nor are given publicity thru the section devoted to biographical sketches. The editor has compiled a very helpful and handy reference concerning the election returns both for the state and nation. The platforms of the leading political parties are set forth along with a copy of the Declaration of Independence and state and national constitutions. The editor has in a complete yet concise way presented reports of all the branches of government of the state and has included some new material of value. The average reader would find the book more easily usable if an index were furnished, on account of the wide difference in the character of the subjects taken up in the book.

ARTHUR MILLER


The first part of the book is taken up with an account of the work of the association, giving all the details connected with the association, including a list of the members, officers, etc. The latter part of the book is given to historical addresses and papers. Among them are: The First New York State Constitution, by Edgar Dawson—this gives a description of the economic, social and political conditions at the time the constitution was made, and it also gives some of the provisions of the constitution; The Earliest Years of the Dutch Settlement of New Netherland, by Worthington C. Ford; The Beginnings of Daily Journalism in New York City, by Francis Halsey—this paper sets forth the needs of newspapers in early New York and the names of some of the first papers in the state; King's College and the Early Days of Columbia College, by John B. Pine; Some English Governors of New York and Their Part in the Development of the Colony, by Frank Severance; Early History of Staten Island, by Ira-K. Morris; Soldiers of the Champlain Valley, from a card catalogue collected by Silas H. Paine, and many others of equal interest to the student of history. Of special interest is the catalogue of the soldiers of the Champlain valley, for although the New York Historical Association does not guarantee its accuracy, it seems to be a very complete list of the members, with account of
their service. This collection should prove of great value to the descendants in tracing ancestors and by historians as well. Besides these there are fifteen illustrations, the majority being full page ones. Among them are a view of the city of Amsterdam 1656, Nathan Hale Statue in City Hall Park, Junul Mansion, Grant Tomb and Fraunces Tavern.

OVID BOES


This is a most valuable document for American history. It lets us into the midst of the German migration, beginning about 1689 and continuing till well after 1715, which filled up the back country of the New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Carolina and Georgia colonies. The descendants of these German immigrants form a substantial part of the American population today. Without them one cannot account for the American institutions, especially our social customs. The volume opens with an historical account of the European causes of the German migration, covering the first 100 pages. Graffenried was a Swiss, born in Bern, 1661. He received the A. M. degree at Cambridge in 1682, showing that he stood well with the Restoration. He became interested in America and like Penn, Baltimore and the Carolina grantees sought his fortune by promoting a colony in America. The Account here given is his own of the attempt and failure at New Bern. He wrote the Account in both French and German, the various editions differing somewhat. A French version from the library of Iverton, Switzerland, was translated for the North Carolina commission and published in Colonial Records of North Carolina, I, 905. Dr. Goebel has used other copies and has given us a corrected edition in French, German and in an English translation. A short vocabulary or glossary of antiquated or obsolete terms is given to aid in reading the original versions. In scholarship and mechanical workmanship the volume is up to the high standard of the North Carolina commission.