NOTES AND QUERIES.

Book Notices.


Another book to break up the provincial tradition of the Revolution. We are taken far away from Lexington and Yorktown to contemplate the unrest of distant nations and the steps they took to defend themselves and help us. Sweden was the soul of the Armed Neutrality, that political league against Great Britain which, by the end of the war, was adhered to by every European Power that had a seaboard, from Sweden and Denmark to Turkey. France, Spain and Holland had no need to join it, because they were in arms on our side. But besides the part played by Sweden as a nation, individual Swedes fought in the Revolutionary Army, and this book gives a full biographical account of these men, at least so far as officers are concerned. There is a bibliography of fourteen pages and an appendix containing our treaty with Sweden.

A. J. E.

A DUTCH SCHOOL HISTORY ON THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.*

The American War for Freedom.

The consequences of this will not be forgotten. In 1775, the English colonists in America rose in rebellion; soon they got help from France, which itself, in 1778, declared war upon England. Now also our Republic demanded to maintain a neutral position, although the sympathy of the people was on the side of the rebels; also England offered not to molest our trade with France so long as we were not transporting contraband of war. But the Dutch merchants, coaxed by the French ambassador, again insisted upon the freedom of trade at sea. The Stadtholder and most of the members of the States General understood fully that it was good policy not to provoke England, and for that reason they were against supplying a convoy to ships carrying contraband. And any way, our fleet was entirely too small to protect the whole trade. The prince was severely criticized on that account, and the French consul naturally kept feeding the fire until our relations with England became more and more strained, especially owing to St. Eustatus, which belonged to the [Dutch] West India Company, but maintaining a very profitable business supplying the Americans with war material. Bad blood was especially made by the way we received the American pirate-captain Paul Jones, whom we allowed to use our ports with stolen ships, and who was fêted as a hero of freedom. The English government was very, very angry, and when the Republic tried to become a party to the treaty of the Armed Neutrality, whose chief aim was to prevent the English from censoring and boarding neutral ships, the relations with England became more strained. Before Holland could join this League, the English government found reasons for declaring war. In order to maintain trade independent of England, the government of Amsterdam had made a commercial treaty with the United States of America. Very unfortunately this treaty fell into the hands of the English, and because the States General refused to punish the

* Our History : Study-book for High Schools.
Notes and Queries.

guilty at once, war was declared. The trade fleet was forced to return
to harbor, and remained in the care of the French. The only high
light in the war was when the cruiser Zoutman, on the Dogger Bank,
resisted the attack of the English fleet, commanded by Parker, but
was forced to return to harbor. It was already to the advantage of
the above parties that peace should be declared. England was satisfied
to return the captured possessions if we would renew the old treaty.
The party in power in the Dutch States General was in favor of close
relations with France, and for this reason the English overtures were
rejected. For this reason the important possession of Nagapatnam was
lost by the treaty which was concluded at Paris.

JOHN C. LA MENS.

ENGLISH ANCESTRY OF THE WAYNE FAMILY OF PENNSYLVANIA. By
Edwin Jaquett Sellers, Philadelphia, 1927. Octavo, bound in cloth, gilt
top and linen paper. Price, $5.00.

It is with interest that we announce the issuance of this work, as it
forms a companion work to Major General Anthony Wayne and the
Pennsylvania Line in the Continental Army, by the late Dr. Charles J.
Stillé, 1893, and account of the American descendants of the Wayne
family in Mr. Thomas Allen Glenn's Some Colonial Mansions, 1900.
These three works, therefore, complete the history of the Wayne family.

As the English ancestry of the Waynes of Pennsylvania has not hereto-
fore been published, Mr. Sellers' book will be welcomed by those
interested in the Wayne genealogy.

The book is attractive in appearance and we believe the account
reliable. It is shown that the arms heretofore borne by the family in
Pennsylvania were incorrect and the correct arms have been very clearly
authenticated.

Communications should be addressed to Mr. Sellers, The Lenox, 1301
Spruce St., Phila.