Throughout the book, Cochran shows his marked disdain for all antiblack measures and his support for those who opposed them. But, he makes it more than clear that he is opposed to any violent nullification. In fact, he says, this is the lesson of the Western Reserve's reaction to the Fugitive Slave Law. The threat of violence was kept under control "and resulted in a settled determination to cure the evils . . . [of the government] through the ballot and strictly Constitutional procedure."

This Da Capo reprint, then, does have value but mainly it is to the researcher. Most readers would do better to read more modern accounts, for example, Professor Larry Gara's excellent article on the Fugitive Slave Law in the September 1964 issue of Civil War History.

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This book is a new edition of a volume published in 1963 as part of the National Survey of the Historic Sites and Buildings series. Soldier and Brave represents an attempt to pinpoint the location of each of 214 historic sites in twenty-four states which were associated with Indian affairs and the Indian wars west of the Mississippi River.

Part 1 of the volume is devoted to a short history of the American Indian in the western United States and his relationship with the federal government. A brief history and geographical sketch of each historic site is provided in part 2.

The National Park Service has undertaken the task of providing the reader with a historical background of the subject and a convenient reference to each of the historic sites. The book is readable and the numerous illustrations are excellent. The state of preservation of each site is mentioned, and those sites where restoration projects are in progress are noted. A vast amount of material is covered in one volume, but with the judicious use of illustrations and concise data the
reader is given information which is adequate to meet the objectives of the book. The National Park Service is to be congratulated for their effort.

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It was a thin line indeed that separated rebel from loyalist in the American Revolution. An excellent illustration of this is a comparison of Benjamin Franklin and Joseph Galloway. For twenty years — 1755 to 1775 — Franklin and Galloway joined forces to dominate Pennsylvania politics. They shaped a powerful party organization which brought them firmly into control of the Philadelphia Assembly. But it was a partnership doomed to failure. When British imperial policy began to challenge the role of the provincial legislature, Franklin held inflexibly to his stand for colonial autonomy — Galloway could not, and the partnership fell apart. Franklin went on to be one of the great American rebels; Galloway seeped into the obscurity shared by most loyalists.

Benjamin Newcomb has demonstrated care and imagination in capturing the genesis, fruition, and demise of the Franklin-Galloway partnership in Franklin and Galloway: A Political Partnership. He makes his way — ploddingly at times — through the complexities of Pennsylvania politics and the procession of crises that led to the split of the colonies from England and Galloway from Franklin.

On the surface, one wonders why Franklin chose someone so different from himself to be his political partner. Galloway was almost twenty-five years younger than Franklin, and he lacked Franklin's intellectual passion, his charm, and his broad view of the British Empire and the place of the colonies within it. Actually, Franklin was attracted to Galloway precisely because he was different from himself. He recognized that Galloway would fill in areas of his own inadequacy: the junior partner was well born and could move in circles of Philadelphia society where Franklin was unwelcome, he was a renowned orator while Franklin was untalented as a public speaker, and he was