

several documents interesting to the history of the Revolution and especially of the Loyalists, to whom the author devotes two or three particularly valuable chapters.

Mr. William Wallace Tooker, learned in Indian languages, in his little book called *John Eliot's First Indian Teacher and Interpreter, Cockenoe-de-Long Island* (New York, Francis P. Harper, pp. 60) endeavors, with success in spite of a considerable element of conjecture, to identify the young Indian captive of whom John Eliot speaks as having been his first teacher in the Indian tongue with a certain Long Island Indian named Cheekanoo or Checkanoe or, in one document, Cockenoe-de-Long Island; and secondly, to trace the history of this Indian, as interpreter, surveyor and envoy, under various distortions of name, from the time when, a captive in the Pequot fight, he came into Eliot's neighborhood, till the time of his old age. The little monograph not only exhibits a careful and scholarly investigation, but furnishes interesting reading. There are two plates.

Under the title *Mary Dyer of Rhode Island, the Quaker Martyr that was Hanged on Boston Common, June 1, 1660* (Providence, Preston and Rounds), Judge Horatio Rogers, of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, prints, in a small book of 115 pages, an address which he gave before the Historical Society of that state during his term of office as its president. The story is told with skill and with a deep feeling of its pathos, but without pretension of casting new light upon it. The letters which passed between the Commissioners of the United Colonies of New England and the authorities of Rhode Island concerning the Quakers, and those of Mary Dyer to the court after sentence and of her husband to Endicott are printed in the appendix.

The life of Mrs. Madison cannot easily be made anything else than a chronicler of small beer. She was good, genial, tactful, affectionate and vivacious, but she was neither very clever nor connected in an important sense with great events. Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin, in her little volume entitled *Dolly Madison* (Scribner, pp. 287) in the series "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times," has perhaps done all that could be done to make the biography a contribution to history. She has aimed, she says, "to present in this volume less a formal biography than a sketch of the social and domestic life of the epoch as it affected Dolly Madison." She has made a careful and pleasing book. The story (p. 261) that in the days when Mrs. Madison inhabited the White House ladies were not admitted to the galleries of the House of Representatives, but that that ungallant exclusion was broken down subsequently by Fisher Ames, can hardly be true.

A book of more interest and value is Mrs. Harriott Horry Ravenel's *Eliza Pinckney*, in the same series (Scribner, pp. 331). We know far

less of colonial South Carolina than of the society in which Mrs. Madison was a central figure, and Eliza Pinckney, wife and widow of Chief Justice Pinckney, was a highly remarkable woman, and has left a record of her life, of quite unusual completeness, in the elaborate letter-book which has by miracle survived to our times. Some of these letters were, we believe, printed a half century ago, but in so extremely small a number of copies that the collection is practically manuscript. This series of letters extends from 1739 to 1786. It opens with the business memorandum which a girl of sixteen, already manager of three plantations, sends from Carolina to her father in Antigua. The ensuing letters not only cast a flood of light on the social and domestic history of the colony, but reveal a most interesting personality, a colonial girl of excellent sense, industry, studiousness, and capacity for business, whose letters are engaging, and even at times amusing, in spite of their old-fashioned formality. Her brief married life was mostly spent in England. Returning in 1758, she lived a widow till 1793, active in business and correspondence, especially in the interest of her daughter and her sons, the distinguished Generals Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and Thomas Pinckney. Her self-reliance and firmness of character were invaluable to them in the crisis of the Revolution; but not less characteristic was the self-restraint which marked her attitude toward them at the outbreak of the struggle; she "had prayed to God to guide them aright, but she gave no advice and attempted no influence; for that having done her best while they were boys to make them wise and good men, she now thankfully acknowledged that they surpassed her in wisdom as in stature." Mrs. Ravenel's own portions of the book are written with adequate historical knowledge, with intelligence and sobriety, and with a marked distinction of style.

Mr. David Meade Massie justly remarks, in the preface to his *Nathaniel Massie, a Pioneer of Ohio* (Cincinnati, Robert Clarke Co., pp. 285) that we are much better provided with the means of understanding the thoughts and actions of Governor St. Clair and his party, of the New England men and Federalists of the Northwest Territory and the state of Ohio, than with information regarding their opponents. The story of the former is known through Burnet's *Notes*, the *St. Clair Papers* and Cutler's *Memoirs*. That of the latter, of the Republicans, of the leaders in the Virginia Military District, has hardly been exploited at all. The book before us is certainly a contribution of high importance toward filling up this gap. Mr. Massie has inherited from his grandfather a large mass of papers which show the inner life of the Republican party in the territory and in the first days of the state. He first prints a sketch of the life of Nathaniel Massie, who, with Thomas Worthington and Charles Willing Byrd, led that party. The sketch is written with fairness and with full appreciation of the aims of both sides, and is enlivened with recitals of border adventure taken from McDonald and other sources. The remainder of the book, more than half of it, is occupied