

*Religion in New Netherland: a History of the Development of the Religious Conditions in the Province of New Netherland, 1623-1664.* By Frederick J. Zwierlein, L.D., Professor of Church History at St. Bernard's Seminary, Rochester, New York. (Rochester, John P. Smith Printing Company, 1910, pp. vii, 365.) This is the first serious attempt at interpretation of the religious development of the province of New Netherland in the light of the results of modern research in the field of religious history of the mother country. After an introductory chapter on the religious conditions in the Dutch Republic, the author outlines the relations between Church and State in the colony and then proceeds to give a systematic account of the Dutch Reformed Church, the religious activities in New Sweden, the religious factors in the English immigration, the persecutions of the Lutherans, the Quakers, and the Jews, and the Indian missions in New Netherland. Though little new material is brought to light and a disproportionate amount of space seems to have been given to persecutions, not much fault is to be found with the general narrative of events, which is based on a painstaking analysis of printed sources and secondary works. Exception must be taken however to the first chapter, in which the author, in an effort to show that the policy of the colonial government to foster the Dutch Reformed religion and to repress all organized dissent was in line with the oppressive measures against Catholics and Arminians in the Dutch Republic, draws a picture of religious persecution which is hardly in accordance with the facts. Though based on such eminent authorities as Knuttel, De Schrevel, and Hubert, this chapter fails to take account of the contrary views expressed by Robert Fruin in his *De Wederopluiking van het Katholicisme* and by Dr. L. Knappert in "De Verdraagzaamheid in de Republiek der Vereenigde Nederlanden" (*Tijdspiegel*, 1907), which show that many of the oppressive ordinances cited by the author were never executed, and that the testimony of contemporary foreigners and the steady influx of religious exiles furnish abundant proof that the religious conditions on the whole were far better than the author's presentation of the facts would lead one to suppose. As to the statements concerning the establishment of the Dutch Reformed Church and the situation of the Jews, the author published his work unfortunately just too soon to make use of the interesting data brought to light in Dr. Eekhof's biography of Krol, noticed in the January number of this REVIEW, and in Dr. M. Wolff's article on "De eerste Vestiging der Joden in Amsterdam", in *Bijdragen voor Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis* (1910), but valuable information for sidelight on the treatment of the Jews might have been gathered from the "Classicale Acta van Brazilië", printed in the *Kronijk van het Historisch Genootschap te Utrecht*, XXIX. 298-317, 322-419 (1873).

*Narratives of Early Carolina, 1650-1708.* Edited by Alexander S. Salley, Jr., Secretary of the Historical Commission of South Carolina. [Original Narratives of Early American History, edited by J. Franklin

Jameson.] (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1911, pp. xiii, 388.) This volume in interest and excellence is in keeping with the series of *Original Narratives*. I am unable to discover wherein the selections from the sources could be improved. Hardly an interrogation will arise in the mind of the reader that Mr. Salley has not anticipated in editing these early accounts of the Carolinas. Restraint, however, marks the entire volume, as the notes are clear, brief, and to the point. Historical sources are in general useful, but this book is also readable. It is not scrappy, but is made up of narratives having unity and in a measure completeness.

A map of Carolina from Richard Blome, 1672, and a plan of Charles Town by Edward Crisp, 1704, are reproduced with helpful comment by Dr. Jameson, the editor-in-chief of the series. The mechanical execution of the work is admirable, especially the large, bold print. This volume will at once enrich the popular knowledge of the early history of the Carolinas, lending vividness to the general reader's impressions and making available for the class-room the most valuable sources bearing on the settlement and development of these ancient commonwealths.

S. C. MITCHELL.

*Diary of Cotton Mather, 1681-1708.* [Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, seventh series, volume VII., edited by Worthington C. Ford.] (Boston, the Society, 1911, pp. xxviii, 604.) Cotton Mather's diaries, some of them possessed by the Massachusetts Historical Society, some of them by the American Antiquarian Society, and one by the Congregational Library, have long been spoken of in New England historical circles. The first volume (of two which they will occupy in print) has now been published. It is in several ways disappointing to those who may have expected it to prove an important historical source. It contains very little about public affairs, even about the events of 1689 or 1691, the public agency of Increase Mather, or the relations of father and son to Harvard College. It casts no real light on the *Magnalia* or on Salem witchcraft. But as material on Mather it has value, and Mather, slight as was his power of thought in comparison with his eagerness for prominence, was for a time an influential figure. The diary embodies self-revelation of an interesting sort. This is not of the unconscious variety. The manuscript was evidently written that it might be read and might prolong admiration for its author, whose morbid vanity breathes from every page, and not least from those passages intended to exhibit his abject humility before his God. Worthless worm though he might be for purposes of conventional rhetoric, he makes it plain to his readers that after all he was highly regarded by both God and Devil, and that no inconsiderable portion of the universe revolved around the minister of the Second Church in Boston. Though mainly a record of somewhat mechanical spiritual exercises, and confined to the psychological interest attaching to that class of literature, the book contains many passages that depict Boston society, the most engaging being those