

well-known Guy de Chanceaux of Magna Charta. In ii. 170, chronology requires the emendation of 'Mathie' for 'Mathei.' A brief index of subjects would have been a desirable addition to these useful volumes.

B.

The parts of the Danish *Historisk Tidsskrift* issued in 1907 and 1908 form the first volume of a new series—the eighth. The longer contributions include articles on Bishop Vilhelm and King Svend (eleventh century) by Professor Steenstrup, who also writes on 'Historic Truth in Ballad-Poetry' and 'Denmark's Loss to the Sea in the Historic Period;' on Bishop Niels Skave (of Roskilde) and the monastery at Sorö, by J. Lindbæk; the career of Knud Ulfeld of Svenstrup (1609–1657) by K. C. Rockstroh; Johan Bülow's relations with the Crown Prince Frederick after 1784, by Professor E. Holm; the diplomatic mission of Professor Moldenhawer to Spain in 1786–7, by E. Gigas; and 'Agriculture in the Island of Falster in the Second Half of the Eighteenth Century,' by H. Pedersen. The shorter articles deal with minor points of Danish history. The volume also contains full bibliographies of the historic literature relating to Denmark published during the years 1905 and 1906. W. A. C.

*La Chronique de Morigny, 1095–1152* (Paris: Picard, 1909), edited by M. Léon Mirot, has been added to the *Collection de Textes pour servir à l'Etude et à l'Enseignement de l'histoire*. The only copy of this chronicle known to exist is found in a manuscript of the end of the twelfth century, preserved in the Vatican. This copy is incomplete; of the three books which compose the chronicle, two, the first and third, are only given in long extracts and summaries. This is especially deplorable in the case of the first book, which confined itself almost entirely to a history of the abbey during the early years of its existence (c. 1095–1107). The chronicle is in reality three separate works written by different persons at different times. M. Mirot in his excellent introduction shows that the various parts were all written in a short time, and are not so much contemporary annals as continuous wholes which reveal increasing literary skill. The dates of their composition are 1106–1108, 1125–1132, 1149–1152. We may remark that M. Mirot's own argument would justify dating the last book about 1145 if, as he inclines to think and as seems very probable, the chronicle ended with the death of abbot Thomas, and the account of the Second Crusade is a later addition (pp. xv, 82–86). The editor gives convincing reasons for refusing to follow Professor Hampe in attributing book ii. to abbot Thomas (p. ix). As the work progressed, the share of local monastic history decreased; yet in spite of the importance of the chronicle as an account of public affairs, the value of this edition lies in the fact that we have in a critical and annotated form the whole story, so far as it survives, of Morigny itself. In the collections of Bouquet and Pertz sections of domestic interest were naturally omitted, and until this edition were only accessible in Duchesne and Migne. One has only to read the story of the monastic administration in Maisons-en-Beauce (pp. 5–6), of the gifts of local confraternities formed for the enrichment of the abbey (pp. 14, 39), of the quarrel between the monks and the canons of Saint-Martin-d'Etampes-Vieilles, to recognise that the Chronicle of Morigny is one of the most