

the valuations put upon property in far inland towns, of \$500 to \$1,000 per front foot, stand the test of time? Will loans made upon some of these valuations of 1887 be found safe upon reduced valuations of '92, when effervescing local judgment as to values will have subsided somewhat?

These are quite proper and pertinent questions for investors to ask, as well as the basis of values underlying farm mortgages. By exercising due diligence and discriminating care, no Eastern investor in Western mortgages or securities need ever lose either principal or interest. Failing to investigate the class and character of the mortgages taken, as well as the character and capacity of the men in the West through whom the business is conducted, will no doubt entail possible loss and hardship upon investors in the not very far distant future. This in turn will, later on, react against the deserving Western agricultural borrower, whose security, however intrinsically good, will be looked upon with suspicion, and, if accepted at all, will be at greatly enhanced rates of interest.

JOSEPH SAMPSON.

STORM LAKE, IOWA, May 9, 1887.

THE BEEKMAN AND CLINTON COATS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The last number of your paper has, in the article "Crazy Heraldry," a few misstatements which I take the liberty to correct.

It says the Beekman coat armor lacks authenticity. I have not seen the book, the Library copy being at the binder's; but if the same is as follows—two roses, separated by a running stream—it is the coat-of-arms granted by James I. of England to Gerard Beekman, the grandfather of William Beekman, who became the ancestor of the family in America. Gerard Beekman was a graduate of the University of Heidelberg, a zealous Protestant; and in behalf of his church he went to England about 1612 to implore the help of the "Defender of the Faith" for the persecuted Reformed Church. On this occasion he was made "armiger." The records under my charge contain on many letters written by William Beekman impressions of his seal, as described, in wax.

Of the Clinton coat-of-arms your article says, "Only one of the three governors of this name used it." I suppose you refer to Admiral George Clinton, Royal Governor of New York from 1743 to 1753. The Admiral was of the family (second son) of the sixth Earl of Lincoln, a family which bears now the title of Dukes of Newcastle. He called Charles Clinton, the father of Governor George, of the State of New York, *cousin*, and the latter used the same coat-of-arms as Privy Seal, in sealing State commissions, as the Royal Governor had done. Examples of it may be seen in the State Library. His nephew, Gov. De Witt Clinton, made use of the same, as he had a perfect right to do.

B. FERNOW.

STATE LIBRARY, ALBANY, N. Y., May 6, 1887.

[We see nothing in the foregoing letter to modify our assertion that the Beekman arms lacked confirmation. Mr. Vermont, printed first as Beekman arms a coat of a griffin holding a helmet in his paws. He gave his usual vague authorities. The coat, however, was obviously copied from Burke's 'General Armory'—no authority at all in such a case. Then he found that this coat was wrong, and printed in plate xvii another coat, viz., a bend wavy between two roses, giving as authority the seal of William Beekman. After his first conspicuous blunder, we naturally asked confirmation of the second coat. An early use of

a seal is fair evidence, no doubt, but we should very much like to know if the grant of arms by James I. to Gerard Beekman has been printed. If it has been, it should have been cited; if not, the sooner it is printed the better for the Beekman claim.

As to the Clintons, Mr. Vermont, in his appendix, goes further than Mr. Fernow does, for he says that a letter in the New York State Library shows that the emigrant, Col. Charles Clinton, was son of James and grandson of William, who was a son of the second Earl of Lincoln. We should be glad to see a copy of this all-important letter. We cannot accept Mr. Vermont as a safe reporter of essential facts, as examples before cited show. The letter is important, for, if correct, the American line is entitled to recognition in the British Peerages, and the male heirs would be in the line of succession to the Earldom of Lincoln.—ED. NATION.]

ARCHÆOLOGY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I shall not trouble you with a controversy of Messrs. Clarke and Emerson's reply to my letter on Archæology in the Mediterranean, so far as Cyrenaica is concerned, because I have never been in the country myself, and base my conclusions on what I have heard from the French and Italian archæologists. The fact, however, that your correspondents have made excursions in the country does not impugn what I wrote, since making rapid and unimposing excursions in any barbarous country is a different thing from entering into serious and prolonged undertakings there. Mr. Reinach could advise the Institute much better than I, as he knows the history of the prior attempts. I had my attention directed to the Cyrenaica years before Mr. Clarke suggested it as a field, but was told that it was impracticable from the hostility of the tribes in the interior towards any foreign intervention. It is only a few months ago that the unsubmitted Tuaregs made a descent, I think on Ghat, so submissive are they to the Turkish rule, and exterminated the entire Turkish garrison; and there is nothing practically to prevent them from raiding as far as Benghazi. It was for this reason that I said that where the authority of the Turks ceases, the Tuaregs will stop excavation, and where they cannot prevent it, the Porte will.

There is very great political jealousy about the Tripolitaine. The best course to follow would be to see, first, if the Porte would give a firman. I quite agree with Mr. Clarke as to the value of the field for archæological research, but I should strongly advise taking the advice of experienced explorers before undertaking any expense in that direction. For many years French archæologists, as well as English and German, have had their eyes on Tripoli, but at this present moment there is no Power which is free from suspicion as to its views on the East. Even in Crete I was often told that the United States had long entertained a desire to annex the island. No Oriental believes a direct statement of anybody as to politics, but that what is said is merely the cover for what is intended. If the Porte can be induced to give a firman for excavation in Cyrenaica, where it can protect the excavators, and the United States Government will promise to hold the Porte to its engagements, it would be safe to risk an expedition there; otherwise not, in my opinion.

As to Italy, however, I am only surprised that Messrs. Emerson and Clarke should have gone to

work in open violation of the Italian law, and expect to be let off with merely filling up their excavations. The naïveté of foreigners who suppose they can come into a civilized country and undertake excavations especially forbidden, without authorization by the royal Government, and without taking the trouble to ask for a permission, "needs no comment." If Messrs. Clarke and Emerson had taken the trouble to ascertain the state of the law on archæological investigation before beginning, they would have found that any such work must be authorized by the Ministry of Instruction, and that the communal authorities have no more right to permit it than the Town Council of Salem, Mass. On the contrary, the communal authorities are continually conniving at clandestine excavations by which many objects of archæological interest are taken from the country, not "for scientific ends," but as "treasure trove," and the Ministry is obliged to employ a large staff of persons whose business it is to prevent any such digging. Messrs. Emerson and Clarke were, in fact, poaching, and, if they had been Italians, would have been punished more severely than by the reclosing of their trenches. Their indignation against "those at the head of archæology in Italy" is, under the circumstances, amusing. Their attempt to evade the Italian law will probably make it difficult for the Institute to get the permit which would once have been easy. The Government applies these restrictions not to prevent foreign museums from acquiring objects found here, but to keep an exact record of what is found and where it was found, and to be enabled to purchase for its own museums what is necessary to fill gaps in the Italian collections. In this they deserve the hearty support of every scientific archæologist.

Yours truly,

W. J. STILLMAN.

VENICE, May 5.

Notes.

THE Historical Society of Pennsylvania propose to issue a volume to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It will contain the debates in the Pennsylvania Convention that ratified the Constitution, a number of able essays that appeared at the time, and biographical sketches of the Pennsylvanians who were members of the State and of the Federal Conventions. The debates in the Pennsylvania Convention have never been printed since they appeared in the newspapers a century ago. What Elliot gives as the Pennsylvania debates is nothing but the remarks made by Judge Wilson, in a debate of a number of days, brought into the form of a single speech. This valuable work will be edited by Prof. John Bach McMaster. It should furnish an example to the historical societies of the other original States.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will print at once, in their series of "Questions of the Day," the recent address by Edward Atkinson before the Boston Labor Union, on the subject of 'The Margin of Profit: How it is Now Divided: What Part of the Present Hours of Labor can now be Spared. With this address will be printed the reply of Mr. E. M. Chamberlain, representing the Labor Union, and Mr. Atkinson's rejoinder to the reply. The volume will contain certain tabular representations, analyzing the sources of the product and the division of the product of labor and capital, together with a chart entitled "The Labor Spectrum," which presents the full details of the present division of profits. They also announce 'Taxation: Its Principles and Methods,' a translation of 'First Principles of the Science of Finance' by Prof. Luigi Cossa of the University of

Pavia, with an introduction by Horace White; 'Gleanings from Matinecock, and Other Studies,' sketches and stories illustrating the Dutch traditions of Long Island and the banks of the Hudson; and 'The Lost Wedding Ring,' a study of present social conditions.

Roberts Brothers have in press a new book of social studies by Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, entitled 'Ourselves and Our Neighbors'; 'A Week away from Time,' a Cape Cod Decameron; and 'Cracker Joe,' a story of Florida life, in the third "No Name Series."

A hymn and tune-book for congregational use is to be issued in the early autumn by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is edited by Profs. Harris and Tucker of Andover, with the co-operation, as musical editor, of Mr. E. K. Glezen of Providence.

Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. will publish immediately 'The Church of the Early Fathers, External History,' by Alfred Plummer ("Epochs of Church History Series"); 'Sundays at Baltimore,' sermons by the late Principal Tulloch; 'Our Sovereign Lady and her People,' by the author of 'English Hearts and English Hands'; 'Outlines of a Gentle Life,' by Maria V. C. Haverlag, 'Abide in Christ' and 'Like Christ,' by the Rev. Andrew Murray; and 'Men of the Bible,' by the Rev. Geo. Rawlinson, Archdeacon Farrar, Canon T. K. Cheyne, etc.

D. P. Lindsley, No. 817 North Forty-fifth Street, Philadelphia, sends us specimen pages of 'The Shorthand Exercise Book,' which represents his latest innovation on the older methods of phonography. It will be issued in parts.

Mr. T. Humphry Ward, the editor of 'Men of the Time,' 'Men of the Reign,' 'English Poets,' and 'British Artists,' is to edit also 'The Reign of Queen Victoria: a Survey of Fifty Years of Progress,' which seems to be similar in scope to the collection of papers published in *Harper's Magazine* during our centennial year. In Mr. Ward's book the army and navy will be treated by Lords Wolseley and Brassey; India by Sir H. S. Maine; science by Prof. Huxley; schools by Mr. Matthew Arnold; literature by Mr. Richard Garnett, and the theatre by Mr. William Archer. The editor himself, as the art critic of the *London Times*, will probably write the chapter on the art of England.

The library of the late Richard M. Hoe is to be sold at auction in this city by Bangs & Co., on May 23-25. It is a truly "extraordinary collection of works on printing and the allied arts," and one could have wished it rather transferred *en bloc* to the great New York Public Library of the near future. A few hundred works, scientific and literary, swell the total number to 2,050. To remark on these in much detail is not practicable. The buyer can choose between early and rare works in many languages, facsimiles, limited editions, large-paper editions, etc., etc. The following lots are notable: No. 240, Chatto and Jackson's 'Treatise on Wood-Engraving,' ed. 1839, extended by the insertion of more than 1,000 engravings, woodcuts, etc., to three volumes; and No. 1304, Typographical Miscellanies in 37 volumes, consisting of more than 2,000 mounted engravings on copper, wood, etc., with 1,800 printers' devices and title-pages, autograph letters, fragments of old black-letter and Gothic-type books, etc., etc. No. 1409 is an old German wood-block of thirteen lines for book printing; No. 374 is a catalogue of Elzevirian productions drawn up in 1674; No. 965 is an Index Librorum of the Plantin Press made in 1615. Other Plantiniana are Nos. 1051, 1052, 1053, bibliographical works of recent date. No. 1635 is the first American edition of Bewick's 'Quadrupeds.' No. 450 is Philippe Gautier's Latin poem, 'Alexandreis' (1558), containing the famous line—"Incidis in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdin."

Two more volumes of the Riverside Edition of Robert Browning's Poetic and Dramatic Works (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), leave but two to complete the tale. The third is wholly taken up with 'The Ring and the Book'; the fourth embraces 'Balaustion's Adventure,' "Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau," "Fifine at the Fair," and the various beads strung on threads called "Men and Women," "Dramatis Personæ," etc.; "Mr. Sludge, the Medium," falling under the latter rubric. We have already praised the manufacture of this compact and slightly edition.

Caldecott collectors will prize above its intrinsic worth 'The Owls of Olynn Belfry: a Tale for Children, Illustrated by Randolph Caldecott' (Scribner & Welford). The designs are trivial, and many of them not characteristic enough to betray the artist. The story, too, as substance, is calculated for very small children, and in style is much above them. The little book is prettily printed.

The thirty-third bound volume of the *Century* is distinguished by the beginning of Messrs. Hay and Nicolay's "Abraham Lincoln." In it, too, Mr. Howells's "Minister's Charge" is brought to a conclusion. Other features we remark are "Gettysburg," in the series of War Papers; Mr. Edward Atkinson's striking papers on the "Relative Strength and Weakness of Nations"; Mr. Stillman's "Greek Coins"; Prof. Stoddard's "Composite Photography," etc. The beautiful illustrations of the articles on modern French sculpture deserve mention. In portraits the volume is extremely rich: we can name those of Lincoln, Van Buren, Tyler, Pierce, Clay, George Bancroft, Cass, Giddings, Banks, Stanton, Lee, Hawthorne, Eli Whitney, Dr. McCosh, the actor Coquelin.

The Proceedings of the Bostonian Society, just published, is of greater interest than those which have appeared in former years. In addition to the annual address of the President and the reports of the various committees, it contains a very carefully prepared catalogue of the numerous recent additions to the Society's collection of portraits and other objects of historical or antiquarian interest relating to Boston. Among the portraits are several Copleys, that of Col. Thomas Marshall being heliotyped as a frontispiece for this number. There is also an etching of the Clark Arms formerly in the house belonging to Sir C. H. Frankland, and copies of several documents acquired by the Society.

In 'Per mare, per terras' (London: T. F. Unwin), Mr. Archibald Sutter tells in a rather entertaining way the story of his travels in Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. A little more than a third of the volume is devoted to this country, and contains some useful hints to intending emigrants. The author's opinion of Americans is unusually favorable, considering his nationality. "They are," he says, "the kindest people living, if they would not be so dreadfully gone upon making money." As this sentence shows, the book is written in a very careless style, as if wayside notes were hastily thrown together without revision.

A recent advertisement in London of Mr. John H. Ingram's 'Edgar Allan Poe: his Life, Letters, and Opinions,' is rather suggestive of sharp practice, as it contains a quotation from Mr. Lowell: "Remarkable experiences are usually confined to the inner life of imaginative men, but Poe's biography displays vicissitude and peculiarity of interest such as is rarely met with." This quotation is so used as to suggest to the unwary reader that it was Poe's biography by Mr. Ingram that Mr. Lowell was praising, than which nothing could be further from the fact.

The fifth sheet of the great Topographical Atlas of New Jersey now issuing by the State

Geological Survey takes its name from Flemington, roughly assumed as the centre of the district shown. Somerville marks the extreme eastern, Trenton the extreme southern limit of this map, of which the Delaware forms for the most part the western boundary. The region lying between the Delaware, the Raritan, north of the Philadelphia and Reading Road, is seldom visited and little known, and hides in its rough landscape a civilization of corresponding rudeness and primitiveness. Three more sheets remain to complete the seventeen, viz., Nos. 10, 14, and 15. These will probably be ready next year.

Science promises at an early date a map of Central Africa, with special reference to the route of Stanley's expedition for the relief of Emin Bey.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, who has for many years had cheap and wholesome cookery very much at heart, makes a practical contribution to the subject in the *American Architect* for May 14, where he pictures and describes his "Aladdin" Cooker. This contrivance is heated by a kerosene lamp, with the economy that may be imagined, yet with a waste of heat afflicting to Mr. Atkinson, who is led to calculate that our natural "net loss from bad cooking and waste" is \$1,000,000,000 worth of food and fuel per annum.

The uncalculated secondary effects of legislation will probably be as richly exemplified by the Inter-State Commerce Act as by any measure of recent years. We read in the *American Bookmaker* for May some remarks by Mr. Andrew Little, the type-founder of this city, to the effect that the law in question "commanded the tariff of the railroads to be put in type not smaller than pica, and consequently every foundry has been running at its full capacity on this size." Already, by the way, the Lawyers' Coöperative Publishing Co., of Rochester, N. Y., have begun publishing a series of 'Inter-State Commerce Reports,' being decisions and proceedings of the Commission and decisions of the courts. No. 1 contains the text of the Act, with an index.

The American collection of 'Ballads of Books' was an anthology from the poets of the past and present; but in 'Les Légendes du Livre' (Paris: Lemerre; New York: F. W. Christern), M. F. Fertiault, a single poet, has gathered together nearly 200 poems of his own, all in praise of books and authors, or telling anecdotes about them.

M. Henri de Lapommeraye, who in 1871 defended the "Visite de Noces" of Alexandre Dumas in a dialogue of which the form was suggested by Molière, again presents himself as the champion of the paradoxical dramatist, in "La Critique de Francillon" (Paris: Jouaust; New York: Duprat & Co.). He adds on his title-page that his comedy is borrowed from the "Critique de l'École des Femmes," and, in fact, there are many speeches wholly reproduced from Molière, while the names of all the characters are the same. This only adds to the charm of M. de Lapommeraye's *jeu d'esprit*. But it can scarcely be said that the modern Dorante defends the morality of "Francillon" against the attacks of Lysidas and Célimène as successfully as Molière's Dorante defends "L'École des Femmes." M. Alexandre Dumas claims to be considered as a moralist in his plays. In everything he does there is an attempt to rise to the tone of a spiritual director. But it will take more serious argumentation than is to be found in "La Critique de Francillon" to raise the author of "La Dame aux Camélias" and "La Femme de Claude" to the rank of a moralist.

The infelicity that attends French writers when they attempt to meddle with anything English befell the late novelist, Féval. *Polyblon* ends his obituary with the remark, "Some

of his works were signed with the pseudonym Sir Francis Trollope." Now, Trollope with a final *e* is a name honored, more or less, in English; but trollop without the *e* is a word of an ill savor, which Féval certainly would not have used if he had known what he was doing.

Volumes lvi, lvii, and lviii of the *Compendium* of the Imperial Russian Historical Society have been issued. Volume lvi continues the publication of the protocols, journals, and ukases of the Supreme Privy Council under the Empress Catharine I., for August and December, 1726; volume lvii contains the third instalment of the political correspondence of Catharine II. for 1764-66, in which publication special attention is paid to the "autograph resolutions" of the Empress, as striking traits which must be used by biographers for her proper characterization. Volume lviii begins the new series, and contains the beginning of the very curious reports of the French Minister at the court of Catharine I. for the first nine months of the year 1725.

A conference of Moscow physicians has entered a protest against overstraining the minds of scholars in the gymnasia. The studies at which their protest is levelled are the dead languages—so far as translation from Russian into them is concerned—and Church-Slavic. The excuse for the study of the latter tongue is that there is danger of degeneration of the Russian proper. The same complaint which is current in other countries is made in this case, that the language of the day has already degenerated and is woefully slipshod. This assertion is so sweeping that it includes Turgeneff, Tolstoi, and all writers of the century, though no names are mentioned.

On March 8, Pavel Vasilievitch Annenkoff died in Dresden. He was one of the prominent representatives of the literature of the forties, and a critic whose judgment was so highly respected that Turgeneff was in the habit, towards the end of his life, of submitting his writings to him in manuscript. Some of his correspondence with Turgeneff has recently been published. He was born in Moscow in 1811. His literary activity began about 1840, when he went abroad and met Turgeneff in Berlin. He wrote letters to the great critic, Bielinsky, which were published in the *Annals of the Fatherland*. On subsequent visits abroad, he wrote other series of letters which were highly esteemed, and which appeared in the *Contemporary*. His chief publication was the edition of Pushkin's works and the 'Materials' for his life, which long ranked as the best attainable. He spent the latter part of his life abroad, but continued his critical writings, which are numerous, and concern all the most prominent Russian authors of the century.

B. Westermann & Co. send us the prospectus of a sumptuous folio edition of the painter Menzel's work ('Das Werk Adolph Menzels, vom Künstler autorisierte Ausgabe'). There will be 120 untouched reproductions after the original paintings, drawings, etc. Only 350 numbered copies of this memorial of a versatile artist will be printed.

—The legal profession and all students of legal history will be interested to know of the formation of the Selden Society in England, "mainly for the purpose of collecting and editing in a convenient form materials for . . . English legal history." Nothing is of greater promise for the promotion of the science of jurisprudence in English-speaking countries than this enterprise, and it is to be hoped that the Selden Society will have the means of prosecuting its labors with energy. In the Provisional Committee of the Society we observe the names of the Chief Justice of England, Lord Justice Fry, Mr. Justice Wills, Professors Dicey, Pollock, and Skeat, Mr.

F. W. Maitland, and various distinguished persons, members of the bar and others. The mass of unpublished material which lies ready for such a society is enormous. The Society might in some form continue Palgrave's 'Rotuli Curie Regis,' or the 'Abbreviatio Placitorum,' or Mr. Maitland's work in reproducing the early criminal law records, or the early proceedings of the Court of Chancery, of which there is a vast unpublished collection. And there is an immense mass of material besides all this. Besides attacking in some way these unpublished records, the Society has in mind the preparation of new editions of Glanville, Bracton, Fleta, and other old treatises, and the collection of materials for a good dictionary of the law French, or what Prof. Skeat would call Anglo-French.

—A number of prominent American lawyers have already become members of the Selden Society, and it is hoped that many others may join. All persons, whether lawyers or not, who are interested in the undertaking, are invited to become members. It is evident that the publications of the Society will be of great interest and value, and also that the amount of its work will depend on the number of its members. From a copy of a "draft prospectus" which has reached us, we take the following statement: "The annual subscription to the Society is one guinea, due on the first of January of the year then commencing. Members have no further liability of any kind. Every subscriber will receive a copy of all the publications for the year. A composition of twenty guineas is accepted in lieu of all annual subscriptions, constituting life membership from the date of composition. In the case of libraries and corporate bodies, the privilege extends to a period of years. The subscription for 1887 is now due, and should be paid—in England, to the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. P. Edward Dove, No. 23 Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London; in America, to Prof. J. B. Thayer, Cambridge, Mass., who has kindly undertaken to receive all American subscriptions."

—We have received from Judge Fornander of Honolulu a long reply to our critique (*Nation*, August 26, 1886) of his third volume on the Polynesian Race. So far as it challenges our opinion of what, without disrespect, we must term his philological vagaries, we cannot, in accordance with our necessary usage, publish his rejoinder. Having, however, attributed to him the early adoption of a preconceived theory as to Polynesian origins, we give below a few autobiographical extracts, premising that Judge Fornander was forty-eight years of age when his story begins:

"In 1860 I commenced collecting the ancient legends, chants, prayers, genealogies, proverbs—in fact, the folk-lore of every kind that could be gathered from the older inhabitants—those who had attained to manhood during the previous period of heathenism; or who, for special reasons, had been instructed in the ancient folk-lore by the survivors and important actors of that period. My object in so doing was simply to preserve those precious fragments from oblivion, and for scientific utilization at some future opportunity. At that time I had no set or pet theory on Polynesian subjects other than that held generally by ethnologists and scientists of that day as to the racial and linguistic affinities of the Malays and Polynesians. Some time in 1863 I ceased collecting, and it was over two years more before I had an opportunity and leisure to arrange, collate, and critically examine my collection. I then found that the Polynesians had a very different account to render of themselves and their past national life to what had generally been attributed to them. I followed these revelations as mariners are said to under-run a cable to find out where the anchor lies, and step by step I followed them from the Pacific to the Indian Archipelago, from there to the western shores of Hindustan and the head of the Persian Gulf. . . . Up to this period (1866) I had no theory whatever on the subject. Their own

legends gave no intimation, unless that Creation legend, mentioned in vol. i, p. 62, where the head of a man was said to have been formed of 'white clay.' In 1867 I fell in with Bopp's famously unfortunate essay, 'Ueber die Verwandtschaft,' etc., and to that work was indebted for the first idea of comparing the Polynesian and Aryan languages; and, in short, to apply the test of language in order to ascertain to which of the 'Kiprat Arbat' or 'Arba Lisun' the Polynesians might lay claim as their ancestors. To me, as to every other Polynesian scholar, it became evident at a glance that Bopp could not demonstrate the problem he had set himself to solve; and I need not here go into a criticism to show the reasons why. But there was enough in Bopp's essay to encourage others, under more favorable circumstances, to make the attempt."

—From America to Wales via Germany is, our readers will doubtless say, quite roundabout. Yet we have taken this roundabout way with some profit and some pleasure, under the guidance of Schuchardt's book, 'Romanisches und Keltisches' (Berlin: Oppenheim; New York: B. Westermann & Co.). One hundred of its four hundred pages, entitled *Keltische Briefe*, deal with the Welsh Eisteddfod of 1875, and are the best exposition we know of the actual Welsh nationality, its traits and ways, its outlook—the best, at least, accessible to one not familiar with the Welsh language. They give one a fair idea of what the Welsh mean by their patriotic efforts, and the demands they make upon general sympathy. The article is anything but abstruse in its erudition. Were we to offer any criticism, it would be that the author goes scarcely deep enough, and his side-thrusts at England and English culture are, to speak mildly, flippant. This remark is applicable also to like remarks in the other essays of the book. We cannot speak of these in detail—their contents are too motley and disconnected, ranging from the Pompeian graffiti to the Diez memorial. Some of them—e. g., the review of Compagetti's memorable work on Virgil in the Middle Ages—are too slight to be worthy of reproduction. The essay on Goethe and Calderon abounds in just remarks, but perhaps attaches too much importance to the symbolism of Goethe's later years. The author would do well to consider whether all that is in Goethe is genuinely Goethean. In his remarks on "Rime and Rhythm in German and Romance," the author betrays a want of understanding of the finer points of English metre. Our verse has always been spontaneous, untrammelled by pedantic rules, save during the so-called "classic" period. What made Lessing's blank verse so "run-on" (see p. 224) was doubtless the influence of the later English drama.

—There is no writer in Russian literature whose very text presents so complicated a history as that of Pushkin. It is not rare for posthumous editions to contain corrections and variations, together with earlier productions which have chanced to escape notice; but even in this particular Pushkin's works have had a peculiar fate. Many of his writings were not known in his lifetime, and the edition published (1838-41) after his death, by friends and admirers, was distinguished by great inaccuracy. Annenkoff, whose edition is accompanied by the well-known "Materials" for biography (1855-57), was the first to obtain access to the poet's MSS. During Pushkin's last hours the Emperor Nicholas commissioned the poet Zhukovsky to seal up all the MSS. Three-quarters of an hour after Pushkin's death Zhukovsky affixed his seal to the poet's effects, but this proved to be an insufficient protection. The papers were overhauled by the officials of the gendarmerie; but neither the official guardians, with Zhukovsky at their head, nor the gendarmerie, did their work thoroughly. The MSS. were very carelessly numbered, and the two numerations do not correspond. The number of sheets called for in the two accounts varies;

some pages have been torn out, and, in some cases, the gendarmier sewed loose sheets together into books in such a way that an article beginning on page 1 may be continued on page 61, etc. Pushkin, as is well known, kept his poems by him for years before printing them, and, even after they were printed, he made excisions and alterations. After the Pushkin Festival, in 1880, the poet's eldest son presented his father's papers to the Rumyantsoff Museum in Moscow, and the right to make use of them was conferred on the editor of the 'Russian Archives,' Mr. Barteneff, who had made Pushkin a study for thirty years; but a comparison of his edition founded on these documents with the documents themselves led to so unfavorable a conclusion that the necessity for another edition was perceived.

—The number of competing editions has now become so large that it will prove of interest to intending purchasers to learn the plan of Mr. P. O. Morozoff's, just issued by the Society for Assisting Literary and Learned Men, in seven volumes, octavo (St. Petersburg). It is intended first, to present, as far as possible, a full and carefully collated edition of Pushkin's text; secondly, to provide a book which may serve as an aid in the study of Pushkin's time in general. To this end, use has been made of all the papers in the Moscow and Petersburg Museums and in the Imperial Public Library, and of all works published since the author's death. Works which require explanation are supplemented by biographical, bibliographical, historical, and literary notes, both Russian and foreign, and all the facts relating to them. All pieces hitherto published with cuts and in a garbled form are reproduced in their entirety; the poems which originally occurred in prose pieces, and which are generally published outside their setting, have been replaced in their proper environment; and some fragments, which equal in beauty the choicest pieces hitherto known, are now published for the first time. This edition contains three portraits of the poet. The first is a copy of the engraving by Heitman, after the original by Briuloff (or Tchiukoff), published in 1822 with his 'Prisoner of the Caucasus'; the second is a copy of a pencil portrait sketched in 1820 by Jules Vernet, and now published for the first time; the third is a copy of Utkin's engraving.

JEBB'S INTRODUCTION TO HOMER.

Homer: An Introduction to the Iliad and Odyssey. Boston: Ginn & Co. 1887.

PROF. JEBB'S Introduction to Homer is marked by his characteristic firm literary touch, and by the exquisite taste that gives all his philological work an exceptional and individual attractiveness. Much of the book is naturally assimilation of the labor of others, and those who are at all familiar with the literature will readily recognize the sources, which he has himself frankly indicated in the appendix. Among these, Prof. Seymour's contributions to the study of Homer have not been overlooked nor left unacknowledged; nor, we should add, have they been superseded by this general introductory work. But, although much is taken from others, every section is full of suggestiveness, and many points are discussed with a certainty of conviction that is due to independent thought and research. Especially interesting is Prof. Jebb's theory of the crystallization of the 'Iliad.' The 'Iliad' to Prof. Jebb is not an Achilles, not a merely personal episode. "It must have been from the first an 'Iliad,' including some general description of that struggle between Greek and Trojan in which a new crisis was occasioned by the temporary withdrawal of

Achilles. Precisely the distinction of the poet's invention was the choice of a moment which could combine the personal interest of a feud between two heroes with the variety and splendor of large battle scenes." This primary 'Iliad' consisted of books 1, 11, and 16 to 22—"allowance being made for later interpolations, large and small." It was enlarged first between 1 and 11; 2 to 7 (with the exception of the much later Catalogue) representing the earliest series of additions made—mere detached episodes—while 12 to 15, though work worthy of a great poet, unduly separate 11 from 16. Books 8 and 9 were added by a poet conscious of rhetorical gifts, who saw what could be made of an appeal to Achilles. Books 23 and 24 form a sequel, and book 10 is a comparatively late interpolation. The primary 'Iliad' was Thessalian, the enlarged 'Iliad' Ionian.

This theory, like so much else in the book, is a dexterous reconciliation of a variety of views, and, like so many other reconstructions, must await the test of the continued examination of the Homeric text itself, as Prof. Jebb himself reminds us at the close of this book. There are no Unitarians, no Epyllia-hunters left. We are all Unitarians—if you will allow interpolations enough; we are all Epyllia-hunters—if you will allow a thread for crystallization; and, after all these years of wrangling, one begins to see a *modus vivendi*, and—which is more important, though less welcome to the æsthetic soul—a hearty consensus among scholars as to the further need of pressing those studies of the infinitely little, the recognition of the importance of which is one of the characteristics of the scholarship of to-day.

The Homeric Question is the subject of the last of the four chapters. The other three are headed in order, "General Characteristics," "The Homeric World," "Homer in Antiquity"—each rich in matter and almost provokingly suggestive. It is needless to say that, in a subject so full of details, any fresh pair of philological eyes may detect errors and omissions; and the many problems that are presented admit of so many varying points of view that it would be impossible for any one to make an impression that should satisfy every angle of vision. Hence, a minute criticism would seem unjustly to lower the tone of cordial commendation that the book deserves. And yet, the finer the work the more impatient does one become of any particle of dust that settles on it here and there; and as Prof. Jebb has shown, by his list of errata, how restless he is under the slightest infelicities of types or of expression, we will point out one or two passages in which the mistakes are puzzling or misleading:

In the note on p. 5 he says that "the *Iliad* contains nearly 15,000 lines; the *Odyssey* nearly 12,000." "Nearly" implies defect, and the 'Iliad' contains more than 15,000, the 'Odyssey' more than 12,000—the one about 15,693, the other about 12,160, according to one count. In the note on p. 82 every reader will correct one 'Chios' into 'Rhodos,' but the young student unfamiliar with Pindar would hardly of himself get the reference right in the note on p. 93, 'Schol. Pind. [OL.] 3, 52.' The statement (p. 134) that "the style (of the *Kalevala*) has been compared to that of Longfellow's *Hiawatha*," is rather amusing in view of the fact that the 'Kalevala' suggested 'Hiawatha,' and shows, we fear, that Prof. Jebb, with all his American friendships and alliances, is not very much at home in our classical literature. But these are venial slips. Much less excusable, we must confess, is the passage, in a note on p. 87, in which the celebrated epigram (Ἐπὶ πόλει), of which there are varying versions in Anthol. Plan. 4, 297-298, is said to have been placed by Varro on a bust of Homer, and the authority given is Aulus Gellius 3, 11. The epigram

has long since been expelled from the critical texts of Gellius.

But one is ashamed to mention such trivialities, as if they impaired in the least the value of the book; and when we come to the chapter of omission, the awkward question suggests itself to the reviewer, whether Prof. Jebb does not wittingly leave out what would have cumbered the book without increasing its interest or its usefulness. So, having given us (p. 144) Prof. Humphreys's summary of Sittl's exceptions to the views of Hinrichs, he might have also given us a hint that Hinrichs was not slow in making a crushing rejoinder to Sittl. Such a hint would have been grateful to the shade of Hinrichs, though, of course, Prof. Jebb could not have anticipated Hinrichs's early demise. To the admirable section (chap. iv, p. 54) in which Prof. Jebb speaks of the deceptive unity of the epic style, he might have added the remarkable fact, ascertained by the painful counting of Carl Eduard Schmidt, that the sum of the repeated verses in the two poems amounts to the enormous aggregate of 16,000 verses, or more than the bulk of the 'Iliad'—figures that show distinctly how largely the uniform color is due to what may be called the mechanical element.

Difference of opinion opens an endless field into which we cannot enter here. We are not disposed to pull down the Homeric house that Mr. John Protodikos built, nor are we prepared to do battle for Hissarlik against Bunárbashi; and we can understand how a professor in a Scottish university may maintain the Homeric character of Scott's metrical romances. But in spite of all the admirable things that have been admirably put by Prof. Jebb, it does not seem to us that he has done full justice to the wonderful character-drawing of the 'Odyssey,' and the evidence which it gives of one moulding hand. However, this opens too large a question for consideration here, and we will only say that the whole matter of the typical and the individual in Greek poetic art needs readjustment. The type can only express itself in the individual; and if we lay too much stress on the typical in Greek, we lose the concreteness which is so eminently Greek. It is not because the individualization is not there, it is because the individualization is so subtle that it escapes us. But to challenge Prof. Jebb's appreciation of Hellenism at any point is to challenge the horsemen to come down into the plain, according to the Greek saying, and we end as we began by a cordial recommendation of Prof. Jebb's book to those who love Homer, and to those who have yet to learn to love him.

RECENT NOVELS.

The Merry Men. By R. L. Stevenson. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Springhaven. By R. D. Blackmore. Harper & Bros.

The Woodlanders. By Thomas Hardy. Harper's Franklin Square Library.

Jess. By H. Rider Haggard. Harper & Bros.

The Jesuit's King. By Augustus Allen Hayes. Charles Scribner's Sons.

A New England Idyl. By Belle C. Greene. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

Miss Churchill. By Christian Reid. D. Appleton & Co.

The Bride of the Nile. By George Ebers. Translated by Clara Bell. William S. Gottsberger.

In the remarkable tales collected under the title 'The Merry Men,' Mr. Stevenson has concentrated much observation and thought on the baffling problem, why sin is sin, and why men are persistently sinful, when all would be so much happier if all were good. The narrator of