viewer was especially pleased with the treatment accorded General McIntosh, the Georgia general Washington sent to Fort Pitt in hopes of easing the tension between Pennsylvania and Virginia. His often-criticized, generally misunderstood efforts are recognized by the author who gives McIntosh his rightful due as a man who, against heavy odds, accomplished more than might have been expected.

*Fort Pitt and the Revolution on the Western Frontier* represents local history at its best. That qualification, "local history," is not added to diminish the book’s significance in the least, but rather to call attention to the fact that it was not written just for scholars — it is not a study that bogs down in interpretation and forgets the excitement that is history. It is a book for the layman, but one that the professional historian will delight in and be educated by. Well researched, carefully documented, and thoughtfully presented, this stands as a tribute to Edward G. Williams’s lifetime of love for Western Pennsylvania. It is also a credit to the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, the sponsor of the volume. Other such societies should follow this example.

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The success of the Americans in their War for Independence depended largely upon the ability of the United States to build an army of regular or "line" units made up of men whose training, organization, and length of service was sufficient to mount a sustained military effort against the British. Pennsylvanians, who furnished General Washington with as many as eighteen regiments of regulars, contributed as much as the citizens of any state to the development of the Continental army. Soldiers of the Pennsylvania Line played an important part in the Revolutionary War from its beginning in New England until its final throes in South Carolina and Georgia.

John B. B. Trussell traces the organizational development of each
of the regiments of the Pennsylvania Line. He surveys the geographical origins of the component units, traces the successions of commanders, and outlines each regiment's experience in the field. Lengthy appendices provide valuable statistical profiles including unit strengths, casualty figures, sick rates, and desertion rates. A computer analysis of this information makes it possible to compare regiments of the Pennsylvania Line with each other and with units of the Continental army from other states.

Trussell is a retired army colonel whose thirty years of first-hand experience with military organization makes him well prepared to study the organizational evolution of the early American army. His earlier study of the encampment of Washington's forces at Valley Forge, *Birthplace of an Army*, published in 1976, made the point that the winter of 1777-1778 was the critical point at which the Continental army stopped being a collection of citizens with arms and was whipped into a trained, effective force. In that book he offered a clear, convincing thesis.

*The Pennsylvania Line*, on the other hand, offers no particular interpretative thesis. It serves primarily as a reference work, and Trussell leaves it to others to take the information he summarizes and relate it to the total picture of the American Revolution as a military event. Fortunately, there are a number of leading military historians interested in the War for Independence who can place such information in broader perspective. John Shy, William H. McNeill, Ira Gruber, Don Higginbotham, Piers Mackesy, and others have recently offered sophisticated conceptualizations of the total social and military setting of the Revolution. Hopefully such historians will place the information summarized in this work into a larger setting.

Trussell writes clearly and with a nonjudgmental tone. He has meticulously documented his text, although there is room for more complete footnoting of the valuable reference material in the appendices. One wishes that he had not relied only on published primary sources. In addition to Francis B. Heitman's *Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army During the War of the Revolution* (1973), he relies almost exclusively on materials drawn from the *Pennsylvania Archives*. Although this is an invaluable source, Trussell's study would have been stronger had he augmented it with unpublished materials.

These caveats notwithstanding, Trussell's detailed investigation of the maturation process of Pennsylvania's Revolutionary forces, especially his analysis of personnel data, will prove useful to students
of the Revolution as a military episode. Biographers and genealogists concerned with the services of particular individuals will also find it valuable.

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The recent celebration of America's bicentennial has brought about an increased interest in preserving historic sites, particularly those of the Revolution. However, the National Park Service, for many years now, has been involved in preserving our nation's heritage. Throughout the years the Park Service has published a number of works on the sites that they administer. With the coming of the bicentennial it was decided that a book concerning the National Park Service areas and National Historic Landmarks associated with the American Revolution be introduced. The result is Harlan D. Unrau's Here Was the Revolution.

The book is divided into two parts. The first section is a short historical narrative in which the author describes the mounting political tensions between Great Britain and the colonies, the first outbreak of war at Lexington and Concord in April 1775, the establishment of a new government, and finally, briefly reviews the military campaigns in the north, west, and south.

The main section of the book deals with approximately 150 historic sites and buildings of the Revolution. The sites, divided into National Park Service areas and National Historic Landmarks, are shown on a map which separates the two parts. Most of the sites, listed alphabetically by state, have been photographed, and directions for finding them have been given. Included is a brief biography on the original owner and a short history of the site. The remarks are concluded with a description of the building and a note on any structural alterations that have occurred over the years.

Unrau has selected a well diversified collection of sites; however,