

stood them either. He seems to be more coldly English than the English, thereby redoubling the irony of his future.

Concerning the production and editing of this volume there can be little but praise. It is a clean, good-looking book in clear type. It is easy to hold. Compliments are in order to those who undertook the stupefyingly boring task of proof reading documents riotously various in their orthography. If there are misprints they escaped me. About two matters only do I have criticism: the absence of maps and the partial failure of footnotes always to let us know what was going on "on the other side of the hill." We sometimes are told what the French did, or planned to do, but not in sufficient detail. I cannot believe, for example, that Canadian or French archives contain no more information on the disappearance of Captain Spotswood's party than is contained in the footnotes on page 124. These are minor blemishes, however, and Dr. Abbot and his staff deserve thanks for a job well done. ■

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Free Trade and Sailors' Rights: A Bibliography of the War of 1812. Compiled by John C. Fredriksen.

(Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1985. Pp. xii, 399.
Preface, appendixes, index. \$45.00.)

The work at hand contains over five thousand bibliographic entries on the War of 1812. In his preface, John C. Fredriksen indicates why he believed such a compilation was necessary. He feels that "Mr. Madison's War" has been understudied by American historians and therefore we have not learned the lessons which that conflict has to teach. But regardless of lessons, the compiler hopes that his bibliography will serve as a useful tool to anyone wishing to undertake a serious study of the War of 1812 in any of its various ramifications — economic, political, military, social, intellectual, and so forth. This reviewer certainly agrees with Fredriksen's statement that the conflict has not received sufficient attention.

To a large degree, the compiler is successful in fulfilling his goal of providing a convenient starting place for scholars. The bibliography is broken down into thirteen major divisions — General Texts, West and Northwest, Lake Erie, Niagara Frontier-Lake Ontario, St.

Lawrence-Lake Champlain, Atlantic Seaboard, Chesapeake Bay, South and Southwest, War at Sea, Tactical, Politics and Peace, Miscellaneous, and Manuscripts. The volume concludes with three useful appendixes on newspapers, regiments, and chronology.

There are a few weaknesses in this bibliography that need to be pointed out, although they do not seriously impair the work's utility. First, the entries are unannotated, and thus one has no way of determining significance. Second, the citations are almost exclusively to American sources. It does take two parties to make a war, and the British side of the story will only be lightly touched upon if a scholar relies solely on this bibliography. Third, in the area of manuscripts, the compiler chose not to mention the National Archives or any British repositories, perhaps feeling that these were well known and easily accessible. If that is the case, such a note should have been included in the prefatory remarks.

Nevertheless, Fredriksen deserves high praise for undertaking the time-consuming and laborious task of putting together such an extensive work. This volume should prove valuable both to students and professional scholars. One hopes that in the future the Greenwood Press comes forth with many more additions to its series on Bibliographies and Indexes in American History. I am certain that anyone with a serious interest in the War of 1812 will want a copy of *Free Trade and Sailors' Rights: A Bibliography of the War of 1812*. ■

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Erie History—The Women's Story.

By Sabina Shields Freeman and Margaret L. Tenpas.

(Erie: Benet Press for Erie, Pennsylvania, Branch American Association of University Women, 1982. Pp. 260. Preface, acknowledgments, bibliography, index. \$13.75, cloth; \$5.25, paper.)

This ambitious project commemorates the lives of 130 Erie and Erie County women: female pioneers who started schools, organized community health centers, and participated in politics, finance, and industry even as they promoted art, music, and drama. Those chosen