

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.

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*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

concerning the attempts of an admiring young gentlewoman to capture Mather's affections by somewhat drastic methods and somewhat too soon after his first wife's death. Bibliographers will value the frequent data concerning the numberless publications which the busy doctor forced upon a patient little world. Mr. Ford's preface and notes are good, but are not written *con amore*. Elias Nean (pp. 238, 239, 300, 550) should be Elias Neau (*alias* Nau).

*The Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies, 1701*, edited by Mr. Cecil Headlam (Stationery Office, 1910, pp. lxiii, 818), is the fourteenth volume of the series. Every year's advance into this comparatively undocumented period of American history is a substantial gain. The volume is largely concerned with preparations for war and colonial defence, with Indian affairs, with piracy, and with political quarrels in the colonies. Mr. Headlam's editing seems excellent. At any rate he does not abuse his editorial position as his immediate predecessor was wont to do, by injecting into official introductions the evidences of petty personal prejudices.

*Travels in the Confederation [1783-1784]*. From the German of Johann David Schoepf. Translated and edited by Alfred J. Morrison. In two volumes. (Philadelphia, William J. Campbell, 1911, pp. x, 426; 344.) Doctor Schoepf was the chief surgeon of the Ansbach troops used by the British in America. In 1777, at the age of 25, he arrived at New York and remained in America until the end of the war. He served only in southern New England, New York, and Philadelphia, and was unwilling to return to Germany without having seen something more of this new country. Accordingly, in July, 1783, he started from New York, and went through New Jersey to Philadelphia. He then rode across Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh and on his return made a detour into the Shenandoah Valley and to Baltimore. In November and December he travelled through Virginia and North Carolina, and after two months in Charleston, he sailed to East Florida, and the Bahamas, and thence to England.

Schoepf's primary interest was in the physical characteristics and the natural resources of the country. He gives valuable contemporary information regarding these features, especially on the mines, and makes some interesting prophecies of probable future development. Local products, prices, and trade are frequently taken up. There is a formal description of the government of each of the states through which he passed, with an occasional independent observation that throws light on the political conditions. A keen observer, open-minded, and fair in his judgments, his comments upon the people along his entire route are full of interest and value. Such, for example, are his criticisms of his fellow-countrymen, the Germans, in eastern Pennsylvania, and his description of Hermann Husband, of North Carolina Regulator fame, who had fled to western Pennsylvania and who had developed into