

book does not contain much that is new, but will prove helpful to beginners in the psychological study of Christian experience.

III. HISTORICAL STUDIES.

Dissenting Academies in England: Their Rise and Progress, and Their Place Among the Educational Systems of the Country. By Irene Parker, M.A. Cambridge University Press. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. xii+168 pp. \$1.00.

Such a work as this is long overdue. Few but specialists know how much nonconformists did to supply education in England; for a hundred and fifty years they had a monopoly of all that was best, from their secondary schools and universities came out many leaders of the state. It is the easier for Americans to understand, as Harvard and Yale were not paralyzed with the traditions of the past, as were Oxford and Cambridge. Those venerable institutions and the grammar schools were, under Elizabeth, made mere adjuncts to the established Church. Therefore Gresham founded a new college in London to teach what merchants wanted to know, and to teach in English. Under the Commonwealth great plans were made for a newer education, without being well known in this connection. When the Restoration restored the narrow old scheme of education, the Dissenters defied the law and opened new churches, new schools. These were not endowed, therefore had to cater for the rich middle class, and rapidly they developed schools and academies which eclipsed the old institutions and became "the greatest schools of their day." Miss Parker tells the story well, gives time tables, lists of the leading places, the subjects taught, rules of some institutions. We imagine that the story will be very parallel to that of many American institutions, developing upwards and at last securing charters as colleges and universities. There are however, two defects in her work. She does not explain why the academies died out a century ago, except by the remark that they came to be tied up with theological restrictions. And, because she consulted only pedobaptist authorities, she is ignorant of the large share taken by Baptists, to whom not three lines are de-

voted. The book well deserves study by all educationalists, and in a second edition these omissions may be supplied.

W. T. WHITLEY.

The Puritans in Power: A Study in the History of the English Church from 1640 to 1660. By G. B. Tatham, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Cambridge University Press, 1913. 282 pp. 7s. 6d.

The heated period in the volume under review is still the subject of hot debate among the various religious parties of England. In that day men's passions ran high, England was in the melting pot, all ideas of the State and of religion were subjected to fiery tests. It is, therefore, very difficult to find an English writer who assumes an objective and judicial attitude toward all parties in dealing with this period. The author of the present volume is unusually fair. His sympathies are plainly with the Anglicans, but he means to be just to all.

In chapter I he gives us "The Prelude" to the conflict in which he sketches the Puritan ideals and contentions and the regime of Laud. He does not find in Laud the saint and hero which the High Churchman usually sees, but neither does he find the dangerous innovator of the Puritan imagination. He finds only a rather commonplace stickler for ancient forms and ceremonies. In this part of the book the author has investigated little, but has taken his views from other writers.

The remainder of the work is a valuable contribution to the literature of the period. Chapter II deals with the character and ability of the parochial clergy in that period, finding that they came largely from the lower classes and were by no means notable for learning or high character. In the next chapter there is an account of the reasons for the sequestration of many of these clergy and an estimate of the number sequestered. The author, after a careful calculation based on all the data available, concludes that about thirty-nine per cent of the clergy were sequestered in these years, or something more than three thousand. By no means all these were sequestered for political reasons; some lost their positions because of drunkenness or