literature on Pittsburgh, as well as a contribution to the study of working-class culture.

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These additions to Wilkinson's Bibliography of Pennsylvania, published in 1957, bring this work up to 1979. Wilkinson's original work covered writings through 1952, and Carol Wall's supplement covered the years 1953 through 1965. Trussell's Supplements I and II cover the years through 1970 and 1973 respectively.

Books, articles, and dissertations are arranged chronologically from 1682 through 1979. Section I is Bibliography and Research Aids, Section II, Background Factors. Subject headings under each time period are: economics; social; politics and government; biography; and special events. A section under Special Studies leads one to such local history sources as county histories, church histories, minorities, and ethnic groups. Each entry is numbered. The index is to entry number and not page number. It includes author and subject. A list of periodicals used is included.

In Supplement IV there is a table showing the coverage of the chronological eras and topics for the period 1966-1979. This shows the coverage during those fourteen years is not as comprehensive as it might be believed. This table would be of use to an author selecting fresh topics to write about or a student selecting a dissertation topic.
This coverage table is not the only value of these works. They will be of essential value to historians, librarians, students, and scholars alike. We hope Trussell keeps these supplements coming.

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This guide was ten years in the making. It includes 14,810 numbered entries, more than twenty thousand titles, in the collections of the Library of Congress. It is stressed that this is a guide to the more important primary and secondary works in the Library of Congress collections.

Since 1800, the Library of Congress has been amassing materials through purchase, copyright repository, exchange, acquisition, and gifts. It was felt that, as a part of the celebration of the bicentennial of American independence, this work should be undertaken. This is one of more than two dozen publications that have been issued by the Library as part of this celebration.

*Revolutionary America* is arranged into twelve “topico-chronological” chapters. This arrangement allows the students and scholars access to various aspects of Revolutionary war history, such as Great Britain and the Empire, frontier and early development, the west, and loyalists in America. More than 40 percent of the entries are annotated. The table of contents is a guide to this arrangement. There is also a list of serials cited. The extensive index contains 100,000 references to the entries, a monumental undertaking, but an indispensable source for historians.

The compiler, Ronald M. Gephart, of the Historical Publications office in the Library’s Manuscript Division, has added an “Overview” at the end of volume two. It is subtitled “The Preservation and Publication of Documentary Sources on the American Revolution,” and is an outline of the attempts to preserve and document history in general and of the legislation which will further these attempts.

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