

VIII.—NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER, A.D. 1815-1915.

The year 1915 has not been remarkable for the production—or, at any rate, the publication—of many works of permanent importance on this period of history. Writers and publishers have naturally had their attention concentrated upon the war. One consequence is that most of the works have some bearing, direct or indirect, upon the all-engrossing subject; another is that much of the important work will be found in Quarterly and Monthly *Reviews*.

Lord Redesdale's *Memoirs* is, perhaps, the most important contribution to the Diplomatic sources. Less important than the lives recently published of Lord Clarendon or Sir Robert Morier, it is nevertheless a work which no student of diplomacy can afford to neglect. Mr. P. Bigelow's *Prussian Memories* (1864-1915) (Putnam, 5s.) may be mentioned in the same connection. The little volume of *Select Treaties and Documents* (ed. R. B. Mowat; Clarendon Press, 1s. 6d. net) contains an excellent selection of documents with a scholarly and useful introduction by Mr. Mowat. A slightly different purpose is served, and well served, by Mr. J. H. O'Regan's *Documents of European History* (Clarendon Press, 1s. 6d.).

Mr. Moreton Macdonald's *History of France* (3 vols., Methuen, 22s. 6d.) is the most important history of France in English since the publication of Kitchin. It contains a consecutive narrative of the history of France down to 1871, and furnishes *inter alia* a series of very useful bibliographies. *Modern Austria: Her Racial and Social Problems* (Fisher Unwin, 10s. 6d. net), by Dr. Virginio Gayda, represents an abridged translation (admirably done) of Dr. Gayda's *La Crisi di un Impero*, but it contains, in addition, a specially written chapter on *Italia Irredenta*. The latter is written, naturally, from the Italian standpoint, but it contains a temperate presentation of the Italian case, and deserves close attention from English readers, to whom the Yugo-Slav case is, perhaps, more generally familiar.

The Clarendon Press has inaugurated a series of volumes on the belligerents. Of these the two first have appeared. They are *The Evolution of Prussia* by J. A. R. Marriott and C. Grant

Robertson (Clarendon Press, 5s.), and *The Balkans* (5s.), by N. Forbes, D. G. Hogarth, A. J. Toynbee, and D. Mitrany. The former is a continuous history of Brandenburg-Prussia from its beginning to 1914; the latter contains detached essays on The Southern Slavs, Bulgaria, Roumania, Modern Greece and Turkey—the last a particularly brilliant essay by Mr. D. G. Hogarth. In connection with the Near East attention may be drawn to *Nationalism and War in the Near East* (Clarendon Press, 12s. 6d. net) by “Diplomatist.” This is an important work published by the Carnegie Endowment Fund. It bears obvious marks of its paternity, and “Diplomatist” would have been well advised to have had his proofs read by an historical scholar, who would have found several slips of the pen. The main thesis is that the root of the present evil is to be found in the relationship between nationalism and war. The position of the writer gives to the work a first-hand value, and it is brilliantly written. Even more “first hand” is *The Balkan League*, by I. E. Gueshoff (Murray, 2s. 6d. net). Mr. Gueshoff was Prime Minister of Bulgaria when the Balkan League was formed, and resigned when the Bulgarian army attacked its allies. The book is written, naturally, from the Bulgarian standpoint, but most temperately, and it cannot be neglected by any one who desires to form an impartial judgment upon the events of 1912–1913. It contains a number of documents of prime historical importance. *Eleutherios Venizelos: His Life and Work* (Murray, 1915, 3s. 6d. net) is a book of a different kind. It is an essentially “popular” account of part of the career of a great contemporary statesman; but its appearance has much more justification than most contemporary biographies. *The Great Settlement*, by C. E. Fayle (Murray, 6s. net), is a sane and sensible book. It deals with the principles of the after-war settlement; with the economic, territorial and colonial problems involved. Even more readable, perhaps, is *The New Map of Europe*, by H. A. Gibbons (Duckworth, 6s. net). This book is the work of an American publicist, and deals mainly with problems of the Near East, and deals with them in a peculiarly interesting and suggestive way.

Among works on Imperial problems may be mentioned: (i.) *The British Empire*, by Sir Charles Lucas (Macmillan, 2s. net), an admirable series of lectures; (ii.) *The New Empire Partnership*, by Percy and Archibald Hurd (Murray, 6s. net). The authors

have a great theme and they handle it with fitting enthusiasm and considerable skill. Prof. Ramsay Muir has performed a service to students of another kind by his collection of documents illustrative of *The Making of British India* (Longmans, for the Manchester University Press, 6s. net). This book was badly needed, and Professor Muir's introduction and selection are admirable.

Professor C. S. Terry has added one more to the lengthening list of textbooks on the history of the nineteenth century, *A Short History of Europe, 1806-1914* (Routledge, 6s. net), but it is a particularly good one.

The special attention of teachers should be called to a new *Historical Atlas of Modern Europe, 1789-1914*, by C. Grant Robertson and J. G. Bartholomew (Clarendon Press, 3s. 6d. net). The maps are quite first rate as regards clearness and accuracy, while the letterpress affords a remarkable example of lucid condensation. No better atlas could be found either for the student or for the ordinary reader of a daily paper. It is, moreover, a marvel of cheapness.

Among other books, English and foreign, on this period attention may be called to the following :—*Poland*.—By W. Alison Phillips (Home University Library, 1s.). Retells the story of Poland with special reference to the developments of the Polish Question during the last fifty years, bringing the history down to the autumn of 1915. The bibliography will be found especially valuable to students of the German-Polish question. It contains also several references to books on the Ukraine problem, etc., published since the beginning of the war. *Deutscher Aufstieg, 1750-1914*.—"An introduction to the historical understanding of the present," by the late Karl Lamprecht. Very interesting as the attempt of an eminent German philosopher-historian to explain and justify the German policy of expansion, as the natural outcome of the whole past evolution of German history. He protests that "our souls are clear of any guilt" in respect of the beginning of the war; but at the same time declares that "for ten years past in the nation itself, from economic and learned circles, the cry had been raised, with ever-increasing strength, for an external *Kulturpolitik*, for a regulated influence of German higher civilisation (*Hoch Kultur*) on the peoples of the globe." *Political Ideals*.—By Delisle Burns

(Clarendon Press, 2s. 6d. net). *The Living Past*.—By F. S. Marvin (2nd edition, Clarendon Press, 3s. 6d. net). Both of these are, in their different ways, admirable introductions to the study of the history of the last century.

[NOTE.—The above is merely a haphazard and unclassified list of a few books which happen to have come to the writer's notice. It was supplied at short notice, in consequence of the failure of the original contributor. No inference must be drawn from the omission of any particular work.]

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