

ἐκτῆμοροι, who are compared with Roman *clientes* and defined as serfs bound to the soil and paying to their lords annually one-sixth of the gross produce of the land which they cultivated. Solon is made out a violent revolutionary, who not only abolished the ancient law of debt, but cancelled all existing debts indiscriminately, not only swept away the status of serfdom, but gave to the former serfs the freehold of the ground which they tilled. That this view of Solon is diametrically opposed to the opinion of antiquity is not considered a fatal objection by Prof. Swoboda. He thinks the evidence bad and treats with especial severity the account given in Aristotle's *Constitution of Athens*.

Geschichte der lateinischen Kaiserreiches von Konstantinopel. By ERNST GERLAND. Part I. 8vo. Pp. 264. Homburg v. d. Höhe: Gerland. 1905. 6 m. 50.

This volume contains the first portion of a history of the Latin Empire of Constantinople, which is itself to form part of a general history of the Frank dominion in the Greek world. The story begins just after the capture of Constantinople by the Crusaders (A.D. 1204), and we have a detailed account of the reigns (A.D. 1240-1216) of the first two Latin Emperors, Baldwin I., Count of Flanders, and his brother Henry. Gerland is already favourably known for his writings connected with the Franks in Greece, and the present instalment of his work will be welcome to all who are interested in mediaeval Greece and in the general interplay of influence between Eastern and Western civilization. The narrative is clear and graphic, and the references to authorities are much fuller and more exhaustive than in any previous book on the same topics. The statesmanlike character of Henry has not, says Gerland, been hitherto sufficiently recognized: 'seine Institutionen haben die Grundlage gegeben, auf der sich die Frankenherrschaft in Griechenland weiter entwickelt hat.' The author no doubt reserves for the conclusion of his history of the Latin Emperors some general summing-up of the world-wide consequences of this startling irruption of Feudal lord, Venetian trader, and Latin ecclesiastic into the ancient domain of the Eastern Empire.

Macedonia: its Races and their Future. By H. N. BRAILSFORD. Pp. xx+340. Maps and illustrations. London: Methuen & Co., 1906.

This is an account of Macedonia as it is since the insurrectionary movements of 1903-4, written by a leading member of the Committee, who superintended the distribution of relief on the spot. Mr. Brailsford had had intimate relations with Greeks previously, both during the war of 1897 and the latter stages of the Cretan rising; but in spite of that (perhaps, even, because of it), he makes short work of Greek pretensions to Central Macedonia. He shows himself well equipped so far as knowledge goes both of the ancient and the modern history of the region, and, on the whole, fair-minded. In fact it takes either ignorance or prejudice to find a peasant people, which has a claim to be called Greek in any but an official ecclesiastical sense, north of the Monastir railway. Mr. Brailsford has little difficulty in demonstrating that the Central Macedonians were not Greek in the time either of the Macedonian Kings or the Greek Emperors of Constantinople—the only two epochs in which it is any use to prove their national unity with Hellas. The author's essay-like treatment of the divers races and churches inevitably suggests comparison with another book, that of 'Odysseus'; but he handles his subjects well, and will reach an audience that has never read *Turkey in Europe*. He tries hard to give the Turk his due and often succeeds, and his personal knowledge of affairs, like that of Smerdesh, makes him a valuable witness: but he might bear in mind more constantly that the programmes of reform, communicated by sophisticated *Komitajis* to interested Europeans, are always suspect, and that the desire of place and salary plays a large part in Balkan patriotism.