

lining the manner in which states' rights arguments complicated foreign relations during the 1830–1860 period. The book is also thorough in describing the effect of Anglo-American disagreements upon the affairs of other major nations. Stevens clearly indicates why the king of France was concerned and the czar of Russia offered to mediate the McLeod affair (p. 99).

Where the work falls short is in presenting the Canadian perspective as different from either the British or American. Even though Canada did not assume Dominion status until 1867, Canadians were developing unique views during the early nineteenth century. Stevens's statement that "The *Caroline* affair had been an affront to honor that rankled even peace-loving Americans, and official British unconcern compounded the situation" (p. 156), entirely ignores the well-founded Canadian fear that the affair would be settled by an American demand for grants (from Britain) of Canadian land.

Another unfortunate omission is the background in British North America that preceded the 1837 rebellions. Although Stevens correctly indicates uprisings in both Upper and Lower Canada, he neglects to explain why there was little popular support for either movement. There is no mention of Louis-Joseph Papineau, who led the movement in Lower Canada. Material about William Lyon Mackenzie, the eccentric leader of the Upper Canada insurrection, is much too sparse considering his post-rebellion life and the influence he had on his grandson, William Lyon Mackenzie King, later prime minister of Canada. Nevertheless, *Border Diplomacy* is an interesting and welcome contribution to a neglected portion of American history.

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No Better Place to Die: The Battle of Stones River. By Peter Cozzens. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1990. Pp. xi, 281. Maps, illustrations, appendix, notes, bibliography, indexes. \$24.95.)

Peter Cozzens, an officer in the Department of State, provides the first scholarly brigade-by-brigade analysis of the Battle of Stones River, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, waged from December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863. Indiana soldiers fought in every significant encounter, and through the text and eleven excellent maps, the reader can locate and follow individual regiments throughout the battle. Indiana gunners were in the massed artillery that enfiladed attacking Confederates in the decisive action at 4:00 P.M. on the last day. There is discussion of the strategic background, along

with personality sketches of the top commanders, and a chapter on the aftermath.

Generally, the book supports the interpretations of Thomas L. Connelly in *Autumn of Glory: The Army of Tennessee, 1862–1865* (1971) and James Lee McDonough in *Stones River—Bloody Winter in Tennessee* (1980). Cozzens's detailed description of the uncoordinated Confederate attack on the Union right on the first day supports Grady McWhiney's conclusion in *Braxton Bragg and Confederate Defeat* (1969) that Bragg's tactical plan was faulty. Cozzens gives Union General William Starke Rosecrans credit for responding effectively to contingencies, but the key to the tactical draw and Confederate retreat lies with the mistakes of Bragg. Emphasizing dissension in Bragg's high command, Cozzens suggests that enmity was so great between Bragg and General John C. Breckinridge that Breckinridge delayed sending his men into battle, fearing that Bragg would mishandle them.

Much of the writing is colorful, and through published memoirs and unit histories the action comes alive. At times, however, vitality fades and regiments move with the inanity of pieces on a game board. Moreover, several errors slipped by the editors. For example, Colonel Thomas H. Hunt, commander of the 9th Kentucky Infantry, is identified as Robert Hunt, and Colonel William H. Gibson first appears as commander of the 39th Indiana Infantry, and later, correctly, as head of the 49th Ohio. Nevertheless, the book contributes to the historiography of this important battle.

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Forged in Battle: The Civil War Alliance of Black Soldiers and White Officers. By Joseph T. Glatthaar. (New York: The Free Press, 1990. Pp. xiii, 370. Illustrations, maps, appendixes, tables, notes, bibliography, index. \$24.95).

Ever since its publication in 1956 Dudley Taylor Cornish's *The Sable Arm: Negro Troops in the Union Army, 1861–1865* has rightly held the position of the classic study of its subject owing to its solid research, splendid literary style, and balanced and perceptive analyses. Joseph T. Glatthaar's *Forged in Battle: The Civil War Alliance of Black Soldiers and White Officers*, although covering much of the same ground, does not supplant it; it merely supplements it, in three main ways. First, it utilizes a large number of primary and secondary sources that either were unavailable when Cornish did his research or were impracticable to obtain prior to the existence of photocopying machines. Second, unlike Cornish's work, which stops with the end of the Civil War, Glat-