Germany in the Middle Ages

Historische Geographie Deutschlands in Mittelalter by Bodo Knüll

Review by: C. R. B.

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the Egerton text it will be evident, to any one who compares the same with Margry's readings, that the latter are far from giving the manuscript exactly. Thus *soustement* for *soustènement*, *nous* for *Mons.*, *prebtre* for *prebtres*, *avoit* for *aet*, *Gadifer* . . . *et Bethencourt* for *Gadifer* . . . *et Bettencourt cheualiers*, *enprinse* for *emprinse*—all starred passages—are instances to the point in the preface and first chapter alone.

REVIEWS.

EUROPE.

RUSSIAN LAPLAND.

'Three Summers among the Birds of Russian Lapland.' By Henry J. Pearson. With History of St. Triphon's Monastery and Appendices. London: R. H. Porter, 1904. Size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$, pp. xvi. and 216. *Maps and Illustrations*. Price 20s. net. *Presented by the Author*.

THIS well-printed and profusely illustrated work is the successor to the author's 'Beyond Petsora Eastward,' which was noticed in this Journal for 1900 (vol. 1, p. 189). The district now described is the portion of the Murman coast which lies between the mouth of the Pechenga river (say 70° N. lat.) and Lutni, the latter behind the promontory of Sviatoi-Nos, in lat. 68° . From Lutni, which Mr. Pearson had visited in 1895, he steamed eastward, across the throat of the White sea, to the Kanin peninsula, and found a landing-place somewhere to the southward of Cape Kanin. No inhabitants were met with, but there was a house and also a chapel, and the place is conjectured to be on the river which is named Bogrametza in Imray's chart of 1895. In general character the valley resembled Kolguev island, previously visited, and one of the photographs gives an idea of the thousands of tons of driftwood to be seen on the shore. Attempts were made to find a landing-place further south, but in vain, owing to fog and surf, so a return was made to Lutni. On all three occasions the summers were cold and backward, the worst being in 1899, when the valley of the Pechenga was ascended and the monastery of Saint Triphon visited. Of this establishment and the beneficial influence exercised on the peasants by the monks, Mr. Pearson speaks in high terms. On the third expedition the gulf and river of Kola were ascended to Lake Imandra; it was not necessary to cross the peninsula and come out at the Gulf of Kandalax, because that district had recently been explored, from the ornithological point of view. For bird-nesting was the main object of these trips, but the narrative affords very good reading; while an Appendix, in which lists are given of the requisite stores and clothes, cannot fail to be useful to future travellers. The map is adapted from one published more than a quarter of a century ago by Prof. J. A. Friis.

H. S.

GERMANY IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

'Historische Geographie Deutschlands in Mittelalter.' Von Dr. Bodo Knüll. Breslau: 1903.

The inspiration of the present work has been Wimmer's 'Historische Landschaftskunde' (Innsbruck: 1885), and a very fortunate inspiration it has been. Admirably clear in statement, and careful in research, Dr. Knüll's essay deserves to be expanded into a treatise of much greater length. The author begins with a study of the changes in Central European natural features,

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directing attention especially to the Baltic and North sea coasts, the rivers, and the lakes. He next examines the changes in the human element ("Der Wechsel der Bewohner") during four great historical periods—before and during the *Völkerwanderung*, from the *Völkerwanderung* down to the close of the Karling Age, and from the accession of the Saxon Dynasty to the close of the Middle Ages. Thirdly, the settlement of the various German districts—including the Swiss and Austrian German lands—is reviewed with great care, under the periods roughly corresponding to those already indicated ("bis zur Völkerwanderung," "von der Zeit der Völkerwanderung bis auf Karl den Grossen," "seit der Zeit Karl des Grossen"), and with special reference to (1) the North-West Lowlands, (2) the Central Highlands and the Alps, (3) the Eastern semi-Slavonic regions. Considerable attention is also devoted to the variations in animal and plant life in the Germany of the Middle Ages; to the mediæval discovery and exploitation of mineral deposits, and especially of gold, silver, iron, and coal; to the Keltic, Roman, Slavonic, and German methods of colonization and cultivation; to the gradual civilization of the settled territory by towns and townships, by monasteries, by roads and bridges, by markets and commerce; to the various types of architecture, religious, military, feudal, and domestic. While, in conclusion, an historical summary of German progress from the first century before Christ to the end of the Middle Ages, enables the author to gather up in a few pages the chief lessons of his work. The evidences of the survival of Roman civilization in certain districts, the indications of progress afforded by local municipal history, the civilizing work of the great monasteries, the history of the leading trade-routes and trade-centres—none of these are neglected, and the result is a valuable introduction to the history of Germanic civilization; in distinction from Germanic wars and dynastic annals, during the time of the making of our modern world.

C. R. B.

SURVEY ATLAS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

'The Survey Atlas of England and Wales.' A series of eighty-four plates of Maps, and plans, with Descriptive Text, illustrating the Topography, Physiography, Geology, Climate, and the Political and Commercial Features of the Country. Designed by and prepared under the direction of J. G. Bartholomew, F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S. Edinburgh: John Bartholomew & Co. 1903. Price £2 12s. 6d.

The Survey Atlas of England and Wales is now completed, and Mr. Bartholomew may be congratulated upon bringing to a most successful termination the task upon which he has been engaged for over ten years. He has produced an atlas of which he may well be proud, and with which our Society, under whose patronage it has been published, has no reason to regret that it has been associated.

The task has been of great magnitude, and one which has never been seriously attempted before, involving nothing less than a complete series of maps of the whole country, on the scale of 2 miles to an inch, reduced from the Ordnance Survey, Admiralty Charts, and other sources. This alone has been a colossal undertaking; but in addition, the early part of the atlas consists of an excellent set of physical and statistical maps and tables prepared from the latest reports and Government returns, the results of which are now for the first time presented in a graphic form.

The atlas has been published in monthly parts, the first of which appeared early in 1903; but years before this the preparation of the maps was taken in hand, and the 2-miles-to-an-inch sheets, with their orographical tinting, had been issued separately, and had established for themselves an excellent reputation, especially