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,
a few choices are questionable. His inclusion of the bicentennial areas — Fort Necessity, the Statue of Liberty, and Mount Rushmore — is unnecessary. Although the first two areas are indirectly connected with the Revolution, the latter has no connection other than memorializing two men who participated in it. Judging from the title of the book, *Here Was the Revolution*, these sites need not be discussed. An equally frivolous choice is mentioning Fort McHenry, rather than Fort Frederick, among the Revolutionary sites of Maryland. Fort Frederick played a more important part in the Revolution than Fort McHenry, then only a temporary fort known as Fort Whetstone.

The author failed to mention a number of sites primarily because there are so many from which to choose. However, Unrau's negligence in not pointing out the historic sites of Kentucky cannot be viewed as a purposeful oversight. The forts of Boonesborough and Harrod and Blue Lick Springs were important battlefields in the frontier campaigns of the Revolutionary war. Failure to mention these sites will undoubtedly cause a few glares among the citizens of Kentucky.

*Here Was the Revolution* is another book of quality published by the Park Service. Despite a few bad selections, and in one case none at all, Unrau has compiled a fine collection of historic sites of the Revolution which should be in the library of any historic preservation organization. Written for the nation's bicentennial, this book acknowledges the efforts made to preserve the buildings where the Revolution occurred so that we might be inspired to feel the "Spirit of 76" as we visit them. With books such as Unrau's around to remind us of what has been done in preservation, we might be inspired to continue the work of preserving our past for future generations.

*U.S. Forest Service*

*Ironton, Ohio*


This is the third volume in a projected twelve-volume documentary publication which is designed to incorporate the "official Diary, correspondence, and other documents of Robert Morris during his administration as Superintendent of Finance and Agent of Marine, 1781-1784." Even though the series is specifically organized around