

it had but a small collection, the great mass of his papers being then still in the custody of the Department of State. Now that nearly the whole is in the Library of Congress, a systematic attempt to make the most important portions available has been undertaken. Naturally a beginning was made with the most important of all, the correspondence of the General with the Congress from 1775 to 1783. This has been calendared in a chronological order, with a full alphabetical index, the whole, so far as a reader can judge, exceedingly well executed. The material is brought together from the various series of the Washington Papers, the Papers of the Continental Congress, and the Robert Morris Papers. There is a prefatory account of the manuscripts, a useful list of aides-de-camp and secretaries, and a series of facsimiles of their handwritings as seen in drafts among the papers calendared.

Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, seventh series, volume VI. (Boston, 1907, pp. xv, 472.) This is the second and concluding volume of the Bowdoin and Temple Papers, of which the first was published by the society in 1897. The manuscripts are a portion of the Winthrop Papers. The first volume ended with 1782, the present extends from 1783 to 1812, when the younger James Bowdoin died. The close relation existing between the Bowdoin family in Massachusetts and the Temple family in England brings into the first part of the volume many interesting letters illustrating the relations between the two countries in the years immediately after the peace, when the elder James Bowdoin was still living. But the best letters of this part are those which relate to the insurrection of Daniel Shays, which occurred while he was governor. The latter half of the volume is mostly occupied with the diplomatic career of the younger Bowdoin. Early in Jefferson's administration he suggested to Dearborn who, as the letters show, owed him money, that he should be appointed to London, as successor to Rufus King. He was appointed to Madrid. His health was not sufficient to enable him to go to Washington for his instructions, nor to go farther into Spain than Santander. He retired to Paris, where he remained more than two years, being joined in an unhappy union with Armstrong in the vain endeavor to obtain the Floridas from Spain through the aid of France. His own letters, made needlessly hard to read by the printing of *y* instead of "the", reveal no considerable diplomatic or political talents; but there is interesting matter in the letters of his correspondents.

El Clero de Mexico y la Guerra de Independencia. [Documentos Inéditos ó Muy Raros para la Historia de Mexico, publicados por Genaro García, Tomo IX.] (Mexico, 1906, pp. 272.) This volume contains about seventy-five documents emanating from or relating to the clergy of Mexico during the period between September 24, 1810, and September 1, 1811. The greater portion of them are printed from originals now in the Museo Nacional but formerly in the archives of the archbishopric of Mexico. None of these, it seems, have hitherto been

printed, and the volume is therefore a welcome addition to the available material on the period.

All ranks of the clergy are represented, over thirty documents coming from the parish curates. Almost without exception the documents exhibit the hostility of their authors, whether higher or lower clergy, toward the revolution then in progress. Remarkable among them is an emphatic pledge of loyalty to the Spanish government taken on October 27, 1810, by 289 ecclesiastics of the archbishopric of Puebla in a body. However, we should hardly be justified in accepting merely on the basis of this small collection of selected documents the editor's prefatory assertion that the lower clergy, "with rare exceptions", bitterly opposed the revolution. Viewed in the abstract, it would be strange if such leaders as Hidalgo, Morelos, Matamoros, Cos, Mercado, and Salazar had not a considerable following in their own class. Nor, if space were available, would it be difficult to present from documentary evidence strong indications that they had such a following. It must be remembered, too, that there were curate and friar insurgent leaders besides these more notable ones. From a careful examination of the *Colección de Documentos para la Historia de la Guerra de Independencia, de 1808 á 1821*, edited by J. E. Hernandez y Davalos, it may be seen that, within the period in question, the "loyal" clergy noted and deprecated the presence of numerous brethren among the Independents. In these documents the clergy are reported as bearing arms, encouraging the insurgents, burning edicts directed against Hidalgo, and taking part in the revolutionary local governments. A number of ecclesiastics were imprisoned in the Franciscan convent at Querétaro for complicity in the revolution; when Hidalgo's cause was waning, not a few clergy took advantage of the pardon offered by the viceroy; among the handful of men captured and taken to Chihuahua with Hidalgo were ten clergy; and in the list of suspects gathered from Hidalgo's examination there Salcedo included a number of others. And thus the citation of such indications might be extended to some length. (See Hernandez y Davalos, I. 12, 48, 74, 75, 98, 100, 105, 106, 108, 109, 111, 114, 198, 200, 216, 227, 236, 344, 346, 348, 379, 382; II. 65, 68, 70, 76, 77, 92, 93, 94, 127, 128; III. 232, 234, 235, 258, 403, 410.)

Yet, although it seems too strong to say that the insurgent curate was a rare exception, it is probably true that a large majority of the lower clergy opposed the revolution in this first stage. Señor García's volume, therefore, will be a valuable corrective to the somewhat prevalent idea that the lower, as distinguished from the higher, clergy, were quite uniformly supporters of the cause. Incidentally, the documents throw light upon numerous other phases of the revolution besides the part played in it by the clergy.

The brief editorial notes are confined mainly to geographical data.

Letters from Port Royal Written at the Time of the Civil War.
 Edited by Edith Ware Pearson. (Boston, W. B. Clarke Company,