

first importance to the history of Arizona, Sonora, and California, embodying as it does a complete account of his missionary labors among the native tribes of the regions referred to.

Favores Celestiales consists of five books, divided into twenty-six parts of varying length and comprising from five to seventeen chapters each. Even a bare summary of the contents is out of the question here, but we may repeat Dr. Bolton's succinct characterization of the general nature of the work:

Part I. is a consecutive account of the spiritual affairs, the explorations, the Indian troubles and other temporal interests in Pimería Alta, with considerable attention to California, from the time of Kino's arrival in March, 1687, to November, 1699, and contains near the end a discussion of the spiritual and temporal advantages which might be derived from further conquests . . . Parts II., III., and IV. cover in a similar way the period from 1700 to 1707, with particular emphasis upon Kino's own exploring expeditions in Pimería Alta, along the Gila and Colorado rivers, and along the Gulf coast . . . Part V. was not originally written as a portion of the "Historia," but was incorporated, in Kino's last days, as a suitable conclusion. It is a report to the King, finished in 1710, the year before Kino's death, and consists of an extended argument in favor of the promotion of further conquests in California and other parts of the northern country, with a view to the establishment of a new kingdom to be called "New Navarre." In short, the *Favores Celestiales* is a history of Pimería Alta and of explorations therein and therefrom, with considerable attention to California affairs, for the twenty-three years between 1687 and 1710, written by the principal personage in the region during the period.

Dr. Bolton's introduction (pp. 27-82), characterized by the usual scholarship of the author, includes a biographical sketch of Kino, an account of his missionary explorations and observations, a discussion of the *Favores Celestiales*, its preparation and rediscovery, and a list of Kino's writings. Appended to the second volume are lists of the published works and manuscripts consulted, and an index. The volumes throughout are replete with explanatory notes, and are embellished with several plates and maps, the latter including "A later version of Kino's map of Pimería Alta", hitherto unpublished.

F. W. HODGE.

The Illinois Country, 1673-1818. By CLARENCE W. ALVORD.

[Centennial History of Illinois, volume I.] (Springfield: Illinois Centennial Commission. 1920. Pp. xx, 524.)

THIS is a notable volume, the capstone to a notable historical career. A decade and a half ago the *Illinois Historical Collections* comprised a single book of miscellaneous source-material brought together on the politician's principle of giving "the several sections of the state a fair share of representation in the volume". Professor Alvord was called to the editorship, and from his busy office has flowed year after year one

of the most prolific and fruitful streams known to American historical scholarship. More recently, as editor-in-chief of the Illinois Centennial Publications, he has planned and supervised the production of a comprehensive history of the state. The volume before us, although the last to come from the press, is the first of the *Centennial History*. Written by the editor-in-chief, a historian of note working in his own special field and with the resources of a great commonwealth at his command, the reader rightly expects the book to be of highest scholarly excellence and workmanship.

Nor, in the main, is this expectation disappointed. In twenty-one chapters and five hundred pages Professor Alvord portrays the history of the Illinois country with a breadth of outlook, an assured familiarity, and a wealth of detail unapproached hitherto in the literature of the subject. The theme of the book may be briefly summarized as the story of the planting of a French colony in the heart of the continent; the long contest with the English for supremacy in America, with the Illinois country occupying the pivotal position in the French scheme of empire; the Anglo-Saxon triumph, with the subsequent revolt of the colonies from the mother country; and the beginnings, civil and political, of American society in Illinois. The telling of this story involves a wide sweep of history, and across the pages of the volume march a varied array of characters great and small—from Marquette the missionary, yearning for martyrdom in the cause of Christ, or La Salle, the "first promoter of big business in the West", to John Dodge of infamous memory, as choice a rascal as ever scuttled a ship or throttled the liberties of a people.

To the resident of Illinois this book will constitute a never-failing source of inspiration and delight, providing him as it does with a historic past as dignified and thrilling and almost as ancient as any commonwealth along the Atlantic seaboard can boast. To the thoughtful scholar it offers much food for reflection, although he will not acquiesce, necessarily, in all the positions taken by the author. Some, we feel sure, will think that in Professor Alvord the economic interpretation of history finds a too-thoroughgoing exponent. Some will question the sweeping character of certain of his broad generalizations. For example, we note the explanation given (on pages 84-86) of the Iroquois warfare upon the tribes of the interior. To Professor Alvord a single simple factor explains these wars—the desire of the Iroquois to control as middlemen the trade of the interior tribes with the whites. No doubt this was an important cause of the wars, but the demonstration that it was the only one is yet to be made. Survivors of the New England school of historians (if any such there be) will be disposed to question the perspective of the author in evaluating these wars. "The [Iroquois] attack of 1680," he says, "marks the opening campaign of almost a hundred years of warfare for dominion over the West," and he finds that the Iroquois themselves were stirred up by the English,

who, unable to strike directly at the French for the control of the Mississippi Valley, struck at them through their allies, the Iroquois. There is a measure of truth in all this, of course; the Iroquois had not struck at the French in the West before 1680 because until La Salle came into Illinois there were none there to strike at; but are not these attacks of the Iroquois in the West more correctly to be regarded in the light of an extension of that conflict between them and the French which began with the founding of New France by Champlain?

The decrees of the paternalistic government which France established in the American wilderness produced, oftentimes, strange and unanticipated consequences. In 1673 the government, intent on curbing the *coureurs de bois*, forbade the people on pain of their lives to go into the woods for twenty-four hours without permission, and three years later all trading permits were prohibited. "The only effect was to make a large number of Frenchmen outlaws in the West, where they were supported by their friends and were able to divert the fur trade to the British at Albany" (p. 72). Again, we learn (p. 107) that the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 entailed confusion upon the fur trade of Canada, since "many members of [the Huguenot] sect, operating hat factories in Normandy, were forced to leave France, thus impairing an industry which absorbed much of the output of Canada". Still more remarkable was the dilemma encountered by the government in its efforts at preventing the debauchery of the Indians by the trade in brandy. "If the Indians did not drink French brandy they would carry their furs to Albany and purchase English rum—equally demoralizing in this world; further, mixed with the English intoxicant, the children of the forest would imbibe Protestant heresy and endanger their souls for eternity" (p. 71). But the citizen of democratic America is humiliated to find that the lot of the French dwellers of Illinois for many years after the blessings of Democracy were forced upon them by George Rogers Clark was distinctly worse than it had been under the old autocratic régime. The story of the "Period of the City States" (pp. 358-378) is one of the strangest and most chastening in American annals. The picture drawn by Father Gibault of conditions in the Illinois (p. 366) fairly rivals the most turbulent scenes of the Middle Ages.

The physical appearance of the book is pleasing but by no means distinguished. The same may be said of its literary style, although in this respect the opening paragraphs are of a high order of excellence, and flashes of brilliant writing appear here and there throughout the volume. Bristling with details as it does, the commission of some positive errors of statement might perhaps be taken for granted. The following items in fields with which the reviewer chances to be somewhat familiar may be noted: The portrait ascribed to Marquette (frontispiece) is not known to be of him, and the year of his founding the Illinois mission is indicated correctly on page 67 but incorrectly on page 132. The battle of Fallen Timbers was fought on August 20, 1794, not

August 18 (p. 399). The builder of Fort Dearborn was Captain John Whistler, father of Colonel William Whistler (p. 414). It is incorrect to say that Harrison led "an army of militia" against Tippecanoe (p. 438); the backbone of his army was Colonel Boyd's Fourth U. S. Infantry. Hull surrendered Detroit on August 16, not the day before, and his order for the evacuation of Fort Dearborn was received at that place August 9, not August 8 (p. 440). There was no United States factory at Prairie du Chien prior to the War of 1812 (p. 451). One or two misprints have been noted (*e.g.*, "Mascoupens" on page 82, note 13, and "bankruptcy", page 113). But such errors of detail are of trivial importance and do not seriously impair the character of Professor Alvord's achievement. We are indebted to him for the first comprehensive, authoritative account of the century and a half of Illinois history which antedates the creation of the present commonwealth. That commonwealth could ill afford to dispense with his services.

M. M. QUAIPE.

Steps in the Development of American Democracy. By ANDREW CUNNINGHAM McLAUGHLIN, Professor of History, University of Chicago. (New York and Cincinnati: Abingdon Press. 1920. Pp. 210. \$1.50.)

SINCE the stirring appeal of President Wilson, addressed primarily to citizens of the United States before our entrance into the World War, "to make the world safe for democracy", and the subsequent challenge that "democracy be made safe for the world", attention has been drawn anew to these inquiries: What is democracy? What are its essential characteristics? What contributions has the United States, the most conspicuous exponent of democracy among the nations, made to the science and practice of government? It is in answer to these pertinent and timely questions that this small volume, comprising the lectures delivered by Professor McLaughlin at Wesleyan University, will be found especially valuable. This series of lectures was the first to be given on the George Slocum Bennett Foundation "for the promotion of a better understanding of national problems and of a more perfect realization of the responsibilities of citizenship".

The author tells us in the preface that his purpose "is simply to recount a few salient experiences which helped to make America what it is . . . as also to describe certain basic doctrines and beliefs, some of which may have had their day, while others have not yet reached fulfillment". The historical method is employed and it constitutes, indeed, the characteristic feature of the work. Mr. McLaughlin truly states that he has "refrained from any serious effort to describe democracy, except as certain phases or aspects of it appeared in our actual life history". Such a course seemed to him necessary in order "not to attribute to American democracy of the past all that we now find to be theoretic-