

this interesting people as a distinct unit. From time to time during the past decade there has appeared in various historical publications a notable series of articles dealing with important problems in Norman history, written by Professor Charles H. Haskins, dean of the Harvard graduate school, who is also dean of American mediævalists. In February, 1915, Dean Haskins presented the more important results of his Norman studies in the form of a series of lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute. These lectures have now been published in a volume bearing the title, "The Normans in European History" (Houghton). In eight brilliant chapters, Dean Haskins tells how the Norman race came into existence, what it achieved in the two centuries of its greatest activity and importance, and what impress it has left on the history of Europe. Beginning with a discussion of the Norman land and people, Dean Haskins tells briefly of the coming of the Northmen to the Seine valley in the tenth century, and then proceeds to trace the activities of the new Norman-French people outside the French kingdom, in the British Isles, in Naples and Sicily, and in the Orient. An interesting and highly informing chapter deals with Norman life and culture, and with the extant monuments of Norman civilization. In one important respect Dean Haskins has introduced a change in historical terminology: what in the past has been called the "Angevin empire," from the controlling dynasty, he calls the "Norman empire," from the controlling race. It is likely that this suggestion will be accepted. The volume possesses certain excellences of literary style which are all too rare in historical writing.

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*Norman history  
and influence.* The history of the Normans and their great achievements in mediæval Europe has been told many times as a part of the history of France, of England, and of Italy: but not until recently has a serious effort been made to study