

drawn at that speaker's request. Correlation and comparison of these and several other extant reports will be of value in clarifying not only Chatham's statements, but those of succeeding speakers in the debate.

Dr. Knollenberg's introduction suffers in that he did not see fit to consider the problem in the light of English politics. The significance of Chatham's actions should be read with an eye to Horace Walpole's jibe of "ridiculous" and Edmund Burke's judgment that "more would have been in the minority, if Lord Chatham had thought proper to give notice of his motion to the proper people." The division on the motion is given as 18-77, an error possibly derived from the Quincy report. Similarly, the editor has retained the manuscript spelling of "Shelden" for John Selden. A misplaced emphasis upon the danger in reporting parliamentary debates is based upon references which do not apply to the period under discussion, and in any case ignores the actual conditions in 1775.

These minor flaws hardly detract from the interest and contribution of the manuscript here offered to the academic world. With a wide variety of material to draw upon, further "Indiana University Library Publications" will be awaited with anticipation.

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Robert R. Rea

*The Southern Colonies in the Seventeenth Century, 1607-1689.* By Wesley F. Craven. *A History of the South*, edited by Wendell H. Stephenson and E. Merton Coulter, Volume I. (Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University Press and the Littlefield Fund for Southern History of the University of Texas, 1949, pp. xv, 451. Illustrations and bibliography. \$6.00.)

The author of the first volume of this ten-volume history of the South is a native Southerner, a professor of history at New York University, and an editor and author of other volumes in the colonial field. His *Dissolution of the Virginia Company* appeared in 1932, *An Introduction to the History of Bermuda* in 1938, and *The Journal of Richard Norwood, Surveyor of Bermuda* (edited jointly with Walter B. Hayward) in 1945. The opening statements in the preface also help in understanding the author's viewpoint. "To write

of the South when there was no South is a task not without difficulties. The men and women whose story is recounted in the following pages were not Southerners; in fact, they did not think of themselves even as Americans. They were Europeans and, for the most part, Englishmen."

In the opening chapter, Craven points out that the Spanish were the pioneers who found the Southern route across the Atlantic and whose occupation of the West Indies and Florida established methods and techniques which others must follow to be successful in the New World.

Considerable emphasis is placed by the author upon the work of the elder Hakluyt in his "Notes" on colonization as influencing the activities of the English throughout the period. The younger Hakluyt is credited with having kept alive among Englishmen an interest in the New World in the late years of the sixteenth century. In the founding of Virginia, there were close connections with her sister colony of Bermuda. The London Company tried repeatedly to further the interests of its colony. It permitted the establishment of a representative assembly and adopted an extensive economic program both of which are closely associated with the name of Edwin Sandys. During the interregnum the Virginia assembly secured the power of the purse, while the development of local government gave much influence to the leading planters in the county court and in the House of Burgesses.

Although "the Maryland charter entrusted to Lord Baltimore prerogatives that had been denied any one for approximately a century," he prepared "a very fertile field indeed for the growth of a political tradition emphasizing individual liberty."

The founding of Carolina was closely associated with the desire of the English government to diversify the products of the empire. The Fundamental Constitutions, although unsuited to America included the ideas of practical political leaders of Seventeenth Century England.

Bacon's Rebellion is presented as due to disregard of the problems of the people of the backcountry particularly in matters of defense against the Indians, to the special privileges of the ruling class, and to the impetuosity of Nathaniel Bacon. The strengthening of imperial and proprietary controls and the unsolved Indian problem caused

much discontent which extended to the other colonies and which prepared the way for the revolution of 1689.

The author does not neglect the influences of the American surroundings upon the colonists, but balances them skillfully with English origins and heritages. The office of sheriff, which had a long history in England, was not merely copied from English precedents but took character from conditions in the New World. Even the Virginia County Court was as much American as it was English.

This volume is a very creditable product of the historian's skill and the bookmaker's art. There are useful illustrations and a helpful selective and critical bibliography. It is an excellent first volume for the series.

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John D. Barnhart

*The Army Air Forces in World War II.* Edited by Wesley Frank Craven and James Lea Cate. Volume I, *Plans and Early Operations, January 1939 to August 1942.* (Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1948, pp. xxxii, 788. Illustrations, maps, charts, appendixes, glossary, and index. \$5.00.)

During the course of World War II literally scores of eye-witness stories and journalistic accounts of campaigns, particular battles, or perhaps certain phases of civilian activity were produced for popular consumption. Some deserve special praise for their merit, accuracy, and usefulness as records of what happened. Following these, and after the war, came a number of personal accounts, such as Dwight D. Eisenhower's *Crusade in Europe*, which, by virtue of their narrators, were semi-official and authentic records of theaters of operation in which the writers had served in primary roles.

More ambitious and all-inclusive projects are now being undertaken to serve as official accounts of the war as successfully waged by the major branches of the armed forces. These projected efforts will be monumental in scope and service to the average layman whose access to military records and documents is nil. Samuel Eliot Morison's *History of United States Naval Operations in World War II* will reach thirteen volumes. The army's *United States Army in World War II* is scheduled for a stupendous undertaking that