

"knew no medicine but that of Avicenna"! The discussion of love's malady in Avicenna would have gained point by utilizing Professor Lowe's brilliant study of Chaucer's "Lover's Maladye of Hereos" (*Modern Philology*, XI. 491-546). The book is pleasantly written, and will interest others than professional students of the history of medicine.

C. H. H.

*The First Crusade: the Accounts of Eye-Witnesses and Participants.* By August C. Krey, Associate Professor of History in the University of Minnesota. (Princeton, University Press; London, Humphrey Milford, 1921, pp. viii, 299, \$3.15.) This book is the extensive elaboration of a source-problem in medieval history, and as such should claim the attention of university teachers. It is apparently intended for use in a seminar made up of advanced students who lack the linguistic ability to use the sources in the original. Some scholars may doubt the wisdom of attempting to train students who labor under such a handicap, but if the seminar can be regarded as a phase of general education rather than a mere training school for would-be doctors of philosophy the usefulness of a book like this will be manifest. Indeed medievalists might well consider whether or not there are other topics which could be treated after the manner of this book.

The First Crusade is a subject well adapted to intensive study. It is a single topic, extensive but complete in itself. The sources are numerous and not only recount stirring events but also afford glimpses of eleventh-century conditions, reflect the spirit of the times, and give "the first fairly full description of European society since the fall of the Roman Empire in the West". For this study Professor Krey has translated fourteen letters from the crusaders, the complete texts of the *Anonymi Gesta Francorum* and the *Historia Francorum* of Raymond of Aguilers, and numerous extracts from all the other principal sources. The book is arranged topically and the appropriate extracts from each source follow one another under each heading, so that the student finds the work of selection already done and can concentrate his attention on the problems in criticism presented by the different passages. In order that he may be more competent to judge, there is an introduction to the texts explaining who each of the chroniclers was, what the general importance of the various sources is, and providing such necessary information of medieval terminology as will enable a novice to study the text with intelligence. In addition there are informative notes placed at the end of the volume and four maps (unmentioned in the table of contents) inserted in the text. The translator has sought to preserve the crudeness of expression, the vivid realism, and the differences in style and manner of the originals.

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*Chetham Miscellanies.* New series, volume IV. Edited by G. A. Stocks, James Tait, Ernest Broxap, H. W. Clemensha, and A. A. Mumford. [Remains Historical and Literary connected with the Palatine Counties of Lancaster and Chester, new series, volume LXXX.] (Manchester, Chetham Society, 1921, pp. 236.) The *Dunkenhalgh Deeds* (ca. 1200-1600), edited by Messrs. Stocks and Tait, occupy about one-half of the volume. They comprise those documents in the possession of Mr. G. E. A. Petre of Dunkenhalgh Hall which relate to the possessions of the family of Rishton located in Rishton, Church, Clayton, and Dunkenhalgh in the county of Lancashire. They are mainly deeds, but there are a few miscellaneous documents in the collection, such as records of arbitrations and of judicial proceedings. The documents supply copious information about the history of the Rishton family, which has been utilized by the editors in their introduction. They also contain much of interest to the local topographer and genealogist, and to the student of medieval agrarian systems. In this connection the editors advance the significant conclusion: "The details of land grants strongly support the view that Lancashire was outside the area in which one of two or three open fields, in all of which tenants had an equal share, was annually left fallow" (p. 3). The documents are edited in the form of a calendar with occasional verbatim citations.

The remainder of the volume contains four papers. Mr. Broxap edits extracts from the accounts of the churchwardens of Manchester between 1664 and 1710. They are primarily of local interest, although the accounts of expenditures yield some slight evidence of social and economic conditions. Mr. Clemensha describes the contents of the court-book of the manor of Bramhall (1632-1657), but he edits therefrom only two brief extracts. The record illustrates both legal and manorial history. Dr. Mumford edits some Latin verses and speeches composed by scholars of the Manchester Grammar School in 1640 and between 1750 and 1800. Conceivably the historian of education might utilize this material, but its chief value seems to be sentimental. Dr. Tait contributes some records of the portmoot of Salford found among the muniments of the duchy of Lancaster. They come from the sixteenth century, and they supplement the records of the same portmoot for a later period edited by Mr. Mandley in earlier volumes published by the Chetham Society. Their contents are similar to those found in medieval manorial court-rolls. The editor has translated into English those rolls which were written in Latin.

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*Calendar of Deeds and Documents [in] the National Library of Wales.* Volume I. *The Coleman Deeds.* Compiled by Francis Green. (Aberystwyth, the Library, 1921, pp. xi, 466.) Mr. Ballinger.