

*Louisiana under the Rule of Spain, France, and the United States, 1785-1807: Social, Economic, and Political Conditions of the Territory represented in the Louisiana Purchase, as portrayed in hitherto unpublished contemporary accounts by Dr. Paul Alliot and various Spanish, French, English, and American Officials.* In two volumes. Translated or transcribed from the original manuscripts, edited, annotated, and with bibliography and index by JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON. (Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company. 1911. Pp. 376, 391.)

THE volumes prepared by Mr. Robertson on the social and political condition of Louisiana about the time of the cession to the United States form a most valuable and interesting aid to the student. Many of the documents in the volumes, though not printed before, were used by Mr. Henry Adams in his richly documented *History of the United States*, being printed from his transcripts, now in the Bureau of Rolls and Library at the Department of State in Washington. But others represent materials quite new to the ordinary student, chiefly from the increasing collection in the Library of Congress. In his preface, the editor explains that the papers reprinted represent merely a selection from the documents available, omitting, for example, all papers bearing upon the Burr episode. The richness of the material selected can be understood from a few items. In the first volume we have a very full and free account of Louisiana by Dr. Paul Alliot, a new document given in French and in English; an account of the political condition of Louisiana about 1785, by the Spanish intendant, Martin de Navarro, showing the nervousness of the Spanish officials lest the English or the Americans should penetrate the barrier which they sought to interpose above Mexico; a similar document from Governor Gayoso de Lemos on conditions in Louisiana, 1792; and a military report on Louisiana and West Florida, by Carondelet, 1794. In the second volume, we have the correspondence of the English ambassadors in regard to the purchase of Louisiana by the United States; the very significant Casa Irujo correspondence indicating the anxiety of the Spanish upon that subject; a fairly complete collection of documents relative to the vexed question of the boundaries of Louisiana, from Spanish and French officials and from Claiborne and Wilkinson; considerable excerpts from the letters of Claiborne to Madison and others; and Vicente Folch's reflections on Louisiana, showing, in his own words (p. 328) "the dangerous tendency of the retrocession of Louisiana to the French government", and the fears excited in the breast of every patriotic Spaniard, continues the governor of West Florida, by that retrocession.

The selection of documents to illustrate conditions in Louisiana seems to have been made with care. We have the opinions of officials and the impressions of unofficial observers, Spanish, French, and American. We could hardly expect more in the compass of two volumes; but we cannot help expressing a regret that the editor did not carry out the "intention

to compile a calendar of all the manuscript letters treating of Louisiana for the period embraced in the documents of the volumes, which exist in the Library of Congress and in the Department of State in Washington". The need for such a compilation is rather emphasized by the avowedly imperfect nature of the bibliography and notes. The editor, being called away from Washington before his work was completed, has given us work that is somewhat uneven in these important matters, with omissions which he, of course, could not help, but which we cannot supply. This part of the work, therefore, represents a starting point, rather than a definitive study.

The document given chief place in the collection is the memoir by Dr. Paul Alliot, a physician whom we might harshly call a quack, since he professed to cure (I. 146) practically all diseases, including "cancers or cankers, even after gangrene has set in". Dr. Alliot, after a quarrel with officials and with a wealthy surgeon at New Orleans, was deported and variously persecuted. Hence his reflections upon Louisiana are not unsuited with personalities, and are perhaps the more valuable in that he has manifestly set himself the task of delivering a plain unvarnished tale, which becomes in some measure a tale varnished by his resentments. The volumes are generally well printed, but not free from errors; one of these, on page 82, misprinting the last letter of the French word *cou*, produces a complete inversion of the sense. But though there are few misprints that matter, one can not but regret that the translation of Dr. Alliot's French is so stiff and unidiomatic. We have space for but one illustration: the French *appointement*, preferably in the plural, is not equivalent to English *appointment*, by which it is rendered (pp. 77, 79), but should be given idiomatically, salary or stipend.

PIERCE BUTLER.

*A Documentary History of American Industrial Society.* Edited by JOHN R. COMMONS, ULRICH B. PHILLIPS, EUGENE A. GILMORE, HELEN L. SUMNER, and JOHN B. ANDREWS. Prepared under the auspices of the American Bureau of Industrial Research, with the co-operation of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. With preface by RICHARD T. ELY and introduction by JOHN B. CLARK. Volumes VII., VIII., IX., and X. *Labor Movement.* (Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company. 1910-1911. Pp. 364, 346, 379, 370.)

VOLUMES VII. and VIII. of the *Documentary History of American Industrial Society* cover the history of the American labor movement from 1840 to 1860. These two volumes differ widely in their plan from the two preceding volumes which dealt with the period 1820-1840 (reviewed in this journal, XVI. 359). This difference is due to the difference in the character of the movement in the two periods. From 1820 to 1840 the labor movement possessed unity and continuity while from 1840 to 1860 it was broken up into several unconnected and even