

that led to the Treaty of Greenville, which ceded southern Ohio to the United States. Living as a ward of the American government until his death in 1808, he remained a spokesman for the Shawnees and supported efforts by Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa to restore Indian civilization to its prewhite integrity.

John Sugden has written an important book in the field of Indian history. He has used an impressive array of sources, both primary and secondary, to round out the story of Blue Jacket's life. Filling in many gaps in the biographical narrative, he also provides a good survey of a wide swath of Indian history, always from the perspective of the native people. He therefore sees the encroachments of whites on the Ohio country as an invasion and, without becoming preachy or strident, tells a balanced story of how two civilizations came into conflict. He is an excellent writer, and his narrative moves along at a brisk pace. He is also an excellent historian, and he provides on most occasions just the right amount of background information to keep his audience engaged. With this biography, Sugden establishes Blue Jacket as one of the most important Indian warriors in American history, along with Pontiac, Tecumseh, Cochise, Geronimo, Crazy Horse, and Sitting Bull.

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The Politics of Long Division: The Birth of the Second Party System in Ohio, 1818–1828. By Donald J. Ratcliffe. (Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 2000. Pp. xvii, 455. Maps, graphs, tables, notes, select bibliography, index. \$65.00.)

Donald J. Ratcliffe seeks the missing link in early United States political history, the connection between the first and second party systems. Rather than viewing the 1820s as a period of "political limbo" (p. xi) between the party of Thomas Jefferson and that of Andrew Jackson, Ratcliffe argues for continuity between the two.

For Ratcliffe, the second party system's democratic, antielitist politics merely built upon the earlier base. He believes the first party system was far more egalitarian than is generally assumed. At the same time, he contends that events between 1818 and 1822 were critical in forming the political loyalties of Ohioans. That period witnessed the Panic of 1819, the cut-throat policies of the national bank in the wake of economic downturn, and the Missouri Compromise crisis. These events forged sectional politics in Ohio. Western interests in internal improvements and northern distaste for slavery should have cemented Ohio's loyalty to the Adams-Clay ticket. How, then, to explain the triumph of Jackson in Ohio, with his ambiva-

lence toward the economic development so crucial to the West and his southern ties? Ratcliffe discusses a variety of factors historians have considered in explaining the emergence of Jackson: the surge of new voters in the 1820s, ethnocultural issues, the market revolution, Jackson's charisma, and party organization. He gives each of those factors its due as, for example, in the case of German and Scots-Irish voters, for whom ethnocultural loyalties were important. He ultimately concludes that the alignments of the first party system determined voting patterns. Although the focus is on Ohio, Ratcliffe, of course, argues that Ohio exemplifies changes occurring in the rest of the country. But Ratcliffe emphasizes local contexts to such an extent, that one wonders whether Ohio, even though an important state, was representative.

Ratcliffe has provided an exhaustive and sophisticated discussion of the links between the two party systems and the understudied period of the 1820s. Because much of the argument about the nature of the first party system is contained in another book (*Party Spirit in a Frontier Republic* [1998]), readers may find that part of the argument underdeveloped in this book. The chief difficulty in the current book is in distinguishing between those political patterns determined by the first party system and those created by the transitional period of 1818–1822. If the period of economic panic and sectional animosity is so important in forming Ohioans' political loyalties, how can the loyalties of the first party system be said to be still in force? Nonetheless Ratcliffe has written an interesting and provocative work that historians of Ohio and national politics in this period will find useful.

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Lincoln of Kentucky. By Lowell H. Harrison. (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2000. Pp. x, 305. Illustrations, notes, bibliographical essay, index. \$22.00.)

As Lowell Harrison notes in his preface to *Lincoln of Kentucky*, this book is not another biography of Abraham Lincoln. The more than four thousand studies of Kentucky's most famous native son, the author writes, are already "so voluminous that simply listing their bibliographical details would fill several volumes" (p. viii). Rather, Harrison is interested in one aspect of Lincoln that has emerged in our collective construction of history, memory, and myth over time: "the interrelationship between Lincoln and Kentucky throughout his life" (p. viii). The ties between Lincoln and his native state had profound consequences during the Civil War, since his understanding of the Kentucky mind, Harrison argues, was important in keeping the commonwealth in the Union.