Thomas Rudyard on some drafts of the charter, ignoring a range of possible relationships that might have existed between the two men. To comment on Nash's point and the politics of the period the editors should have provided background information drawn from British manuscript sources. That might show whether wealthy men could have pressured Penn. The notes identifying Rudyard, John Darnall, Robert Spencer, William Markham, and others are too superficial for a volume that will be considered authoritative for many decades.

Certain traits of the founder can be discerned from these documents. In his territorial dispute with Lord Baltimore he always remained officially polite — far more than his opponent — but as his position became precarious he moved frantically from one argument to another. The sincerity of his toleration for the non-Quaker element in his colony is attested to by a letter to a complaining Quaker, Jasper Batt (pp. 346-49). Penn feared the ocean passage more than anything else and seemed oblivious of natural dangers that might arise in Pennsylvania, including Indian belligerence.

Apparently in order to force a lesson into the story, the editors state (p. 510) that "once the Pennsylvanians knew of [Penn's] impending departure, they saw him as less of a patriarch and more of a landlord. For the first time he was openly criticized by his colonists." How so? The General Assembly at Chester had earlier voted against some constitutional arrangements intended to enlarge Penn's power. Also, it is not known when the populace learned that Penn would depart, and there is no evidence of such a sharp change in their attitude.

Richard S. Dunn, Mary Maples Dunn, and their associates are to be congratulated for their laborious efforts which have made these documents of Pennsylvania's founding period available in such a reliable form.

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Louis M. Waddell


This latest volume in the Army Lineage Series is a worthy addition to the Center of Military History's two previous works (The
Army Medical Department, 1775-1815 and Supplying Washington's Army) devoted to the army in the American Revolution. Instead of offering another interpretation of familiar operations, Wright has focused his attention on the evolution of two vital but seldom examined factors, organization and doctrine, showing how each was shaped (not always beneficially) by ideological, political, and economic factors leavened by the necessities imposed by experience. In so doing, he has produced an analysis that convincingly counters the recently fashionable attribution of American success to British logistical, economic, or domestic political difficulties and, without the flag-waving of traditional accounts, gives proper credit for the ultimate victory to the sophisticated professionalism achieved by the Continental army.

Wright organizes his book essentially in two parts. The first 146 pages deal, chronologically, with the growth of a force rooted in the colonial experience with one-year "provincial" units supported by local militia, through recognition of the need for standing forces serving for periods long enough to develop proficiency, into an army of professional quality. He goes on to show how experience with the conditions peculiar to the theater of operations and the characteristics of the American soldier, combined with the advice of European military professionals, achieved a synthesis through which was produced an army that, in terms of applicable firepower, staff capability, mobility, and flexibility was superior to anything the British could offer at the time. In this connection, while full credit is given to the contributions of such foreign volunteers as Steuben, Duportail, Kosciusko, and Pulaski, the guiding genius emerging with previously unequaled clarity is Washington's. While recognizing that Wright makes no claim to treat every small, independent organization, omission of any mention of the North Carolina Line reconstituted after the surrender of all existing North Carolina regiments at Charleston in 1780 must be cited as a defect, although a minor one. (In fairness, it must be added that passing reference to this organization is made in the second part of the book.)

That part is made up of short organizational histories (lineages) of each of the Continental regiments. These are arranged according to the state in which the unit was raised, and for each state there is a bibliography of relevant works — separate from the massive bibliography for the book as a whole. This section, which is more comprehensive than Fred Anderson Berg's Encyclopedia of Continental Army Units, will be of particular interest and value to genealogists. Pennsylvanians will find the treatment of Continental units from the commonwealth,
in both sections, to be especially helpful, and anyone who has struggled to unravel the confusion of successive redesignations and mergers will find this account to be a model of clarity.

It is not only genealogists, however, who will find this work extremely valuable. It is basic to any serious study not only of the American Revolution but also of the evolution of the army's tactical and organizational doctrine and, indeed, of the military policy of the United States.

As an additional bonus, the book is extensively illustrated throughout with tables, charts, maps, and black-and-white portraits of prominent and not-so-prominent figures. These are apart from the eight pages of full-color reproductions of portraits and heroic paintings.

In sum, Wright has made a valuable contribution to the literature of the American Revolution and of American military history.

*Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission* Harrisburg, Pennsylvania


This book is a collection of eight essays, six of which were previously published in law reviews, prepared by law-trained legal historians writing for a legal audience but brought together to reach a wider readership.

In part one Bruce Mann highly recommends M. Smith's *The Writs of Assistance Case* (Berkeley, 1978) for its detailed study of the Massachusetts superior court hearing on writs of assistance which was the "first articulate expression of what became an American tradition of constitutional hostility to general powers of search" (p. 5).

Bernard Bailyn's *The Ordeal of Thomas Hutchinson* (Cambridge, Mass., 1974), according to John Reid (chapter two), is the "ordeal of a patriot politician overwhelmed by a movement he comprehends but cannot control, not of a law-minded man crushed by a law the existence of which his instincts will not permit him to acknowledge" (pp. 22-23). Reid commends the work as a "splendidly constructed biography" (p. 22) but goes on to write an essay in which he describes Hutchinson's political dilemma in the Boston Declaration of 1773 and