

Mr. Bailey has collected the data in evidence, but he has not been able to dramatize them. Consequently Hamilton's achievements before he reached manhood do not seem the miracles to the present reader which they were to his own generation. Hamilton's war experiences are rather perfunctorily related, the intense quality of his quarrel with Washington being missed entirely.

But it is when we come to his later career, that first molding of the fiscal policy of the young Nation which has actually given direction to our social and economic thinking down to the present day, that we are forced to the conclusion that the present biographer has literally nothing to tell us. No novice hoping to familiarize himself with this very important figure in our affairs would even realize this importance. The treatment, both factually and editorially, is inadequate. The bald outline of Hamilton's career is there, but it is infused with neither new material nor informative craftsmanship.

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ANDREWS, CHARLES M. *Our Earliest Colonial Settlements*. Pp. viii, 179. New York: New York University Press, 1933. \$2.50.

In these six lectures, given on the Anson G. Phelps Lectureship on Early American History at New York University, the dean of American colonial historians again addresses himself to the thesis that the early development of American institutions and ways of life must be studied from the vantage ground of that English society out of which they emerged in all their curious variety. "Little that took place in America in the seventeenth century," he insists, "can be construed as American in any proper sense of the word." (Preface, p. v.) With ripe scholarship he reviews the striking diversities of English colonial origins—in the abortive attempts of Raleigh at Roanoke, and in the successful plantation of Virginia ("a normal English colony"), of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Maryland. These differences in original impulse and pattern are presented as the main determinants of the

evolution of the three types of English colonies.

If specialists find little novelty in these ideas, it is partly because Professor Andrews himself has already so strongly influenced our views that it will never be possible hereafter to write colonial history in a parochial spirit. But the book is designed for another audience, and I know of no better brief introduction to English institutional beginnings in America.

One feeble protest must be entered. It is a little curious, surely, to find the author on more than one page displaying certain impatience with other approaches to history which depend more largely upon unofficial documents. In such a reference as that to "personal narratives unsupported by official or other authentic evidence" (p. 5), and soon after in the identification of "official records" and "authoritative record" (p. 6), Professor Andrews seems to be confusing concepts which have been clearly differentiated by writers on historical method.

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FOREMAN, GRANT. *Advancing the Frontier*. Pp. 363. Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1933. \$4.00.

This is a volume so carefully written that the reader is virtually able to live over the events of a century ago which laid the foundation for what is now Oklahoma.

Unlike most historians, Mr. Foreman not only is very familiar with the conditions of the Indians (those who were forced to "emigrate" from the East, and the prairie bands with whom they came into contact) but he presents the Indian fairly. He shows from well-authenticated sources that the immigrant Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Delawares, and Seminoles, instead of being wild savages, were peace-loving, intelligent, and industrious, with a high degree of culture. He names successful merchants, farmers, and members of the learned professions; Sequoyah, who invented the Cherokee alphabet, which came to be used universally by the Five Civilized Tribes, and Black Beaver "who spoke fluently English, Spanish and