

planting of it, together with their Tenents and practice of their Church." The first chapter of the first book is devoted to "Prooving New England the principall part of all America, and most commodious and fitt for habitation"; the second is "Of the originall of the Natives," a fantastic argument that the Indians were descendants of "the scattered Trojans"; the seventh is "Of their Child-bearing, and delivery, and what manner of persons they are." These three chapters, of the twenty constituting the first book, are omitted in this leaflet; the remainder of this book is here given, the order slightly changed. Mr. Adams's notes in the complete work will be consulted by the careful student.

Whatever controversies there may be over the third book, which contains the account of Morton's own career in New England, the earlier books, as containing the observations of one of the first comers to New England upon the natural history of the country and the aborigines, possess a real scientific interest. Morton made many mistakes,—Trumbull remarks that he could not write the most simple Indian word without a blunder,—but he was a lover of all out-door things, he was a curious and observing man, and he had a singularly sympathetic feeling toward the Indians and came to know them well; and what he writes has therefore a value besides that which attaches to its age and history. "Passionately fond of field sports," says Mr. Adams, "Morton found ample opportunity for the indulgence of his tastes in New England. He loved to ramble through the woods with his dog and gun, or sail in his boat on the bay. The Indians, too, were his allies, and naturally enough; for not only did he offer them an open and easy-going market for their furs, but he was companionable with them. They shared in his revels. He denies that he was in the habit of selling them spirits, but where spirits were as freely used as Morton's account shows they were at Merry Mount, the Indians undoubtedly had their share."

In 1634, three years before the appearance of Morton's *New English Canaan*, William Wood, who had come over in 1629, published his *New England's Prospect*, which contains much upon the manners and customs of the Indians. The student should compare the statements in this early work, which is an important one on many accounts for the student of early New England history, with those of Morton. Morton was familiar with what Wood had written about the Indians, and refers to the work more than once in his *New Canaan*. About forty years after Wood and Morton wrote (1674), Josselyn published his *Two Voyages*, with valuable accounts of the Indians of New England; and there is also much of value scattered through the pages of Winslow's *Good News*, Mather's *Magnalia*, and Lechford's