The illustrations, though few in number, are, for the most part, representative, and they are nicely reproduced. The cover photograph is especially striking — a "contrasty" black-and-white view of Mount Nittany with a spectacular cumulus cloud hovering above it. With the flat farmland in the foreground, one is reminded of similar shots of the high plains of Wyoming with buttes and mesas in the distance.

Two — admittedly niggling — criticisms are perhaps in order. There seems to be some inconsistency with the brief biographical summaries that follow a number of the entries relating to individuals. The Valentine family of artists, for example, receive nine lines, while Andrew Gregg Curtin, surely the county's best known figure, gets barely three lines. Also, while the abbreviations for most repositories are logical, one cannot help but wonder what the D stands for in the DLC abbreviation for the Library of Congress. These points do not, however, meaningfully detract from the work's great value as a research tool for all who are interested in central Pennsylvania history.

Pittsburgh  
WILLIAM F. TRIMBLE


This volume grew out of the Pennsylvania Ethnic Heritage Studies Dissemination Project at Bloomsburg State College and includes nearly three thousand entries dealing with the ethnic history of the commonwealth. If only because of the large number of individuals who represent the various nationality groups in the state, ethnicity should be of concern to historians. The 1970 United States census revealed that 3.2 million Pennsylvanians (28 percent of the state's population) had Slavic origins, while 1.1 million were of Polish extraction, and 1 million were black.

The Peoples of Pennsylvania is broken down into forty-six separate ethnic groups, with entries listed alphabetically by author in each category. Perhaps half the entries are annotated with what effectively are capsule reviews. Additionally, an attempt is made to evaluate the works on a scale of one-to-ten, according to their relevance, accuracy, and contribution to intercultural understanding. The contributors are acknowledged experts in their areas of interest, but their
evaluations must be considered to be highly subjective, and at least one mistake raises the question of whether all of them thoroughly read the material before writing the reviews. Peter W. Frey, in his review of John Bodnar's 1972 article on Italians and Slavs in New Castle (p. 43), refers to "New Castle County" instead of Lawrence County, which is inexcusable to anyone familiar with Western Pennsylvania. One also has to question the decision to include Catholics as a separate ethnic group. If they are truly representative of ethnicity rather than religion, then it may be appropriate to reevaluate our definition of the two words.

On the whole, though, this is an important work that merits shelf space in all Pennsylvania libraries as well as the serious attention of the ethnic scholar.

*Pittsburgh*  

**William F. Trimble**
IN COMMEMORATION
GIFTS
IN MEMORY OF
B. MEREDITH REID
FROM
Mr. and Mrs. James K. Hess
Edwin S. Hodge

IN COMMEMORATION
GIFT
IN MEMORY OF
CHARLES CAMPBELL BUTTENFIELD
FROM
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Edward Duvall