aspects of the Moravians' worldview and goals. One wishes he had also come to understand the Indians more fully. His descriptions of Indians who had left the mission as "apostates" and of Zeisberger at one point as "the object of the unpredictable and capricious nature of the Indian personality" reveal a failure to uncover Indians' own outlooks (pp. 76, 113, 153). Greater attention to the spelling of proper names also would have improved the book.

Olmstead writes with dedication to and enthusiasm for his task as one who is immersed in the history of the Tuscarawas region. His strength is his ability to draw on this enthusiasm to tell an interesting narrative on an aspect of midwestern history that has not been adequately studied.

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Appalachian Frontiers: Settlement, Society, & Development in the Preindustrial Era. Edited by Robert D. Mitchell. (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1991. Pp. x, 350. Maps, tables, figures, illustration, notes, index. $43.00.)

This is a fine collection of essays on eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Appalachian history. The essays, many quite short, cover a wide variety of topics including economic, social, cultural, and political history. Although none of the authors discusses Indiana, the essays on Kentucky, Ohio, and the Virginia and Carolina frontiers might be of use to those interested in the southern background of Indiana's early settlers.

The collection's central weakness is the lack of a unifying theme. Robert D. Mitchell's introduction fails to provide a framework linking these disparate pieces. Also lacking in some of the essays is a sense of larger importance. One wonders what the author feels he or she has contributed to a wider understanding of Appalachian society and history. What one does find is a varied collection that explores ethnicity, politics, economics, and settlement.

Alan V. Briceland begins the collection by painstakingly retracing the paths of the seventeenth-century explorers Thomas Batts and Robert Fallam. Briceland concludes that the two traveled much farther into the Virginia backcountry than previously believed. Thomas Hatley disputes arguments that characterize Cherokee women as passive, detailing the active role women played in introducing new plants and animals into their traditional agriculture. Sally Schwartz gives a straightforward account of the compromises by which colonial Pennsylvanians achieved religious toleration. Kenneth W. Keller, Richard K. MacMaster, and H. Tyler Blethen and Curtis W. Wood tackle the Celtic thesis of

Grady McWhiney and Forrest McDonald. Keller maintains that the Scotch-Irish had been assimilated into a dominant Anglo-American culture by the turn of the nineteenth century. MacMaster argues that there was no ethnic basis to the cattle breeding business of western Virginia. The cattle traders were not "Celtic herdsmen" but innovative, profit-oriented businessmen. Blethen and Wood trace the career of one Scotch-Irish Carolina merchant, James Patton. There are essays on Germans in Frederick County, Maryland, by Elizabeth A. Kessel, land policy and its effect on the settlement of the northern Shenandoah Valley by Warren R. Hofstra, politics in Appalachian Virginia by Van Beck Hall, the cooperation between the New England settlers at Marietta and earlier residents by Andrew R. L. Cayton, and the construction of log houses in eastern Tennessee by John Morgan. The book closes with three essays, two focusing on Kentucky, which attempt to explain the economic development of the region. Tyrel G. Moore argues that eastern Kentucky was not an agrarian region invaded by foreign industry after the Civil War but possessed industry in the antebellum era. Mary Beth Pudup and Paul Salstrom provide fine articles on class and economic development and the relation between agriculture and economic dependency.

The book has a few proofreading errors which would not be worth noting except that large pieces of transposed text render three pages of Pudup's article on southeast Kentucky unintelligible.

On the whole, this is a worthwhile collection of essays of interest to those concerned with a variety of issues in Appalachian social, economic, and political history.

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Fertility Change on the American Frontier: Adaptation and Innovation. By Lee L. Bean, Geraldine P. Mineau, and Douglas L. Anderton. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1990. Pp. xiii, 295. Figures, tables, appendix, notes, references, index. $40.00.)

As its title indicates, this book addresses two basic questions: first, what impact did the frontier have on fertility and, second, which concept best explains the decline of fertility—adaptation (modification of fertility behavior to fit changing conditions) or innovation (adoption of the small family as a new social norm among urban middle classes and diffusion of that norm to lower classes and rural areas).

Analyzing the extensive Utah family genealogies housed in the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, the authors conclude