
This volume is the second of two books consisting of papers read at the 1988 Conference on French Colonial Archaeology in the Illinois Country in Springfield. The first volume, French Colonial Archaeology: The Illinois Country and the Western Great Lakes, edited by John A. Walthall, focused on French colonial archaeological sites, whereas the present volume focuses "on historic Native American sites and related topics such as Indian interaction with French colonists" (p. 2).

Part One, consisting of three papers (or chapters), examines Indian—and, to a considerably lesser extent, French—sites in the French colony of Louisiana. It provides a historical overview of French and Indian interaction in the region, followed by an examination of the trade between the French and the Creeks in Alabama, and of the 1673 Michigamea site in Arkansas.

Part Two, entitled "The Illinois Country," begins with a lengthy and rather technical chapter on "The Late Prehistory and Protohistory of Illinois." The remaining papers deal with Native American sites at Naples, Illinois; St Ignace, Michigan; the Mille Lacs Lake region in Minnesota; Arrowsmith, Illinois; and, of interest to Indiana readers, Neal L. Trubowitz's archaeological research on the Wea, Kickapoo-Mascouten, and Kettippecanunk villages, and on nearby Fort Ouyatanon, all in the area around Lafayette, Indiana.

Trubowitz reports on artifacts, the settlement system, "the variable impacts European and Native American cultures had on each other," and "differences in foodways and smoking technology" (pp. 241-42). His findings and analysis to date add a dimension to the knowledge of the Native Americans living side-by-side with the French along the Wabash.

The chapter by Lenville J. Stelle on his excavations of the possible 1730 Fox fort at Arrowsmith in northeastern Illinois is of particular interest to this reviewer because of his own documentary research on the Fox fort. The siege of this fort was one of the great Indian battles of North America. Its site has been disputed for well over a century, and, as Stelle correctly points out, "the location of the site is an empirical question, answerable through archaeology" (p. 274). The results of Stelle's preliminary excavations, particularly of the semisubterranean structures of the Arrowsmith fort, are very encouraging and so far seem to be consistent with the eighteenth-century French descriptions of the Fox fort's internal structures.

Stelle's report on his Arrowsmith project leaves something to be desired, however, in its incomplete use of recently published docu-
mentary material on the fort. For example, he does not acknowledge (p. 271) the important scale given on both the Léry and New Orleans-drawn maps of the fort; he also cites the incorrectly translated dimension of the prairie surrounding the fort as “four leagues in circumference” (p. 269). Further, the reference for his source (p. 301) for the Dauteuil de Monceaux (or “Réaume”) battle account fails to identify an author or place and date of publication. Instead he offers a string of French archival series and volumes unrelated to the document in question, followed, finally, by a partial identification of the actual manuscript source. The full identification and location of the original and copies of this manuscript, which are in three archives, are given on pages 92 and 93 of the reviewer’s “The Fate of the Fox Survivors” in the winter 1989–1990 issue of the Wisconsin Magazine of History. This article also includes the reviewer’s previous translation of the account. Nevertheless, Stelle’s continuation of his exciting research on the fort and its site may finally resolve the age-old mystery of the Fox fort’s location.

Overall, Calumet & Fleur-de-Lys, a well-edited and systematically organized volume, while having some interest for the lay reader, would likely be appreciated most by the specialist in archaeology, anthropology, or ethnohistory.


It is remarkable that the northern soldier persevered amidst the cedar-stands of Murfreesboro and along the banks of Antietam Creek. But what was it that motivated him to leave his comfortable home and endure the horrors of the Civil War? What sustained the volunteer through the terrible conflict and enabled him to stand loyal to the Union?

Reid Mitchell addresses these and other equally important questions in this thought-provoking book. Mitchell has transformed a series of unconnected essays into an analysis that successfully fuses military and social history. His unique approach provides a blueprint for future studies on the great national tragedy that continues to capture the American imagination.

The author views the war in familial terms and explores the importance of community and family values in the arduous transformation of northern volunteer into northern soldier. Union armies evolved into physical manifestations of such values—