of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, the Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Erie Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, the Western Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association, the Erie Conference of the Evangelical Association, the Allegheny Conference of United Brethren, and the Erie Conference of United Brethren, culminating in 1971 in their unification as the Western Pennsylvania Conference of the United Methodist Church.

Smeltzer has performed a difficult task and done it very well. This book should find a place on the shelves of every public and United Methodist Church library in the region. All clergy and interested lay persons will also want to own a copy. This is not to say that Smeltzer has written the last word on the subject, but his work will free future regional historians of the church to assume much that is done here. They will write the history of the region in terms of the experience of United Methodists and treat in greater depth some themes implied but not spelled out here: frontier expansion, sectional rivalry and social reform, the response to industrialization and urbanization, and the professionalization of the clergy. These future writers will, however, be deeply in debt to Wallace Guy Smeltzer.

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Old Alleghenians who call Allegheny City home will find this book a nostalgic illustrated history of that once prosperous and independent city on the north bank of the Allegheny River. Walter C. Kidney and Arthur P. Ziegler, Jr., have filled the eighty pages with old and new pictures of the now defunct city.

Pictures like tree-lined Ridge Avenue, where the mansions of the iron and steel magnates once stood ... Boggs and Buhl's store with its horse-drawn delivery wagons ... the picturesque Market House, where the ladies from the fine homes rubbed elbows with Dutchtown's housewives as they did their weekly shopping ... old City Hall, where Mayor Jim Wyman hitched his horse and buggy and the Tradesmen's Exposition that once stood on the site of Three Rivers Stadium, where
milady of yesteryear dipped her lace handkerchief in the perfumed fountain, take the reader down memory lane.

Photographs of the new Ober Park, the Allegheny Carnegie Library, the Allegheny Post Office, the new Lake Elizabeth, and familiar structures and scenes of today add to one's nostalgic journey through old Allegheny.

The writers provide a brief history of the city from the days when it was the hunting and camp grounds of the Indians to its birth and rapid transition from wild terrain to village, canal town, industrial city, annexation by Pittsburgh, and decline. Sections like Troy Hill, Fineview, the East Street valley, Perry Hilltop, North Shore, Manchester, the Central City, Mexican War Community, and Allegheny West are mentioned briefly.

A good portion of the book is devoted to the architecture of old Allegheny that the writers describe as boxlike structures with doorways surrounded with decorations and a stately porch.

In the epilogue the writers say that while old Allegheny is still decayed, work is going on everywhere. Manchester, Central North Side, the Mexican War Streets, and Allegheny West all have major restoration programs under way. East North Side is now developing a plan for refurbishment, and the hilltop communities, Perry, Fineview, and Troy Hill, are each diligently retaining the splendid neighborhoods they have. The authors close the book with a portfolio of photographs that illustrate their theme — Allegheny was, is, and will be a splendid place.

*Pittsburgh*  
William M. Rimmel

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Michael P. Weber's *Social Change in an Industrial Town: Patterns of Progress in Warren, Pennsylvania, from Civil War to World War I,* adds Warren to the pantheon of American towns and cities immortalized by modern historians of social mobility. Weber admits that his is not a pioneering work. Over ten years ago in *Poverty and*