of theoretical constructs. Is Lancaster representative of a type of settlement? How did the American Revolution alter the political, economic, and social structure of the town? Finally, during these inflationary times, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission is to be commended for publishing a nicely-packaged monograph in such an inexpensive edition.

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*The Life and Adventures of Daniel Boone.* By *Michael A. Lofaro.*


This slim book is a contribution to the Kentucky Bicentennial Bookshelf. Lofaro traces the movement of the Boone family from England to their eventual home in Missouri in this readable and compact book. The author admits that John Bakeless is the definitive biographer of Daniel Boone, but Lofaro justifies writing this book because he attempts to "stress the distinction between legend and popular belief on the one hand and documented fact on the other" (p. ix).

A problem in the book is that the author mistakenly assumes that the reader knows much more about the prominent individuals of this era of American history than is actually true. He has a habit of not including the given names of important characters. Although he names Edward Braddock and Benjamin Franklin he never designates which Gage is the man mentioned. Consequently, the reader must know that [Thomas] Gage was a British lieutenant-colonel serving under Braddock and who twenty years later would be besieged in Boston, if he is to know who is the designated individual (p. 12). Later, the reader is left to his own devices to learn the first names of DeBeaujeu (p. 13), Tate (p. 19), and the identity of Lord Barrington (p. 23). This reviewer suggests that the simple inclusion of more precise identification throughout the book would have improved an already admirable effort.

Lofaro has set out to separate facts from myths and in most instances he has accomplished his task. He has relied heavily on the sources in the magnificent Lyman Copeland Draper Manuscript Collection of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. He has used these and other sources, including the holdings of the Filson Club of
Louisville, Kentucky, judiciously, and the result is impressive. Perhaps an editorial determination dictated by size limitations prevented Lofaro from using endnotes or footnotes, and this decision has somewhat limited the usefulness of the book to the serious scholar.

Lofaro does not digress, which is obvious in such a small volume, but his preciseness allows him to cover his subject without losing the charm which makes the book readable. He has produced an inexpensive volume which examines the life of one of our most famous frontier heroes without embellishment.


This short but expensive work serves two purposes: the first to reconstruct the life of a man remembered as the nemesis of Button Gwinnett; the second, and far more important, to reconstruct the struggle for military and political power among Georgian leaders of the Revolutionary period. Lachlan McIntosh was the son of a Jacobite rebel who had made his peace with the victors and emigrated to Georgia when Lachlan was eight. Information about the son’s early life is limited, due to a dearth of evidence, and Jackson is forced to substitute conjecture for fact too often to give one a wholly convincing portrait of his subject. Enough is known, however, to indicate that through his connections with the Laurens family, his abilities as a surveyor, and advantages wrung from the new royal government of Georgia, he accumulated thousands of acres of prime coastal land. By the 1760s McIntosh and his equally grasping brothers had become local powers — prickly members of the raw Georgian elite.

McIntosh was not a political animal: quite the contrary, he seems to have been so maladroit as to be tragicomical. His leanings were naturally conservative, and he surprised friend and foe alike when he broke ostentatiously with the crown in 1775. Jackson ascribes principled motives to the man, but, glancing over the evidence, it is equally possible that ambition lured him into taking advantage of factionalized politics for personal gain. Characteristically, having once