

The book of Dr. Och is mainly statistical, though valuable in its very limited field.

A. B. FAUST.

*An Artilleryman's Diary.* By Jenkin Lloyd Jones. [Wisconsin History Commission, Original Papers, no. 8.] (Wisconsin History Commission, 1914, pp. xviii, 395.) Dr. Jones served as a private in the 6th Wisconsin battery from August, 1862, until July, 1865. But few days in this period are without an entry in the diary and as a result we have a complete story of the life of a private soldier. Incidents of the camp and march, comments upon the country and the people, the latest word by grape-vine, grumblings and gossip, are all duly noted. The dullness of months spent at the same station is often reflected with an accuracy that will discourage the general reader; but the student who persists to the end will be amply rewarded.

Throughout the diary there are constant references to the demoralization caused by drunkenness. It must have been difficult to maintain discipline when officers "staggered into camp beastly drunk" and brawled about "while the boys flocked around to see 'the example set'". There seems to have been much "foraging" and "jay-hawking", but Dr. Jones is right when he declares that "the bulk of the Union Army so largely composed of boys was of stern stuff with their lives rooted in seriousness and committed to sobriety".

The diary give the writer's experiences with the battery in the expedition down the Mississippi and the Yazoo in the spring of 1863, in the operations before and during the siege of Vicksburg and when it formed part of Sherman's army in the forced march to Chattanooga and in the fighting at Missionary Ridge. Then followed over a year and a half of service in station at Huntsville, Alabama, Etowah Bridge, Georgia (near Allatoona), Nashville, and Chattanooga. At the battle of Nashville, the battery was held in reserve. The evidence the diary offers as to the weather conditions immediately before the battle is of special interest.

We think the publications of the commission deserve better printing.

*The Quakers of Iowa.* By Louis Thomas Jones. (Iowa City, Iowa, the State Historical Society of Iowa, 1914, pp. 360.) The State Historical Society of Iowa has made possible this volume on *The Quakers of Iowa*, written by Dr. Louis T. Jones while a research assistant for the society. The author is a Friend, well known to many of that denomination, having lived in four different states where Friends are numerous, and has had access therefore to an abundance of material which an outsider might not have been able to obtain.

The book is in five parts, including Historical Narrative, Iowa Quaker Orthodoxy, Minority Bodies of Friends, Benevolent and Educational Enterprises, and Religious and Social Life. The first part deals briefly with the rise and spread of Quakerism in England and America

and traces the history of Quakerism in Iowa from its origin in 1835 to the present. The second part gives a history of the change which has taken place in the application of the orthodox ideas of the members as they pertain to essentials in belief and practice. The third part gives a brief history of the various smaller bodies of Friends in the state with an account of the causes leading to the separations which have taken place. The fourth part outlines the work of Iowa Friends in educational and missionary activities together with chapters on their labors in behalf of the negroes and American Indians. The fifth part gives a summary of the religious beliefs of Iowa Friends together with an account of their home life and distinctive manners and customs.

The 441 notes and references grouped together at the end of the work add very distinctly to the value of this contribution. The book is also provided with a full and carefully prepared index. It is written in good style and is both interesting and highly instructive. It contains much material of general interest about Friends and is a valuable contribution to Quaker literature.

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*Retrospection: Political and Personal.* By Hubert Howe Bancroft. (New York, The Bancroft Company, 1912, pp. x, 562.)

*The New Pacific.* By Hubert Howe Bancroft. Revised edition. (New York, The Bancroft Company, 1912, pp. x, 549.) As a work of historical or of contemporaneously critical value no very high rank can be given to this *Retrospection* from Mr. Bancroft's pen. But as a human document, as impressionistic testimony, the book has a value of its own, coming as it does from a man who reached San Francisco in 1852—from an eye-witness of events in California through six decades. And it is not only his own experiences that Mr. Bancroft had to do with. We all learn how he interested himself at an early stage of Californian history in searching out what pertained to the beginnings and growth of human occupation in all that great stretch of country over which Spain had spread, little by little, her imported civilization, mingled with what was there before her entrance into the continent. He was curious about the past when it had hardly slipped from the present, and that timely curiosity saved what would have been lost had it not been for him. His words cannot be neglected. But it must be confessed that they do not compose into a masterpiece of literature. Into the rather rambling phrases that fill over five hundred pages, are packed desultory recollections and fortuitous comment on men and events. The sketch of his own life and purposes is subordinated to this collateral subject-matter. The inconsistencies of law, the failure of justice to be ethical or even practical, the graft and grafters that California has known, the advantage of popular rule rather than representative government, laudation of referendum and recall, are among the topics that receive his vigorous lashings or approval. As he does not scruple to mention names freely both