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The George Rogers Clark Adventure in the Illinois, and Selected Documents of the American Revolution at the Frontier Posts. By Katherine Wagner Seineke.

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cepted archaeological premise that political, economic, religious and environmental change leads to technological and artistic change." (p. 15)

The major portion of the test is a descriptive catalogue of the Keam Collection organized by ceramic type, and within each section the pottery is arranged by form, function and design. Brief characterizations of a particular type and its stylistic variations are followed by photographic plates. A two-page errata sheet has been issued to correct references, but this in no way affects the typology. To the contrary, it is indicative of the care which has been taken throughout to place individual pieces within the typological framework. Wade and McChesney have rejected the value judgements implicit and occasionally explicit in earlier revolutionary or developmental perspectives. Instead they have provided and implemented a revised and expanded series of definitions and have attempted throughout to correlate perceived change in technique and/or aesthetics with events documented by Spanish chronicles and later by Euro-American explorers, military personnel and scientists. Much of the validity of their "test" rests on unexamined assumptions about "learning," but the content of their work is a significant contribution to descriptive literature on Hopi pottery.

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The George Rogers Clark Adventure in the Illinois, and Selected Documents of the American Revolution at the Frontier Posts. By Katherine Wagner Seineke. New Orleans: Polyanthos Inc., 1981. 649 pp. Cloth. \$25.00

This is a volume of very mixed merits. Although the primary title suggests that the book is focused upon George Rogers Clark's activities in Illinois, the subtitle more accurately describes the volume's contents, and it is the final five hundred pages, the documents, which are the most useful portion of the book.

In a twenty-six page introduction, Robert M. Sutton, the Director of the Illinois Historical Survey, competently introduces Clark, surveys his activities in the Illinois Country and

sets the stage for Seineke's narrative. Unfortunately that narrative fails to discuss adequately either Clark's role in Illinois or the American Revolution in the West. Seineke's preface indicates that her fascination with Clark emerged from her earlier interest in genealogy, and that interest permeates her chapters on Clark and the war. Although the author includes some valuable information upon the British occupation of Illinois prior to the revolution and supplies her readers with a detailed description of some of the trading activity in the region, she periodically digresses into lengthy discussions of the genealogies of minor figures of the times. Chapter Two focuses on Clark's capture of Vincennes. Yet Clark's extensive conference with Siggenauk, the Potawatomi-Ottawa chief considered to be the most influential Indian leader in the Lake Michigan region, is scarcely mentioned. Her detailed discussion of the early French and British families of southern Illinois will be of interest to genealogists, but most professional historians will find them pedantic. Moreover, although her narrative contains footnotes, the citations are sometimes incomplete.

In contrast, the documents which comprise the final five hundred pages of this book should be of particular interest to Native American historians. Seineke obviously has conducted extensive research in both domestic and foreign depositories, and many of the more important documents focusing upon the revolution in the West are reproduced in her volume. Some have been reproduced earlier in the *Collections of the Illinois Historical Library*, the *Collections of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society*, and the *Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin*; but others, gleaned from archives in both the United States and Great Britain, have not been previously published. Many of these documents provide valuable information about the role of the Indians in the conflict.

In summary, this volume adds little to the understanding of Clark's role during the revolution, but the accompanying documents should prove very useful to serious students of the war. The published documents also will be welcomed by scholars interested in the history of the Indian tribes of the Old Northwest.

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