

also two contemporary maps within the body of the text, illustrative of a particular selection.

The Appendix contains a list of "documents, diaries, journals, etc" that were examined but not used. It constitutes a good reading list for students of Indiana history providing, of course, that items are available. The Index is very complete. Geographically (as well as chronologically) the selections present a well balanced view of Indiana.

In brief, *Travel Accounts of Indiana, 1679-1961* is a very readable and a scholarly addition to the *Indiana Historical Collections*. It should appeal to all readers, and Indiana history teachers should find it very helpful as supplementary reading. McCord has produced a very creditable compilation.

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The Miami Indians. By Bert Anson. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1970. Pp. xvii, 329. Notes, maps, illustrations, bibliography, index. \$8.95.)

In Indian history one can run a mile yet move a foot. Fortunately Bert Anson's study of the Miami moves a mile. Though the author acquaints the reader with Indian life, the central theme treats of how the Miami responded to the French, British, and Americans from the eighteenth through the twentieth centuries. Anson relates that in the early 1700s the Miamis, a part of the Illinois tribes, began moving into present Indiana. By mid century the Miamis had extended their villages south and east until their hegemony covered most of Indiana and part of western Ohio. Because of their strategic location, however, they became embroiled in the French-British competition for empire. The Miamis' diplomatic and military intrigues with the Europeans provided these warriors with the skills that they needed to deal with the Americans during the Revolutionary Era.

Anson's reliance on secondary sources cannot be faulted, but his use of more recent studies would have provided a clearer view of the French and British periods of contact. In explaining British Indian policy before and after the American Revolution the author fails to utilize Jack Sosin's *Whitehall and the Wilderness: the Middle West in British Colonial Policy, 1760-1775* (1961) or Reginald Horsman's biography of British Indian agent Matthew Elliott (1964). Horsman contends that in the 1790s Lieutenant Governor John G. Simcoe of Upper Canada favored formation of an Indian buffer state in the Old Northwest; Anson denies this (p. 191). Also, there is no mention

that the Miami chief Pacanne traveled to Canada and held consultations with Simcoe. How French and British policy affected the Miami nation does not stand forth as sharply as it should.

Anson emphasizes the Treaty of Greenville of 1795 as marking a basic change in the Miamis' attitude toward the United States. Even the great Miami war chief Little Turtle accepted American friendship and afterward expended much effort in the cause of pacifism. The author declares that during the War of 1812 the American government advised the Miamis to remain neutral and then without warning attacked some of their towns. Such government measures were both unwise and unjust. It should be stated, however, that the Delaware of Indiana Territory, and the Shawnee and Wyandot of Ohio escaped attacks by moving closer to the settlements of Ohio where they could be watched. The Miami accepted the policy of neutrality but not that of temporary removal. In the period following the War of 1812 the author ably explains the breakdown of traditional Miami life, their dealings with pioneer Hoosiers, and government relations leading to the tribe's removal to lands beyond the Mississippi River. Readers will be surprised to learn that many Miamis were exempt from migration because of family ties. Since removal there has been a split in the Miami—the Indiana and the western or Oklahoma. For a century the federal Bureau of Indian Affairs recognized only the western Miami as a tribal entity. Assimilation was the word characterizing the government's view of the Indiana Miami.

Most commendable is the author's careful explanation of the tangle of legal suits brought forth in the 1950s through the Indian Claims Commission and the subsequent appeal to the federal courts. Anson concludes that the Miamis' attitudes toward their past is quite secure. *The Miami Indians* now furnishes readers that same security.

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The French Tradition in America. Edited by Yves F. Zoltvany. *Documentary History of the United States.* Edited by Richard B. Morris. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1969. Pp. vii, 233. Notes, further readings. \$7.95.)

Sixty-four documents and an elaborate introduction constitute this anthology of sources on France in America from 1534 to 1810. The documents are grouped in six sections: "Origins of New France" (1534-1664), "The Royal Regime" (1662-1744), "Intercolonial Rivalry" (1682-1713), "The French Empire at its Height" (1713-1754), "The Fall of New France" (1750-1760), and "Beginnings of British