

seventh in an expansion of Matt. v. 14. The editors regard the primitive setting and original character of the Sayings as fixing the composition of the fragment in the period "when the canonical gospels had not yet reached their preëminent position," that is, according to them, not later than 140 A. D.; and they stoutly, and too sweepingly, deny that there is any Gnostic coloring in the fragment. They are probably right in their assertion that there is no good evidence that the Logia are taken from the "Gospel according to the Egyptians," or the "Gospel according to the Hebrews," or that they have any immediate connection with the Logia of Matthew or with those of Papias. Their correspondence with Luke is striking (the seventh Logion, however, rather suggests Matthew), but their divergence from the synoptical gospels is no less striking. They profess to be a collection of the sayings of Jesus—but how and when was the collection made? There were doubtless many such collections in the first and second centuries. Does this fragment contain excerpts from various sources, gospels canonical and uncanonical, and other writings, some of which were tinged with Gnosticism? Or, does it represent an early collection from which our canonical gospels drew? These questions must be left for the present unanswered.

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The contrast between English and American county histories is, to an American historical student, a painful and humiliating thought. It is brought home once more by the new *History of Northumberland*, issued under the direction of a public-spirited committee of gentlemen of the county, headed by Earl Percy and including Dr. Thomas Hodgkin and the late Canon Raine. The third volume of this superb work (London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co., pp. 352) is before us. The first volume dealt with the parish of Bamburgh, the second with certain other northern parishes of the county; the third proceeds to the west, and constitutes Part I. of the portion treating of Hexhamshire, a region having a special interest and a special unity as having been, down to 1572, a separate regality possessed, for several centuries, by the archbishops of York. The present volume is prepared by Mr. Allen B. Hinds, who received much assistance from Canon Raine's standard book on *Hexham Priory*, and from his notes and collections. The volume treats of the regality in general and of the borough of Hexham in particular. There are brief accounts of the geology, agriculture and dialect of Hexhamshire, but the main interest lies in the lucid and learned accounts of the history of the regality, from the times of Queen Etheldrid's grant to bishop Wilfrid (674) to its abolition, of the church and priory of St. Andrew, and of the borough. The first is accompanied by the text of two surveys, one drawn up in 1547, the other in 1608. The history of the church includes an account of its architecture. The history of local government is fully treated, as was to be expected from an author of the modern Oxford school. The volume is illustrated with a dozen admirable photo-gravures and with plans and drawings inserted in the text.

The last noteworthy edition of Bishop Burnet's *History of My Own Time* was that of Dr. Routh (1823, 1833). Mr. Osmund Airy has applied the abundant treasures of his learning, relative to that period, to the preparation of a new edition, of which the first volume, extending to the end of Book II. (1672) has now appeared (Oxford, Clarendon Press, pp. 607). The text has been collated with that of the original MS. in the Bodleian Library. It seems a little surprising that, apparently, no collation or other use has been made of the still more original MS., the partial rough draft in the British Museum (Harl. MS. 6584), from which Ranke nearly a quarter of a century ago derived such interesting results. All possible care has evidently been expended on the annotations. Nearly all the notes of Onslow and Dartmouth have been retained, some of those of Dean Swift, and many of those of Dr. Routh. These are all properly distinguished by initials. In addition, the present editor has supplied a very large amount of valuable illustrative material, derived from original sources, which have been printed since Dr. Routh's final edition appeared, and from other quarters into which his extensive and minute researches into the history of the reign of Charles II. have led him. So complete and so excellent otherwise is the apparatus that the new edition will probably long be the authoritative form of the *History*. The volume is a handsome one; it has no table of contents.

In *The Eastern Question and a Suppressed Chapter of History; Napoleon III. and the Kingdom of Roumania* (Boston, George H. Ellis, pp. 54) Mr. Stuart F. Weld labors, with much success, to exhibit the part which the French emperor, inspired in part by the sentiment of nationality, took in promoting the union of the two Danubian provinces and their eventual independence. His narrative is not wholly critical, and his plea for the emperor is sometimes pushed too far. But it is interesting and, since the episode with which it deals is unfamiliar to most persons, it is likely to do good as a contribution to a juster estimate of Napoleon III. in America.

The aims of Professor Albert Bushnell Hart's *American History told by Contemporaries* (Macmillan Co.) are stated in the preface to be: "First, to put within convenient reach of schools, libraries and scholars authoritative texts of rare or quaint writings in American history, contemporary with the events which they describe; and, in the second place, to give, in a succession of scenes, a notion of the movement and connection of the history of America, so that from this work by itself may be had an impression of the forces which have shaped our history, and the problems upon which they have worked." The design is to be carried out by means of four volumes. The first, now published (pp. xviii, 606), is occupied with the "Era of Colonization," 1492-1689. The second volume, under the title "Building of the Republic," will embrace the period 1689-1783; the third, "National Expansion," 1783-1844; the fourth, "Welding of the Nation," 1845-1897. The volume now issued