

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

Rule" (1763-1810). About half the material was written after 1690. Each document is prefaced by a brief explanatory note and a bibliography, and some have a note on "further reading." They are almost entirely of French authorship, a few English, none Spanish or Indian. Their character is official or quasiofficial: declarations, patents, reports, petitions, acts, proclamations, instructions, and the like. They are thus legal, administrative, diplomatic, economic, or social in content. No private correspondence, no Indian folk tales, almost no literary, cultural, artistic, or personal records are included. Zoltvany has drawn from a wide range of printed materials such as the *Publications* of the Champlain Society, *Jesuit Relations*, *Documents Relating to the Constitutional History of Canada*, and *Rapports de l'Archiviste de la Province de Quebec* as well as a considerable number of unpublished manuscripts. The texts are entirely in English, many of them translated by the editor himself.

The French Tradition in America appears as a volume in the *Documentary History of the United States* series. It deals almost exclusively with French Canada; it has very little on Louisiana, almost nothing on Florida or the West Indies. The French who came to British North America are not mentioned, neither Paul Revere, James Bowdoin, John Jay, Oliver De Lancey, Eleuthère Du Pont, nor Henry Laurens; neither is there any evidence of French cultural or intellectual elements in the United States.

How (and why) Europeans displaced Indians, and how the English overcame the French are questions not answered here although much raw material for answers is present. Why after more than two centuries of subordination the French in parts of North America have succeeded in reasserting their existence is puzzling. The selections, fascinating in themselves, do not make evident the integrity, intensity, impenetrability, and plenitude of the French tradition nor explain the appalling loss of morale so impressive to American observers of the French settlements after 1780. What special qualities enabled the French to form the carapace for the expansion of the "Anglais" over the continent during the hundred years after 1759? Can their astonishing accomplishments be compared in any way with the fate of the Puritans, Dutch, West Africans, Hurons, and Pennsylvania Germans?

The material in this volume is well edited and well presented. It makes delightful reading. The introduction is thoughtful and informative. If the volume lacks a point of view or a purpose, the lack may be ascribed to the general editorial plan. There are almost no footnotes, and most regrettably there is no index.

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