

were prepared for publication in large part by Nicholas Biddle, who was best known as President of the Second Bank of the United States. The present reprint is complete except for the original maps, the lack partially compensated for by the inclusion of a single modern map which traces the route of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

Students and readers will find the most recent reprint more authentic than the often used 1893 edition prepared by Elliott Coues, who added extensive footnotes, an index, and a memoir of William Clark. Unfortunately, however, Coues frequently violated all canons of editorial practice, changing important words and making it difficult to forgive him "for his desecration of original texts." If the reader does not care to trust Coues' documentation, he can turn to the copious footnotes of Reuben Gold Thwaites in *The Original Journals of Lewis and Clark*.

Despite the publication of several other journals kept by members of the Lewis and Clark expedition, that of Meriwether Lewis is still the most important and pleasant to read. Nicholas Biddle, attentive to detail and careful in his rendition of the text, enhanced the value of the volumes for the modern student. In these pages we find Lewis often expressing the joy of discovering the unknown, the pathos of hardship and suffering, and the humor of brave men. Many disciplines will find this work useful. The anthropologist can profit from the accounts of Indians and their customs, the naturalists can gain from the descriptions of the flora and fauna, and the topographer from the reports of the water courses and terrain before they were devastated by the white man. The editors are to be commended for the publication of such a useful and important work.

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Scalps and Tomahawks. Edited by
FREDERICK DRIMMER. New York,

1961. Coward-McCann, Inc. Notes.
Pp. 378. \$6.00.

If you consider the American Indian to be a blood-thirsty and cruel savage, the above is a good book for you to read. It contains fifteen first-hand accounts of whites captured by the Indians, the months or years of cruel treatment, and the final much desired escape. Accounts contained within the book cover the period of white westward movement from 1750 to 1870 and involve Indians from such widely scattered areas as Biscayne Bay in Florida to Vancouver Island, British Columbia. These stories reveal the heartbreaks which occurred almost daily in the American frontier and demonstrate most accurately what strong bodies and personalities our forefathers needed in order to survive along the hinterlands.

There is, however, another side to the story which editor Drimmer has noted. These stories related by the captives give us perhaps the best insight into Indian life that is available. Drimmer explains in his well-written introduction that these accounts have been accepted as authentic since their earliest publication and have frequently been used as sources by historians and anthropologists. Due to lack of education and formal training, Indian informants have not been able to supply all of the information needed, and these accounts by former captives give some needed facts.

The only quarrel this reviewer has with editor Drimmer is the emphasis upon Indian brutality. Even the title *Scalps and Tomahawks* conveys such an emphasis. In all fairness we must remember that the Indian was subjected to perhaps even more cruel treatment by the whites, and that he and his descendants were forced into reservation areas unwanted by the whites until mineral wealth was discovered there.

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La ambigüedad en el Quijote. By
MANUEL DURÁN. Xalapa, 1960. Universidad Veracruzana. Biblioteca de