in both sections, to be especially helpful, and anyone who has struggled to unravel the confusion of successive redesignations and mergers will find this account to be a model of clarity.

It is not only genealogists, however, who will find this work extremely valuable. It is basic to any serious study not only of the American Revolution but also of the evolution of the army's tactical and organizational doctrine and, indeed, of the military policy of the United States.

As an additional bonus, the book is extensively illustrated throughout with tables, charts, maps, and black-and-white portraits of prominent and not-so-prominent figures. These are apart from the eight pages of full-color reproductions of portraits and heroic paintings.

In sum, Wright has made a valuable contribution to the literature of the American Revolution and of American military history.

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John B. B. Trussell


This book is a collection of eight essays, six of which were previously published in law reviews, prepared by law-trained legal historians writing for a legal audience but brought together to reach a wider readership.

In part one Bruce Mann highly recommends M. Smith's The Writs of Assistance Case (Berkeley, 1978) for its detailed study of the Massachusetts superior court hearing on writs of assistance which was the "first articulate expression of what became an American tradition of constitutional hostility to general powers of search" (p. 5).

Bernard Bailyn's The Ordeal of Thomas Hutchinson (Cambridge, Mass., 1974), according to John Reid (chapter two), is the "ordeal of a patriot politician overwhelmed by a movement he comprehends but cannot control, not of a law-minded man crushed by a law the existence of which his instincts will not permit him to acknowledge" (pp. 22-23). Reid commends the work as a "splendidly constructed biography" (p. 22) but goes on to write an essay in which he describes Hutchinson's political dilemma in the Boston Declaration of 1773 and
the tea party crisis as two aspects of the constitutional struggle that occurred in Massachusetts in the 1770s and how Hutchinson's legal thought led him to make the decisions that he made. Reid believes that the governor was a "dedicated, decent man — a good man for an impossible task" (p. 45), for which the maintenance of the empire was not possible given Hutchinson's legal values.

In chapter three Reid discusses "The Irrelevance of the Declaration of Independence" in a first-time-published review of Garry Wills, *Inventing America* (New York, 1978) and Morton White, *The Philosophy of the American Revolution* (New York, 1978). Reid finds Wills's book "a fresh study of the Declaration, important in its originality although iconoclastic toward some pet beliefs cherished by American historians." He thoroughly disregards White's book for perpetuating those beliefs and asserting the irrelevance of law in the constitutional controversy. In a stimulating essay Reid attacks the irrelevance of natural law (pp. 47-69), of John Locke as an authority cited in the pre-Revolutionary debates (pp. 69-77), and the failure of using evidence to understand contemporary thought on the Declaration.

Turning to part two, the revolution in the law is a collection of four essays concerning how the law evolved after the Revolution. William Nelson's *The Americanization of the Common Law* attempts to explain how legal rules affected general social change in Massachusetts between 1760 and 1830. Robert Gordon rejects Nelson's rigid view of pre- and post-Revolutionary Massachusetts but finds several of his chapters important for the contribution they make in linking law and social change. He does question why the change is considered inevitable and how the courts came to be perceived as the place to go to resolve disputes.

Stephen Presser's review of Morton Horwitz's *The Transformation of American Law* (Cambridge, 1977) is a well-balanced account of a "brilliantly conceived work" that attempts to show how American law changed after the Revolution and that in such private law doctrines as contracts and torts judges began to decide cases in favor of the entrepreneurial and manufacturing groups in order to assist the growing industrialization in nineteenth-century America. Presser questions Horwitz's Marxist view but still finds it an important starting point for future research needs.

Hendrik Hartog and Peter Teachout review John Reid's *In a Defiant Stance* (University Park, Pa., 1977). Reid's work is a comparative law study of the conditions of law and of imperial control in
pre-Revolutionary Massachusetts Bay and Ireland. Reid finds that English legal institutions were effective tools of repression in Ireland but were unsuccessful in Massachusetts because the Whigs successfully used the law of local institutions against the imperial law of Parliament and the agents of the crown (pp. 146-48). Both Hartog (chapter five) and Teachout (chapter six) find Reid's study an important analysis of constitutional events. The latter places Reid in the traditional humanistic school rather than the new school of legal historians. He rejects Horwitz's pessimistic view of law and contends that the rule of law can be a positive and powerful force for human decency and justice in the world (p. 206). Teachout criticizes Reid for trying to understand the rule of law separately from the substantive moral vision it embodies (p. 224).

In the concluding essay, Hartog rejects Teachout's analysis of Reid's work and substitutes instead an amalgamation of Reid, Horwitz, and Nelson to show the similarities among them while acknowledging the dating of the transformation somewhere between 1760 and 1840.

The works reviewed in the essays are some of the most important publications in American legal history to appear in the last two decades. The movement by legal historians away from strict legal history to show a closer relationship between law and society is a significant theme of these publications. Those works as well as this book belong in all libraries with American history collections.

*Allegheny County Law Library*

*Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania*


This in-house publication commemorates the centennial in 1981 of the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal Company which has its offices and major operations in Indiana County, Pennsylvania. R&P has long been an important producer in Western Pennsylvania and currently ranks tenth among bituminous coal producers in the United States.

To the company's credit they retained a trained historian to write their history rather than assigning the task to a retired officer of the firm. They also had the good sense to assign the design and layout to a