currence of Washington’s own correspondence and journal, concludes
that Gist was on his way, bearing Washington’s letter to Governor
Dinwiddie, to Winchester at the time of the Jumonville affair.

The fact remains that Christopher Gist has only in recent years
been accorded credit for his full share in the western expansion of
Anglo-Saxon civilization in North America. The attention of the
reader and student is directed toward the journals themselves and the
copious and valuable historiographical notes. The writer of the Intro-
duction could not have done better than to quote our own Dr. Alfred
Procter James concerning Gist: “His reward for his great work . . . .
was not to be financial . . . . He earned an imperishable name in the
history of the American frontier.”

Note: Our own Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine (vol. XV, pp. 193-198) stands in need of correction in relation to
the genealogy of the Gist family. The author there, relying upon the
table printed in the Maryland Historical Magazine (vol. VIII, pp.
376-379) misread the genealogical notation for Col. Nathaniel Gist4
(Christopher,1 Richard,2 Christopher3), confusing Nathaniel,3 the
brother of Christopher3 for his son Nathaniel.4 Thus the record is set
right, that the children of Nathaniel,4 not of Nathaniel,3 were those
enumerated above and thus the progeny of Christopher,3 our journalist.

Pittsburgh

EDWARD G. WILLIAMS

Landmark Architecture of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. By
James D. Van Trump and Arthur P. Ziegler, Jr. (Pittsburgh: Pitts-
Illustrations, bibliography, index, maps. $8.50.)

Here, under one cover, are thumbnail descriptions and photo-
graphic illustrations of several hundred structures in Allegheny Coun-
ty deemed architecturally significant and worthy of preservation.

Financed by a grant from the A. W. Mellon Educational and
Charitable Trust to the Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Founda-
tion, the book represents the results of a two-year research into and
visitation of the county’s architectural past. It is a book with a purpose
— to indicate categorically all structures that should be preserved and
saved from the bulldozer and the demolition ball. As the well qualified
architect-authors from the Carnegie-Mellon University faculty point
out, the exhaustive survey capsuled in the book is a necessary preliminary to planning wisely for preservation.

What should be preserved? The subjective test of the authors is a combination of factors of age, aesthetics, unique structural or design qualities and historical association. While our oldest building, the 1764 Bouquet Blockhouse, now is secure for posterity in the sanctuary of Point Park, other significant buildings face impending demolition or decay beyond the point of repair. The 1787 Neal log house in Schenley Park, for example, is rotting away for lack of attention. And too late, apparently, is attention being given to saving the North Side Post Office; it is scheduled for demolition as Allegheny Center takes its final shape.

The book is organized into two major sections: Preservation Areas and Individual Buildings. The preservation areas are defined as characterized by pleasing and cohesive architectural homogeneity, somewhat as oases in the midst of humdrum and unimaginative residential districts. Cited are Oakland Square, Shadyside, Lawrenceville, Mexican War Streets and the Lincoln-Beech areas of the North Side, Manchester, South Side, Sewickley, Thornburg, Elizabeth and Boston.

Individual buildings described are about half within the city and half elsewhere in the county. Included are residences, office buildings, churches, schools and bridges. Attention particularly is given to the handful of outstanding eighteenth and nineteenth century buildings still extant, to representative samples of differing architectural styles and to the work of individual architects. Each building, research permitting, is identified by date of construction, architect, materials and present condition.

While the authors conclude that all of the listed structures should be preserved, the words of mandatory and must are reserved for a few. Included in the must category are the rotunda of the Pennsylvania Station which is noted as one of the finest things in Pittsburgh from an architectural standpoint, and the Richardson masterpieces (Court House and Jail, and Emmanuel Episcopal Church on the North Side) which are described as the only architectural monuments in Pittsburgh of national importance.

Landmark Architecture of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania apparently is designed to arouse the public to the desirability of preserving the "ancient landmarks" as well as to provide raw data for planned preservation programs of the sponsoring Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation. Emphasis is given to listing all worthy build-
ings rather than considering representative structures in depth as was
done in the earlier and classic *The Early Architecture of Western
Pennsylvania*, by Charles M. Stotz.

To aid the general reader and civic club member the book is
organized for tourguide use. Buildings are grouped by section of the
city and by political subdivisions in the county. Detailed road maps are
included to assist in location. Accompanying photographs further aid
identification. Research data on which the book is based have been
deposited at the Pennsylvania Room of Carnegie Library.

Even though a work of this sort is bound to be prosaic, here and
there, as followers of Van Trump might anticipate, word gems appear.
Who but he would declaim, "I would not give the midnight prospect
of the Point from Duquesne Heights for all the star lands of Orion"?

*Pittsburgh*  

NILES ANDERSON

*Christopher Dock: Colonial Schoolmaster.* By GERALD C. STUDER.  
maps. $8.95.)

Many things are required for the person who would write a good
history or biography — patience, diligence, accuracy, insight and more
— but perhaps most of all the faculty represented by that badly over-
worked word (except in this one connection where it is vital) —
serendipity.

Studies of Christopher Dock, the great educational pioneer of
Colonial America, are scarce. Aside from two biographies by governors
of Pennsylvania (Samuel W. Pennypacker in 1883 and Martin G.
Brumbaugh twenty-five years later), there was hardly anything in
print worth the name, except in some technical papers on pedagogy.

Gerald Studer, a Mennonite pastor, has climaxed more than
twelve years of study beginning in his college days, with a clear-eyed
look at his subject. He brushes away much of the myth and conjecture
without sacrificing a grain of the star-dust which rightly clings to the
story. Best of all, he has cleared up much that had been hazy — and
this without digging out or stumbling over any great, unknown caches
of material. He has done it in the best way possible — by paying close
attention, and looking deeply into the materials everyone had possessed
— deeply enough to find there what previous writers had overlooked.

As an example, one might cite his ingenious and wholly valid