

going forward at Dover and Winchester. Mr. Round dwells on the activity of Glanvill the Justiciar, which is particularly evident during the king's absence on the continent. Then a new coinage was being put into circulation, not without difficulty, as would appear from a Cumberland entry: 'Willelmus clericus Roberti de Vallibus redd. comp. de .v. m. quia precepit veterem monetam currere post prohibitionem iusticiarum' (p. 26; cf. Year 28, p. 137). Mr. Round observes that the account for the land of Henry de Essex illustrates the 'complicated and unsystematic arrangement of the king's revenue', and those who have had occasion to use texts of this sort will welcome the phrase. Still the bad debts which appear in a special small roll in the Year 28 are probably inevitable under any fiscal system, and should not be attributed to Henry II's bad organization. The great wind-falls which came to the king from spiritual as well as from lay tenants, and were increased by some manipulation of feudal rights, are specially illustrated in Year 28. The growth and subdivision of land communities is suggested by a Yorkshire entry recording a fine levied 'de Tribus Figelinges' (Year 27, p. 40). The Cheshire cows *de perquisitionibus honoris* (Year 28, p. 149) should perhaps be connected with the mysterious *vacca de metride* which the Boldon Book mentions as rendered by many of the Durham vills. Attention may also be called to a case of treasure trove in Cumberland (*ibid.*, p. 138), and an attempt to reduce certain Lancashire men *qui se faciunt liberos cum non sint* (*ibid.*, p. 63). The *index rerum* is still unsatisfactory: the compiler has omitted the notices of thegns and drengs which occur in Year 27 (pp. 46, 50), and gives no intimation that *noutegeld* which he enters (*ibid.*, pp. 24, 47) is to be identified with cornage (p. 48), which he omits. In like manner it is hard to see why, in Year 28, *Rompening* and *Denarii Beati Petri* (pp. 59, 62) should be entered separately and without a cross-reference.

G. T. L.

Dr. J. A. Endres's *Thomas von Aquin* (Mainz: Kirchheim, 1910) forms part of the series entitled *Weltgeschichte in Charakterbildern*, and is adorned with illustrations, representing places and works of art connected with St. Thomas. The book is the work of a scholar who writes with authority, and many students will be glad to obtain in so small a space a more interesting account of St. Thomas than they are likely to find in a larger history of philosophy. Dr. Endres is well acquainted with both ancient and modern authorities; his judgements are sound and learned; and he is especially successful in explaining the historical occasions which gave rise to some of the controversial works, such as the *Contra Errores Graecorum* and the *De Perfectione Vitae Spiritualis*. The position of St. Thomas relatively to Averroes, and also to St. Augustine, is as clearly explained as can be expected in so small a compass. One or two dates in the career of St. Thomas have a certain importance. Ptolemy of Lucca asserts that upon reaching Italy, in the period between his two sojourns at Paris, St. Thomas opened a school at Rome, and this during the reign of Urban IV. But it seems that the mention of a pope made Ptolemy think too hastily of Rome, for Dr. Endres shows that the work of St. Thomas during Urban's lifetime was done at Viterbo and Orvieto. Not until after the accession of Clement IV did he go to Rome, and then in connexion with his Order

rather than with the pope. As regards the return to Paris, Dr. Endres follows Father Mandonnet in arguing that not 1269 but the autumn of 1268 is the right date. He does well to observe that, despite his many changes of residence, St. Thomas was always a man of the cloister. His way of life was always much the same, and there has never been a finer example of what may be done by patient, unostentatious, and even monotonous work. *Quot scripsit articulos, tot miracula fecit*, said John XXII, and there have been many popes who have failed to say anything half so wise.

W. H. V. R.

The archives of the crown of Aragon at Barcelona long suffered unaccountable neglect at the hands of historians, notwithstanding their overwhelming importance for the general and ecclesiastical history of the middle ages. Their value is now becoming recognized, as the results obtained by Professor Finke, for instance, show. It is, indeed, difficult to understand how Sicilian writers, including Amari himself, could have overlooked a store of documents so priceless for the history of their island. Signor La Mantia is now removing that reproach. As a preliminary to his forthcoming *Codice diplomatico* of the Aragonese kings of Sicily he has printed, under the title *Documenti su le Relazioni del Re Alfonso III di Aragona con la Sicilia*, an extract from the *Anuari de l'Institut d'Estudis Catalans* for 1908 (Barcelona : Palau de la Deputacio', 1909), twenty-three documents from these archives, ranging from 8 May 1285, to 13 November 1290. They principally serve to bring out the close relations which subsisted between the two brothers, Alfonso of Aragon and James of Sicily, and supply details concerning their offensive and defensive alliance against France and Naples. The three most important are probably numbers 2, 19, and 21. The first of these, 2 November 1285, shows that Alfonso had surrendered all claims to Sicily to his brother before their father's death. The second, 9 December 1289, is notable as exhibiting Edward I's interest in the liberation of his cousin Charles II of Naples from his Aragonese prison, the negotiations about which matter occupy so many pages of Rymer's *Foedera*; Alfonso here speaks of the liberation as having been effected 'ad magnam instanciam et requisicionem regis anglie'. The third, 27 January 1290, is a letter from the king to the Genoese government, urging the advantages of an alliance, and setting forth incidentally the reasons—or the official reasons—for his father's intervention in Sicily in 1282: 'Sane discrecioni vestre satis credimus esse notum, qualiter, cum felicis recordacionis dominus Petrus pater noster, contra crucis inimicos accinctus, fines barbaricos invasisset, ad requisicionem et supplicacionem Siculorum veniens in Siciliam, de oppressionibus et violenciis Karoli, quondam Regis Iherosolimitani, libera vit eosdem ubique in terra ac mari per suum exercitum, multis triumphis obtentis.'

G. B.

In his essay on *Hoorn au Moyen-Âge* (La Haye : Nijhoff, 1910) Dr. R. van Marle has produced a creditable piece of work, though with a strictly limited scope. He has supplemented the materials furnished by Velius in his *Chronyk van Hoorn*, published in 1630, by further study of the town archives, and by use of more recently printed sources, especially the *Hansisches Urkundenbuch*. From these he has provided a fuller account