

creed that battle-ships should be built in our own navy-yards might with profit read what our author has to say in this connection: "Portsmouth dockyard, in particular, has fallen from its high estate; work drags on from month to month, and the delays seem to increase. . . . It is almost a year since the armored cruiser *Kent* was sent afloat, and little progress has been made with her. Her armor plates are in the yard, but they are not being fixed."

The publishers deserve thanks for an agreeable piece of bookmaking, that inclines the reader at the outset to a sympathy with the author which is not lessened by the points wherein the two may differ, and which is heightened by the simple, direct style and the almost passionate fervor with which the author's pleadings are clothed. It is as if the fears and longings of the whole British navy were poured forth in the book, so completely does the advocate sink himself in his cause.

Literature of American History: A Bibliographical Guide. (American Library Association's Annotated Lists.) J. N. Larned, General Editor. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1902.

We have already editorially passed judgment upon the general scheme of appraisal here, first exemplified. The work itself seems to merit somewhat critical examination, if only for the sake of its successors. What we first remark is, that the great libraries of the country are unrepresented on the staff of contributors, though it is of prime importance to have criticisms from men acquainted with large collections of books. This will partly, at least, explain the fact that many first-rate works are omitted, many minor works are included. Compare Barry's 'History of Massachusetts,' for which no place can be found, with Elbridge Brooks's 'Stories of the Old Bay State.' Again, a popular and illustrated account of the voyage of the *Mayflower* appears among a series of works on the colonial period, with a note much fuller than that given to Lechford's 'Plain Dealing,' and the first half of this comment is taken verbatim from the preface of the work. And why insert, under the French Régime in Canada, Sheldon's 'Early History of Michigan,' while omitting Smith's 'History of Wisconsin,' which has documentary material? Under Westward Expansion, we find Ford's monograph of sixty pages, which is very restricted in its scope, but a work like Onis's 'Official Correspondence,' which covers the entire negotiations with Spain to 1819, is not noticed. In this section Henry Adams's exposition of the Louisiana purchase given in his 'History of the First Administration of Jefferson' might well have been substituted for some valueless monographs which have been included.

There is a failure to select best editions and to notice the distinctive characteristics of various editions. The Parkman Club publication on De Tonty is preferred to the original edition of his narration, of which there are several issues of the English text. "The Journal of Christopher Gist," in the Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, is referred to, but the more accessible text presented by Darlington under the title 'Journals, with Historical, Geographical, and Ethnological Notes,'

published at Pittsburgh in 1893, is neglected. The old edition of Yoakum's 'Texas' is referred to, but without mention of the fact that the new edition published in 1898, under the editorship of D. G. Wooten, gives the original text of Yoakum with new notes, and the history brought down to 1897. The new edition of the 'Westover Papers,' edited by John Spencer Bassett, which has illustrative material not contained in the earlier work, is equally passed over. Under the Colonial Period of New England we find Strachey's account of Popham colony contained in the Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, but no notice of the complete work published by the Hakluyt Society, or of the material gathered by Alexander Brown in his 'Genesis of the United States.' The Hakluyt publication is, to be sure, noticed further on in another subdivision, where the note states that the "work is highly authoritative, though the treatment is occasionally pedantic."

In the division on Constitutional History—Teutonic and English origins—great space is devoted to the late Herbert B. Adams's monographs, but no hint is given of Chamberlain's dignified and illuminating criticism. There seems to be quite as much reason to insert here Froude's 'History of England' as Gardiner's. Maitland's 'Domesday Book' is rightly included, but the works of Ashley, Round, and Vinogradoff, whose claims are equally good, are omitted. Waiving the point that Gross's 'Bibliography of British Municipal History' does not concern American history, his 'Sources and Literature of English History' has a better title to recognition.

The note under Mather's 'Magnalia,' stating that "the best and most usable edition of this extraordinary book is that published in 1853; but it has no index," reads curiously, in view of the fact that an edition was published in 1855, supplied with an index by S. G. Drake. Furthermore, this edition contains errata from Mather's MS. not found in other editions. The index, with a memoir of Prince, is sometimes found in a separate pamphlet. It is astonishing to find the Clayton-Bulwer treaty represented only by Curtis's 'Life of Buchanan' and a chapter in Tucker's volume on the Monroe Doctrine. The former title is found under the division, Period of the Slavery Question, and the latter under Comprehensive History. A book like Travis's 'Clayton-Bulwer Treaty,' which, although an academic thesis, has substantial value, is lost to view. It is a strange classification which includes separate treaties on the Monroe Doctrine under the heading "Comprehensive History." There is little uniformity in the entry of titles. For instance, the "Coleccion de Documentos Inéditos" is entered in one division under "Coleccion" and in another under "Pacheco." Margry's great collection of documents has two different forms of entry, one of which is distinctly inexact. In the classification of titles there are some curious juxtapositions: Knox's 'Historical Journal of the Campaign of North America' is followed by Leroy-Beaulieu's 'De la Colonisation chez les Peuples Modernes.'

In regard to the annotations, most of the writers seem to have had a poor conception of what constitutes a bibliographical note. Winsor has been drawn upon, and where he is quoted textually the notes are most

effective. The proofreader or the editor shows lack of acquaintance with historical authors. The index recognizes only one person as the author of the works of the elder and younger Charles Francis Adams.

We are bound to add that some of these defects were to be looked for in the beginning of such an enterprise; yet the great difficulty must ever be to control the services of men having the requisite bibliographical knowledge, the proper critical capacity, and the faculty for condensed and pertinent annotation.

The Sermon on the Mount: Its Literary Structure and Didactic Purpose. By Benjamin W. Bacon, D.D. The Macmillan Co. 1902.

Professor Bacon's book has had a history. In its first form it was a series of six lectures delivered to the Bible class of a New Haven church. In its second form it was a single lecture delivered before the students of Wellesley College. That lecture is now printed, with considerable additions and with foot-notes in great abundance. Professor Bacon calls the form of the lecture "semi-popular," but the designation is too flattering to the intelligence of popular apprehension. Some of the sillier sheep at Wellesley must have looked up and not been fed, for Professor Bacon's talent for exposition is not equal to his scholarship, which is clearly of the best. The lecture is, however, clarity itself compared with the three appendices, which are intended "to exhibit by analytical and synthetic criticism the nature and inter-connection of the greater discourses of Jesus." But these appendices are not intended for the general reader. They are Professor Bacon's justification, to other scholars and to studious clergymen, of the results set forth in the lecture and of the methods by which they are obtained. They admit one to the processes of the higher criticism in a very interesting manner. These processes are conjectural to a considerable degree, and they will not be equally convincing to all who examine them. The more conservative will find them rash, if not irreverent, and some of them will prefer the New Testament as it is written to Professor Bacon's disintegration and reconstruction, which leave hardly one text of the original version standing securely on another. Even the lecture in its more popular form is not reassuring for those who are hoping that the results of the higher criticism can be made accessible to simple folk. Its processes, as here revealed, are extremely tentative, and Professor Bacon so frankly discloses his disagreement with other scholars of great reputation that he sensibly diminishes the appearance of certainty attaching to his own results.

In the fore part of the lecture, careful attention is given to the objections that have been urged against the existence of any Sermon on the Mount as a long, articulated discourse. These objections are: that the discourse as given abounds in neo-legalism, which was an afterthought of early Christianity; that the teaching of Jesus was made up of short, detached sayings; that, according to Luke, about one-fourth of the Sermon on the Mount, as given by Matthew, was given on other occasions. These objections are all met with partial concessions, the first by the very nice dis-

tion that the neo-legalism in Matthew is that of the compiler, not that of Jesus himself, but that the Sermon as given by Jesus was quasi-legalistic, having the spirit of Paul's anti-legalism, but the form to some extent of a new law. This is considering very curiously, but the opinion is carefully worked out. The second objection is met with the contention, not perfectly made good, that Jesus was more prophet than scribe, and that much of his teaching had the character of continuity. The third objection is less confuted than confessed. But granted that the Sermon in Matthew is largely a mistaken synthesis, it need not be so in its entirety, and Professor Bacon insists that it is not.

Before passing to his own synthesis, Professor Bacon halts for a few pages to rebuke those who speak lightly or scornfully of the higher criticism. He is unduly sensitive to the blame that has been visited upon his guild. When he gets fairly to work, first to eliminate the elements that are incongruous with the main body of the Sermon, and then to construct this in a new and better synthesis, he is always interesting, and generally quite convincing, if not entirely so. The new synthesis as given is a coherent and effective discourse on "the higher righteousness." Both in its general amount and in the brevity of particular parts, it keeps much closer to Luke's than to Matthew's form. The Lord's Prayer is one of the eliminated parts. The third appendix, which endeavors to free the incongruous parts from their false agglutination and set them in their appropriate relations, is hardly more ingenious than persuasive. But that a professor of New Testament criticism in Yale University should handle his material in this free-and-easy way, setting the evangelists right in so many particulars, is a remarkable sign of the times, and of the length the doctrine of the Bible's verbal inspiration has been left behind.

Life and Letters of Thomas Cromwell. By Roger Bigelow Merriman. With a portrait and facsimile. 2 vols. New York: Henry Frowde. 1902.

The thesis on Thomas Cromwell which Dr. Merriman presented at Oxford for the Bachelor of Letters degree, has now been given permanent form in a book, and published by the Clarendon Press. The two handsome volumes before us are a production which any historical scholar might be glad to put forth as his "first heir." Both in point of learning and of expression this work is more than usually creditable, and should prove an incentive to sustained effort.

Dr. Merriman performs a double function. Besides writing an adequate account of Cromwell's life, he publishes a large body of his correspondence.

"To transcribe *in extenso* the letters he received would be almost the task of a lifetime, for they form the bulk of the enormous mass of material with which the editors of the *Calendar of State Papers* for the years 1533-40 have had to deal. But the number of extant letters he wrote is, comparatively speaking, extremely small; it has, therefore, been possible to make full copies of them in every case, and I trust that the many advantages—linguistic as well as historical—that can only be secured by complete and, as far as possible, accurate transcriptions of the originals, will be accepted as sufficient reason for editing

this collection of documents, twenty-one of which have neither been printed nor calendared before."

We quote this passage because it refers to one of the most important features of the work. Not only "has it been justly said that Cromwell's correspondence is our chief source of information for the period immediately following the breach with Rome," his letters are, if we go by bulk, the chief factor in this study, and, thanks to Dr. Merriman's painstaking transcription, they now become accessible as they have never been before.

The early part of Cromwell's life is a subject notoriously obscure and difficult. Mr. James Gairdner has tried his hand at it, briefly, in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and Mr. John Phillips has given portions of it minute attention in local researches regarding the manor of Wimbledon. Though Dr. Merriman supplies a clear examination of the evidence already known, he has nothing of material interest to add. On the whole, his attitude towards the meagre data which exist is a conservative one.

"It has been the fashion to decry Bandello and Foxe, and to disbelieve all their stories, because of the undoubted confusion of dates which vitiates their testimony. But if no reliance can be placed on them, or on Pole, Chapuys, and the chronicles of the period, must we not confess that our knowledge of the early years of our subject's life must reduce itself to an interrogation point?"

It must have been a remarkable chapter of experiences in Italy and the Low Countries which helped to shape Cromwell's character, and give him such practical rules of conduct in his dealings with men. The famous novel of Bandello regarding the courtesy of the Florentine Francesco Frescobaldi to a stranger who afterwards became the great and powerful Cromwell, may be overdrawn in particular details, but it does not exaggerate the vicissitudes of a phenomenal career. Dr. Merriman considers that Cromwell was at the battle of the Garigliano, in 1503, and not, as Galton would have it, at Marignano, twelve years later. There can hardly be a doubt concerning the incorrectness of the latter opinion.

More important than the question of Cromwell's adventures abroad is that of his personal character. Dr. Merriman rejects without hesitation the idea of Cavendish, Shakspeare, and Froude, that he was loyal to Wolsey in any true sense of the word. The most that can be said in his favor is, that he was the chief means of securing the Cardinal's temporary pardon in February, 1530. The real crisis, however, came in the autumn of the same year, when Wolsey's enemies were drawn up in battle array. Then Cromwell did nothing for his master, and it seems most doubtful whether at any time he did more on behalf of the fallen statesman than was necessary to protect his own reputation from a charge of base ingratitude. He at once sought out Wolsey's great foe, Norfolk, as his patron, made his peace, and almost certainly entered the Parliament of 1529 through Norfolk's means.

Dr. Merriman has made no new discovery in demonstrating the selfishness of Cromwell's personal aims (where money and power were concerned) and the Machiavellianism of his political principles. None the less, the emphasis which he lays upon

Cromwell's sinister practices is important because it is the fruit of thorough and impartial research. The preface claims exemption from religious bias, and, so far as we have observed, the claim is just. Directly and indirectly Cromwell helped forward the Protestant cause, but he is the last man, among somewhat unedifying associates, whose acts can be made a theme for edification.

Dr. Merriman has an admirable chapter on "The Work of Thomas Cromwell," in which, among other things, it is pointed out that some of his radical measures had unlooked-for results. For example, the transfer of monastic lands to families like the Russells, Seymours, the Cavendishes worked out badly for the crown. He thus enriched a new aristocracy that, in the days of the Stuarts, proved hostile to that absolutism which Cromwell sincerely upheld.

Looking upon Cromwell as a politician first and foremost, *mutatis mutandis* as an English Maurice of Saxony, as a minister who entered into religious matters merely because they were fixed conditions, Dr. Merriman rather inclines to set aside the deeper religious problems of the period. We would not call this a defect of his work, for the aims proposed exclude the consideration of such things; but when we close this admirable monograph we do so with the feeling that the best in the English Reformation is not represented by the sentiments and policy of Thomas Cromwell.

A. W. Kinglake: A Biographical and Literary Study. By the Rev. W. Tuckwell. London: George Bell & Sons; New York: Macmillan. 1902.

Mr. Tuckwell is the first to publish a separate volume on Kinglake's life and works. In size the book is a slight one, but it tells us far more than could be learned from the article in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and much of it has been drawn from fresh sources. Madame Novikoff, whose friendship with Kinglake was a very important feature of his later years, permitted Mr. Tuckwell to use such portions of her correspondence as were essential to his purpose; and though he has not pressed this privilege too far, it has proved particularly valuable. After making his other acknowledgments, it is in the following terms that he confesses his chief indebtedness:

"Kinglake's external life, his literary and political career, his speeches, and the more fugitive productions of his pen were recoverable from public sources; but his personal and private side, as it showed itself to the few close intimates who still survive, must have remained to myself and others meagre, superficial, disappointing, without Madame Novikoff's unreserved and sympathetic confidence."

Kinglake was born in that *annus mirabilis* of birth-years, 1809, and gained wide reputation at the age of thirty-five by the publication of 'Eothen.' The important part of his life covered about twenty years, between 1844 and 1864. Then, for above a quarter of a century, he remained a figure at the Athenæum Club and in select society, with the standing of a man who had achieved his place, but with a fame that was historic rather than contemporary. During the period when he was at work on his 'Invasion of the Crimea,' he entered Parliament for Bridgewater, and held his seat