

BOOK REVIEWS

*D*aniel K. Richter. *Native Americans' Pennsylvania*. (University Park, Penn.: Pennsylvania Historical Association, 2005. Pp. 100, illustrations, maps, notes, suggestions for further reading. Paper \$12.95).

Daniel Richter is well known to readers of this journal. As a University of Pennsylvania history professor and director of the McNeil Center for Early American Studies, he has amassed a well-deserved reputation for ground-breaking research in Native American and early American history, much of it centered on Pennsylvania. In this slim volume he provides a fast-paced narrative of Indian history in the area now encompassed by the Keystone State. The book serves well its intended purpose of providing an introduction to Native American history in the state from thousands of years before the arrival of Europeans to the early twenty-first century. Richter also provides an up-to-date perspective on the realities of life for American Indians in Pennsylvania and encourages

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readers to see Pennsylvania history through the eyes of Indian people, a skill he demonstrated previously in his 2001 book *Facing East from Indian Country: A Native History of Early America*.

Throughout this book, Richter emphasizes the diversity of Indian experiences in Pennsylvania. The various geographies that are artificially bounded by the state of Pennsylvania meant that Native people living along the Delaware River system, for example, differed markedly from Indians living in the west on the other side of the Allegheny Mountains. Many Indian groups called some part of Pennsylvania home at one time or another. Indeed, a realization that Indians migrated in and out of Pennsylvania over time, especially after the European arrival in North America, is central to understanding the Indian past of the state. Moreover, the Iroquois groups based to the north in New York had a tremendous impact on other Indian people to their south and on the Pennsylvania government from colonial times to the twentieth century. Pennsylvania's Indian past cannot be restricted solely to a discussion of the land area within the state's borders without neglecting significant portions of that history.

Although an astute student of Indian history in Pennsylvania must be willing to look beyond the state's borders at times, it is wrong to think that the Indian presence was insignificant. As Richter makes clear, throughout the colonial and Revolutionary era, Indian people had a direct impact on trade, politics, and military affairs in Pennsylvania. Indians in what would become Pennsylvania had engaged in trade with Europeans for decades before Pennsylvania was founded and that inter-cultural exchange remained vital to Indian and Euro-American economies for many decades more. From the moment William Penn founded the colony, "the acquisition of Indian land was crucial to the success of Pennsylvania" (43). The numerous and often fraudulent land cession treaties negotiated to between Indians and the Penns or their representatives in the colonial era created the domain upon which Pennsylvania rests. In the mis-named French and Indian War that secured Pennsylvania's British legacy, fears of Indian attack—real and imagined—led Pennsylvanians to assume "that all Indians were their enemies" (57). The result, from the 1760s through the 1790s, was intense racial war as Euro-Americans like the Paxton Boys killed any Indian they encountered and Indians responded with revenge killings.

Racial hatred and violence almost eliminated the Indian presence in Pennsylvania by the start of the nineteenth century, but Richter reminds us that the Indian story in the state has not yet run its course. The nearby Iroquois

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groups, especially the Senecas, remain in the region of north-west Pennsylvania and continue to impact the state, such as fighting against and getting compensation for construction of the Kinzua Dam in the 1950s–1960s that flooded thousands of acres of their land. Beginning in 1879, Pennsylvania became a crucial part of assimilationist efforts by the United States government to convert Indians into literate manual laborers via the Carlisle Indian School created by former Army captain Richard Pratt. The school had a mixed legacy that continued well after it closed in 1918. To many Native students from all over the country it was a place of imprisonment and death, but it also incubated a Native American intellectual class that formed new pan-Indian organizations to address Indian problems and needs. To this day, over 18,000 persons calling themselves Native American live in Pennsylvania and the Indian story of Pennsylvania continues. Readers seeking an introduction to the American Indian history of Pennsylvania and surrounding regions could do little better than starting with this concise, intelligent, and readable volume.

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Cesare Marino and Karim M. Tiro., eds. *Along the Hudson and Mohawk: The 1790 Journey of Count Paolo Andreani*. (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2006. 128 pages, appendix, index. \$35.00.)

American historians, especially students of the early republic, who have long valued the observations of foreign travelers, who will welcome the publication of the journal of the Italian nobleman Paolo Andreani. Indeed, with so much interest at the moment in the “internationalization” of American history, Andreani’s comments on conditions and cultures in the Hudson and Mohawk valleys take on added meaning. Yet, interesting as Count Andreani’s travelogue sometimes is and valuable as the annotations provided by editors Cesare Marino and Karim Tiro often are, the real highlight of the book is its epilogue. There, and in a series of letters included in an appendix, Marino and Tiro offer a glimpse into the strange turn that the Count’s encounter with the United States took following his journey through upstate New York.

The journey itself was a brief one, occupying only one month in the late summer of 1790, as is the journal, which in published form covers only a little more than fifty pages. Beginning in New York City, the thirty-seven year