

ecclesiastical quarrels were complicated by factional disputes among the colonial officials and at the court, which in the end had to settle both. If the religious element was indeed strong in French colonial policy under Richelieu and Colbert, as the author perhaps too uncritically believes, the missionary motive was not even mentioned in Antoine Crozat's charter of 1710 and figured only in the fifty-third paragraph of the letters patent for John Law's Company of the West in 1717. While some of the Louisiana clergy were dedicated to the evangelization of the Indians and the maintenance of morality in the French settlements, they received scant support from the court or companies for the former, even though it was in the interest of trade, and found the latter an uphill task in a society which Governor Cadillac characterized as "the piled up dregs of Canada . . . without any subordination to Religion or to Government, steeped in vice" (p. 91).

Father O'Neill concludes that the Louisiana clergy never obtained the influence of the Canadian and that Louisiana never attained the religious fervor of New France. The record of endless petty quarrels between rival lay-clerical factions revealed in this book does much to explain the failure of the southern French colony to achieve the same economic as well as spiritual development as the northern one.

University of Western Ontario

Mason Wade

The Democratic Republicans of New York: The Origins, 1763-1797. By Alfred F. Young. (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, for the Institute of Early American History and Culture, 1967. Pp. xv, 636. Notes, maps, tables. \$12.25.)

Professor Young has written an excellent study of political conflict and organization in New York between 1777 and 1797. His years of diligent effort are revealed in the depth and detail of this volume, which must be considered a major study of an important state during a critical period. Many will disagree with certain conclusions, but no student of the early republic will be able to ignore this book.

Young has gone to the sources—newspapers, legislative records, personal correspondence, pamphlets, records of political clubs, and even the Red Hook Society for the Detection of Horse Thieves. Carl Becker's question, "Who shall rule at home?" is one of the fundamental themes of this book, as Young describes the struggle of various groups for dominance in revolutionary New York. Unlike Linda De Pauw, Young sees a basic political continuity from the Revolution into the 1790's. The conservative Whigs of 1776 became the Federalists of 1788 and the Federalist party after 1790. The popular Whigs became followers of Governor George Clinton, anti-Federalists and opponents of ratification in 1788, the anti-Federalist party after 1790, then a "Republican interest" by 1793, and soon thereafter

Democratic Republicans. The New York party was not a Jeffersonian group formed principally in response to national issues; rather, it reflected state as well as national issues, with state issues dominant.

Young's careful analysis of the complex interrelation of state and national political questions is sometimes marred by his vague usage of the word *party* (pp. 208-209, 282, for example), and at times this failure blurs the continuity he finds in New York politics. The author is at his best in analyzing the unexpected Federalist strength on the Mohawk Valley frontier and in describing the changing allegiance of the Manhattan mechanics. He is very much interested in organized groups, from the famous Democratic Society to the obscure Society of Associated Teachers, established in 1794 to debate political questions as well as the distribution of state school money.

In twenty-six solidly documented chapters, Young reexamines twenty years of New York politics and more than half a century of historical interpretation as well. The Republicans did not prosper in the Empire State during these years, and this book explains why. New York Federalists did not admire the common people, but they did seek votes. The "liberalism" of the Democratic Republicans is exaggerated, for Young concedes that many of them opposed abolition of slavery and other reforms which received Federalist support. This lengthy volume is well written, but the author is overly fond of unnecessary direct quotations. The bibliographical essay is a masterful review of an extensive literature. Young's treatment of his subject far surpasses anything done previously. Those planning to write the political history of other states would do well to make this book a model; it sets a high standard and deservedly received an award from the Institute of Early American History.

Indiana University, South Bend

Patrick J. Furlong

The 1826 Journal of John James Audubon. Transcribed with an Introduction and Notes by Alice Ford. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1967. Pp. xii, 409. Notes, illustrations, index. \$6.95.)

This is the definitive edition of the diary kept by John James Audubon during those months in 1826 when he left Louisiana for England and Scotland in search of a publisher for his drawings of *The Birds of America*. Parts of the *Journal* were edited and published in an earlier work on the life of Audubon, but only in this scholarly edition by Alice Ford do we have most of the original entries reassembled in original form and language and supplemented by drawings made at the time.

Alice Ford is our principal authority on the life and work of Audubon. She is the author of a definitive biography of Audubon (1964) and has edited *Audubon's Animals* (1951), *Audubon's Butterflies* (1952), and *Bird Biographies by John James Audubon* (1957). These books cumulate to an impressive contribution to art, to natural history, and to the social history