

minute and exhaustive history of the Moors is given in these three bulky volumes. The work has engaged the author's attention for twenty years, and while consulting numerous other authorities, he has relied chiefly on the histories of the learned Orientalist, Prof. R. Dozy of the University of Leyden. As a result it would seem that no detail concerning the Moors, or even remotely touching their history and development, has been forgotten, and much of this information is decidedly interesting; but the book is marred by an ultra-oriental redundancy of style, by repetitions of extravagantly worded accounts of the splendor and beauty of Moorish edifices in Spain and elsewhere, and by contradictory statements, as when, for instance, we are told, on page 396, Vol. II., that King Jaime "introduced the Inquisition into Spain," and on page 537 that "The Inquisition had not yet raised its bloody and menacing hand; . . . the glory of its establishment was reserved for the pious Isabella." In spite of the years of labor given to its preparation, the book produces the effect of hurriedness. Words and facts jostle each other, as if both were eager to be the first to dash across the Pyrenees to Fez or to Sicily, to be in at the birth of the Emperor Frederick II., the persecutions of the Jews or the Albigenses, and have their say about the character of the Popes and the debased condition of the Greeks. Either the history of the Moors is too full to be contained in three volumes, or it should have been so condensed as to suggest more of the dignity of the wonderful people whose exploits and extraordinary achievements are so very vividly recounted by Mr. Scott.

Scott—The History of the Moorish Empire in Europe. By Samuel Parsons Scott. 3 vols. Lippincott. \$10.00.

Beginning 2500 B.C. and finishing only in the early years of the seventeenth century, a