

reviews which for many years he contributed to the *Nation*.

In so prolonged and incessant an intellectual activity as that of Goldwin Smith, there were inevitable disappointments; and in more than one case even his friends felt that his judgment went sadly astray. But no one questioned the intellectual integrity with which he beat out and defended his views. The world, latterly, did not go according to his mind. Not for him was the flush of the "Happy Warrior" who, in the end of his days, "sees what he foresaw." Yet it could be said of him that through the heat of conflict he kept the law in calmness made. The principles which he espoused in his young manhood animated him through those last remarkable years of his great age, when, amid failing physical powers, his mind gleamed out with all of its early brilliance. His eager keeping abreast of the political and scientific and religious problems of the day; his continued description of himself as yet a learner—though with the pathetic addition that old men have little time left for learning; his undimmed intellectual curiosity, rank him among the most wonderful and inspiring old men that ever lived. In losing him, at last, we are deprived of one of the leading lights of two generations.

ITALIAN BOOKS OF HISTORY.

FLORENCE, Italy, June 1.

Among recent works on historical topography Giuseppe Tomassetti's "La Campagna Romana" is specially notable. It is to be complete in three volumes, of which the first has just appeared (Rome: Loescher, 24 lire). The author attempts to deal with the Roman Campagna in all its aspects and throughout its entire history, classical, mediæval, and modern. The present volume is a general essay on the region, and, after a short chapter on its natural conditions (geology, fauna, and flora), the author proceeds to set forth the really vast amount of information which he has collected during more than thirty years' study of its ancient cities, aqueducts, villas, castles, roads, temples, cemeteries, etc. Agricultural and pastoral life are also treated, both in ancient and modern times, and mention is made of such divers matters as country *osterie*, brigandage, tombs, and popular poetry; and many curious documents are included. It cannot be said that Signor Tomassetti has put all his material together very skillfully; the work is much too diffuse and lacking in

synthesis. But when complete, it will prove a mine of information for the student and provide excellent material for the compilation of a really useful handbook of the Campagna, of which there is need since Abate's admirable guide is somewhat out of date.

Giacomo Barzellotti's volume on Monte Amiata, and the curious religious agitation promoted by David Lazzaretti ("Il Monte Amiata e il suo Profeta"; Milan: Treves, 10 lire), is a curious study of religious psychology. The book is, in part, a reissue of the author's essay on Lazzaretti published twenty-five years ago, but with a great deal of new material added, especially on the history and general conditions of the region which was the background of the movement. Lazzaretti, who was a carrier by profession, became imbued with mysticism at an early age, and assumed the rôle of prophet and advocate of a social and religious reformation which, from the wooded slopes of Monte Amiata, was expected to spread throughout Italy and the rest of the world. By his preachings and writings and by his austere life, he acquired much influence among the mountaineers and the people of the Tuscan Maremma, and was regarded at first with favor by the Clerical party, both in France and Italy, who hoped to use him as an instrument for the reactionary movement then contemplated; but, on account of his subsequent lapses from orthodoxy, he was branded by the Church as a victim of "diabolic illusions." The fanaticism which he aroused among the peasantry disturbed the political authorities, also, who were at that time alarmed at the Clerical intrigues on the one hand (it was soon after the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops) and by the "internationalist" anarchistic outrages on the other. On the occasion of a great religious procession on Monte Amiata there was an affray between the police and the peasants, and the prophet was shot dead. There is still, however, among the people of the district believers in Lazzaretti's divine inspiration and in his forthcoming resurrection. Prof. Felice Tocco adds another contribution to the already large Franciscan literature with his volume "La Questione della povertà nel secolo XIV" (Naples: Perrella, 5 lire), in which he publishes a number of documents on the controversies among the Franciscans, the Dominicans, and the secular clergy, concerning Christ's poverty and the duty of Christians to divest themselves of all property. The Franciscan movement, which had begun as a reaction against the gross corruption and worldliness of the mediæval church, degenerated eventually into a fantastic doctrine, which denied the rights of property and every form of law and even of family life. In the documents collected by Professor Tocco, the arguments on both sides are set forth

in a series of responses to the question put by Pope John XXIII. After hearing the different views, of which the most notable were the replies of Cardinals Della Torre and Vitale on the Franciscan side, and of Cardinals Gangelme de Jean, Pietro Colonna, and Napoleone Orsini on that of the Dominicans, the Pope closed the controversy with the curious bull which declared that any one denying that Christ possessed property, either individually or in common, was guilty of heresy. The author takes the view that this decision, although expressed in a surprising form, was sound, and that the Church performed a useful work in condemning the extreme Franciscan argument. Another unpublished document contained in this volume is the polemical dispute on the same subject between Robert Kilwardly and John Peckham, successive Archbishops of Canterbury.

Historical guidebooks of Italian towns are becoming an ever more popular form of literature, and Dr. Massimiliano Falciai's little volume on Arezzo ("Arezzo, la sua storia e i suoi monumenti"; Florence: Lumachi, 2.50 lire) is a useful addition to the series. Vittorio Lugli has published a work on Italian family life in the fifteenth century ("I Trattatisti della famiglia nel quattrocento"; Bologna: Formiggini, 2.50 lire), based on the letters of historical personages and contemporary treatises regarding domestic manners and civil life. The author believes that the common opinion as to the general corruption during that brilliant period of Italian history is greatly exaggerated, being derived from the licentiousness of many of the courts and from the vices of a few celebrated humanists and men of letters.

More recent history forms the subject of several new books. From the pen of Captain Eugenio Barbarich, a distinguished Italian staff officer and author of an excellent volume on Albania, we have the first part of a work on Napoleon's Venetian campaign of 1796 ("La Campagna del 1796 nel Veneto. Parte prima: La Decadenza militare della Serenissima"; Rome: Voghera). Capt. Barbarich describes the conditions of the military forces of the Venetian republic towards its fall, a subject which has hitherto been neglected, most historians having limited themselves to the far more brilliant exploits of the navy, but which deserves attention as explaining some obscure points of Napoleon's Italian campaigns. He has made extensive researches in the bulky and almost unexplored *filze* of the *Senato Militar*, and of the *Provveditori* Foscarini and Battagia in the Frari archives, which shed much fresh light on the operations of the French army from Lodi to Leoben. The Venetian army was composed partly of mercenaries and partly of the *cerne*, or local forces, levied in time of war and modelled on Machiavelli's proposals for

a national militia. The mercenaries had been declining in efficiency and the summoning of the *cerne* had fallen into disuse. A revival of the latter became necessary, in view of the threatening attitude of Bonaparte, but military capacity was wanting and the proposal to raise fresh levies aroused great opposition. The troops which the Republic was able to collect proved no match for the disciplined veterans of France, and the decrepit government, faced by the Austrians on the one hand and the French on the other, collapsed.

The Società Editrice Libreria of Milan continues the Italian edition of Oncken's universal history. The latest installment is a volume on the Second Empire and the Italian Kingdom ("Il Secondo Impero e il Regno d'Italia"), edited and enlarged from the original German of C. Bulle by Savelli, who often corrects and contradicts the former writer.

A bulky volume on the second Bourbon restoration in France and the July monarchy has been brought out by L. Cappelletti ("La Seconda Restaurazione e la Monarchia di Luglio"; Turin: Bocca, 6 lire), which completes the author's series of studies on French history from the fall of the Bastille to Sedan, filling up the gap between 1815 and 1818. It does not add much to our knowledge of the period, and is, indeed, hardly intended to do so, being merely a piece of careful book-making.

The crop of books on the Risorgimento is larger than usual in this year of patriotic celebrations. Several works on Garibaldi's Sicilian expedition (1860) have appeared, of which the most notable is Alberto Dallolio's "La Spedizione dei Mille nelle memorie bolognesi" (Bologna: Zanichelli, 5 lire). As its title implies, it does not deal with the expedition as a whole, but with the part which Bologna and the Romagna in general played on that occasion. The author has made an exhaustive study of the documents in the Bolognese Museo del Risorgimento, and sheds some fresh light on the history of that wonderful epoch. One of the chief points brought out is the importance of Agostino Bertani's influence. Garibaldi, with all his magnificent audacity, hesitated at the apparent foolhardiness and hopelessness of an invasion of Sicily by a handful of volunteers, and if Bertani, from his sick-bed, had not constantly urged him to persist, he might perhaps have given up the scheme. There were few Bolognese in the first expedition, but the local branch of the famous National Society assisted it in various ways. After the conquest of Sicily it was the Romagnols who organized and carried out the insurrection in the Marche; and this led to the occupation of those provinces by the royal troops, and to the fateful meeting between King Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi which gave birth to the Italian kingdom. The lat-

ter part of the volume is made up of documents, mostly unpublished and of considerable interest. E. T. Moneta, an ex-Garibaldian and now president of the Milan branch of the International Peace Society, is continuing his series of volumes on the Italian revolutionary wars, written in a spirit of genuine and militant (I had almost said military) patriotism. His latest publication is an excellent little monograph on the campaign of 1866 ("Custoza e Lissa"; Milan: Società Internazionale per la Pace, 2.50 lire), in which he sets forth the causes of the Italian defeats in that year—the faulty military preparations, the exaggerated quixotism of Lamarmora, who refused to fall in with Prussia's proposal to promote a rising in Hungary, because he considered it "disloyal," his horror of the revolutionary movement in Italy (which Cavour had skilfully utilized), Bismarck's bad faith, and the imperfect welding together of the various parts of Italy's new army. Custoza was lost, according to Signor Moneta, largely on account of Lamarmora's incapacity to handle large bodies of troops and on account of Gen. Della Rocca's culpable jealousy of his chief, which induced him to keep a heavy reserve force inactive when the arrival of reinforcements would have turned defeat into certain victory. At sea the defeat at Lissa was due to Admiral Persano's utter inefficiency and cowardice, although Tegethoff's real merit deserves recognition.

LUIGI VILLARI.

NEWS FOR BIBLIOPHILES.

A fourth copy of an exceedingly rare and little-known pamphlet, which has been styled the first printed book relating to the settlement of Boston, turned up some months ago in England, and has now come to New York. It consists of title and five leaves, and is the notable "farewell address" of John Winthrop and his fellow-passengers to their friends in England, written just before they were setting out for their new homes in the wilderness. The title in full is, "The Humble Request of his Majesties loyall Subjects, the governour and the Company late gone for New-England; To the rest of their Brethern, in and of the Church of England. For the obtaining of their Prayers, and the removall of suspitions, and misconstructions of their Intentions. London, Printed for John Bellamie, 1630." It is dated "From Yarmouth aboard the Arbella April 7, 1630," and is signed by John Winthrop, the Governor, and six others.

Although there is a copy in the Prince collection in the Boston Public Library, and a second in the Bodleian, the book is almost unmentioned by American historians, though the letter itself is cited and quoted. From a third copy, acquired by the John Carter Brown Library a few years ago, a facsimile reprint was published in 1905. The title is given in full, even to the imprint and date, in Joshua Scottow's "Narrative of the Planting of the Massachusetts

Colony" (Boston, 1694), and the letter is printed entire in the little book "Massachusetts or the first planters of New England" (Boston, 1796), likewise compiled by Scottow. It has also been frequently reprinted since. The "Request" was probably written by John Winthrop, though early writers attributed it to John White, the Puritan divine, called the Patriarch of Dorchester, who was the father of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and author of "The Planters Plea" (London, 1630), which contains in the words of the title-page "a manifestation of the causes moving such as have lately undertaken a plantation in New England." This little book contains the earliest printed account of the planting of the colony, though White himself never came to America.

The Merwin-Clayton Sales Company will sell on June 22 and 23 a miscellaneous collection, including bibliography, books on the drama, some first editions of Tennyson, etc.

On June 24, they will hold the last sale of the season, a miscellaneous collection, including some thousands of photographs and stereoscopic views.

On June 28 Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will sell in London the library of Thomas Gray, including several very rare American tracts. The most notable of these is Benjamin Thompson's "New England's Crisis," printed at Boston by John Foster in 1676. This is a small octavo of sixteen leaves. The only copy previously known is in the Boston Athenæum library, and that lacks the title-page. Evans, in describing this, surmises that it bore a title similar to "New England's Tears for her Present Miseries," which is actually another book by the same author printed in London and of which the only known copy is in the John Carter Brown Library. Five rare quarto tracts, Higginson's "New England's Plantation" (1630); Vincent's "Relation of the late Battell fought in New England between the English and the Salvages" (1637); Lederer's "Discoveries in three Several Marches from Virginia to the West of Carolina" (1672), and two of the John Eliot "Progress of the Gospel" series are bound together in one volume and sold as one lot.

On June 24 they sell a large collection of Book-Plates brought together by Matthew Dorey of Dublin and other collectors.

Correspondence.

A PERSISTENT FORGERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The *Nation* for January 28, 1892, contained two communications, from Prof. Morris Jastrów and myself, in regard to certain archæological forgeries which had recently come to light in a sparsely settled region northwest of Lansing, Mich. These consisted chiefly of caskets and tablets of clay on which a medley of ancient writing, with cuneiform and Egyptian as well as Greek characters, had been stamped before drying. They were taken seriously by many people, who found in them evidence of an early colonization of the region from the Orient; particular interest was manifested in a tablet on which scenes from the Deluge