

life." The work does not aim at being a history of Christianity during the period of the Reformation, but of the institution known as the church; "bodies separated either from the Eastern or Western Church have, therefore, only been dealt with indirectly". The subject is viewed from the standpoint of the Anglican theologian who looks chiefly at the "divine institution". It is not, however, drawn on the broad lines which historians of other communions would usually prefer. Much more space is given to the Catholic side of the Reformation than is usually found among Protestant historians. But when these limitations and defects are kept in mind, the book remains an excellent outline of the Reformation for the purpose intended. It would be hard to find a clearer and more satisfactory brief treatment of the progress of events as the author proposes to present them. The book emphasizes a side of the great movement which is often too much neglected, and is, therefore, a corrective for many works on the Reformation.

W. J. MCGLOTHLIN.

A History of the Inquisition of Spain.

By Henry Charles Lea, LL.D., in four volumes. Vol. II. The Macmillan Co., New York. 1906. Pp. 608.

The first volume of this great work has already been noticed in these columns. In this volume the work is carried forward to include a treatment of the Jurisdiction, Organization, Resources and Practice of the famous tribunal. The author does not treat the Inquisition by chronological periods, but carries one phase of the subject through its entire history before treating another. This method has the advantage of clear presentation of principles but renders it impossible to present a consistent narrative of events. The same incident serves as illustration for various phases of the subject and hence there is necessarily some repetition. All the great and well known qualities of Mr. Lea as a historian appear in this volume; fulness and accuracy of information, fairness, well balanced judgment, clear and distinct apprehension

of principles, mastery of illustrative incident all appear on almost every page. And what a story of cruelty, intrigue, graft, horror and injustice! Unexpected arrest, foul prisons, unknown accusers, secret processes, confiscation, humiliation, death by fire and eternal disgrace to the victim and all his relatives was the usual course of events. The terrible results will manifest themselves in the national character on generations yet unborn. "The mercy of the Inquisition was more to be dreaded than the severity of other tribunals," p. 311. This great work ought to have a wide reading.

W. J. MCGLOTHLIN.

The English Church From the Accession of George I to the Eighteenth Century (1714-1800).

By the late Rev. Canon John H. Overton, D.D., and the Rev. Frederick Relton, A. K. C. The Macmillan Co., New York. 1906. Pp. 374.

This is the seventh in the series of volumes, "A History of the English Church", edited by Stephens and Hunt, which has been appearing at intervals for several months. This volume has the same general characteristics that marked the preceding ones. Its interest is partly historical, partly ecclesiastical. Only in this case the difficulties of composition were greatly enhanced by the fact that Canon Overton died before the work was finished, leaving his manuscript in such condition that his successor did not feel at liberty to discard it altogether and yet felt compelled to change it largely. This fact no doubt accounts for the somewhat scrappy character of the work. The period in itself is neither interesting nor pleasing to an Anglican. The church scarcely ever sank lower than during the eighteenth century, and by the limitations of his task the author could not, if he had desired, treat largely the various forms of dissent and the Methodist movement. And yet there was much to commend, especially in the earlier part of the century. The author has, of course, found this and set it forth, but it cannot be said that he has failed to draw the darker shadows.