

uits and the Sulpicians were far from always living together in harmony and the lack of unity of feeling between the two parties is as clearly shown in the later as in the earlier volume. The plan of arrangement of the documents is somewhat difficult to follow, the language of the editor's comments is at times obscure, more space is given to the printing of certain documents than they seem to deserve, there is some returning to matters discussed in the earlier volume, and as the documents have been published before the text of the history, it is sometimes difficult to determine what point is intended to be proven by them. Outside of Maryland and the adjoining parts of Pennsylvania, the volume treats of the establishment of the order in Missouri and, in an appendix, briefly cites analogous documents as to the treatment of the Jesuits' property in Great Britain and Ireland and in Canada, after the dissolution of the order. The man who figures most largely in this volume is the first Bishop of Baltimore. Though the work appears at times tediously long, yet one would dislike to lose the light it throws on his life. Father Hughes well says in his preface: "The founder of the American Catholic hierarchy is seen here under a varied light never before shed on the person, character, and work of Dr. John Carroll. As he writes and talks or is talked about, while he is commended or criticized, his character, vital and moving, stands out in relief with many traits of the substantial virtues which adorned it, and with some other shadows thrown upon it, as a necessary consequence of contact with other men in the fitful changes of negotiation and business." In that "formative period" the influence of so strong, wise, and broad-minded a man was of great value to his church. When the Baltimore Library Company was organized in 1796, among the leaders in the movement were John Carroll, the Roman Catholic bishop of Baltimore, Rev. Joseph G. J. Bend, rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, and Rev. Patrick Allison, minister of the First Presbyterian Church. This fact shows Carroll's position in the community better than paragraphs of explanation could do.

Other and lesser figures appear in an interesting light in this volume; such as Bishop Du Bourg, Fathers Charles and Francis Neale, and Archbishop Whitfield. The proceedings of the Corporation of the Roman Catholic Clergymen, the details of the management of the plantations, and the reference to the slaves on these plantations afford much important material to the ecclesiastical and economic historian.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

*The Livingstons of Livingston Manor: Being the History of that Branch of the Scottish House of Callendar which settled in the English Province of New York during the Reign of Charles the Second; and also including an Account of Robert Livingston of Albany, "The Nephew", a Settler in the same Province, and*

*his Principal Descendants.* By EDWIN BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON.  
(Privately printed. 1910. Pp. xxxiii, 590.)

THE author of *The Livingstons of Callendar and their Principal Cadets* has devoted this portly volume of over six hundred pages to the offshoots of that noble Scottish house who sought their fortunes in colonial America. The story of the American Livingstons deserves this honorable distinction. During the eighteenth century and the first quarter of the nineteenth no other New York family contributed so many leaders to the social, political, and professional life of the state and nation. For these heroic figures in the family history this book is written. It brings into high relief the lives and characters of Robert, "the Founder", Governor William Livingston of New Jersey and his brother Philip, the signer of the Declaration, Judge Robert R. Livingston of Clermont and his son, the famous chancellor, and Edward Livingston, the friend and adviser of Andrew Jackson.

The work is therefore by no means a genealogical chronicle, and while it is not a complete history of the Livingston family, it is on that account a more valuable contribution to local history, especially in the age of the Revolution. It is to be associated with J. H. Innes's *New Amsterdam and its People*, and with George W. Schuyler's *Colonial New York*, which is in reality a history of the Schuylers. But Mr. Livingston's book has a far wider range and outlook than the former volume and is much more coherent and complete than the latter. The volume is embellished with no fewer than thirty-three fine reproductions of family portraits, with pictures of the family homes and with facsimiles of important documents. Amid the wealth of illustrative material it seems almost ungracious to regret that the only map of Livingston Manor, opposite page III, is so small and incommensurate with the standard set elsewhere in the work.

In the family portrait gallery it is interesting to observe that the physical type of Robert, "the Founder", is reproduced in the features of his descendants, even unto the third and fourth generation. A nose, sharp, clean-cut, and huge, is the dominating feature of his face—a face which reveals all of the man, a shrewd, firm, persistent, "canny" Scot.

The author's studies of the Scottish Livingstons enable him to begin with a full and clear account of the origins of the immediate family of Robert Livingston, whose father, Rev. John Livingston, was a leader in the Kirk and died in exile in Holland in the days of the second Charles Stuart. Five chapters set forth the deeds of Robert and his own children, his alliance with the Schuylers and rapid rise to public importance, his dealings with Captain Kidd and with Jacob Leisler, to whom and to whose party Livingston was hostile, and his acquisition of a manor, south of Rensselaerwyck, comprising 160,240 acres and extending from the Hudson to the Massachusetts line with a twelve-mile front upon the river. Thirteen thousand acres of this manor were set apart as the

estate of Clermont for a younger son, Robert, whose birth was thus characteristically recorded in the Founder's diary: "On the 24th of July, being Tuesday at 5 o'clock in the afternoon my worthy spouse was delivered of my third son, Robert. May the Lord bless him that he may grow up in the Presbyterian religion!"

Livingstons of the Manor and Livingstons of Clermont were soon a numerous clan. Many of them became prominent upon the popular side in the contests between the Whig gentry and the Tory governors. As the Tories were known as the De Lancey party, so, after William Livingston became active as pamphleteer, lawyer, and party leader, his family name was affixed to the Whig party. Four chapters, the longest in the book, describe the honorable share of the family in the Revolutionary struggle, emphasizing particularly the services of William and his brother Philip, and of the two Judge Robert R. Livingstons of Clermont.

The triumph of the popular party was followed by the disappearance of Livingston Manor. The abolition of entail in New York after the Revolution led Robert, the third lord of the manor, to divide his estate among his eight surviving children. Possibly the old man opposed the patriotic sympathies of his eldest son, Colonel Peter R., or perhaps he disliked him for other reasons. The son had begun to build a new manor house, a palatial home. The basement and first story were complete when the division of the estate left Peter R. stranded and unable to continue his former style of living. So he clapped a roof down on the first story and left a magnificent colonial staircase leading to an attic. The author glides rather lightly over the infirmities of temper and pride of Chancellor Livingston which induced him to ally himself and his clan with Jefferson and Burr on a basis of spite and anger instead of political principle, but he does full justice to the chancellor's part in the Louisiana Purchase and in the construction of Fulton's steamboat, the *Clermont*.

The chapter devoted to the career of Edward Livingston is avowedly an abstract of Hunt's life of that statesman. Another chapter contains a gossip account of Some Historical Livingston Mansions, especially William Livingston's Liberty Hall at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, the chancellor's Clermont, and Oak Hill, which stands within the limits of the old manor. The present occupant of Oak Hill has made this book possible. The last chapter describes and explains the Livingston heraldry.

Thirteen appendixes are filled with genealogies. The list of authorities cited is sufficiently comprehensive and there are two good indexes, one for the Livingston names and another for all other allusions.

*Colonial Mobile: an Historical Study, largely from Original Sources, of the Alabama-Tombigbee Basin and the Old South West from the Discovery of the Spiritu Santo in 1519 until the Demolition of Fort Charlotte in 1821.* By PETER J. HAMILTON, A.M. Re-