as the information from the Cresap Mound was the fruit of modern excavating technique.

*Pittsburgh*  
P. Schuyler Miller  
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Published as Volume VI in a series on the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, this cooperative endeavor attempts to describe and evaluate early American history through an examination of the “outdoor archives” as found in historic sites and structures. This “third dimension” approach to the study of our heritage has obvious merit, but it cannot explain adequately, despite the repeated claims of the authors and editors, how the colonials of the early eighteenth century became American patriots during the War for Independence. This fascinating and all-important question has never been fully answered notwithstanding the fact that our libraries are nearly replete with scholarly monographs dealing with the American Revolution, its causes and colonial background. Although this volume fails “to tie together events in the history of the colonies and their transition to a new nation,” it does succeed admirably as a practical handbook to the actual sites and buildings where much of our heritage had its origin.

*Colonials and Patriots* is really two books under one cover. The first is the totally inadequate attempt, in forty-nine pages, to describe the eventful period 1700-1783. For even a superficial treatment of these important decades, the reader would benefit more from a reading of any one of the numerous history textbooks now available.

The second part, however, represents the major effort and hence the major contribution of this well-organized volume. In the hope that “this guidebook into history” will “focus attention on, and stimulate further activities in, the safeguarding and interpretation of an important segment of our heritage,” the authors have written comprehensive word pictures of all the major historic edifices pertaining to
the period covered. These site descriptions contain information on location, highway routing and other directions, brief historical description, and present appearance, ownership, and status. Included in what must be an almost exhaustive listing are 15 sites in the National Park System (includes the Fort Necessity National Battlefield near Uniontown, Pennsylvania), 4 National Historic Sites (includes the Gloria Dei Church in Philadelphia), 62 historic sites (includes a colorful description of Point State Park in Pittsburgh) and 5 historic districts eligible for the Registry of National Historic Landmarks, and 96 sites which are considered historically important, but for some reason do not meet the criteria for Landmark status. Although it is impossible to evaluate all of the site descriptions in a short review, it is possible to state that they are, as far as one individual can determine, both accurate and informative.

Viewed as a guidebook for those who wish to become acquainted with early American history in its "third dimension" (the dimension of place), this volume has great merit. Although the book will probably be of more interest to the general reader than to the historian, the skillfully selected and masterfully written descriptions of the many historic sites open to the American public ensure that scholar and layman alike may read it with confidence and pleasure. For the benefit of all, the editors have included photographs of many of the sites, and for the student and researcher an adequate index and four-page annotated bibliography.

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The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission is to be commended, and the compiler is to be congratulated on his painstaking work, in issuing a most useful bibliographical tool for research in Pennsylvania and American History. It provides brief descriptive listings of relative manuscripts kept in public and private depositories throughout the Commonwealth. Mr. Richman, recently appointed Curator of Science, Industry, and Technology of the William Penn Memorial