

the Philippines, Borneo, and the Celebes, reproduced in volume XXV., pp. 56-57, from an old copy in the British Museum.

JAMES A. LEROY.

*The Development of Religious Liberty in Connecticut.* By M. LOUISE GREENE, Ph.D. (Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin, and Company. 1905. Pp. xiii, 552.)

MISS GREENE has been fortunate in her theme, the gradual broadening and liberalizing of religion in a community where religion has always been of vital interest to the great majority of the population. She has also been most fortunate in the locality in which she was privileged to pursue her studies. Her careful and scholarly treatise bears plain evidence, not only of the abundant material that she has utilized out of the rich accumulations of the Yale Library, but also of the judicious spirit and wise counsels of the distinguished group of historical scholars to whom in her introduction she acknowledges her indebtedness. The city of New Haven, and Yale University itself, are monuments that illustrate the author's theme on every page of their history. Few places in New England could furnish worse examples of religious intolerance in the past; certainly there are none that can surpass them at the present day in the appreciation of an enlightened liberty.

The familiar facts in the introductory chapters upon Puritanism and New England Congregationalism are restated clearly and moderately and without prejudice. The services of the founders of the Connecticut colony to religious liberty at the very outset of its history are noticed and appreciated. The events which led to the adoption of a semi-Presbyterian system of government in the Saybrook Platform are carefully traced and recorded. The extremely interesting and significant story of the growth on Connecticut soil of the Episcopal church, and the startling episode of the declaration of the rector and tutors of Yale College that they intended to seek Episcopal ordination (a revolution that alarmed the whole of New England), are treated with great judgment and care. Connecticut men whose memories go back for only fifty years will recall anecdotes and traditions that they heard in their boyhood that show how bitter and how lasting was the feeling then engendered. It is not the least of Miss Greene's successes that she has discussed this subject with such impartiality.

The most interesting chapter in the religious history of Connecticut, the story of "The Great Awakening", is treated by Miss Greene with great judgment and impartiality. Her interest in it is religious and psychological rather than theological, and, though she explains the mysteries of the Edwardsian and Hopkinsian systems, she dwells, rightly, less on the doctrines discussed than upon the results of the movement on the religious and political life of the community.

With the same colorless impartiality, admirable as it is unusual, the author relates the disagreeable history of the earlier years of the nineteenth century, when union of religious and political privilege took

the place of the former nobler union of church and state, until the forces of liberalism burst their bonds and overthrew at once the Federalist party and the "Standing Order". The desire for a government founded upon the will of the people rather than on the charter of Charles II., joined with a demand for religious liberty and equality, brought on the peaceful revolution of 1818, which restored once more the principles that had inspired the early founders of the commonwealth in their contest for religious and political liberty.

Miss Greene has chosen an important though difficult subject; and her treatment of it will encourage many who have long dismissed the history of platforms and covenants, ecclesiastical discussions and dissensions, as hopelessly arid and jejune, to renew their acquaintance with them as steps in the development of religious liberty in the steadiest and most sober-minded of any of our early commonwealths.

*American Political History, 1763-1876.* By ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.

Edited and supplemented by JAMES ALBERT WOODBURN. (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1905. Two vols., pp. ix, 446; iv, 598.)

NEARLY a quarter of a century ago Professor Johnston of Princeton University contributed to Lalor's *Cyclopædia of Political Science, Political Economy, and of the Political History of the United States* a series of articles upon various topics in American history and government. These have now been collected by Professor Woodburn, rearranged in order, furnished with sundry additions to fill gaps, and equipped with recent bibliographical references, and are presented as a political history of the United States. On the whole, this was a task well worth doing, since these cyclopedia articles stand almost unrivalled for compactness and clearness, an excellent example of that "histoire explicative", as Seignobos calls it, which discards all extraneous matter and reduces the text to the concentrated analysis of what was significant and permanent in events. The acumen and lucidity with which such subjects are handled as the organization of the federal government, the conduct of party affairs in Congress, the process of secession, and the steps in reconstruction will make the book of unquestionable utility for the student and teacher.

There are certain drawbacks, however, resulting from the topical nature of the material, which impair the perfection of the work, and are not remedied even by the editor's additions, pertinent and useful as these generally are. Since Professor Johnston dealt, naturally, with each subject in all its ramifications, the reprinting together of the separate articles leads to an amount of repetition and a dislocation of chronology which almost destroys unity. When the history of each party and of several aspects of federal activity are studied under such heads as states' rights, secession, etc., the same events reappear in substantially identical form in half a dozen distinct places. On the other hand, subjects which