

MINOR NOTICES

An Abbot of Vézelay. By Rose Graham, F. R. H. S., Membre Associé de l'Académie de Macon. [Studies in Church History.] (London, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1918, pp. iv, 136, 3 sh. 6 d.) Vézelay, it is well known, was a place of some importance in the twelfth century. It lay near one of the main north-and-south routes through France, on the bridge between the valleys of the Seine and the Loire. The monastery established on the summit of the hill there, toward the end of the ninth century, was thought to have the relics of St. Mary Magdalen; so Vézelay prospered greatly from pilgrimage. By the time Louis VII. and Bernard of Clairvaux were inaugurating at Vézelay the so-called second crusade, the population of the town numbered possibly as many as ten thousand.

It is well known also that the monastery of Vézelay, in this same twelfth century, was involved in various strifes—with the powerful Count of Nevers, with the Bishop of Autun, and with the inhabitants of the place. These matters were written down afterward, at considerable length, by one of the monks, a certain Hugh of Poitiers, and the greater part of Hugh's account was published by Dom Luc d'Achery in his *Spicilegium*, and later in popular form by Guizot in the *Collection des Mémoires*. Thierry used this account toward the twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth of his *Lettres*. In 1851, Monsieur L. de Bastard, in the *Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes*, criticized the account by Thierry. Then, in the sixties, Monsieur Aimé Cherest brought out an exhaustive study on Vézelay, in three volumes.

In what Miss Graham has now done, there is little or no appeal to the investigative student. A brief, scholarly account especially of the greatest of the abbots of Vézelay and of various happenings under him—such an account as might serve well a modern traveller to Vézelay, in conjunction with the little book by Charles Porée on the abbey church there—so much she has surely accomplished. Also, she has increased serviceably the reading available in English for individual or class use, with reference to monastic history to be sure, but as well with reference to the struggles and fortunes of townspeople in the midst of feudalism.

E. W. Dow.

The Ta'rikh-i-Jahán-Gushá of 'Alá'u 'd-Dín 'atá Malik-i-Juwaynî (composed in A. H. 658 = A. D. 1260). Part I., containing the History of Chingiz Khán and his Successors; Part II., containing the History of the Khwárazm-Sháh Dynasty. Edited with an Introduction, Notes, and Indices by MÍRZÁ MUḤAMMAD, IBN 'ABDU'L-WAHHÁB-I-QAZWÍNÍ. [E. J. W. Gibb Memorial Series, vol. XVI., parts I. and II.] (Leyden, E. J. Brill; London, Luzac and Company, 1912, 1916, pp. xciv, 128, 292; xvi, 24, 358. 8 sh. each.) It is indeed a remarkable fact, as Professor

Browne points out in the introduction to volume I., that, although the importance of the *Ta'rikh-i-Jahān-Gushā* has long been recognized in the West, no complete edition of the text has ever been attempted. The thanks of scholars are therefore due to Professor Browne and the rest of the Gibb Trustees for their decision to make accessible to all readers of Persian the entire text of this celebrated history. These two volumes are the result of this decision and reproduce the text of two of the three volumes into which the history was divided. The second of the present volumes was delayed by the war, and Professor Browne, writing in 1916 (see preface to vol. II., p. xiii.), says that the appearance of the third "must for the present be regarded as indefinitely postponed". While final comment must be reserved till the last volume of the work is published, it is clear that Professor Browne and Mīrzā Muḥammad have rendered a real service by editing this work. Nor is this service rendered only to readers of Persian, for although the text itself and the long introduction which Mīrzā Muḥammad has prefixed to the two volumes are in Persian (with the exception of extracts from certain Arabic authors), Professor Browne, mindful of those to whom he felicitously refers as "those who read Persian with less ease than English", has given in the long English introduction prefixed to volume I., "in a somewhat abridged and simplified form", "the substance of his (Mīrzā Muḥammad's) conclusions", together with material of his own. In this introduction, which is evidently the result of careful investigation, the student will find many interesting and valuable details regarding the life and times of the author, his family, the date and composition of his great history, the manuscripts on which this edition is based, and related subjects. Moreover the facsimiles, of which several are given in each volume, reproducing, as the majority of them do, miniatures with which the pages of the manuscripts are adorned, are a welcome addition, and will be studied with interest by some whose interest in the details of Mongol history may be rather languid.

Professor Browne has prefixed a short English preface to volume II.

The volumes are provided with Persian indexes of persons, places, tribes, etc., and these indexes seem to have been prepared with care. The text is well printed on good paper. Mīrzā Muḥammad, Professor Browne, and his fellow trustees of the Gibb Memorial are to be congratulated on the publication of these volumes and may feel assured that scholars will hope that the third and concluding volume will appear much sooner than seemed possible in 1916.

J. R. JEWETT.

The Household of a Tudor Nobleman. By Paul V. B. Jones, Associate in History in the University of Illinois. [University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences, vol. VI., no. 4.] (Urbana, the University, 1917, pp. 277, \$1.50.) The households of the Tudor noblemen