

The fur wars, European rivalries, and land hunger were to have near fatal consequences for Pennsylvania's Indians in the century that followed. The fur wars dramatically changed the nature and scope of Indian warfare, decimating many groups, creating large numbers of refugee Indians, and leaving valuable fur lands as spoils for the victors. In Pennsylvania, the Iroquois Confederation became dominant and sought with some success to maintain a balance of power between France and Great Britain and preserve some sense of neutrality toward the European rivalries.

The end of the French and Indian War marked the beginning of the end of the Pax Iroquois in Pennsylvania, and the Pontiac uprising heralded the beginning of the end of a significant Indian presence in Pennsylvania. The war of American Independence and the decade of land cession and attempted resistance culminating with Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers brought an end to this tragic story. All that remained of Indian lands in Pennsylvania after the Treaty of Greenville were the six-hundred-acre Cornplanter grant on the Allegheny River just south of New York. In 1964 the Kinzua Dam project took the last piece of the Pennsylvania Indian's homeland.

Throughout the book, Wallace and Hunter skillfully weave the fabric of cultural development, cultural crisis and disintegration, and the final inevitable diaspora of the various Indian groups in Pennsylvania. While the work could have been reasonably reprinted without revision, William A. Hunter's revision has preserved the original while eliminating some minor errors and bringing the work up to date. I have used the original in my course in Indians of North America and certainly intend to use the revision.

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*In a Rebellious Spirit: The Argument of Facts, the Liberty Riot, and the Coming of the American Revolution.* By JOHN PHILLIP REID. (University Park and London: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 1979. Pp. 168. Notes, acknowledgments, index. \$13.75.)

Professor John Reid, a leading American legal historian, has written an important work on pre-Revolutionary Massachusetts dwelling upon two major episodes, the Malcolm affair (1766) and the *Liberty* riot (1768).

Because "law and history must be approached with caution" (p. 1), Reid's work is that of a legal historian who objectively describes both events from the Tory view represented by the imperial officials stationed in Boston and the Whig views as expressed by the Bostonians. He feels that historians have often overlooked legal arguments in such controversies or have failed to use them properly, since their attempt at impartial judgments have been reached by using "partial" or "tainted" evidence. By describing each event in factual detail and then presenting each side's interpretation of that event, the reader can readily understand why Reid's cautionary advice to those uninitiated in legal controversy should be accepted.

In the Malcolm affair of September 26, 1766, customs officials sought to search Daniel Malcolm's house for smuggled goods. He not only refused to let them enter his house, but a large crowd gathered outside to support the alleged smuggler. The customs officials were unable to proceed with their search and left in the early evening. From the Tory viewpoint the crowd threatened their ability to conduct the search; the Whig view of law and imperial control, however, gave the Bostonians a strong legal argument against the officials. Reid argues convincingly that Malcolm understood the law and used it effectively against the officials by threatening them with a civil suit in trespass which could result in the imposition of a heavy fine for any official found guilty.

In the second controversy John Hancock's ship, the *Liberty*, was seized by the commissioner of customs with the assistance of marines from a British man-of-war. Some of the customs officials were attacked by a crowd late in the day, which led the Tory officials to call upon the London government to send troops into Boston. The Boston Whigs, however, argued that the Tory officials had withdrawn from Boston hastily, were not threatened by the people, and therefore had in effect resigned their commissions. Reid finds that the officials had exploited the events to make certain that the London government would send troops to Boston. Once the troops were stationed there, controversy between the troops and people grew.

Reid's conclusions are inconclusive, since his aim is to make both historians and lawyers writing legal history aware of the pitfalls in examining any historical event. Reid's work is an important contribution to the history of colonial Massachusetts and is recommended for all libraries with colonial American collections.

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