One wishes that Professor Henig was a devotee of psycho-history. Here, by his own description, is a historical figure well suited for this approach. Henig uses words like "certain inner hysteria," "obsessed," "highly sensitive," "intolerant of criticism," "self-righteousness," "driven by hatred," and "vain and impulsive." But, he does not go beyond these words; Davis's inner being is not explored. So too, Henig does not utilize roll-call analysis to shed light on Davis's migration from Know-Nothingism to Republicanism.

In summary, this is an important book and one that deserves a wide reading. Professor Henig has added to our knowledge of the congressional side of the Civil War and early Reconstruction.

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Recent historical research has produced many changes in attitudes toward the American Indian and his culture. The Last Americans is an example of this tendency. Originally published as The American Heritage Book of Indians (New York, 1961), the new title and the subsequent revisions reflect the changes in scholarly perspective about the Native American in the last ten years. Primarily, the book deals with the effect of native culture and ideas on the history of America and the interaction of these factors with European values.

Since The Last Americans synthesizes many new ideas, it should be considered a popular history of Indian people. Perhaps it was revised to capitalize on the current renewed interest in the Native American. At any rate, it is eminently readable and a good introductory book for the novice Indian historian.

Mr. Brandon attacks most of the clichés about the American Indian. For instance, the author states that often the Indian concepts of freedom and communal sharing were glossed over by white explorers through their emphasis on kinship and analogies to feudalism. But really the Indian world was devoted to living, while the Europeans were dedicated to getting. Other generalizations seem tenuous, how-
ever. For example, the author asserts that anthropologists are doing more to give the Native American his rightful place in American history than historians. This statement is a bit too facile.

Occasionally (far less than most writers), the author falls into the use of paradoxical phrases. He refers to the Mayan Classic Age as "... primitive, wise, poetic, placid, the unique example in the history of the world lost in thought." Why use the word "primitive"? Perhaps "natural" would be a better term. Far more often Mr. Brandon comes up with some interesting parallels. In the sixteenth century, the chief European expansionist power, the Ottoman Turk, conquered and held more territory than the Spanish managed to take in the same period from the Indians in the New World.

In the final analysis, the work remains well organized, readable, and pro-Indian. Although the author proves his point, the book has very little to offer in the way of new interpretations. More important, the author takes recent scholarly research and makes it available and understandable to the general public. For the more serious student, the vague documentation is vexing at times. The section on Indian poetry is very beautiful, for it is in this way that Indian people express their history, desires, and disappointments most effectively. The Last Americans is a must for the general reader and for some specialists if they have not read the earlier edition.

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Most scholars have neglected the role of the Middle Colonies in the study of the origins of the American Revolution, concentrating instead on New England and the South. John A. Neuenschwander takes a fresh approach by dealing with the Middle Colonies as a section, arguing that they played a pivotal role in the decision for independence.

Merrill Jensen and John M. Head have already suggested that the Middle Colonies possessed certain common interests that held them more closely to the British Empire than the provinces to the north or south. Neuenschwander, in The Middle Colonies and the Coming of