

But if the Renaissance was a true awakening of the spirit of inquiry, fearless of all consequences, then all this artistic activity was merely the superficial display that might or might not lead to something deeper. In encouraging this the Church was not taking one step along the road of real enlightenment, and the protest of the Reformation was the result. It is idle to defend the papacy of the fifteenth century as a friend of true enlightenment with the record of her history from Trent to the encyclicals of Leo XIII. before us. Whoever uses M. Guiraud's useful book must do so with the knowledge that the heart of the matter has not been touched.

A new edition of the *Mémoires de Philippe de Commines*, by B. de Mandrot, is appearing in the "Collection de Textes pour Servir à l'Étude et à l'Enseignement de l'Histoire" (Paris, A. Picard et Fils). The first volume (1901, pp. 473) covers the years 1464-1477. The fact that the manuscript followed was not known to any preceding editor, together with the belief that it is the only one which contains the account of Charles VIII.'s expedition into Italy, is sufficient to make this edition of interest. For other reasons it will no doubt also be standard: the variants of other manuscripts and of the more important other editions are given; there are extensive notes, which seem to answer all relevant questions; an appropriate introduction is promised with the second volume; the page is attractive; and in general the book bears throughout the earmarks of well-done work.

E. W. D.

*Cromwell's Army. A History of the English Soldier During the Civil Wars, the Commonwealth and the Protectorate.* By C. H. Firth. (London, Methuen and Co., 1902, pp. xii, 444.) The contents of this charming volume were first given to the public in the Ford Lectures delivered in the University of Oxford in 1900-1901. It is the only adequate account of a very important subject; for it was during the Cromwell period that the old disjointed Tudor system of local trained bands, "who bore that name rather because they were selected for training than because they were actually trained," gave way to an efficient centralized army differing only in details from those of Marlborough and Wellington. Mr. Firth describes the new organization in detail, showing how it was officered, armed, clothed, fed and disciplined, how battles and sieges were conducted. There are two chapters on religion and politics in the army. It is seldom that one finds so much new information in an historical work. One should expect it to find favor in military circles; to the historian, at all events, it is indispensable. The author's information is drawn from an astonishing variety of sources, to which full references are given. Numerous extracts in the foot-notes and the appendix add greatly to the reader's interest.

G. J.

*A Supplement to Burnet's History of My Own Time*, derived from his Original Memoirs, his Autobiography, his Letters to Admiral Herbert and his Private Meditations, all hitherto Unpublished. Edited by H. C.

Foxcroft. (Oxford, at the Clarendon Press, 1902, pp. lxiv, 565.) Bishop Burnet's *History of My Own Time*, like Lord Clarendon's *History of the Great Rebellion*, contains much valuable material for the history of the seventeenth century in England. The University Press at Oxford, which recently did good service to historical students in publishing a new and revised edition of Clarendon, has now undertaken a new edition of Burnet. The authorities of the library have entrusted the editing of Burnet to Mr. Osmund Airy, whose first two volumes covering the reign of Charles II. have now appeared. Somewhat unfortunately as it seems, before the new edition is completed, Miss Foxcroft has brought out what is practically an elaborate study of the text of Burnet. It would have been better to have allowed this most excellent piece of textual criticism to have been published as a supplement to Airy's edition of Burnet, rather than to have issued it at this time while the new edition is still in process of publication. Miss Foxcroft showed her efficiency as an historical scholar and made her reputation by her admirable life of the Marquis of Halifax, and in this volume she has proved her fitness as an editor and her skill in disentangling the curious history of the Burnet manuscripts. The importance of Burnet's work as material for history, despite his personal vanity and vehement partizanship, has been generally recognized, and Ranke's appendix on Burnet has hitherto been the best critical estimate of the importance of his writings. But Ranke, as Miss Foxcroft points out, was not thoroughly acquainted with the history of Bishop Burnet's revisions of his manuscript; a new estimate of the value of Burnet as material must be formed, when Airy's edition can be carefully reviewed in the light of Miss Foxcroft's critical work. It would be futile to criticize at any length this particular volume, but it may be as well to call the attention of students of English history to the fact that a new edition of Burnet is being published by the Clarendon Press and that when that edition takes its place among the standard materials for English history it should be studied in the light of Miss Foxcroft's *Supplement*.

H. MORSE STEPHENS.

*Samuel de Champlain*. By Henry Dwight Sedgwick, Jr. [Riverside Biographical Series.] (Boston, Houghton, Mifflin and Co., 1902, pp. 126.) The publishers of the "Riverside Biographical Series" have done well in adding to their excellent collection, a life of Champlain, the first of the great governors and explorers of the north. Mr. Sedgwick, to whom the volume has been entrusted, has in an interesting but slightly florid style moulded it to win the attention of the young people for whom the series is designed. In doing so it has not been necessary to refer to original documents or to discuss at length questions of policy. His intimate acquaintance with the history of France during the seventeenth century has led him to dwell at more than usual length upon Champlain's life and surroundings in France, both before his departure and during the intervals of his return visits. He clearly discusses the movements and intrigues which ultimately afforded Champlain the long