is not located for the reader, save that it was "on the declivities of Cove Mountain." The index is extensive (twenty-six pages) yet not so complete as a work of this character would seem to warrant. For example, one wishes that the terms "frontier," "Indian," "militia," "Parkman," "Tories," and "treaties" were also included and that even more page references were given for persons and places mentioned in the text. A critical bibliography would have added immensely to the value of the volume both for the student and for the general reader. The format is attractive. The type is well chosen and the twenty illustrations are good.

The author is a natural raconteur. He possesses a good narrative style. There is no loose writing, no use of split infinitives, no otherwise careless workmanship. Occasionally he is aroused to eloquent biblical phraseology. His opinions, freely and fearlessly expressed, are undoubtedly formed from honest convictions; one must admire their candor. The merits of the book far outweigh its faults. After all, a book must be written by its own author.

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Louis Knott Koontz

Ireland and Irish Emigration to the New World from 1815 to the Famine (Yale Historical Publications, Miscellany, XXIII). By William Forbes Adams, Ph.D., assistant professor of history in the University of California at Los Angeles. (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1932. vii, 444 p. Maps.)

One of the major aspects of the history of the world during the last three centuries has been the emigration of European peoples. This emigration supplied the bulk of the population for many of the present nations of the world, and they cannot be understood without a knowledge of the European backgrounds of their peoples and the circumstances of migration. This book is a contribution to such knowledge. It is a contribution to the history of Ireland, of Canada, of the United States, and of a world movement. Opening logically with a long chapter on "Ireland in 1815," it describes the movement in considerable detail during the next thirty years and closes with a chapter on "The Fruits of Emigration" both in America and in Ireland. The author has used a wide variety of sources—books, pamphlets, government reports, archives, manuscripts, and newspapers—and has organized his material effectively and presented it in good literary form. Two excellent maps of Ireland show the areas of heavy emigration, and statistics are presented and discussed in an ap-
The material used is indicated in a bibliographic note, but the information about books and pamphlets is incomplete. The index is inadequate.

The least satisfactory part of the book is the discussion of the Irish in America in the last chapter, which might well have been expanded into a separate book. There is no adequate account of the distribution of the Irish geographically, and little attempt is made to distinguish between the Ulster Protestants and the Catholic Irish. Although it appears that the bulk of the immigration was from Ulster and that a large proportion was Protestant, the discussion is concerned almost wholly with the Catholic element. The explanation is apparently the fact that the Scotch-Irish immigrants of colonial times "had been fully absorbed by 1814, and their successors roused no antipathies, either political or social" (p. 353).

Little systematic information about immigration to western Pennsylvania or about the Irish in the region is to be found in the book. It appears, however, that, in the advertisements of immigrant ships, "stress was laid repeatedly on the cheapest and most direct route to the Pittsburgh district" (p. 93); in 1827 "Keenan and Cassidy of Pittsburgh took a shipload of laborers for that district" (p. 182); Irish miners "lived in wretched shanties among the Pennsylvania hills and toiled long hours for a dollar a day or less" (p. 341); "in the iron and steel mills of Pittsburgh, Irishmen took some part, but they were not indispensable to the industry" (p. 356); and "the Irish of the overwhelmingly Democratic Pittsburgh area turned down a Jackson man because he was against the tariff" (p. 375). These allusions are tantalizing, and one would like to know something about the Ulster immigrants who settled on farms in the region during this period. Dr. Adams has opened up the field, but there is need of similar studies of the earlier and later periods and of more intensive studies of the Irish element (including the Scotch-Irish) in specific sections such as western Pennsylvania.

Western Pennsylvania Historical Survey

Solon J. Buck


The title of this book, The Somerset County Outline, is a bit misleading. Caught off his guard, a person might think the book was a study of the boundaries and topography of the region, while actually it is an outline "presented