

general field, particularly as presented by Schürer. When Dr. Edersheim wrote his first preface only one volume of the voluminous work of Grätz had appeared. The point of view of Dr. Edersheim is well known among readers of Jewish history; and in this revised edition no attempt has been made to seem to attribute to him "opinions which he would not have himself indorsed." In the divine dispensation Israel was originally chosen and separated from all other nations to be the depositary of spiritual truth and preserved till the divine purposes were accomplished in the embodying of the fulness of divine truth and divine fact in the person of the Lord Jesus Christ, with whose coming the preparatory, typical dispensation gave place to what is real. "Israel was meant to be a theocracy." It may be said, therefore, without further example, that the reviser's work has been done in a spirit of sympathy with the author's point of view. Within these limits, however, numerous changes have been made by way of correcting inaccuracy or inadequacy of statement in geography, history, and date. No chapter has escaped this painstaking revision, an important part of which consists in the severity of taste that omits irrelevant matter and compresses redundancy of statement. The map is omitted, and from the appendix of five parts, that on the Wisdom of Ben Sira; but there is added a discussion of "The Great Synagogue," "The President of the Sanhedrin," "The Site of Bethar," "The Treatise *De Vita Contemplativa*." These additions to the appendix are real contributions by way of modifying the treatment given their subjects in the older edition and of presenting the later literature with its conclusions. The index is an altogether new and admirable feature, greatly enlarging the usefulness of the book. This new edition is a readable, handsomely printed volume, and, though retaining from the older edition something of an uncritical historical judgment, it has a certain charm because of the author's inborn sympathy with every phase of Jewish life.

G. R. F.

Students of history, especially those who are interested in the so-called philosophy of history, will find as much which concerns them in Professor F. H. Giddings's *Principles of Sociology* (New York, Macmillan, 476 pp.) as will the professional sociologist. It is characteristic of these times that the problems which used to be left to the philosopher alone are now being attacked from many different sides and by methods which, if not wholly free from speculation, are, far more than used to be the case, those of sound investigation. Kidd's *Social Evolution* and Adams's *Law of Civilization and Decay* are by no means final books nor models of sound investigation, but they are very interesting signs of the times, and signs of the sort are likely to multiply rapidly in the next quarter of a century. In the present book, the historical student will find much to his purpose, both in the theoretical introduction and in the short passage on the "Philosophy of History," as well as in the more directly historical Book III., which is entitled "The Historical Evolution of Society." Professor

Giddings is by no means entirely free from speculative method and oftentimes is lacking in clearness, but the book is a strong and well-reasoned contribution to this field of knowledge.

The premature death of M. Julien Havet, at the age of forty, cut short a most promising career, and was a great loss to historical science. He was a scholar of extraordinarily keen critical judgment, and no doubt taste as well as circumstances led to his choice of subjects of study; but it is greatly to be regretted that all his published work is upon topics of somewhat special or temporary interest. Besides two volumes — *Les Cours royales des Îles Normandes* and *Lettres de Gerbert* (983-987) — his famous *Questions Mérovingiennes* and some shorter studies and book reviews are all that he has left us. His friends have done well for his fame to collect these more fugitive writings into the two large volumes of the *Œuvres de Julien Havet* (Paris, Ernest Leroux, 1896, pp. 456, 524). The first volume is entirely occupied with the *Questions Mérovingiennes*, which are here published in some cases with *pièces justificatives* and with the answers which M. Havet made to criticisms upon his conclusions. The second volume contains some forty of his briefer studies and more important book reviews, together with a list of others which are not republished. Perhaps the most interesting papers in the second volume are the five articles on medieval tachygraphy, illustrated by a series of fine plates.

The Connecticut Historical Society has recently issued two noteworthy volumes of *Collections*; Volume III. containing, among other papers, Gershom Bulkeley's *Will and Doom*; and Volume V. completing the *Talcott Papers*, the first volume of which (Volume IV. of the *Collections*) was issued in 1892. The *Will and Doom* is a remarkable document, and deserves the attention of all interested in New England history during the last quarter of the seventeenth century. Sir Henry Ashurst, at one time the agent of Connecticut in England, characterized the work well when he called it "a history of the miseries of Connecticut under the arbitrary power of the present government, wherein he [Bulkeley] mightily commends Sir Edmund Andros's government and says all the malicious things he possibly can invent, with great cunning and art." This work has hitherto existed in but one manuscript, sent over to the Board of Trade by Lord Cornbury, governor of New York, of which a copy was made for the Connecticut Society in 1848. It was printed by the society in 1875, but the edition was destroyed by fire in the office where the work was being done. The value of the paper lies partly in its literary style and expression, for it is an example of no little importance of the historical writing of the period; and partly in its bearing upon the New England revolution of 1689, for the author, although a bitter partisan, was a man of learning and influence, and voiced the sentiments of those who opposed the government of the colony. The publication of so extravagant a defence of Andros is timely, in view of the recent attempts to rehabilitate the character of the much-maligned governor; and, although the