

Ball, Taliaferro, Thornton, Templeton Thompson, Simpson, Walker, Warden, and Willis.

The notes include biographical and genealogical sketches of many of these families, and in general of the prominent families and persons mentioned in the text.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE IN PROPHECY, or, The Promises to the Fathers, by Martin Lyman Streater, M. A. Vol. I. London, Eng., The Werner Co.—New Haven, Conn., Our Race Publishing Co., 1900. 8vo, cloth, 576 p., map.

This work the publishers claim "throws the search-light of prophetic truth into the great national and international questions of the age." They further say: "Anglo-Israelites around the world will find delight in perusing the volumes. Those not familiar with the prophecies relating to the origin, course, and destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race will be surprised to find that the Bible contains simple and explicit prophecies concerning the salient facts in history of the British and American people. Among these are found prophecies relating to the destruction of the Spanish Armada, the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, the American Revolution, the emancipation proclamation, the great rebellion, and the Spanish-American war."

DÉCOUVERTE ET ÉVOLUTION CARTOGRAPHIQUE DE TERRENEUVE et des pays circonvoisins. 1497-1501-1769. Essai de géographie historique et documentaire, par Henry Harrisse, London, Henry Stevens, Son and Stiles, 1900. 4to, 72-420 p., 26 full-page fac-similes of maps, 162 engravings. 380 copies printed.

In these days of thorough scientific investigation, says the prospectus, it seems only right that Ancient Geography, considered as an adjunct to History, should be studied anew with the same precision and careful analysis which are now exacted

in all other branches of science. In other words, we can no longer adopt, as a starting point in geographical researches, the old delineations, dates, hypotheses, and generalizations without first subjecting them to a sort of *experimentum crucis* and a minute study of all the original sources of information within our reach. Practically speaking, the terrestrial globe requires to be divided and subdivided afresh into sections proportionate to their importance in history and civilization. Furthermore, each of those sections ought to be re-set forth geographically in accordance with all the graphic representations which were originally made, that is to say so far as the globes, portulans, and maps still in existence permit such a reconstruction. Thus would be established, according to the notions entertained by the ancient geographers, the principal configurations, courses of rivers, localities of cities, harbors, coasts, estuaries and seas, from very remote times to our own. A series of comparative views, or draughts faithfully borrowed from authentic maps of different cartographers and dates, would complete the demonstration.

The nomenclatures also requires to be entirely revised, completed, and shown in their progressive modifications — nay, in their errors and distortions; for each name or designation, however crude and erroneous it may be, may serve to direct back to its origin or etymology and determine the filiation of many maps as well as their original data. These elements might then be compared, analysed, corrected and studied in view of a synthesis enabling the critic to ascertain the amount of truth which they contain. In this manner may we hope perhaps to discover the cause of manifold errors which mar at least the geographical history of America.

It is this laborious method which Mr.