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behalf," the Anglican church may be brought back to her obedience and consent "to forge anew the chain which bound her to Rome in the past."

Low-churchmen, high-churchmen, and Romanists construe the mission of St. Augustine to suit their modern ecclesiastical necessities.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

ERI B. HULBERT.

LA FACULTÉ DE THÉOLOGIE DE PARIS ET SES DOCTEURS LES PLUS CÉLÈBRES. Par L'abbé P. FERET, Docteur en Theologie, etc. *Moyen-Âge*. Tome quatrième et dernier. Paris: Picard et Fils, 1898. Pp. 453.

IN this fourth and last volume of his work, the author gives, in a somewhat sketchy way, the history of the university of Paris during the fifteenth century. The long struggle with England left the university in a sadly demoralized condition, from which it slowly recovered. During the fifteenth century two new colleges were founded, and some of the old ones were partially reformed. In 1452 a papal legate undertook to reform the whole university, while giving particular attention to the Sorbonne. He, no doubt, accomplished a good deal in the right direction, although we may infer that his reform was not so radical as it might have been, since he ordered that no one should be licenced to lecture on the Bible whose conduct was bad, or who had a notoriously evil reputation. The university was compelled to protect itself against the greed and ambition of the mendicant orders by refusing to licence more than a certain number from their ranks. In fact, the university was kept busy throughout the century resisting the constant encroachments of these arrogant orders.

The university had its share in the beginnings of the Renaissance. The first printing press in Paris was set up in the Sorbonne (1470), and was under the patronage of some of the leading professors. Greek and Hebrew were early added to the curriculum, and the university was honored in having Reuchlin as one of its students. It was here that he began the study of Greek.

Under the English domination the university sullied her name by servilely yielding to the English and by assisting in, and promoting, the condemnation of Jeanne d'Arc. For the latter, however, she in part atoned by aiding in the rehabilitation of Jeanne (1456).

The university took a prominent part in the conciliar movement, in the healing of the great schism, and in the condemnation of Huss

and his adherents. Gerson and d'Ailly were among the ablest men of the time and were leading spirits in the council of Constance.

From her location, the university was destined to make herself heard and felt in every question of importance that stirred Europe. She led in proposed reforms of the church. She opposed the infamous doctrine that it is permissible and even meritorious to kill an unjust ruler. She vigorously condemned all heresies. It is interesting, too, to find her endeavoring to procure a somewhat rigid observance of Sunday and ferial days. In short, she was a great power, keenly awake, and in touch with every movement of the century. M. Feret has given a good impression of the myriad-sidedness of her activity. About 250 pages are devoted to the lives and works of her most prominent professors during the fifteenth century.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

OLIVER J. THATCHER.

DIE THÄTIGKEIT UND STELLUNG DER CARDINÄLE BIS PAPST BONIFAZ VIII; historisch-canonistisch untersucht und dargestellt. Von Dr. J. B. SÄGMÜLLER, Professor an der Universität Tübingen. Freiburg im Breisgau: Herder; St. Louis, Mo.: B. Herder, 1896. Pp. viii+262, 8vo. Bound, \$1.80, *net*.

THE work of Dr. Sägmüller exhibits, for the first time, the genetic processes by which was formed the powerful senate of the Roman church. Thomassin and Ferraris have treated the subject from an antiquarian or a canonical point of view, Phillips and Hinschius from both standpoints. Hefele, Duchesne, Gregorovius, Fabre, the editors of Jaffe's *Regesta* and the editors of the papal *Regesta* since Innocent III, have thrown much light on a multitude of minor points. Excellent manuals of canon law, like Vering, Laemmer, and others, exhibit the actual authority and status of the cardinals individually and as a senate. The biographies of the more famous may be found in the "*Purpura Docta*" of Eggs, in Moroni, and a host of encyclopædias or national ecclesiastical histories. But, until the appearance of this book, a work was wanting that offered the investigator a critical insight into the formation of the college of advisers and helpers who immediately surround the bishop of Rome, and govern under him the Roman Catholic church. The study, smaller in volume than in importance, is divided into two parts. The first treats of the range or scope of the activity of the cardinals in history. The second offers a conspectus of their actual rights, privileges, duties, functions, etc., individually and collectively.