

essay, "The Country Life is to be Preferred: A Brief Review of Theories on the Origins of Civilization in the Old World." He traces thought from older ideas of naive evolutionism to current and more comprehensive theories that attribute the grandeur and sophistication of civilization as consequent upon attainment of the state level of political development. Both of these essays by archaeologists are effective in portraying a fine sense of the generality of principles that can emerge from specific regionally focused studies.

Although some important reservations about aspects of Robinson's essay have been indicated in this review, this collection has the stuff to stimulate the active mind and is an important addition to one's library.

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Growth of the American Revolution, 1766-1775. By Bernhard Knollenberg. (New York: The Free Press, 1975. Pp. xxii, 551. Appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. \$15.00.)

This extensively documented volume comprised of 197 pages of text, 72 of appendixes, and 264 of footnotes continues Knollenberg's study of the events leading to the outbreak of war in 1775 between Great Britain and her thirteen North American colonies. His first volume, published in 1960, concentrated on those events between 1759 and 1766 which brought the colonists to the brink of actual rebellion with their reaction to the Stamp Tax in 1766. The present volume, seen through the press by John R. Alden but "virtually completed" before the author's death in 1973, picks up the narrative with the repeal of the Stamp Act and the passage of the Declaratory Act and relates in succinct, almost outline form, those British actions and colonial reactions that led inevitably to military hostilities at Lexington and Concord. As the author does not wish to digress from his relentless build up to the climax of war, he delegates to appendixes more lengthy explanations and elaborations of data which he merely mentions in the body of the book.

In the introduction Knollenberg outlines his purpose, which is to show the development by 1775 of a spirit for revolution in the "Minds and Hearts of a Majority of the People of the Thirteen Colonies" (opposite title page) and also to describe both British conduct and colonial reaction which brought about this spirit. Once the reader masters

the arrangement of the book it is difficult to avoid acceptance of Knollenberg's case for inevitable conflict. Only at one point does there seem to be a solution short of war. The author speculates that if General Thomas Gage in 1775 had been able to seize the leading Massachusetts rebels, as Lord Dartmouth suggested, the Whigs throughout the thirteen colonies would have retaliated by holding crown officials as a more effective bargaining force for redress of grievances than economic boycott. This did not happen, of course, and war came.

Knollenberg admits that his sympathies lie with the colonial Whigs, defined as those colonists who not only denied the right of Parliament to impose taxes, but when petitions failed to bring repeal, advocated commercial pressure. He does not use the term "loyalist" because all colonists were loyal in this period, but he defines as "Tories," as did their contemporaries, those who favored limiting protest to petition and those who did not protest at all.

British conviction by 1774 of the colonial desire for complete independence, fortified by pride and bad advice that the Americans could be subdued easily by force because of cowardice and inability to fight, made compromise impossible. Although opposing parliamentary taxation, the American Whigs maintained their loyalty and their submission to the prerogative of the crown as late as their 1774 petition to the king from the First Continental Congress. Their image of responsible leadership, carefully planned by the Whigs, objecting to British policy in a controlled manner was a major influence in uniting the other colonies behind beleaguered Massachusetts.

This book and its predecessor will stand as monuments to the author's excellent scholarship and mastery of the sources.

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Thomas L. McKenney: Architect of America's Early Indian Policy, 1816-1830. By Herman J. Viola. (Chicago: The Swallow Press, Inc., 1974. Pp. xii, 365. Maps, illustrations, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. \$15.00.)

Since it is generally assumed that Washington's bureaucrats, past and present, have not been part of the policy making process, they are not often subjects of book length biog-