

they will undoubtedly facilitate the study and the understanding of this important movement. Both are a long distance effect of the enthusiasm generated by Dana C. Munro for the study of the Crusades. The *Chronicle of Fulcher* has always been regarded as one of the primary sources for the study of the First Crusade, and Miss McGinty's competent translation of this work will make it accessible to an incomparably larger group of students than has hitherto been the case.

The less known chronicle of Ambroise dealing with the Third Crusade was recently twice translated into English, although prior to this time no English version of it had existed. The present versified translation imitates the original French verse form of the work. As the translator remarks, "Ambroise was not one of the world's greatest poets, and there are times when his verse drags and descends into the worst doggerel. This also we tried to capture, and the reader will find, if he takes the time to compare our text with the original, that the style and rhyme of our translation reflect in detail the characteristics of the Old French poem." In this undertaking the translator, in our judgment, has been eminently successful, and has produced not only a faithful, but also clear and smooth translation. The work is greatly enriched by the notes and documentation of the well-known authority in this field of history, Dr. La Monte.

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THE LITERARY LINEAGE OF THE KING JAMES BIBLE,
1340-1611

By CHARLES C. BUTTERWORTH. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1941, xi, 394 pages. \$3.50.

This is a valuable contribution to the currently popular subject of the literary background of the King James version. Its particular value, it seems to this reviewer, is its treatment of the period from Tyndale to 1611, especially in the graphic relation of the interests in translation of Scripture to the troubled ecclesiastical history of that period. It is of doubtful correctness, in my opinion, for Mr. Butterworth to make so much of the Wycliffe version, and to treat Wycliffe's "English" as related to that of the versions from Tyndale on.

Mr. Butterworth admires the King James as a version without worshipping it. Quite correctly he shows it to be the development from its predecessors, and in this he accords due recognition to the influence of Tyndale. The conception of translation maintained by the King James scholars is properly pointed out and emphasized. In line with his theme, and thus with entire propriety, Mr. Butterworth treats textual problems secondarily. He is highly successful in achieving his purpose.

It may be pointed out, however, that the subject of the book has become too large for any one scholar to handle adequately. For example, even a study of the literary lineage of the King James version requires attention to the art work of the various translations and editions; Mr.