

the Andros Council proceeded to levy taxes without the consent of an assembly of the people" (p. 333). "During the life of the Confederation, each Puritan colony dared not take on the sole responsibility of breaking this compact" (p. 51). "The United Colonies, under the Articles of 1643, was on the road to survival . . ." (p. 178). "The Bay was well adept to political maneuvering" (p. 181).

These samples, to say nothing of numerous typographical blunders, should be sufficient to suggest that before a scholar produces a book he should learn to write, and that before a printer undertakes to publish, he ought to exercise some degree of discrimination in the public interest.

Otterbein College

Lynn W. Turner

The Memoirs of James II: His Campaigns as Duke of York, 1652-1660.
Translated and edited by A. Lytton Sells. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1962. Pp. 301. Illustrations, maps, index. \$6.95.)

The Indiana University Press offers, in joint publication with Chatto & Windus of London, with full, acute scholarly apparatus, the translation of a unique manuscript—indeed, a gem—from among the treasures of the Lilly Library: the Bouillon manuscript.

The Bouillon manuscript, discovered in the summer of 1954 by David A. Randall, now librarian of the Lilly Library, Indiana University, consists of 290 folio pages and is a French translation made in Paris in 1695-1696 under James II's care, supervision, and correction, of the records James kept, as a young man in his twenties, from 1652 to 1660. The manuscript covers the day-to-day action of the campaigns in which he served, originally with the great Turenne, and later with the Prince de Condé; James included also the evolving affairs of his personal life and of his family as leisure and the winter months permitted.

This French translation was made as a gift to the Cardinal de Bouillon, nephew of Turenne, a man and a memory both James and the Cardinal cherished. Within the same binding as the manuscript and preceding it are two remarkable manuscript documents—the first, the Cardinal's bequest in 1715 of this manuscript to his family, in which he relates the circumstances that brought the manuscript into being; and the other, an attestation made in 1734 by five heads of the Scots College, James's official depository for his private papers, attesting the authenticity of this translation and distinguishing it from the French translation made for James's widow in 1704.

The worth to scholars of the Bouillon manuscript, now published in English dress under the editorial care of Professor A. Lytton Sells, will not be inconsiderable. The sources for the career of James II have suffered on the one hand from the heightened emotions of those who were deeply concerned, pro and con, in James's wavering fortunes, and on the other from the losses incurred in the French Revolution—difficulties long since cogently canvassed in Sir Winston Churchill's *Marlborough*—for example, Vol. II, chaps. 3 and 4. In the midst of much that is shifting sand, the Bouillon manuscript, as far as it goes

and for what it covers, is a sizable rock. To this reviewer the most striking thing is the insistent, fresh emergence of the lines of James's character and personality. This long self-portrait is involuntary, unintended: James's conscious thought is directed only toward military concerns and family matters; his habit of mind is impersonal, factual; his angular style—which Mr. Sells regrets but follows with faithfulness—is cool, impersonal, almost stolid. We may take a decade-long look at the James found here, almost surprised to find him free of both the blackening and the lost-cause romanticism with which successive centuries have visited him.

The background needed to enjoy in perspective both the place of the Bouillon manuscript as a document and its contents as part of history is considerable and often complex. Under the editorial care of Mr. Sells this need is admirably met and fully met, except perhaps that one might wish included a single-scale map showing handily the areas of the various campaigns and their chief actions. Sir Arthur Bryant has written the Introduction—a factual, compact, leisurely life of James II, an example of modern scholarship's view of this oft-debated monarch. Mr. Randall's Preface has assembled the evidence available on sources for James II and set the Bouillon manuscript in its place. Furthermore, he and his associate, Percy Muir, together give the account of the discovery of the Bouillon manuscript—to be brief, any bibliophile engaged in summoning lawyer and priest would bid both wait while he heard this tale again. Mr. Sells, as editor and translator, meets with judgment and verve the delicate textual problems involved in translation and collation, and in his "Translator's Introduction" and in the notes illuminates the relevant background of the campaigns, of the individuals appearing in the text, and of those connected with the manuscript.

Altogether, Mr. Sells and his colleagues have set ready at hand for the student of the seventeenth century an instrument at once reliable, convenient, and, especially in the mathematician's sense of the word, elegant.

Indiana University

Mary Elizabeth Campbell

American Suffrage from Property to Democracy, 1760-1860. By Chilton Williamson. (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1960. Pp. x, 306. Index. \$6.00.)

At long last a volume has appeared that clears up most of the tangled web in which our suffrage history has been obscured. It is a book which is certainly not to be recommended to the casual reader but which should not be ignored by anyone wishing a clearer understanding of this country's democracy.

By doing a state by state survey of most of the Atlantic seaboard the author has shown that in pre-Revolutionary days the colonies all demanded at least a freehold qualification test for voting, but frequently this requirement was ignored and thus a broader suffrage was more often in existence than has been credited by historians.