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Hasinai: A Cultural History of the Caddo Confederacy, to be published by Texas A&M University Press in 1988, will offer added Hasinai perspective on tradition and events down to the present.

The value of Bolton's older work lies in its reflection of earlier Anglo-American historical interpretation. The editor provided the manuscript with a brief introduction. He indicated that only minor editing was carried out on the manuscript. There are only a few problems in that there remains some confusion as to the use of the concepts of "bands" and "tribes" in the passages from page 31 through page 52. Also, it is not clear whether the use of "ws" [sic] on page 109 was in the original manuscript or introduced through current typesetting. In addition to the view of historical interpretation, the work depicts the Hasinai from the records of the colonial agents of empire. As such, it reflected the colonial institutional attitudes. This provided added insight into the modern Western European thought more than it reflected the Hasinai people.

Howard Meredith

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University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma, Chickasha

The Life and Time of Little Turtle, First Sagamore of The Wabash. By Harvey Lewis Carter, Urbana and Chicago: The University of Illinois Press. 1987. 275 pp.

Professor Emeritus Harvey Lewis Carter at Colorado College has written a well-researched, readable biography of Little Turtle the unique chief of the Miami Indians who lived from 1747-1812.

Little Turtle emerges as an eloquent man, skilled in oratory, whose homeland stretched from Chicago and Detroit in the north to the Ohio River in the south. Seeking peaceful co-existence, the chief used his diplomatic skills and the assistance of his white son-in-law to try to bridge the gap between the white and Indian cultures. His plan to finance the civilization of his tribe was through the gradual sale of their landed possessions, but the assurance of the rights of his people contained in the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 could not be enforced. In the wake of the Revolution, settlers pushed into these lands, ignoring Indian rights and demanding military protection if they were opposed.

Two American expeditions sent to restore order failed, and one, led by General Arthur St. Clair, suffered the worst defeat of American troops to the Indians, losing more than six hundred men on November 4, 1791 to a force of Shawnees under Little Turtle. A punitive expedition led by General Anthony Wayne finally defeated the Indians in Northwestern Ohio on August 20, 1794, and by the treaty of Greenville, the tribal leaders were forced to cede almost two thirds of the present state of Ohio.

In spite of not having his peaceful co-existence goals achieved, Little Turtle served as an excellent role model for his people. Remembered even today as "the gentle chief," he was respected enough during his lifetime to have his portrait painted by Gilbert Stuart in 1797.

Edith Blicksilver

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Faces Voices & Dreams: A Celebration of the Centennial of the Sheldon Jackson Museum, 1888–1988. Edited by Peter L. Corey. Juneau, Alaska: Division of Alaska State Museums, 1987. xviii, Illustrated, maps. 201 pp.

The Raven's Tail. By Cheryl Samuel. Vancouver: The University of British Columbia Press, 1987. Illustrated, 167 pp.

It is a special pleasure to review these two marvelous scholarly contributions to the literature on Native American art. Each in its own way is a major effort that will become a classic. *Faces Voices & Dreams: A Celebration of the Centennial of the Sheldon Jackson Museum, 1888–1988*, edited by Peter Corey, contains eleven excellent essays on the history of this Sitka, Alaska museum and its Eskimo, Aleut, Athabaskan, Tlingit and Haida collections. *The Raven's Tail*, by Cheryl Samuel, analyzes the early Northwest Coast textiles decorated with geometric designs that predate the more familiar Chilkat blankets.

Face, Voices & Dreams begins with Peter Corey's "open letter" to the Reverend Sheldon Jackson, whose museum was founded in 1888 in association with the Sitka Industrial Training School, later to become the Sheldon Jackson College. Corey imaginatively