

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.

Indiana fares rather poorly in this volume, possibly because the Hoosier state along with Ohio and Illinois is considered to have only an Indian past, a view that ignores the vitality of the contemporary urban Indian communities and recent developments. Although the Miami County Museum in Peru is listed, no mention is made of the Miami Nation of Indiana, which carries on a variety of programs occupying an entire former high school building. Unnoticed as well is the Minnetrista Cultural Foundation, comprising twenty-one contemporary Indian organizations, with headquarters in an award-winning architectural structure in Muncie.

Although the *Traveler's Guide* claims to list academic courses on Indian subject matter offered in each state, only Ball State in Muncie and Purdue in West Lafayette are listed. Indiana University is not mentioned; neither is the American Indian Studies Research Institute located on the Bloomington campus. The Indiana chapter has two sections on museums, with a long-out-of-date telephone number for the nonexistent "Museum of Indian Heritage" that has been absorbed into the new Eiteljorg Museum in Indianapolis. Wisconsin gets better treatment and twice the number of pages allotted to any other state.

Even the maps have problems. Michigan's main west shore highway, U.S. 31, is missing from Muskegon to Mackinaw City, the stretch that passes through or near a string of important Indian communities. The Sanilac Petroglyphs are first located "near Grand Rapids," about 150 miles west of their actual site in the "Thumb Area." To this reviewer's personal dismay the *Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History* is cited—totally erroneously—as justification for the statement that "Illinois has only five major archaeological sites" (p. 63).

The Indian input to this "guide" is supplied by a well-intentioned Arikara from Montana. Sincerely she pleads for respect for the bones of the ancient ones, the often-mentioned Mounds, and Mother Earth and cautions women tourists not to wear shorts to pow-wows. There is a place for a guidebook with this title, and it is a shame that this attempt misses the mark so badly yet looks so good.

HELEN HORNBECK TANNER, The Newberry Library, Chicago, was editor of the *Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History* (1987), served as a member of Michigan's State Indian Commission from its formation in 1967 to 1970, has been active in litigation concerning federal Indian treaties, and is a former president of the American Society for Ethnohistory.

*Henry Clay: Statesman for the Union.* By Robert V. Remini. (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1991. Pp. xxviii, 818. Illustrations, notes, bibliographical essay, index. \$35.00.)

When near death Andrew Jackson was asked if he had left anything undone. He replied, "I didn't shoot Henry Clay."