

they have a particular emphasis on North Carolina history. Civil War buffs, though they might enjoy this book, might better read *Johnny Reb*.

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Sioux Trail. By JOHN UPTON TERRELL. (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1974. Pp. 213. Author's note, selected bibliography, index. \$7.95.)

This volume is not just another book about Indians. Terrell tries to present a survey of all the native American tribes who are a part of the Sioux group. He has utilized history and anthropology to write a very readable ethnohistory of the Sioux. The author, in *Sioux Trail*, traces the evolution of some of the Sioux tribes in the southeastern states and follows the Sioux trail to the great plains and beyond. While the book is not written for specialists, it can provide them some additional insights for a greater appreciation of the Sioux.

A weakness lies in the author's attempt to do too much in too few pages. Even the number of pages in the book is not a valid indication of the actual length of the book. Many of the pages are partially blank, and although this is pleasing to the eye, it is a waste of paper. This book could have been much shorter without any loss of content.

It is obvious that Terrell knows his field of Western history, and he has the ability to impart this knowledge to others. However, there are portions of the book which will raise some questions, and not all readers will agree with the author's answers. Since the book is not well documented, the reader is often forced to take Terrell's assertions at face value. Some of his statements are too broad. An example is: "the Conestoga, like all people of Iroquoian blood, proved to be treacherous and disloyal to their benefactors" (p. 56). Using the term "all" does a disservice to all the members of all the Iroquoian tribes. Another case in point is: "Although the name Quapaw means 'down-stream people,' and since there are available old maps and other early documents *purportedly* reflecting the true history of the Quapaw at a time one hundred and fifty years post-De Soto, I suggest it *probably* can be categorically asserted that they were not the Pacaha or Capaha"

(p. 94). The word "probably" conveys the impression of some doubt, but "categorically" implies absolutely.

Perhaps this book will be criticized for its heavy reliance on secondary sources. Its emphasis on history when dealing with some tribes will disturb other readers, but this combination has enabled Terrell to complete his task with a minimum of words. This reviewer wishes the book had a good binding and a sturdy cover. Unfortunately, this volume has neither, and undoubtedly it will not stand the wear and tear that a book of this type will receive.

Despite its shortcomings, it still remains a fine book and one worth the price. The general reader and the specialist will profit by reading this volume.

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Louis McLane, Federalist and Jacksonian. By JOHN A. MUNROE.
(New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1973.
Pp. 599. Foreword, photographs, notes, bibliography, index.
\$22.50.)

Louis McLane was a brilliant, hard-working Scotch-Irishman with one handicap: he was a Federalist entering government service when the term Federalist had become one of contempt. No matter how hard he worked, often to the point of physical exhaustion, credit for his success usually went to others.

First, though, it will be best to show how his family background helped Louis McLane at the polls. His father, Allen McLane, was an officer in the American Revolution; his reckless bravery became a legend, but he "never advanced far in rank, considering the length, quality and reputation of his service." Even ordinary reimbursement for his war services came slowly.

After the war, Allen McLane entered Delaware state politics. Eventually, President Washington made him collector of customs of Wilmington, Delaware. This type of appointment for many years in the United States carried with it powers far beyond custom duties, such as hiring many employees, being a pension agent, supervising funds for sick and disabled seamen, and collecting information about fisheries and manufacturing. Thus, his office was a center of federal