

### III.—MEDIÆVAL HISTORY, *circa* A.D. 1000-1200.

(A) *Sources*.—(a) One of the chief publications of the year is concerned with all mediæval periods. This is the revised and enlarged edition, prepared in Harvard with the aid of American and British scholars, of *The Sources and Literature of English History from the earliest times to about 1485*, by the late Charles Gross (pp. xxiii. + 820; Longmans, Green & Co.; 24s. net).

(b) A critical edition of the *Gesta Normannorum Ducum* of William of Jumièges has at length appeared, prepared by M. Jean Marx (pp. xlv. + 418; Rouen: Société de l'histoire de Normandie; 1914. 12fr.).

At the close of 1914 a new edition of Walter Map's *De Nugis Curialium*, edited by Dr. M. R. James, appeared in the *Anecdota Oxoniensia, Mediæval and Modern Series, XIV.* (Oxford: Clarendon Press; 18s. net). Dr. James follows a fourteenth century manuscript, now in the Bodleian, and shows that Map's curious work was very rare in the Middle Ages, and was by no means a popular book of anecdotes.

(B) *Various Countries*.—There is little to record under this heading, except a few articles and Professor Haskins' lectures upon the *Normans in European History* (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company; pp. x. + 258). Mr. Haskins' book is delightful, popular (perhaps a little too popular) in style, very fresh and interesting, and full of all kinds of information. The lectures upon Norman life and culture and the Norman Kingdom of Sicily will be found especially helpful and suggestive.

The following articles may be noted: (1) Anglo-Norman history: the late Mr. Adolphus Ballard's study of the Law of Breteuil, in which the conclusions reached by Miss Bateson in her classical papers are somewhat modified (*English Historical Review*, October); a brief note by Professor Adams, of Yale, upon the county court as the seat of the *curia regis* (*American Historical Review*, October); Dr. W. Farrer's paper on the Sheriffs of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire during the period 1066-1120 (*English Historical Review*, April). Mr. Farrer suggests that the displacement of the sheriff's name in

royal charters and writs c. 1115 may be due to the increasing use of royal officials and farmers with more definite duties.

(2) French history: M. Prou's lengthy study of M. Petit-Dutaillis' work upon the "Forest" in England and France (*Journal des Savants*, June, July, August) belongs also to English history. Although hardly concerned with this period, M. Petit-Dutaillis' article upon the forest in Frankish times may be mentioned (*Bibliothèque de l'école des chartes*, lxxvi., 1915, 1-2). In the same number of the *Bibliothèque*, M. Delaborde, in a paper upon the text of the acts in the first register of Philip Augustus, argues that the first French register was not a copy of minutes made in the royal chancery, but a hasty abridgment of the letters which were issued.

(3) The Church and Italy: P. Fournier's essay upon Bonizo of Sutri and his relations with Pope Urban II. and the Countess Matilda (*Bibliothèque de l'école des chartes*, May-October) is an important contribution to the history of the uncompromising element in the church party during the eleventh century. Bonizo's later work the "Liber de Vita Christiana" illustrates the opposition of the Patarini to the statesmanship which would have any dealings with priests ordained by simoniacal bishops of the Imperialist party. Bonizo refused to see any moral distinction between heresy, simony and Imperialism.

(C) *General*.—Dr. R. L. Poole's *Lectures on the History of the Papal Chancery* (Cambridge, at the University Press, pp. xvi. + 211; 9s. net) place at the disposal of English readers a clear and critical summary of the extensive literature, of recent years mainly German in origin, upon the early history of the chancery, its organisation, the nature of papal documents, and the tests of their genuineness. The history of the Papal Chancery, by reason of its widespread influence, is the most important subject of mediæval diplomatic; and it is very helpful to have a sound English study of it.

In the third volume of *A History of Mediæval Political Theory in the West*, by R. W. and A. J. Carlyle (Blackwood; pp. xix. + 201; 10s. 6d. net), Dr. A. J. Carlyle discusses the political theory of the feudal law books, and the writings of the feudalists and publicists of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. He shows how belief in the idea of "right" is the guide to all this literature,

and how the application of the idea was dictated by the conditions of feudal society. Although conflicting tendencies existed, the main body of opinion involved a belief in the divine origin of the State, and in the responsibility of the ruler to law. Although the book contains nothing very new, it is so balanced, emphatic, rigidly defined, and, above all, so clear and simple in exposition, that we can think of no better introduction to the study of feudal ideas. We commend the pages upon the Assizes of Jerusalem to those who wish to clear their own minds and the minds of the pupils of the tradition that feudalism was a form of pedantry relieved by bursts of picturesque violence.

The following articles are of interest: Fournier's study of the work of Ivo of Chartres, Gratian and Peter Lombard in one of his articles upon theology and canon law in the Middle Ages (*Journal des Savants*, June); Haskins on mediæval versions of the Posterior Analytics, showing that the version by James of Venice, early twelfth century, exists in a thirteenth century Toledo manuscript (*Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, 1914, xxv.); the same writer's paper on the reception of Arabic Science in England, dealing with the influence of the converted Spanish Jew, Petrus Alphonsi or Aufusi (*English Historical Review*, January); and, lastly, a valuable appreciation by Maurice Wilmotte of the work of Bédier and Faral upon the literary and social origin of the *chanson de gesta* (*Revue Historique*, CXX., Part II., November-December). References to the books of M. Bédier and M. Faral will be found in previous Bulletins.

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