

Informative introductions help put the three documents in perspective and underline each one's contribution to knowledge of the events. The annotations are helpful and generally to the point. An exception is the statement that the Jesuits siphoned off much of the Indian trade (p. 24). The Talon interrogations are followed by three excellent commentaries: by Mardith K. Schuetz on ethnographic data; by Del Weniger on natural history; and by Rudolph C. Troike on linguistic data.

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Among the Sleeping Giants: Occasional Pieces on Lewis and Clark.

By Donald Jackson. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1987. Pp. xiv, 136. Maps, figures, notes on sources, index. \$17.95.)

The late Donald Jackson was an outstanding editor and a respected historian. Over the last three decades he produced nearly twenty volumes of journals, letters, diaries, and histories. Among the significant figures in American history about whom he has written are George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and George Armstrong Custer, but Jackson had a special interest in the lives of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and their magnificent expedition. His *Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition* is a brilliant work of editing. *Among the Sleeping Giants* does not, however, meet the high standards that Jackson had established in his previous works. Perhaps because of his illness the work is a melange of casual comments, random musings, and leftovers from earlier literary repasts.

Following an introduction dealing with incidents that occurred at the mouth of the Yellowstone River in 1805 are seven chapters, two of which have fewer than ten pages. There is a chapter entitled "If the Spanish Had Captured Lewis and Clark" that incites other "what ifs"—"What if Lewis and Clark Came Back by Sea?" and "What if Lewis Had Not Become An Alcoholic?" The game of "what if" is unending, if diverting; for example, what if Lewis and Clark had captured a Spanish patrol? While this intellectual discussion might stimulate lethargic freshmen, it can easily be overdone unless one possesses the wit of a James Thurber.

Another chapter deals with Lewis's and Clark's search for volcanoes while a third solves the question of the correct name for Lewis's dog. It appears that for seventy years editors and historians have perpetuated the error that the Newfoundland's name was Scannon. Jackson points out with some glee that its correct name was Seaman. Though it is nice to have things set right, this emendation hardly merits a chapter.

The larger question is, of course, do these casual articles merit a book? While there is an engaging reminiscence about the trials and tribulations of editing the Lewis and Clark letters, followed by fifty pages on Lewis and Clark place-names in Montana, little else other than Jackson's reputation warrants this volume.

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The Westfalians: From Germany to Missouri. By Walter D. Kamphoefner. (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1987. Pp. xiv, 215. Notes, maps, tables, figures, appendixes, index. \$27.50.)

A seemingly endless flow of Germans migrated to America in the nineteenth century and up to World War I. Historian Walter D. Kamphoefner examines the emigration from Westfalia to St. Charles and Warren counties, Missouri, before the Civil War. Although Westfalia appears in the title of this work, the districts of neighboring provinces (Oldenburg and Hannover) are included, as they shared the same socioeconomic conditions favorable for emigration and also shared the Low German language.

Through the extensive use of emigration records; census, agricultural, and industrial statistics; and manuscript collections, Kamphoefner draws a convincing portrait of the German emigrant. The landless rural lower class used emigration as a means to re-root its traditional life while gaining respectability and security through land ownership.

During the 1830s the foundations of rural life in Germany were shaking loose. Prior to the industrial revolution the German rural lower class made its living by farming and eked out its existence by cottage industry. Kamphoefner states that "a feature common to all these areas of heavy emigration was a well-developed cottage linen industry carried on by the rural lower class on a part-time basis . . ." (p. 16). This part-time weaving was the domain of the *Heuerling* class, which owned no real estate but rented a cottage and a small plot of land from a *Kolon*, or landed peasant. The *Heuerling* was also obligated to provide the *Kolon* a fixed number of days of service. The competition of Britain's industrialized cotton textile mills began to affect the *Heuerling's* livelihood, and the result was "misery and massive emigration" (p. 20).

Although the *Heuerling* and the rural independent artisans (mostly shoemakers and tailors not part of the structured guild system) were impoverished, they were not destitute, for they were able to secure funds for their emigration passage. If families did not have the funds to leave as a unit, one or more members would emigrate and send for family members at a later date, arranging