

of Robert Rich, the first grantee of the dissolved Priory, and his descendants; the story of Rich's share in the downfall of the Protector Somerset, is, however, a dubious tale which requires to be repeated with more qualification than is given here. The numerous and admirable illustrations are on a par with the careful and exhaustive narrative.

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Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland. Papal Letters. Vol. xi. A.D. 1455-1464. Prepared by J. A. TWEMLOW. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 7; pp. xxxi + 907. London: Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway. 1921. 25s.

This volume, covering only nine years, contains the Vatican and Lateran registers of Calixtus III, who occupied the throne for three years; and the Vatican registers of Pius II. The Lateran registers of Pius are to be dealt with in the next volume of the series. Five registers of Calixtus are lost, and the *Rubricelle* or tables of the Lateran registers of this pope are also lost; and the contents of these can only be supplied by remaining *Indici*, here set out. The present volume is excerpted from vol. cccxxxvi—dxxiv of the registers, in a series which began in the year 1198. It is the sixth which Mr. Twemlow has edited alone; and he keeps the high standard of excellence which he set from the first. What pitfalls he has had to avoid is made abundantly clear in the preface. The secret codes by which these registers were safeguarded is exposed. The papal officials divided the three years of Calixtus into six hypothetical ones. The wildest rules appear to have governed the alphabetical treatment of the entries, which were arranged under dioceses and under arbitrary headings. Further, the *indici* are remarkable mostly for their laxity, H and K, S and T, are persistently mixed. In addition the *indici* are full of wrong descriptions and guilty of deliberate omissions. The material was enormous. For the three years of Calixtus there were forty-three registers. The secret key to all these exists in a *concordantia* which the present Prefect of the Vatican has kindly allowed to be copied and printed. But the editor, to make his work complete, has had to rely on the slow and patient turning over of the leaves of the registers themselves. The result is a volume of over 900 pages, of which our nation may be proud. It is not to be wondered at, though it is to be regretted, that itineraries of these two popes, prepared by the editor from his material, have been omitted by direction of the Keeper of the Public Records.

To epitomize the more striking matter of the 700 pages of text is difficult, to emend for the most part not called for. Yet it is open to inquiry if any member of the household of the Bishop of Ely in 1455 was called Valtrim (5). The name was probably Waltham (171). Pancakes and sausages at Durham in this year appear on the same page of the calendar. Sir John Wenlock in his eightieth year has to apply to Rome for permission to eat butter and cheese, and to drink milk (16). Turks, Scotch, and Irish frequent these pages; the last being again elucidated, as in previous volumes, by Dr. Grattan Flood.

Here is the bull for the canonization of St. Osmund; and trouble over the Creed, with absolution by an archdeacon of Ely. Here is fear of invasion in Devon (93), and confirmation of the founding of Eton College in 1455 (117). The only allusions to music appear in the teaching of singing at Durham (119), the ringing of bells in Tailor Hall (241), and the office of precentors. Oxford and Cambridge duly appear. A terrible disturbance at Gonville Hall (120). Henry VI petitions for St. Mary's, York. Giles Wytyngton is rector of the University of Bologna (134). The depth of the mud is a source of correspondence more than once. Here is note of a chalice of English gold, in the library of Nicholas V (191). The Earl of Arundel has to apply to Rome that the master of a hospital may wear a grey almuce (235). There is an incredible but true story of a vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, in 1457, that he had been thrice captured and carried away by the French (307). A plenary remission of sins, 'once only, namely in the hour of death', must have been a very serviceable instrument (361). There is a confirmation of the College of St. Salvator at St. Andrew's (376). Perpetual silence is imposed in one case (465). There is a startling scene between the Bishop of Norwich and the abbot of Wymondham (489); and a curious relaxation, relating to Tuesdays and Thursdays and Thomas à Becket, granted to the house of Thomas of Acre in London (515). Here is a minute description of the bridge at Bideford (528), and of mud and snow at Shrewsbury (534). Here are five pages of confirmation of the rights of King's College, Cambridge (539-543); and full details of the pirates at Scilly (603); and an agreement relating to St. Bartholomew's Hospital (609-615). Edward IV's petition to the Pope, in 1463, for the suppression of Eton College (655-7) is familiar through Maxwell Lyte's History. It remains only to express continued amazement both at the wealth of material relating to England to be found in this volume, and at the perfection of the indexes which occupy 200 pages.

CHARLES SAYLE.

The Queen's College. By JOHN RICHARD MAGRATH, D.D., Provost of Queen's. 2 vols. 11¼ x 8; pp. xxxiv + 360; xvi + 439. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press. 1921. £2 2s.

The well-known series of Robinson's *Oxford Colleges* includes no volume treating of Queen's College. The work was indeed commissioned, and written by Dr. Magrath, but by the time that his manuscript was completed, viz. April, 1908, the publication of the series had been discontinued. The work thus left unpublished furnished the basis of the writer's present monograph, which is the result of copious expansion, with so much additional matter, and that brought up to date so thoroughly, as to constitute a more complete and exhaustive history of the College than has ever yet appeared. The writer, in his capacity of Provost, has had the advantage of access to the whole of the extant documentary evidence, as well as a long personal acquaintance with the place. The scheme he has adopted is not to follow up any particular phase or subject, such as the benefactions, the buildings, or the memorable personalities connected with the college, but rather to present a sequence of annals