

icans, and explores some of their cultural responses to near-apocalyptic death patterns. Leroy Eid explores reasons behind Arthur St. Clair's great defeat in 1791 and in a colloquial essay suggests that an unidentified Mississauga may have given the victorious Indians a common sense of purpose.

Two additional articles illustrate the wide range of research in these papers and further demonstrate the value of publishing conference proceedings. David Hsiung presents a clear picture of the rapid economic growth of the Nashville region; however, he needs to discuss more thoroughly any links between economic growth and the appearance of classical education and formal manners. The final article by Lucy Jayne Botscharow-Kanau closely inspects 1,237 land entries, 58 probated wills, and other documents in Posey County, Indiana. The author concludes that large pioneer families frequently left small inheritances to their numerous children and that this situation led many families to migrate in search of more land.

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A Country Between: The Upper Ohio Valley and Its Peoples, 1724–1774. By Michael N. McConnell. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1992. Pp. xii, 357. Maps, illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$40.00.)

The "country between" of Michael N. McConnell's book is Pennsylvania west of the Appalachians and Ohio east of the Scioto River. Emptied of native inhabitants during seventeenth-century warfare, the area was entered by Delaware, Shawnee, and Seneca tribespeople in the early eighteenth century. According to McConnell they made a new life as "Indian pioneers," adopting features of European American material culture and some beliefs while fashioning an independent response to English imperial and colonial expectations of subservency. McConnell deftly outlines how the upper Ohio Indians also established their independence from the Iroquois Confederacy beginning in the 1750s, reacting to local needs and competing challenges from Pennsylvania and Virginia. Out of this clearly articulated independence the Ohio Senecas, Delawares, and Shawnees shaped Indian nations that have persisted to this day in Ontario, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

McConnell's book is a carefully researched study of the Ohio Indian world looked at from an eastern perspective and based almost entirely on English sources. It follows closely Richard White's *The Middle Ground* (1991), which views the Ohio country from the west and is based on both French and English sources. While the

French were out to missionize, trade, and intermarry with Indians, the English of the eighteenth century were intent on commercial opportunities and land speculation. Everyday Indian life, which is so much a part of French documents, is mostly lacking in English sources. As a result McConnell's book, while trying to incorporate an Indian outlook into an account of this complex period, focuses more on policy issues, and Indian leaders often sound like their European American counterparts.

After the defeat of France in North America, British and colonial authorities had to come to terms with a much larger Ohio country, which extended to the Wabash and beyond. While McConnell is right that Dunmore's War in 1774 ended accommodation between Indians and Americans on the upper Ohio, he is wrong to assert in his conclusion that "the Indians were given no role in the new American empire in the west" (p. 281). Native resistance to inept American treaties in the 1780s led directly to American accommodation that has shaped federal Indian policy to this day. Article III of the Northwest Ordinance, the Indian Trade and Intercourse Act of 1790, and John Marshall's Supreme Court decisions of the 1820s and 1830s were all results of tribal insistence on land rights and sovereignty.

McConnell's book should inspire more research on Indian-white relations in the upper Ohio region, a story that can be continued to the present among remnants of tribes which remained in the area. In his most readable chapter McConnell makes good use of archaeological evidence to show changes in the everyday life of native peoples. Otherwise, the book will be of most interest to the specialist.

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The Traveler's Guide to Native America: The Great Lakes Region.

By Hayward Allen. (Minocqua, Wis.: NorthWord Press, Inc. Pp. 192. Illustrations, maps, select bibliography. Paperbound, \$16.95.)

Slick in appearance, this guide aims to introduce the vacationing public to the Indian scene in six midwestern states: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The laudable motive is to provide background history and contemporary factual information so that motorists will behave like appreciative travelers rather than insensitive tourists. Unfortunately, the text presents badly garbled and erroneous history, archaeology, and geography intermixed with fairly accurate vignettes and fine photography, mostly of Wisconsin, the author's home territory. Contemporary data appear to have come from obsolete reference works and state tourist bureaus when state Indian commissions and intertribal organizations would have been more accurate sources.