as with three manuscripts of less importance. He also supplies for purposes of comparison frequent citations from various Gallican, 'Leonine,' 'Gregorian,' and other sacramentaries, and adds throughout references to them in his margin, which enable us to see at a glance what portions of the collection belong to the normal Roman type and what present peculiarities. The edition is one of admirable scholarship and the introduction is learned and complete. On p. xxxv Mr. Wilson says that in the Rheinau manuscript 'the Good Friday prayers mention the "king" as well as the *Christiani imperatores*, and the *imperium Francorum* as well as the *imperium Romanorum*.' The first phrase no doubt refers to the eastern imperial house and presents no difficulty; but we question if the editor has rightly interpreted the second. The Vatican manuscript has *Romanum* [sic] *sive Francorum imperium* (p. 76), while that of Rheinau, having previously distinguished the emperors and the king by *vel*, reads *Romanorum atque Francorum imperium* (p. 78, n. 29). The difference seems to be designed, and it is worth noticing that this latter title (in the personal form) is actually found later, though very rarely, in documents of Otto the Great. It is, in fact, only known to occur in six documents (three coupled with *et* and three with *ac*), all passed under the chancellorship of his son Liudolf, and dated between January and July 966 ('Mon. Ger. Hist.' Diplom. i. Nos. 318, 322, 324-26, 329). It would be interesting if we could discover whence the title, thus experimentally introduced and then abandoned, was derived.

In the fourth and concluding volume of the illustrated edition of Green's *Short History of the English People* (London: Macmillan & Co. 1894), Mrs. J. R. Green and Miss Kate Norgate have brought their pious task to a worthy conclusion. With the increasing wealth of illustration at their disposal, they have, perhaps, been able to make this final volume the most notable of the four. Page after page gives the reader the very form and pressure of the age in portraits of notable personages, in serious and satirical sketches, in topographical illustrations, in representations of manners and customs, of machinery, and of the countless other objects which, once placed before the eye, vivify our knowledge of the past. It may be pointed out, on the other hand, that in the useful map of London and the suburbs, showing the accretions to the city at different dates, we have our attention drawn to a strongly marked 'Boundary of Jurisdiction of Metropolitan Board of Works.' As it is hardly to be supposed that the editors had never heard of the county council, the inference appears to be that the publishers thought it more economical to use an old map than to engrave a new one. In the map of Europe after the peace of Lunéville Piedmont is wrongly shown as forming part of Liguria.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE BIRTHPLACE OF SALUTATI

I AM indebted to Mr W. Kenworthy Browne for calling my attention to a mistake which I made by inadvertence in my review of the 'Epistolario' of Coluccio Salutati (January 1895). The humanist's birthplace was not Settignano, as there given, but Stignano, in the Val di Nievole.

E. ARMSTRONG.