The chapters on the Delaware language and the Delaware social organization also give valuable details about the intimate life of the Lenape.

Our ultimate conclusion as to the Symposium is that it is a valuable contribution to the story of the great tragedy of the American Indian, his individual bravery in a moment of crisis, his inability to act together with the command in the manner of modern soldiers, his inability to resist the temptation of intoxicating liquor, although he knew it was leading to his destruction, and his general indolence and lack of settled purpose. All are admirably displayed in this book.

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W. Walter Braham


One of the most difficult areas of research for the student of native American history is that of native land tenure. It is an area in which the historical, legal, and anthropological issues are often inseparable and nearly always confusing. And, since land continues to be the central point of conflict between native Americans and whites in this century, and the key to the continued survival of native peoples, the underlying issues and problems of that conflict are of primary significance in native American affairs. Professor Sutton's bibliographical guide is undoubtedly the most definitive work in the area of native land tenure. It is an important contribution to the literature of native American studies and will greatly minimize the pains of research in this most critical area.

Part One of Indian Land Tenure contains seven essays reviewing the literature on the legal, political, sociological, and economic aspects of contemporary native American land occupancy, the changing patterns of native land use, and the cultural changes arising from white attitudes and policies of the past, resulting in the dispossession and relocation of Indians. In addition to providing insight into the literature, Professor Sutton explores the nature of the underlying problems and conflicts.

What proves of most interest is Sutton's theoretical framework for analysis — a typological approach which divides the study of land tenure into intersecting subsets. Through the use of this typology he
brings some degree of order to an otherwise chaotic field. The typology, with the interrelationships it suggests, is the real guide to research in the area, for it provides needed direction for anyone working on any aspect of the broader issue of land tenure.

Part Two of the study is a bibliography of more than 1000 citations covering the entire study of native land tenure. The bibliography is geared to the specific areas of research outlined and discussed in the first part. Also included are indexes by tribe, subject, reservation, and state and geographical area — a further boon to researchers.

*Indian Land Tenure* should prove invaluable to anyone exploring the issues and problems of this area of native American studies. Considering the increasing need for understanding and agreement between native American and white as to the true nature of the native American claim and relationship to the land, Professor Sutton's reference work should not be ignored by the student of Indian affairs. It will greatly facilitate future work in this most vital area of the native American experience.

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*Lucille Adkins*


History-minded readers in the bicentennial year will find *Pennsylvania 1776* to be an impressive book. A glance at the list of contributors facing the title page is sufficient to give the book's credentials. The book, divided into seven sections, covers the land and its people, how they lived, their ideas and beliefs, the arts, and politics and war. Each of the three to six chapters within a section is written by one or more individuals who are acknowledged experts in their fields.

The prologue states that "most Pennsylvanians remained skeptical about cutting ties with London" (p. 11), not only in 1774 but until the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. This idea is in direct opposition to our notion that Pennsylvania was the leading colony in proposing independence from the mother country.

One of the most intriguing sections of the book is "The Land of Penn's Woods," which details reasons for settlement patterns. The Piedmont, the region between Delaware Bay and the first ridges of the