

As one has come to expect of this series of translations in the monumental CIUS Press Hrushevsky series, Prof. Leonid Heretz, from the Department of History at Bridgewater State University, has provided a very readable and accurate text from the early twentieth-century original. Hrushevsky's own notes have been included and the editor has added some comments about the development of relevant historiographic topics. A glossary, two maps, a bibliography of works cited by Hrushevsky, two appendixes, and a comprehensive index have also been provided for the reader's benefit. Prof. Frank E. Sysyn, director of the Petro Jacyk Central and East European Resource Centre, remains the series editor, assisted by Uliana M. Pasicznyk, managing editor. The consulting editor—Myron M. Kapral, director of the Lviv branch of the M. S. Hrushevsky Institute of Ukrainian Archeography and Source Studies and professor of history at the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv—offers a succinct and illuminating discussion of the volume and its historiographic context.

Gaby Mahlberg and Dirk Wiemann, eds. *European Contexts for English Republicanism*. Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2013. xii + 273 + 5 illus. \$124.95. MARC SCHWARZ, UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

This volume offers a series of papers delivered in Potsdam on the 400th anniversary of the birthday of James Harrington, the author of *Oceana*. That conference was held shortly after a manuscript of *Oceana*, originally from Tuscany, was discovered at a library in France. Arguing that while the study of English republicanism has sought to establish connections between it and America, its relationship upon the continent and likewise continental influences on England have been neglected and should be considered. The book is erudite and complex, but does provide a number of important insights into the transmission of ideas, as the English revolutions began to impact the world around it.

One of the most significant essays in the collection is that by Blair Worden assessing how the word “republic” has been used and what it really means. In a lucid and intelligent discussion, he takes issue with those, for example, who use the term to describe the Elizabethan polity,

suggesting that it contained republican elements and those who deny the monarchism lurking in much of the English revolutionary thought. It is only in its latter stages that aspects of republicanism begin to be expressed and are transmitted into the eighteenth century through the works of Harrington and Milton. Worden's comments are extremely valuable and timely. It reminds us that words have specific meanings and must be used carefully.

The Dutch connection to Harrington is the subject of a number of essays; one argues that Harrington was strongly influenced by the work of Hugo Grotius, who emphasized the role of the Sanhedrin as a model for Harrington's concept of government, while the other concentrates on the democratic aspects of Harrington's ideas that were taken up by such thinkers as Baruch Spinoza. At the same time, another contribution suggests that English republicanism had little effect on Dutch thinkers because they felt at heart it was imbued with monarchism and because they believed that the execution of Charles I was wrong. One of the most interesting parts of this volume deals with the discovery of the digest of Harrington's works by the German scholar Johann Wansleben in 1665, in the northern Italian town of Leghorn, when he was invited to stop at the home of Charles Longland, an English republican merchant (himself the subject of an essay in this volume.) His manuscript, according to Gaby Mahlberg, also came to the attention of the English republican thinker, Henry Neville, who was then a resident at the court of the ruler of Tuscany. As is suggested both Longland and Neville helped bring Harrington to the attention of foreign scholars, Protestant and Catholic alike. Wansleben, interestingly, became a Catholic convert.

Among the other essays is one by Thérèse-Marie Jallais, who discovered the Wansleben manuscript, which takes up the affinities between Harrington's republicanism and other movements, such as Jansenism and Gallicanism. The fact that Harrington's ideas could be embraced by Catholics is an eye opener in the sense that Catholicism has often been identified with absolutism. Insights like this can change a number of our assumptions. In addition, Rachel Hammersley does a fine job of tracing the influence of Harrington on the English commonwealth men, like John Toland, and on eighteenth-century French thinkers both before and during the Revolution. A further essay deals

with the transmission of Harringtonian ideas into late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century Prussia.

There are some contributions that don't seem to fit into a collection that is dominated by Harrington's impact. Dirk Weiman, for example, discusses a Prussian tragedy about Charles I which goes so far as to compare the King's execution to the sufferings of Jesus, while Rachel Foxley delves into the intellectual journey of Marchmont Nedham before the Restoration, from Machiavellian distrust of popular government to an endorsement of it. Another essay disputes the common view that Harrington used the Hebrew republic as a model for *Oceana* by producing, in a number of instances, parallel examples from ancient history from which Harrington may have drawn. Then there is a discussion, almost comic at times, of the difficulty French thinkers had in comprehending the republicanism of Algernon Sidney. Although they finally came to recognize it, his penchant for multiple examples led them astray.

This book clearly illustrates that not enough has been done to discover the effect that the English Revolution had on contemporary Europe. While the external impact of the other great revolutions (American, French and Russian) have been closely examined, the English has not received similar attention. While it may be that not a spate of revolutions followed it, we can see from the case of Harrington the intellectual stimulation that his ideas caused in certain European circles. In the study of early modern Europe, the relationship of England to the continent has not been emphasized enough. It is true that in the case of foreign policy, these connections are drawn, but there are other areas that need to be evaluated.

Certainly, one of the high points of this book is the description of the discovery of the Wansleben manuscript. Such events are always a scholarly delight! As a whole this monograph is a valuable contribution to our understanding of how English thought generated responses on the continent. All of the essays are well written, but not all are entirely relevant. This seems to be typical of such collections. Still, students of the period will find this a helpful addition to our understanding of the English Revolution.