

That it does not stand alone, and in greater amplitude perhaps, but is prefaced by so lengthy a peace-versus-war review of all previous Greek history and literature, raises a general question as to the desirable scope of doctors' dissertations on Greek and Roman history, into which the reviewer wishes to enter only so far as to suggest that the model of the thesis prepared in other fields of history where the sources as yet untouched are infinitely more abundant is not necessarily a good model for candidates in ancient history. It may well be that the best thesis in Greek and Roman history is oftentimes an article rather than a book, and that in the training of the doctor in this field, more emphasis should be placed on the study of numerous well-formulated problems and on wide reading in literature and philosophy than is done elsewhere. In Dr. Caldwell's case there is no suggestion that this sort of preparation is lacking, but it is amiss, we think, that his special contribution is mixed inextricably with much Greek history that is perfectly familiar to scholars—for whom obviously doctors' dissertations are intended.

W. S. FERGUSON.

Blessed Giles of Assisi. By Walter W. Seton. [British Society of Franciscan Studies, vol. VIII.] (Manchester, University Press, 1918, pp. vii, 94.) Blessed Giles was one of the little group of simple-minded, single-hearted men who were the first to cluster around St. Francis of Assisi and might, if he had not been so humble and retiring, have claimed a place second to none among the founders of the great religious movement which stirred western Christendom in the early thirteenth century.

Hitherto there has been no critical version of his life published in England nor any translation of it into English. To supply both the one and the other—such is the object of this work. Speaking broadly, we may distinguish two elements within the compass of Mr. Seton's volume—one which will interest the general reader and one which will appeal rather to the specialist. The portion of general interest is comprised in the first four chapters (pp. 1-23), which contain an admirable biographical sketch of Giles from the time of his meeting with St. Francis in 1209 to his death at Monteripido fifty-three years afterwards. Chapter V. which deals with the complex question of the manuscript sources for the life of Giles (pp. 24-49) together with the text and translation of Codex Canonici Misc. 528 in the Bodleian Library which follow forms the part of the book of most interest to students.

To combine the critical and the popular is never an easy task and Mr. Seton is to be congratulated on the success with which he has accomplished it in this instance. For he has displayed great skill not only in his translation and study of the Oxford manuscript which forms the basis of the present edition—and the Latinity of which is often peculiar—but also in his attempt to make the personality of Giles real and living to English readers. The appendix contains a good general bibliography and a full index. In giving us this the eighth volume of its *Publications*,

the British Society of Franciscan Studies has made all students of medieval literature once more its debtors.

PASCHAL ROBINSON.

The Great Roll of the Pipe for the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of King Henry the Third, A.D. 1241-1242. Prepared and edited by Henry Lewin Cannon, Associate Professor of History, Leland Stanford Junior University. [Yale Historical Publications, Manuscripts and Edited Texts, vol. V.] (New Haven, Yale University Press; London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1918, pp. xv, 442, \$6.00.) Scholars who have deplored the dearth of printed financial and administrative documents relating to the thirteenth century, will welcome the appearance of the pipe roll of 26 Henry III. They are greatly indebted to the late Henry L. Cannon, its editor, and to the Yale University Press, which made its publication possible, for the first pipe roll of the long reign of Henry III. that has appeared in print.

Dr. Cannon's brief introduction describes the manuscript of the roll and the subsidiary financial documents of the year. The Latin of the text of the roll has been extended. The foot-notes contain the variant readings of the chancellor's roll and are invaluable in the checking of names of towns and individuals. The labor of identifying institutions and other matters has been rightly left to the historical investigator. There are two full indexes, one an *index nominum et locorum*, the other, an *index rerum*. The book is a model of very careful editing and of excellent press-work.

Like all of the pipe rolls, the present document is full of information on the events and institutions of the day. The departure of the king from England in 1242 receives indirect attention, in various places, through the references to the gathering of treasure and the assembling of weapons and food-stuffs. The account of the receipts and expenditures of the queen's household is full of intimate details. In the same class is the statement of the expenditures on the repairs of the castle of Kenilworth. The sheriff of Northampton is stated to have expended considerable sums of money on the care of royal falcons and hunting dogs as well as for the repair of monastic establishments in which the king was interested.

To those interested in the methods of administering justice, the pipe roll will prove of great value. Amerciaments levied by royal justices, payments made for writs, fines of all sorts, and payments exacted by justices of the forest, appear in almost every county. Students of taxation will find references to the attempts to collect the arrears of the fortieth of 1232 and the thirtieth of 1237. Scutages, tallages, and even the carucage, receive attention.

The system used in recording the sheriff's accounts is essentially the same as that of the time of Henry II. The finer distinctions of the author of the *Dialogus* are, however, not strictly observed, any more than