

the *Manár*, the *Muhit*, the *Diyá*, and others, while providing lighter entertainment for the educated in Egypt, also devote some of their pages to the study of works which interest European Orientalists." The editor of one of these magazines, the *Hilál*, Mr. G. Zaidan (to use the transliteration employed in the preface) who is, we are told, a Syrian by birth, but who has lived in Cairo for many years, is the author of the present book, which is the fourth part of his *History of Islamic Civilization*.

Even if this work had no claim on our attention other than the fact that it gives to the western reader knowing no Arabic the opportunity of acquainting himself with one of the productions of the literary movement referred to, it would still repay reading. But the reader soon discovers that the contents of the book will reward study, quite apart from the question as to what movement produced it. To show the wide range of topics treated it may be well to give the headings of a few sections taken almost at random. The following may be noted: Settlement of Aliens in Arabia; Classes of Arabs within Islam; Growth of the Population by the Increasing Birth Rate; Slaves and Freedmen in Islam; Growth of Town Life among the Arabs after the Conquest; Clients and their Treatment in the Umayyad Period; 'Abbásid Policy in the Treatment of their Subjects; Persecution of Tolerated Sects in 'Abbásid Times; The Barmecides and their Place in the Empire; The Turkish Army and Public Affairs; The Seljúk Dynasty and its Branches; Policy of the Spanish Umayyads; Timur Lenk.

There are few references to Western writers, but the author cites between thirty and forty Oriental works, and has evidently read widely and thought carefully. In a work covering so long a period and such a range of topics there are inevitably points about which there is room for difference of opinion, but the book is an interesting and stimulating account of the civilization of an important period, and reflects great credit on its author. Western students owe a debt both to the accomplished translator, Professor Margoliouth, and to the trustees of the E. J. W. Gibb Memorial for making this valuable work accessible to them.

J. R. JEWETT.

*Der Kirchenstaat unter Klemens V.* [Abhandlungen zur Mittleren und Neueren Geschichte, herausgegeben von Georg von Below, Heinrich Finke, und Friedrich Meinecke, Heft 1.] Von Anton Eitel. (Berlin und Leipzig, Walther Rothschild, 1907, pp. 218.) This monograph on the political fortunes of the Papal States at the opening of the fourteenth century is the first of a series of special studies in medieval and modern history edited by Below, Finke, and Meinecke. Since the appearance of Sugenheim's *Entstehung und Ausbildung des Kirchenstaats* (1854) no attempt has been made to deal in a thorough fashion with the very critical period of papal rule in Italy which intervened between the full acknowledgment of the temporal sovereignty of the Church by Rudolf

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of Hapsburg (1279) and the firm establishment of the vicarial authority by the strong statesmanship of John XXII. (1316-1334). The numerous excellent French works on the Avignon papacy have paid too little attention to Italy, while von Reumont and Gregorovius, too intent on the dramatic strife of barons and populace in Rome, have slighted the influence of Clement's vicars and legates. Furthermore, Theiner's publication of the *Register* of Clement, Finke's discovery of important material in the archives at Barcelona, and the author's own finds among the Roman records, make this study a valuable contribution to the history of the medieval Church.

After a short sketch of the troubled state of Tuscany (which, though not part of the papal lands, nevertheless lent them its own political complexion), Dr. Eitel traces the efforts of Clement's vicars to bring order and authority into the Patrimonium Petri, the Campagna-Maritima, the Duchy of Spoleto, the Mark of Ancona, the Romagna, Ferrara, and Este. Though he promises in his preface to "avoid everything that has interest merely for the local historian", he finds it hard to avoid following in the footsteps of the local annalist, and again and again falls into passages of rather petty chronicles—especially in the later chapters of the book. But all scholars who have attempted to thread the maze of what the genial chronicle of Parma calls "*prelia magna et tumultus quasi per singula loca*" in the Romagna and the Mark will judge the author lightly for a bit of rambling.

The main contention and final contribution of Dr. Eitel's monograph is the vindication of the essential statesmanship of Clement V. in the management of the Italian provinces, after the violent phratricism of Boniface VIII. and the weak complaisance of Benedict XI. Instead of one master in the papal lands, when Clement V. was elected to the chair of St. Peter, there were as many masters as there were turbulent cities and powerful families. This state of anarchy in his patrimony prescribed for Clement a policy of tortuous diplomacy reinforced, so far as possible, by the arms of France and Naples. The thoroughness with which Clement accomplished his political task (meeting failure only in Ferrara and Este) made possible the triumphs of the statesmanship of John XXII. in economic and administrative reforms.

One could wish that the excellent chapter on "*Die Provinzialverfassung im Kirchenstaat*" were much longer; but the author explains in a note (p. 58) that he is reserving the thorough treatment of the "*Verfassung des Kirchenstaats*" from Innocent III. to the end of the Avignon period for a special treatise.

D. S. MUZZEY.

*Le Poète J. Fr. Regnard en son Chateau de Grillon.* Étude Topographique, Littéraire et Morale. Par Joseph Guyot. (Paris, Picard et fils, 1907, pp. viii, 208.) In 1699 the dramatist Regnard bought the château of Grillon, lying to the southwest of Paris, near Dourdan, and in 1700, after he had taken possession of the estate, purchased the office