people who yield to the attraction of a local historical scene. He loves Pennsylvania, and those who follow him through the available materials to which he refers will find themselves sharing his affection.

Possibly here is a place to repeat the basic principle of worthwhile chronicle writing. The purpose of any such composition must be emotional as well as intellectual. Unless a reader cares, he never will understand. Dr. Stevens uses the word “student” in its broadest meaning. He lists the sources of Pennsylvania learning as he has found them and used them, and he shows how one facility added to another brings into practical existence a knowledge which is a valuable component power.

The individual scholar naturally accomplishes in any serious historical procedure a conscious form of identification. His degree of achievement is governed, of course, by the guidance of students who have been teachers and mentors. Dr. Stevens especially is concerned to provide help in finding data which connect the receptive scholar with a traditional environment dating at least as far back as William Penn. The search is fascinating — because it is not fiction but rather scientific documentation.

However, most impressively of all, this pamphlet is an aid in personalizing historical quotients. The reader learns his place in the picture of being a Pennsylvanian, an American, a modern heir of ideological values as ancient as Hebrew, Greek and Roman civilizations. In his own time he belongs to the inclusive story of the Keystone State. Certainly that is what an earnest student is supposed to be — a partner in the progress of his share of the world and his own era.

Dr. Stevens submits his findings generously. The result is not just “a good mystery story.” It will enrich the experience of many persons in terms of books to read, researches to pursue, tours to undertake and places to visit.

Pittsburgh

JAMES WALDO FAWCETT

Appomattox: The Last Campaign. By Burleigh Cushing Rodick.

The purpose of specialized research is generally a combination of interest and inspiration. The organization and expression of the re-
sults in writing may be the decision of the researcher and writer. And the research itself may be limited and controlled by the ideas and purposes of the prospective author.

To the professional historical scholar and critic it seems that more and more, historical study, research and publication are dominated, in large part, not by the desire to make a permanent contribution to historical knowledge, but by the probability of volume of sales. This is very natural and little reprehensible. It is defended in the “Author’s Preface.”

In this volume, as an illustration of the comment above, there are no direct footnotes, either at the bottom of the pages or in a list at the end of the context. Also, there are virtually no references to the voluminous printed materials on the subject treated in the publication. There is also some confusion in italicizing imprinted manuscript materials in the “Acknowledgments.”

As regards the review of this book, its merits should be portrayed as significant. The author is an author of established national reputation. He has done a superb job of research in hitherto greatly neglected manuscript materials. This involved widespread travel and extended time in various depositories. The favorable results are manifest. There is much new evidence revealed. The author almost successfully escapes the trap of producing a volume of disjointed excerpts, for the treatment has both breadth and depth.

Once upon a time a Princetonian read a learned paper on Magna Carta. In later panel discussion a critic remarked, “I am disappointed. I do not know what the author thinks.” The reviewer feels somewhat similarly about Appomattox: The Last Campaign. Its organization and content seem a mixture of modernism and antiquarianism.

In the matter of maps, the publication could have been greatly improved. Its single map is much too wide spread and with notations in type entirely too small. Probably there should have been four sectional maps rather than one impressionistic map.

The paper, binding and typography of the volume are admirable. It seems that more than one illustration was not only advisable but needed.

It may be concluded that this book is a contribution. It is worth the price asked and will please many people.

Professor Emeritus
University of Pittsburgh

ALFRED P. JAMES