

the narratives of the voyages of Cartier, More, Hawkins, Drake, Gilbert, Barlowe, Lane, White, Brereton, Pring, Weymouth, and an anonymous narrative entitled "A Relation of a voyage to Sagadahoc, 1607-1608." While the majority of these narratives have been known to students in old Hakluyt and the reproductions in various society publications, the general reader, although well acquainted with the deeds of the above-named adventurers, has only read, as a rule, extracts or abridgments. The ponderous volumes compiled by Hakluyt, Purchas, and others in olden times, combined with old spelling and quaint letters, have been obstacles which have frequently discouraged the general reader. This publication edited by Dr. Burrage is one which meets a long-felt want. The reader has sufficient information about the narrators, both historical and bibliographical, to whet his appetite and increase his interest. The index is copious and the general get-up of the volume is pleasing. The events recorded are indispensable to one wishing to form a correct idea of the early expansion of the New World. Ralph Lane's account of the first expedition sent out by Walter Raleigh to Virginia, in 1585-1586, is just now of timely interest. This expedition landed the first colony in Virginia, under the charge of Lane. One hundred and seven remained with Lane, from August 17, 1585, to June 18, 1586. As the first description of the people and the country it is not only of great importance but also of much historical consequence.

The only map published in this work is the one entitled "Map of Virginia, i. e., the Region of the Raleigh Colonies, made by John White in 1585 or 1586." This map was not originally published in the early edition of Hakluyt, but is reproduced from a manuscript map in the British Museum for the new twelve-volume edition recently published. The map was first known to this country in an article by Dr. Edward Eggleston, in the *Century* for November, 1882, pages 61-83, entitled "The Beginning of a Nation", accompanied by the "Map of southern part of Atlantic coast of North America."

The map, however, which should have accompanied this work is the one spoken of rather indefinitely in note 2 to page 248, as the De Bry map. As this so-called De Bry map, also by John White or Withl, who accompanied the first Raleigh expedition, is considered the first map and bears the name of Virginia, there is every reason to suppose that it should have been published instead of the other. The only known copy of this map is found in the work published by De Bry entitled *The True Pictures and Fashions of the People in that Part of America now called Virginia*, published in four versions in 1590. This map will be of especial interest in the coming Jamestown exhibit as the first map of Virginia.

P. LEE PHILLIPS.

*The Connecticut River and the Valley of the Connecticut.* By Edwin M. Bacon. (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1906, pp. xx, 487.) This is an account, intended for the general reader, of the history, navi-

gation, and topography of the Connecticut River. Its historical section comprises three hundred pages. It begins with the arrival of the Dutch at the mouth of the river in 1614, and ends with the collapse of the Eastern and Western Unions in 1782. More attention than usual is paid to the discovery and early settlement of the lower valley by the Dutch. Made plain also are the parts played by the Pilgrims and Puritans in the English occupation of the region. With the river as a thread there then follow the events which made up an important part of the history of New England during a century—the Pequot War, King Philip's War, the French and Indian Wars, the New Hampshire grants, and the attempt at founding a separate state, New Connecticut, in the upper valley. The familiar story is well told and gives the lie afresh to the complaint that picturesque America is lacking in historical associations.

With a wealth of local histories to draw from, Judd, Sheldon, Thompson, Chase, Wells, and others, a very fair proportion has been observed until the subject of Dartmouth College is reached. There undue emphasis is placed upon local politics, while hardly any reference is made to the part which the inhabitants of the upper valley took in the Revolution. The constant fear under which they lived of invasion from Canada is not mentioned; the Westminster Massacre barely appears; and the panic caused by the threatened coming of Burgoyne has no place. By contrast, two chapters are devoted to the political ambitions of the professors of Dartmouth College, in the intricate question of allegiance to New Hampshire or Vermont, which long agitated the river towns of the upper valley.

The second part of the book treats of the navigation of the river from the days of canoes to the end of the steamboat period. We wish that a chapter had been added describing, as clearly as the several paths from Massachusetts to Connecticut are described in chapter III., the ferries and the devious ways by which the settlers' ox-carts travelled along the banks of the river. In part III. the author begins with Pittsburg and West Stewartstown in the extreme north, and makes his bow and pays his compliments, somewhat after the fashion of the county gazetteers, to each town and city on either bank until Saybrook and the Sound are reached. Yet it is one of the assets of the river that so many institutions of learning are situated on its banks, and that so many artists and men of letters should have made their homes beside it.

A few minor slips occur; *e. g.*, Sophia, not Maria, Smith founded Smith College. The book is well printed, and profusely and beautifully illustrated. It has an index, and in its table of contents a synopsis is given of each chapter.

KATE M. CONE.

*Groseilliers and Radisson, the First White Men in Minnesota, 1655-56, and 1659-60, and their Discovery of the Upper Mississippi River.* By Warren Upham, Secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society. (St.