BOOK REVIEWS


In 1961, Paul A. W. Wallace of Lebanon Valley College wrote *Indians in Pennsylvania* which was published by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Wallace's work has been the best seller of books published by the commission, and after four printings and a twenty-year time span it was decided to revise the work and bring it up to date with recent scholarship. William A. Hunter, former chief of the historical division of the commission, was given the task of revising the text for the deceased Wallace. As Hunter states in his preface (p. vii) he simply updated the material factually and added more recent studies in the bibliography (pp. 184-86).

Wallace's original organization of the work into twenty chapters and a concluding biographical section on "Famous Indians of Pennsylvania" has been retained. In addition, the illustrations by William Rohrbeck and the maps from the original were preserved intact.

Wallace's work begins with the origins of Pennsylvania's Indians in Asia some twelve to eighteen thousand years ago and traces the general development of their material culture down to European contact. The next fourteen chapters are given over to specific discussions of the various tribes that inhabited the commonwealth: the Susquehannocks, Delawares, Iroquois, Shawnees, and others. Livelihood, social and political organization, warfare, and physical characteristics are some of the topics each chapter considers. This material which encompasses over half the study was drawn primarily from early narratives, and Wallace's acquaintance and interviews with contemporary Indian leaders of these tribes.

In this ethnographic section, Wallace also touches upon the critical nature of European contact on these peoples from their earliest meetings to the accelerated dependence on European trade goods and the induction of Indian groups into the economic and political events of the seventeenth century.
The fur wars, European rivalries, and land hunger were to have near fatal consequences for Pennsylvania's Indians in the century that followed. The fur wars dramatically changed the nature and scope of Indian warfare, decimating many groups, creating large numbers of refugee Indians, and leaving valuable fur lands as spoils for the victors. In Pennsylvania, the Iroquois Confederation became dominant and sought with some success to maintain a balance of power between France and Great Britain and preserve some sense of neutrality toward the European rivalries.

The end of the French and Indian War marked the beginning of the end of the Pax Iroquois in Pennsylvania, and the Pontiac uprising heralded the beginning of the end of a significant Indian presence in Pennsylvania. The war of American Independence and the decade of land cession and attempted resistance culminating with Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers brought an end to this tragic story. All that remained of Indian lands in Pennsylvania after the Treaty of Greenville were the six-hundred-acre Cornplanter grant on the Allegheny River just south of New York. In 1964 the Kinzua Dam project took the last piece of the Pennsylvania Indian's homeland.

Throughout the book, Wallace and Hunter skillfully weave the fabric of cultural development, cultural crisis and disintegration, and the final inevitable diaspora of the various Indian groups in Pennsylvania. While the work could have been reasonably reprinted without revision, William A. Hunter's revision has preserved the original while eliminating some minor errors and bringing the work up to date. I have used the original in my course in Indians of North America and certainly intend to use the revision.

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Professor John Reid, a leading American legal historian, has written an important work on pre-Revolutionary Massachusetts dwelling upon two major episodes, the Malcolm affair (1766) and the Liberty riot (1768).