

of lesser crimes, would be hatched. The fact that they did not enter with the usual western spirit into the political campaigns made them suspicious to the politicians.

When these men petitioned the school authorities of Indianapolis to have their children taught German the city fathers refused their request for the reason that nothing would do more toward making good citizens of these same Germans than to deprive them of their native language.

It was this narrow policy that drove them to the old Independent school.

One is surprised at the long list of well-known names connected with this school—Seidensticker, Vonnegut, Koehne, Meyer, Lieber, Metzger, Strauss, Hauelsen, Schull, Mayer, Hielscher and scores of others, the substantial citizens of the city for the last half century. One can scarcely believe that much the same cry was raised at their coming as we hear now against the "ignorant foreigners."

Mr. Stein does not confine himself strictly to the recitation room but gives us a pretty full picture of the life of the times. The "Helvetia Bund" the "Weinachtsfest," the "Volksfest," the "Turnverein" the "Maennerchor", the "Freier Maenner Verein", their newspapers, their songs, their picnics, are all remembered by the author. Doubtless the most valuable part of the book to those for whom it was prepared is the album of pictures including most of the teachers, trustees and others closely connected with the school. Lists of teachers with dates, trustees, subscribers, and friends are given.

The book is not a history and makes no pretense to be but when the history of the Germans in Indiana is undertaken much valuable material will be found in this little volume.

*Virginia Under the Stuarts.* By Thomas J. Wertenbaker, (Princeton University Press. 1914.)

As the author states in the preface, the work is a political history of Virginia written from the documents. Hence, the author does not attempt to describe how the early settlers lived or made a livelihood. He does not describe affairs and institutions in England that throw light upon or had indirect influence in bringing about events in America. He limits himself very closely to his documents, mak-

ing them very nearly tell the story, and injecting very little explanation and interpretation of his own. By the copious references the reader knows at every turn upon whose authority he accepts the statements, leaving the reader rather free to make his own interpretations. A little more explanation from the author's own understanding might at times help the average reader along. For instance, in describing the "starving time," the author shows from the records how sickness, Indian attacks, and the uncertainty of provision-ships produced hardships, but fails to point out that the real trouble was that the English yeoman had difficulty in transforming himself into the pioneer who could plunge into the forest with his rifle and live without English food and clothes. This is a case wherein the author had stuck rather too closely to his documents.

The book is well planned. The chapter divisions make the different phases of Virginia history stand out clearly. The narrative runs along smoothly and is rather easily followed. However, a few omissions impair the sequence. To take some illustrations from the first two chapters, it is not always clear when one deputy governor left and another came. Dale and Argoll are introduced on page 23, and Dale's work is again discussed on page 25, but one needs to read several pages further before one finds when Dale succeeded Gates, and one looks in vain to find just when Argoll was deputy governor. The reader finds Yeardly coming as Deputy governor in 1616 and reappearing as governor in 1619 without any intimation as to who was in control of the colony in the meantime.

For an example of another kind of omission, we might take the author's discussion of the charters. In dealing with the charter of 1606, the author states that two councils were concerned with the government of the London Company's grant. This is not the whole truth. As a matter of fact, the Charter of 1606 provided for 5 councils, one council for all "Virginia," two councils for that part of Virginia assigned to the London Company, and two for the Plymouth grant. So that there were really three councils concerned with the tract of land which was later known as Virginia.

Again, in discussing how each successive charter was a move in the direction of preparing for the establishment of representative government in America, the author has omitted mention of the

specific way in which the charter of 1609 made it possible for the Puritan element, led by Sandys and favoring representative government in America, to secure control of the company.

The index to the book is excellent. There is no bibliography but a list of books referred to is given.

*The Quakers of Iowa.* By Louis Thomas Jones, Ph.D., (Iowa City, Iowa) pp. 360. 1914.

This volume is a thesis submitted to the history faculty of the State University of Iowa in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the doctorate degree. After a brief discussion of Quakers in England and in the American colonies the writer drops suddenly into the heart of his story.

The Quakers were among the earliest settlers in Iowa, locating soon after the Black Hawk war and the consequent Black Hawk purchase had freed the country around Burlington of the natives. Isaac Pigeon of South Carolina and Aaron Street of Salem, Indiana, were the pioneers. They named their new city in remembrance of Streets old home, at Salem, Indiana. The greater number of the settlers seem to have migrated from Indiana. In 1837 a company of nine families from Cherry Grove Monthly Meeting, near Williamsburg, Wayne county, Indiana arrived. A catalogue of two scores of names of these Iowa pioneers shows that they were really a Hoosier colony. They were a part of the Indiana Quaker community till the Western Quarterly Meeting at Bloomfield gave them permission to establish their own Monthly Meeting in 1838. But one would have to retell the whole story to show how closely the history of the Iowa Quakers is related to those of Indiana.

The author discusses the pioneer struggles of the early Quaker communities of Iowa, their form of worship, their dissenting churches, their benevolent and educational enterprises, their social life and customs. Copious notes indicate the thoroughness of the investigation. It is an inexcusable mistake to put the notes at the close of the volume, however. It is bad enough to have to stop reading and go to the foot of the page to read a note but to be compelled to go to the back of the book is too much.

*The Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly* for April contains a forty-five page article by Calvin Young on the "Birthplace of Little Turtle." According to Mr.