

and economic conditions in New France at the beginning of the eighteenth century. More important is the light shed upon the efforts of the French to control the Indians at a time when the British were beginning to make inroads west of the Alleghanies in their effort to secure the fur-trade of the Upper Ohio.

The proof of the present edition has been carelessly read. A bibliography "of the works which have spoken of the Bissots de Vincennes" is appended. There is no attempt at valuation, although most of the books listed make only a brief mention of Vincennes.

PAUL C. PHILLIPS.

*History of the Town of Southampton, East of Canoe Place.* By James Truslow Adams, M.A. (Bridgehampton, L. I., Hampton Press, 1918, pp. xx, 424, \$2.65.) This volume is based on the author's *Memorials of Old Bridgehampton*, published in 1916, but now rewritten, with much new material added. The town records of Southampton having already been published, this work is a welcome addition to the history of this interesting old town. Chapters I. and II. give good accounts of the physiographic conditions and the Indians. Other chapters treat of town-government and social life, piracy, early commerce, the Revolution and the War of 1812, and the growth and decline of the whale-fishery. There is a valuable series of documents in the appendixes, and numerous illustrations of old houses, mills, churches, whaling-ships, and scenes and maps, together with a bibliography and index.

This town, founded in 1640 by some forty families from Lynn, Massachusetts, is an example of the tendency of early New England towns to plant new towns, offshoots of the parent town. It is an early case of the "westward movement", caused by economic conditions, particularly by the desire for cheaper and better lands. It also illustrates another phase of the process of settling the country, where the first emigrants consisted of those who had "passed through a double process of selection".

This book is also an example of the high standards which have been set in recent years by the publication of local histories written in the modern scientific spirit. It is scholarly, based on original sources, with full and exact references to authorities, and treats of the various phases of life of those complex groups that lived in towns. The description of town-government is particularly good, and the interesting chapters on pirates, early commerce, and the whale-fishery leave little to be desired. Among the documents in the appendixes, mention may be made of the various compacts and agreements relating to the founding of the town, some seventeenth-century inventories of estates, "Articles of Association" (1775), and a table of whaling voyages (over seven hundred being mentioned, 1760-1871) which gives the name of the vessel, the captain, the owner, the tonnage, and the results of the voyage.

The narrative runs smoothly and appears to be unusually accurate. The amount of research required to produce a book of this kind is very extensive and laborious, and might be considered out of proportion to the importance of the subject. Nevertheless it is only through detailed and scholarly studies of this kind, that we can secure accurate knowledge of the general history of that most important of our units of local government, the town, and also of the development of that most important characteristic of the native American, the notion of self-government.

MARCUS W. JERNEGAN.

*Papers of the American Society of Church History.* Second series, volume V. Board of Editors: Joseph Cullen Ayer, jr.; Edward Payson Johnson; John Alfred Faulkner; William Walter Rockwell. Managing Editor, William Walter Rockwell. (New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1917, pp. lxxv, 147, \$3.00.) This volume contains the new constitution which the society adopted December 27, 1915, after it had decided to incorporate, the statute of incorporation (State of New York, March 30, 1916), minutes and reports of the eighth (1914), ninth (1915), and tenth (1916) annual meetings, lists of members living and deceased, and the following papers: J. A. Faulkner, The Reformers and Toleration; A. C. Howland, Criminal Procedure in the Church Courts of the Fifteenth Century as illustrated by the Trial of Gilles de Rais; H. E. Dosker, Recent Sources of Information on the Anabaptists in the Netherlands; A. H. Newman, Adam Pastor; F. J. F. Jackson, The Work of Some Recent English Church Historians; J. Johnson, Early Theological Education West of the Alleghenies.

Though not a great deal of new matter is presented, the papers are of substantial merit. Professor Howland's résumé of court procedure and of the trial of Gilles de Rais follows Bosard and Maulde (misspelled Moulde) and Lea's *History of the Inquisition in the Middle Ages*, III. 468-489, but he is not convinced, as they are, of the marshal's guilt. Both Professor Newman and Professor Dosker show the rich material made accessible in the great ten-volume *Bibliotheca Reformatoria Neerlandica* edited by S. Cramer and F. Pijper, 1902-1914.

The American Society of Church History now has 159 members. Aside from the general stimulus of its meetings, it has shown its influence in such publications as *Wessel Gansfort, Life and Writings*, by E. W. Miller and J. W. Scudder, and the *Latin Works of Zwingli*, though this latter is now at a standstill. The society is endeavoring also to secure the publication of a manuscript left by the late Dr. Edward T. Corwin, "The Ministers and Churches of all Denominations in the Middle Colonies from the First Settlements to the Year 1800", and the production of a detailed ecclesiastical history of the Scandinavian peoples. The officers and active members of the society have every reason to be proud of the character of its work and to anticipate a still larger usefulness in the future.