

nificance for students that are not already well acquainted with the field in which her work has lain. Thus, the demesne land consisted mostly of considerable blocks, and little of it lay in scattered strips in the open fields; much of this land also was cultivated more than two successive years. Again, in 1272 there were only about 150 acres of land burdened with heavy services—about one-eighteenth of the whole; a bondman seldom held more than five acres; and upwards of a hundred bondmen lived outside the manor. In these and other particulars Forncett seems to have differed from the "typical" manor that has long figured in historical writings, and the differences deserve to be noted and interpreted. The author was under no obligation, however, to give this interpretation. She preferred to furnish merely a clear and detailed statement of information about a single manor derived from contemporary documents; and having done this, she deserves thanks for a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the manorial system and its decay.

THOMAS WALKER PAGE.

*Geschichte des lateinischen Kaiserreiches von Konstantinopel.* Von ERNST GERLAND. Erster Teil. *Geschichte der Kaiser Balduin I. und Heinrich, 1204–1216.* (Homberg v. d. Höhe: Im Selbstverlag des Verfassers. 1905. Pp. vii, 264.)

THIS is part of volume II. of a *Geschichte der Frankenherrschaft in Griechenland*, but is published before volume I. Dr. Gerland intends the first volume to contain a history of the Fourth Crusade, and volume III. and the later volumes the history of the lesser states, the Venetian and Genoese colonies, and the rule of the Knights of St. John at Rhodes. Of especial interest is the author's statement that he hopes in the final volume of the whole work to discuss the economic history of the period and its bearing upon the general course of events.

For ten years Gerland has been working on this history. To him has been intrusted the duty of making serviceable to scholars the wealth of material left by Hopf. As is well known, Hopf was unsurpassed in his ability for collecting data from the most varied sources, and had a wonderful fund of information. Unfortunately he seems to some extent to have been swamped by the wealth of his material. He produced only fragments of the great work which he had planned. Since his death his apparatus has been in the hands of Streit, then of Röhrich, and is now at the Royal Library at Berlin. Every student of the period must feel gratified that an able scholar is at length in a position to make use of the results of Hopf's labors.

Yet Gerland's task is not a mere reworking of Hopf's manuscript. Any one familiar with the latter's methods realizes that his material must be rearranged so that a pragmatic history may be written, as it is at present an undigested mass, arranged chronologically. Moreover, only a scholar who is well equipped for the task could make such use

of the material. It would be very unjust to underestimate Gerland's own work.

The second volume appears first because the first book of the manuscript which Hopf had prepared on this subject has been lost. Gerland thinks that Streit must have destroyed it. Whether this is true or not, 216 pages of manuscript, including the previous history and the account of the Crusade, are no longer in existence. This lengthy introduction to a short review seems necessary for the sake of those who are not acquainted with Hopf's work and the vicissitudes of his literary legacy. It is more excusable because the portion of a volume which we have does not lend itself to review as a completed book would.

This part begins with the election of the Emperor Baldwin in 1204 and extends to the death of his brother Henry in 1216. Its greatest service is that it clearly portrays the ability of the Emperor Henry and shows that he was the real founder of the Latin Empire. His task was extremely difficult. He was constantly harassed by attacks from the Bulgarians and from the Greek rulers in Asia Minor. The Venetians, to whom the conquest had been mainly due, exacted their full pound of flesh; their disregard of everything save their own selfish interests was an almost constant hindrance to the strengthening of the Empire. Only when their own policy or needs made it imperative did they render any effective aid, and then Henry was quick to profit by it. The contests with the partisans of Boniface of Montferrat were also injurious. The settlement of ecclesiastical matters offered many problems: the questions arising between the Greek and Roman Christians; the division of the offices between the Venetians, Pisans, and other Franks; the secularization of church property; the relation of the Venetian Patriarch Morosini to the pope, the papal legates, the emperor, the Venetians, and others—to mention only a few of the problems which confronted the emperor. All these are ably treated by Gerland.

The attitude of Innocent III., which it has been so difficult to understand in many cases, is explained by the author as the result of his preoccupation with the idea of a new crusade which should proceed by way of Constantinople and Nicaea. This would explain, Gerland thinks, his attitude as peacemaker between all the contending parties and interests, and his willingness to pardon or overlook many actions which he must otherwise have condemned. In this connection it is very interesting to compare Gerland's view with the work of Luchaire on Innocent III.

In many cases Gerland makes shrewd conjectures concerning the underlying causes of events. As a whole these seem very plausible. Gerland is careful to throw in such phrases as "*Leider sind wir über den Gang dieser Verhandlungen sehr schlecht unterrichtet*" and "*ich glaube es annehmen zu dürfen.*" Unless the qualifying phrases are carefully noted, others may be led into error and may accept Gerland's ingenious deductions as of equal value with the mass of his statements.

This first part is supplied with a threefold index. A few maps would greatly increase its value.

DANA C. MUNRO.

*The History of England from the Accession of Henry III. to the Death of Edward III., 1216-1377.* By T. F. Tout, M.A., Professor of Medieval and Modern History in the University of Manchester. [*The Political History of England*, edited by WILLIAM HUNT, D. Litt., and REGINALD L. POOLE, M.A. Volume III.] (London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1905. Pp. xxiv, 496.)

PROFESSOR TOUT contributes the third of the volumes of the *Political History of England*. It goes without saying that the uniformly high standard of this series suffers nothing at the hands of Professor Tout. In some respects, in a freshness and newness of viewpoint, the volume has an advantage over its predecessors. For this, however, the author must share the credit with the peculiar opportunity offered by the field assigned him. This part of English history has been somewhat neglected by English historians of the last generation. To understand how much, one has only to recount the imposing monographs which have appeared upon the earlier or later periods and compare them with the somewhat meagre array of modern English authorities which the bibliography offers, especially for the part which precedes the reign of Edward III. If, however, English scholars have neglected this period, foreign scholars, particularly the French, have not. A vast array of continental sources has been made accessible, to say nothing of the many and valuable researches of French scholars that have given new importance to events which English writers have been in the habit of passing over altogether or leaving somewhat in the obscurity of background. Professor Tout has put the most of this material under tribute.

It is not possible, however, in the space allotted to this review to do more than note some of the more interesting modifications of accepted views. Thus the Pope appears as the real successor of William Marshal (p. 17). His policy is not to crush English liberty, but to prevent "Englishmen from flying at each other's throats" (p. 18). Something, moreover, is to be said even for Eleanor's uncles (pp. 54, 57). They were by no means such a bad lot as Matthew of Paris would have us believe. Again, in the troubles of the next reign Boniface was not unfriendly to Edward nor had he any idea of quarrelling with either Edward or Philip. No one was more surprised than he, apparently, that his unfortunate *Clericis laicos* should have raised such a disturbance (p. 200).

The author follows Bémont in finding a place for that disembodied ghost, the so-called *Statutum de tallagio non concedendo* (cf. p. 208 with Bémont, *Chartes des Libertés Anglaises*, pp. xliii, xlv, and 87). He also shows a masterly comprehension of Edward's policy (pp. 138