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## Literary Notes.

ONE of the most interesting and valuable series, a brief mention of which was made in these pages a little while since—*i.e.*, "The Cambridge History of English Literature," which is being edited by the Master of Peterhouse, Dr. Ward, and Mr. A. R. Waller, M.A., also of Peterhouse—is to be brought out next year. There are to be fourteen volumes ere the work is completed; in each there will be 400 pages, and the price at which they are to be published will be 9s. net per volume. If, however, anyone desires to have the complete work, £5 5s. is the price arranged. This amount may be paid in fourteen instalments of 7s. 6d. net on the publication of each volume. The scheme is a good one, and should bring the possession of the series of volumes within the possibility of all purses. The undertaking will be very comprehensive, and will cover the whole course of English literature from Beowulf to the end of the Victorian Age. As far as it is possible, every chapter will be the work of writers who have specialized in the period. It is intended to give a connected account of the successive movements, both main and subsidiary, in English literature; this implies an adequate consideration of secondary writers, instead of their being overshadowed by a few greater personalities; secondly, to trace the progress of the English language as the vehicle of English literature; thirdly, to take note of the influence of foreign literatures upon English, and (though in a less degree) of that of English upon foreign literatures; and, finally, to provide every chapter with a sufficient bibliography. It is a happy idea to place the notes at the end of the volumes instead of at the foot of the page. The latter method of dealing with notes is certainly always a distraction to the reader. The style of the volumes will not be too abstruse; but, while they will secure the literary student's interest, the general reader who is interested in his country's literature will find in them much which will interest and hold his attention. Ascertained facts, rather than surmises, will form the basis of the work. Controversy and partisanship of every kind is to be avoided.



Mrs. Elise Whitlock Rose has prepared for press a couple of volumes on "Cathedrals and Cloisters of the South of France," which will include four photogravures and two hundred other illustrations from original photographs, all of which have been taken by Miss Vida Hunt Francis. There is a map as well. This work, dealing with the cathedrals of the provinces of Provence, Languedoc, and Gascony, is the result of an extended sojourn in the South of France, during which every cathedral in the districts mentioned was visited, both those accessible by railroad, and also those in the by-ways. The authors were particularly fortunate in securing permission (not heretofore granted to anyone) to examine the ecclesiastical archives, and are thus enabled to present many fresh and interesting sidelights on the history of these most fascinating structures—fascinating not only for their material beauty, but also for the parts they have played in the history of France and, one might also write, of Europe and the world.



A very able and discriminating review appeared in the *Spectator* last month of the German edition of the "Memoirs of Prince Hohenlohe," which was a real pleasure to read after the hundred and one articles of excerpts, mixed with inexpert opinions, which had been thrust upon long-suffering readers, particularly students of European politics. Mr. Heinemann is to publish the English edition of these memoirs, the publication of which, it is now generally known, is authorized by Prince Alexander of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, and who has found it necessary to resign his official position. The original work received the editorial supervision of Professor Curtius, the son of the famous scholar and historian. His work of preparation commenced in 1901, during the Prince's lifetime, and immediately after his resignation of the Chancellorship. The translation of the two English volumes is being supervised by Mr. G. C. Chrystal, formerly exhibitioner of Balliol. There are to be five portraits in the work, and a facsimile letter.



The late Dr. Salmon, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, left behind him a work entitled "The Human Element in the Gospels," a commentary on the synoptic narrative. This has been edited and prepared for publication by Dr. White, who is Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Dublin. Dr. Salmon was engaged upon this work during the latter years of his life, and has followed the order of St. Mark's Gospel in the main. He has also taken up the sections common to two or three of the synoptists, endeavouring to determine their mutual relations and interdependence. Although neither textual criticism nor exegesis are primary objects of the work, yet it contains much that is suggestive, even though one may not be entirely in accord with the premises. The whole subject exhibits great evidence of the author's original and unconventional method of treatment, so characteristic of this profound thinker and scholar.



Probably the finest work dealing with the "History of Painting" which has ever been published, is that by Richard Muther, Ph.D., who is a Professor in the University of Breslau. This work must never be confused with Dr. Muther's "History of Modern Painting," really a supplement to the first-mentioned work. The two make the best account of painting extant. "The History of Painting" has been translated from the German by Mr. George Kriehn, Ph.D. It will be magnificently illustrated. Dr. Muther is a critic of art at once brilliant and sound, whose reputation is now world-wide. There will no doubt be a good demand for the book this Christmas season.



It is to be feared whether we ever fully and really understand the black man. There is a certain class or "set" of people who wilfully misunderstand him, and for whom the coloured man nurses a smouldering hate. Therefore any serious and earnest attempt to analyze this all-important question is acceptable to all who try to think of a race with a dark skin as one of God's children, as well as the white man. Mr. R. E. Dennett has written a volume on the subject, which he has entitled "At the Back of the Black Man's

Mind." The author candidly sets down at the outset his twofold object in writing the book. He wishes to show that, concurrent with fetishism or Jujuisim, there is in Africa a religion giving a much higher conception of God than is generally acknowledged by writers on African modes of thought. He is also anxious to make clear the vital importance of the kingly office to the African communities. In any case, however much one finds to take exception to in this volume, Mr. Dennett certainly seems as if he had thoroughly, studiously, carefully, and thoughtfully investigated the whole subject.



Mrs. Elizabeth W. Champney, who has already published some delightful volumes dealing with the Bourbon, Renaissance, and Feudal Châteaux, as well as one on French Abbeys, has recently completed an excellent work, for immediate publication, dealing with the "Romance of Italian Villas." Hardly a score in a thousand who have delighted in the villas, castles, and palaces of Italy are aware of half of the dramatic episodes which have taken place within their walls, or can give the histories of the men and women who exercise such a fascination as they look out from the dim canvases of the masters. Mrs. Champney is in no sense technical; she leaves that to experts. But she gives us some charming descriptions and stories of life in the days of her historic villas, all of which are entertaining.



Everyone knows that it is to the energies of Carlyle that London owes the library in St. James's Square which bears the name of London. A new volume of letters entitled "Carlyle and the London Library" is announced. It is a collection of original letters to W. D. Christie on the founding of the library in 1841. They have been arranged by Miss Mary Christie, and edited by Mr. Frederic Harrison. Carlyle, experiencing the great disadvantage of not having books of reference at hand to work from, and the utter impossibility of working on such great themes as his at the British Museum, conceived the idea of the London Library, and started the machinery for its inauguration. He was supported by the best and most able men of his time, who took up the work and directed it to a satisfactory climax. Among its members may be found the great intellects of to-day—in fact, it is really an adjunct to the Athenæum Club. Moreover, Mr. Hagbert Wright, its present librarian, is an exceptionally able man, a discretionary buyer of books, and possessor of a definite mind which is, in addition, discriminating and observant.



Professor Tucker, Litt.D., in his forthcoming book on "Life in Ancient Athens," points out in the course of his study of the social and public life of a classical Athenian from day to day, that one of the most difficult tasks of the classical scholar—the author is, by the way, Professor of Classical Philology in the Melbourne University—is to separate the Macedonian Athenian and Athens from the true and genuine classical Athenian of the free and uncontaminated days. The aim of the present volume is to present a picture of the ancient town and its people as it was in the period of its

greatest glory, its most vigorous vitality, and its least adulterated character. That period extends from 440 B.C. to 330 B.C.



Another book which promises to be of equal interest to the one mentioned in the previous paragraph is Mr. E. A. Barker's volume, "The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle," in which the author traces the history of political thought in Greece to its culmination in Aristotle. Some considerable stress is laid on the teaching of Plato, and on Aristotle's debt to his predecessor; but the bulk of the work is occupied by an exposition of the leading ideas of Aristotle's politics.



Two important volumes dealing with races of people are promised for early publication, which are likely to attract readers of the *CHURCHMAN* who are deeply interested in missionary work in some form or another. They are "The Lower Niger and its Tribes," by Major Arthur Glyn Leonard, and "Pagan Races of the Malay Peninsula," by Walter William Skeat, M.A. Both of the authors have gathered their material at first hand.



The Rev. W. F. Lofthouse has written a book which attempts to show that the Atonement, rightly understood, is a necessary consequence of sound ethical principles, and that it rests upon a law which is implied by all ethical considerations—the law that the imperative of duty is personal, and that all reformation is a matter, in the last resort, of personal influence. The title of the volume is "Ethics and Atonement."



In a little series of books called "Heart and Life Booklets" has been published a booklet dealing with "The Practice of the Presence of God," being conversations and letters by Brother Lawrence (Nicholas Herman of Lorraine). This is a new and revised edition with an additional letter. Nicholas Herman was lowly born, and an uneducated man, who, after having been a soldier and a footman, was admitted a lay-brother among the Carmelites Déchaussés (bare-footed) at Paris in 1866, where he served in the kitchen of the community.



Mr. Paul Elmer More, the present editor of the *Nation*, an American journal, which occupies a position in New York similar to that of the *Spectator* in London, has coming out a fourth series of his "Shelburne Essays." Mr. More, who is also, by the way, literary editor of the *Evening Post* (New York), has already had three little volumes of essays published. The fact that they have been accepted in this country as real studies of exceptional ability and weight by some of the foremost literary critics of our time speaks volumes for the intrinsic value of Mr. More's essays. What Mr. Lucas and Mr. A. C. Benson are to the world of letters in this country, Mr. More is to America. Moreover, the "vogue" of his work is increasing widely. Like the essays of Sainte-Beuve, Mr. More's work appeals to those whose intellects

are observant, particularly in relation to life and human nature. Maybe, Mr. More may some day come to be the modern Lamb of America.



Many parents have felt the need of a life of Christ for their children. Messrs. Methuen have issued such a life. It is written by Mrs. Percy Dearmer, who is so well known as a writer of books both for and about children. The volume gives the incidents of our Lord's life in their due proportion and right order for children up to the age of twelve. There are eight illustrations in colour by Miss E. Fortescue Brickdale.



An interesting new book is the life of "Richard Cadbury of Birmingham," by his daughter, Mrs. Helen Alexander.



There has been issued a cheap edition, at 3s. 6d. net, of the "Biography of Quintin Hogg," by Miss Ethel Hogg, and which contains the introduction by the Duke of Argyll.



Mr. Elliot Stock will shortly publish "Fragments that Remain," a volume of sermons by the late Rev. W. Miles Myres, Vicar of St. Paul's, Preston, with a brief record of his work in his Lancashire and Buckinghamshire parishes.



## Notices of Books.

### BIBLICAL AND THEOLOGICAL.

THE EMPHASIZED BIBLE. By J. B. Rotherham. London: *H. R. Allenson*.  
Price, cloth, 20s. net.

We cannot do better than give the subtitle as a description of this work: "A new translation designed to set forth the exact meaning, the proper terminology, and the graphic style of the sacred originals; arranged to show at a glance narrative, speech, parallelism, and logical analysis, also to enable the student readily to distinguish the several Divine names; and emphasized throughout after the idioms of the Hebrew and Greek tongues. With expository introduction, select references, and appendices of notes." It worthily and completely fulfils this somewhat elaborate design. Space does not allow us to show how the emphasis is indicated, but specimen pages can be obtained from the publisher. We do not hesitate to say that this is one of the most valuable helps to the full meaning of Holy Scripture, and even to those who know Hebrew and Greek it will be of great service in suggesting new meanings and aspects of truth. We have tested it in many places, and have never opened it without gaining light and suggestion. As a translation alone it is notable, and stands high in comparison with other similar attempts. We are sorry that the author has seen fit to adhere so closely to the Westcott and Hort text, and we disagree with his rendering of *baptizo* by "immerse"