

and people, that to the south less built-up and not so busy; the right bank, with Grand Châtelet, shops, new market-halls, and numerous river-craft; the left bank, more quiet, even quite rural in spots, but gradually livening up, especially with the building of the Petit Châtelet and the immigration of turbulent students; finally, the streets, some twenty-four to twenty-eight feet wide, more from nine to sixteen feet, one less than five feet, and the principal ones paved—this, though, only after Philip Augustus was incommoded by the intolerable odors that rose to his window as vehicles passing below stirred up the filth.

Thus M. Halphen has assembled the varied bits of information now available on the topography of Paris in the earlier Capetian period, and by putting them together in orderly and, be it added, trustworthy fashion, has made a useful contribution to the history of the city. Two things, moreover, he has been able to do with special fullness. One is the treatment of Philip's wall. He not only indicates the rôle of that wall in the expansion of the city, sets forth with sufficient precision the course it followed, and gives details on the way it was built, but also illustrates all this with sixteen figures in the text and eleven plates in an accompanying album. Among the plates are two of rather large size, the first outlining the wall on a plan of modern Paris, the second showing the wall and the other features of Paris in the time of Philip Augustus. The other thing done most fully is the "Nomenclature des Rues, Lieux Dits et Monuments de Paris à l'Époque de Philippe Auguste", which forms appendix II. and occupies over half the book. This nomenclature, though presented simply as an essay, susceptible of much correction and enlargement, will prove a serviceable tool.

*A History of the Mediæval Political Theory in the West.* By R. W. CARLYLE, C.I.E., and A. J. CARLYLE, M.A., Chaplain and Lecturer of University College, Oxford. Volume II. *The Political Theory of the Roman Lawyers and the Canonists, from the Tenth Century to the Thirteenth Century.* By A. J. CARLYLE, M.A. (Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons. 1909. Pp. xix, 274.)

THE first volume of this work was reviewed in this journal (X. 629), and this second volume by the same author exhibits all the admirable characteristics as are there mentioned. As if to remedy the one serious defect there called attention to, the author has in this volume given a list of the modern authorities which he has consulted and in the foot-notes and in the body of the work he has referred to them.

This second volume, as the subtitle indicates, deals with the political theory of the Roman lawyers and the canonists from the tenth century to the thirteenth. The author has made it a distinctly technical and legal work and one must not turn to it with the expectation of finding

a consideration of any of the popular and controversial works of the epoch. "In our next volume", he says (p. 145), "we hope to discuss the theory as illustrated by the general literature of the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, and we shall then deal with the highly controversial writings which belong to the long struggle between the Empire and the Papacy."

In this volume he lays it down as his object to present to his readers "the political ideas embodied in the two great systems of law which are derived directly from the ancient world". With this in view he divides the work into two parts: part I. deals with the political theory of the Roman lawyers and part II. with the political theory of the canon law. The author feels that a survey of these two systems is necessary before a proper understanding of the political theory of the Middle Ages can be had. He calls attention to the fact that some of our modern writers on political theory of the Middle Ages have failed in their task because they have not made a careful study of these systems before taking up the controversial literature. "Even now", he says (p. 2), "it is probably true to say that much confusion has been brought into the treatment of mediæval ideas and civilisation by the fact that many writers have not been at pains to distinguish between individual speculation and controversy and the normal judgment of the ordinary intelligent man."

The theories taken up under these two systems are much the same as those as were indicated in the chapter-headings of the first volume: the theory of law, of natural law, of slavery, of property, of the source of political authority, of the relation of Church and State. Frequently throughout the work the author shows in what high regard he holds the strictly legal writers on the Roman and canon law when contrasted with the controversial writers of a contemporary or subsequent epoch. He seems inclined to belittle the latter. "It is necessary", he says (p. 94), "to distinguish carefully between incidental and sometimes hasty sayings, made under the stress of some great controversy, and judgments expressed in legal and other works which were compiled in cold blood and represent reasoned and considered conclusions." True as this statement is the author seemingly overlooks the fact that it was the theories advanced in controversy and having little foundation in fact that had the greatest influence on history. It was through the bitter wrangles that the theories of the Roman lawyers and the canonists became known to the world. Had it not been for the controversialists these theories might have lain in their learned tomes unread and unheard of.

Aside from this somewhat unconscious bias in favor of the strictly legal writers the same high standard set in the first volume is maintained in the second. The value of the work is not impaired in the least, as the author seems to feel that it might be, by the fact that he has not been able to consult manuscript sources (pp. viii, 192). An

exhaustive examination of the manuscripts of the period yields very little that is new. They are generally merely confirmatory of that which has already appeared in print.

JAMES SULLIVAN.

*Philipp II. August, König von Frankreich.* Von Dr. ALEXANDER CARTELLIERI, o. ö. Professor der Geschichte an der Universität Jena. Band III. *Philipp August und Richard Löwenherz (1192-1199).* (Leipzig: Dyksche Buchhandlung; Paris: H. le Soudier. 1910. Pp. xxiii, 263.)

PROFESSOR CARTELLIERI of the University of Jena is making the history of Philip Augustus almost a life-work. His first volume, taking up the period from 1165 to 1189, was issued in 1899, 1900; the second, treating the relation of the French sovereign to the Third Crusade, and especially the fateful disputes between Philip and Richard Coeur de Lion, was published in 1906; and now comes the third volume of his work, extending from Philip's return from the crusade to the death of Richard Coeur de Lion. The general quality of Professor Cartellieri's work has already been indicated in notices in this REVIEW of the earlier volumes. The same thoroughness, wide knowledge of the sources, and patient investigation which have marked the work thus far appear in, if possible, heightened measure in this third installment. Professor Cartellieri's present volume falls naturally into two sections: the first treating of the relations of the French king to Richard Coeur de Lion's imprisonment, and the second to the war between the two sovereigns which filled the five years, with occasional truces, from 1194 to 1199. Cartellieri makes evident that the effect of the controversies between French and English in the crusade, which he amply described in the second volume, was to greatly increase the hatred between the two rivals. The criticisms of the French on Richard's conduct of the crusade he regards as largely well based, for the failure of the crusade was more the fault of Richard than of Philip. For Philip, Richard's unexpected imprisonment in Germany was an immense advantage, and the conquest of Richard's Norman possessions which the French king was able to effect under these circumstances, though small in territorial amount, was of much strategic importance; and their retention was the prime cause of the following five years of warfare between the two sovereigns. In that struggle Cartellieri shows the immense danger in which Philip stood, not merely from the greater superiority in resources of men and wealth of the Plantagenet ruler, who was successful in securing many of Philip's natural supporters by subsidies, but from the constant peril in which the French were placed by the prospects of German-English combination. Cartellieri makes abundantly evident the political disadvantages, especially in relation to the Church, which were the consequences of Philip's ill-treatment of his queen,