable background for anyone engaged in reading, researching, or teaching about interethnic contacts anywhere along the early North American frontier. Although the book does not give a comprehensive, coherent account of British-Indian affairs in the Old Northwest or elsewhere during the post-Revolution era, it does set down the interpretive foundation essential to prepare the narrative overview still wanted of the British-Indian alliance that challenged but failed to halt the expansion of American settlement for thirty years. One hopes that Calloway, who here demonstrates his mastery of the relevant sources and their meaning, will continue his project by undertaking such a survey.

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Land Fever: Dispossession and the Frontier Myth. By James M. Marshall. (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1986. Pp. viii, 239. Illustrations, appendixes, notes, works consulted, index. \$21.00.)

This book presents the autobiography and scattered writings of a pioneer farmer and juxtaposes his narrative and experience