VIII.—NINETEENTH CENTURY, A.D. 1815-1910.

I. *Great Britain*.—A good deal of detailed information respecting various portions of the nineteenth century is given in memoirs and other works containing original documents published during 1912. None of the new information, however, seriously modifies existing opinions. The sum total of it rather confirms the view of those who hold that concerning the more recent events of history—those which have transpired within the age of democratic government and newspaper reporting—few startling revelations are to be expected.

The second volume of Mr. W. F. Monypenny's *Life of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield* (Murray, 12s. net), covers the period 1837-1846, i.e., from Disraeli's entry into Parliament to his attainment of the rank of Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons, the most militant period of his career. To the historian the main interest of these nine years centres round the relation of Disraeli to Peel, and it is regrettable that Mr. Monypenny has been able to throw little new light on the problem why Disraeli, who had sought office from Peel in 1841, in 1846 denied having done so; or on the equally obscure problem why Peel refused him office in 1841, and in 1846 had the bad taste to taunt him with having asked for it.

Mr. Robert Hamilton's *Life of Henry Hartley Fowler, Viscount Wolverhampton* (Hutchinson, 21s net), deals with a much later period, for Fowler entered Parliament (as a strong opponent of Disraeli's spirited foreign policy) only in 1880, when Disraeli's official career was over. For thirty years Fowler was prominent as a Liberal statesman: he held office in four cabinets, and he made some mark as Secretary for India. The numerous letters to and from leading men which this volume contains tend to elucidate most of the questions of the time, e.g., Home Rule, Imperialism, and Tariff Reform.

Lord Esher's judiciously edited volumes, *The Girlhood of Queen Victoria* (2 vols., Murray, 36s. net), containing selections from the private diary of Her Majesty from 1832 to 1840, and *Lady Lyttelton's Letters* (Murray, 15s. net), which form an excellent sequel to the Queen's diary, are more interesting for their personal than their political disclosures.

Mr. Lewis Melville's *Life and Letters of William Cobbett* (2 vols., Lane, 32s. net), draws upon so much new material—including the family papers placed at Mr. Melville's disposal by Sir William and Mr. Richard Cobbett—that it definitely supersedes all previous biographies as the standard authority on its subject.

Special mention must be made of the three volumes of the new supplement to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, edited by Sir Sidney Lee (Smith Elder, each 15s. net). They contain over 1,600 memoirs of distinguished men who died during the ten years 1901–1911, e.g., Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Devonshire, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. The most important biography in the three volumes is that of King Edward VII., by the editor; it is a singularly able, well-informed, and impartial sketch. Its critical detachment, indeed, is so marked, that it elicited a rejoinder, under the title *King Edward in his True Colours*, by Mr. Edward Legge (Nash, 16s. net), an extremely injudicious book.

Apart from biographies, the most important work relating to the period published during the year is the first volume of M. Elie Helévy's *Histoire du Peuple Anglais au XIX^{me} Siècle*. It is devoted to a description of "Angleterre en 1815:" (1) political institutions; (2) economic and social conditions; (3) religion and culture. The section on religion is particularly full, for M. Helévy is dominated by the opinion that it was English Nonconformity that saved England from revolution a hundred years ago.

Mr. Francis Holland has added to his new issue of *May's Constitutional History of England, 1760–1860*, a supplementary volume (Longmans, 12s. 6d. net), continuing the work from 1860 to 1911. Mr. Holland treats with ability, though with a leaning towards the side of the Liberal politician, parliamentary reform, the party system, the Home Rule movement, religion and the state, local government, reforms in administration, colonial self-government, and finally the Parliament Act of 1911.

Mr. F. W. Hirst has edited and brought up to date that storehouse of statistics respecting the condition of England—*Porter's Progress of the Nation* (Methuen, 21s. net). The original work appeared in 1836; the tables in the present re-issue give information respecting wages, pauperism, crime, trade, industry, etc., up to dates varying from 1903 to 1910.

The more important publications of the year which deal with portions of the century or with special topics are: (1) Monsignor Bernard Ward's *The Eve of Catholic Emancipation* (3 vols., Longmans, 33s. 6d. net), a history of the English Catholics from 1803 to 1829; (2) Mr. Wilfrid Ward's *Life of Cardinal Newman* (2 vols., Longmans, 36s. net), a masterly biography; (3) Sir C. P. Lucas's edition of *Lord Durham's Report* (3 vols., Oxford, 31s. 6d.), very valuable for its introduction and notes, but unfortunately lacking 400 folio pages of the original report of 1839; (4) Mr. A. B. Keith's *Responsible Government in the Dominions* (3 vols., Clarendon Press, 42s. net), a treatise on colonial constitutions of the highest authority and importance; (5) the third and last volume of Colonel Forrest's *History of the Indian Mutiny* (Blackwood, 21s. net), a worthy conclusion to a great work; (6) the first volume of a history of *The Irish Revolution*, by Mr. M. J. F. McCarthy (Blackwood, 10s. 6d. net), a useful narrative, written with commendable impartiality of Irish affairs from 1877 onwards; (7) *A Modern History of the English People, Vol. I., 1880-98*, by R. H. Gretton (Grant Richards, 7s. 6d. net), a useful and well-written summary in the form of annals of the leading events of the period indicated; (8) four volumes of a new and interesting series, *Die kultur des modernen England in Einzeldarstellungen*, published by Oldenbourg, of Munich and Berlin, at prices varying from 3 to 5 marks. (The volumes at present issued deal with *Die geistige Hebung der Volksmassen; Volksbildung und Volkswohlfahrt, Die Gartenstadtbewegung*, and *Der Præ-Raphaelismus*; (9) *An Introduction to the Study of Prices, with special reference to the History of the Nineteenth Century*, by Mr. T. Layton (Macmillan, 2s. 6d. net).

II. *Europe*.—Two surveys of European history during the century 1814-1910 call for notice. The first is Mr. Oscar Browning's *History of the Modern World* (2 vols., Cassell, 21s. net.) This work is not quite so big as its title would suggest. It is almost confined to Europe, and it rarely takes cognisance of any other than political movements. It makes "no pretensions to originality or research," and it is not wholly free from inaccuracy and partisanship. Nevertheless, it provides a useful summary of the leading events of the century, and it is marked by that note of personal participation in epoch-making movements which will be looked for by those who remember that Mr. Oscar Browning has entertained more

monarchs than any other Cambridge don, with the possible exception of Sir Charles Waldstein.

The second survey is entitled *The Last Century in Europe*, by C. E. M. Hawkesworth (Arnold, 5s. net.). Within the limits of 500 pages it gives a lucid and eminently readable sketch of the period.

III. *France*.—(a) A.D. 1814–1848.—First of all we must note a new edition—the first appeared 1902—of *La France sous la Monarchie Constitutionnelle*, 1814–1848, by George Weill (Paris ; 311 pp.). It supplies the best short sketch of the political, religious, economic, and intellectual history of the time.

England and the Orleans Monarchy, by Major John Hall (Smith Elder, 14s. net.), supplies an admirable history of Anglo-French relations during the years 1830–1848.

The Revolution of 1848 is the subject of *La Revolution de Février*, by Albert Crémieux, based upon documents gathered for the projected prosecution of the Guizot ministry. These documents, long hidden in the offices of the Ministry of Justice, were laid open to students among the national archives only in 1905. They dispose of the legend that the Revolution of 1848 was unexpected. The socialistic opinion, which played so large a part in the movements of 1848 is illustrated by quotations in *Le Socialisme Français de 1789 à 1848*, by G. and H. Bourgin, a volume in Messrs. Hachette's series *L'Histoire par les Contemporains*.

(b) A.D. 1848–1870.—*Louis Napoléon et le Ministère Odilon Barrot*, by André Lebey, is an important volume, covering the period Dec., 1848 to Nov., 1849, and showing the genesis of the fateful alliance between the adventurer and the Church.

M. de Freycinet's *Souvenirs*, 1848–1878 (Paris ; 7.50 fr.), form a valuable source of original information, for the period which began with the author's lowly service under the Provisional Government of 1848, and ended with his appointment to the Ministry of Public Works in the Dufaure Cabinet of 1878.

Les Origines de la Guerre de 1870, by M. Pierre Lehautcourt (Paris, 664 pp.), contains a judicial summary of the recent Franco-German controversy concerning the responsibility for the war, and it gives an appendix of important papers, including the Ems telegram.

Various aspects of the great war and of the political crisis which accompanied it are dealt with in the sixteenth volume of M. Emile

Ollivier's remarkable book, *L'Empire Libéral* (Paris; 3.50 fr.), which covers the period from the battle of Wörth to the siege of Metz.

(c) A.D. 1870-1910.—M. Edmond Lepelletier's second volume of the *Historie de la Commune* (Paris; 520 pp.), covers only eight days, viz., 18th to 26th March, 1871, but they were the critical days during which the effort was made to organise France as a federation of Communes.

A vivacious sketch of *Republican France, 1870-1912*, is presented by Mr. E. A. Vizetelly (Holden and Hardingham, 12s. 6d. net).

IV. *Germany*.—*Germany in the Nineteenth Century* (Manch., Univ. Press, 2s. 6d. net), is the title of a volume containing five lectures delivered in Manchester University by Dr. Holland Rose (Political History); Professor C. H. Herford (Intellectual and Literary History); Professor E. C. K. Gonner (Economic History); and Dr. M. E. Sadler (History of Education). The idea of the course seems to have originated with Professor Herford, and his two lectures outweigh all the others in importance.

Bismarck's Pen: the Life of Heinrich Abeken, edited by his wife (Allen, 15s net, translated), takes us behind the scenes with Bismarck's confidential agent during the period of the three wars of 1864-71.

Die Gründung des deutschen Reiches im Jahre, 1870, by Wilhelm Stolze (Munich; 8.50 m.), traces the course of events from 1866. It is specially strong on the history of parties in Germany during the four years under review, and on the movements of European diplomacy.

The controversy respecting the part played by the South German States in the attainment of German unity is reviewed by Dr. Wilhelm Busch in *Hist. Zeitschrift* for June, 1912, under the title *Württemberg und Bayern in den Einheitsverhandlungen, 1870*.

Two highly important works treat of the history of the German Empire, the one from the German point of view, the other from the French. The first is Professor Karl Lamprecht's *Deutsche Geschichte der jüngsten Vergangenheit und Gegenwart* (Berlin; 8 m.). The second is *The Evolution of Modern Germany*, by Henri Lichtenberger, translated by A. M. Ludovici (Constable, 10s. 6d. net). M. Lichtenberger, in spite of his Teutonic name, is a lecturer at the Sorbonne. His history is generally calm and impartial.

V. *Other European States*. (a) *Italy*.—Mrs. Hamilton King's *Letters and Recollections of Mazzini* (Longmans, 5s. net) is described

by Mr. G. M. Trevelyan in a preparatory note as "a peculiarly genuine and personal record of the more intimate side of Mazzini's life during those sad latter years when his cause was triumphing in the eyes of others but not in his own."

In *Revue Historique* for Sept., 1912, M. Paul Maher begins a study of *Les Origines des Cavour* based upon the various works on Cavour (noticed in last year's Bulletin) issued during the commemoration of 1911.

The Memoirs of Francesco Crispi (Hodder and Stoughton, 2 vols., 32s. net.) throw valuable light upon the two separate periods, 1848-60 and 1877-90, during which Crispi was prominent. In the first he was acting with the liberators of Sicily and Naples, in the second he was engaged upon the more doubtful task of the formation of the Triple Alliance.

United Italy, by F. M. Underwood (Methuen, 10s 6d. net) furnishes us with a good and much-needed account of the development of Italy during the years 1870-1912.

(b) *The Dual Monarchy*.—In *Deutsche Rundschau* (Dec., 1911—Feb., 1912) Herr Wilhelm Alter discusses, largely in the light of documents from the British Foreign Office, *Die Auswärtige Politik der ungarischen Revolution, 1848-49*.

In a valuable but too enthusiastic study, entitled *The Man who Saved Austria* (Mills and Boon, 10s 6d. net), Mr. M. Hartley tells the story of the events which centred at the same critical time round Baron Jellacic in Croatia.

The causes of the Austrian disasters in Italy and Germany, 1859 and 1866, are discussed by Herr Karl von Lang in *Ursachen der Misserfolge der österreichischen Armee in den Feldzügen, 1859 und 1866* (Vienna, 1.50 m).

(c) *The Near East*.—In *Révue Historique* for March-April, 1912, M. F. C. Roux treats of *La Russie, la France et la Question d'Orient après la Guerre de Crimée*.

The Comte de Landemont in *L'Europe et la Politique Orientale* (Paris; pp. 377) deals with the problems of the Near East from the Treaty of Berlin to the present day.

Very recent history indeed is discussed in *L'annexion de la Bosnie et de l'Herzégovine in 1908* (Paris; 3.50), by M. Krunsky, and in *La Jeune Turquie et la Revolution* (Paris; 3.50), by M. Sarron.

F. J. C. HEARNshaw.