

afforded by the village against the perils of the outside wilderness, pursuing therein convenient handicrafts, or performing servile tasks.

Land was not conceived of as the subject of property in the modern sense, or as belonging to any individual. Each village had its boundaries, which early came to be most precise, and the entire space within these belonged to the whole village. Every family, however, appropriated to itself or became the owner of the homestead which it occupied, and the garden or orchard attached thereto, and often too its particular tank. So much of the land within the village boundaries as was needed for cultivation was apportioned among the recognised families. At first this was done merely for the year's tilling, then at longer intervals, and later still only on the occasions of considerable changes in the families, and so on. The grazing ground, the waste, and the woodland (or jungle) was common to all alike. In the early days of village civilization, the agricultural element was

comparatively small, and it was both easy and advantageous that the culturable plots should be changed, as just mentioned, at more or less frequent periods. As, however, larger areas came to be taken into cultivation, and increased skill and labour to be applied to the reclamation and culture of the soil, and non-annual crops to be grown, it followed naturally that the different families ultimately got to retain permanently in their hands either the whole or the better portion of their respective allotments.

The cultivation of the family plot was effected, as a rule, by the members of the family alone. But the leading family and the priest or cultured family, no doubt, from the beginning inherited and enjoyed much prestige and priority of consideration which enabled them to attain to a position of privilege. They seem generally to have cultivated more or less by servants, or by the means of *batai* agreements—i.e. agreements under which the tilling is done by a person not the owner—in consideration of a definite share of the produce being yielded to the owner.

## 238 FROM THE JOINT FAMILY TO THE VILLAGE.

And it is not improbable that, originally at any rate, their servants and *batai* occupants were drawn from the, so to speak, interloper portions of the inhabitants of the village—*i.e.* those who could not claim their part in the village soil by derivative rights from the founder.

Thus there grew to be, even from the commencement, a gradation of respectability and employment within the village itself; and it is especially noticeable that there were two privileged heads of the village, the secular and the religious or clerical.

As population increased and became more fixed, the cultivation of cereals and pulses became more necessary and engrossing; and the value of cattle became greater, as being both the cultivating power and the means of exchange. For reasons already suggested, the recognised founder's family and the priests' families, doubtless, obtained advantages in the allotment of *khets*, or culturable plots, both in regard to situation and quantity, and became the wealthiest members of the community—*i.e.* possessors

of the largest herds, and cultivators of the biggest *khets* with the least expenditure of manual labour. They were also the principal guides and directors of village affairs. And so it came about that to own and look after cattle (the symbol of wealth) was respectable, and, in modern phraseology, the occupation of a gentleman, as distinguished from the manual labour of the field.

After these we have the remainder of those families who were entitled, as of old right, to participation in the village lands, and were essentially agricultural in occupation.

And lastly there is the class of relative strangers or outsiders, namely, artisans and petty traders, followed by a servile class, hewers of wood, drawers of water, scavengers, &c.

Thus far we encounter no indication that any real approach has been made towards personal *property* in land. We have found that each family in time got the right to retain continuously year after year its own particular plots for



cultivation; or at any rate did so in the case of those plots which they had respectively by especial pains reclaimed from a state of waste, or which had other peculiarities; and we have arrived at the conclusion that the leading families, out of all the families entitled to the village lands, got the better of their neighbours in these matters. Subsequently; again, as families broke up, it came to be acknowledged that the members of each had a right to distribute among themselves the family *khets* for cultivation.

But still the proprietary conception went no further than this, namely, that the particular plot of land which the family or individual claimed was that part of the village land which he or it was entitled to cultivate, or to have cultivated for his own benefit.

At the same time the business of allotment (so long as the practice of allotting obtained), the order of cultivation, the maintenance of the water supply, the keeping up of fences, and all other affairs of

common interest to the little community, were managed by the heads of families, entitled to their share of the village lands, in *panchayat* assembled.

A further development of the social system, and a new source of land rights, was brought about by the attrition of village with village.

The exclusiveness of the Aryan family was its marked characteristic. In the earliest beginnings to which we can get back, to use the words of a recent historian of Greece,<sup>1</sup> "the house of each man was to him what the den is to the wild beast which dwells in it; something, namely, to which he only has a right, and which he allows his mate and his offspring to share, but which no other living thing may enter except at the risk of life." The same spirit can be perceived animating the Hindu family throughout all its stages, even down to the present time; and so it was necessarily the governing principle of the group of families which constituted the

<sup>1</sup> Cox's *Greece*, p. 13.

## 242 FROM THE JOINT FAMILY TO THE VILLAGE.

village, in its relation to its neighbours as soon as it had any.

Each little colony or *abad* held itself aloof from and independent of all others; jealous of its rights, and quick to resent, as well as to defend itself from encroachment. As villages thickened, causes of quarrel increased, for instance,—pasturage grounds —reclamations — profitable jungle tracts — fuel — thatching grass—bamboo clumps, &c. &c.—until at last, it may be said, the normal relation between the *abads* was one of chronic hostility.

Collision on these points led to fights, in which no doubt the head of the leading family in the village was the director, and the different members of that family, both from their position and from their comparative independence of manual occupation, were the principal actors.

The common consequence of these fights was that the successful party not merely vindicated its own rights, but seized and occupied some of the best lands of its antagonist, and carried off his herds.

And as in those early days fighting was mainly an affair of personal prowess, these acquisitions were appropriated by those whose strong arms had won them. The conquered *khets* came to belong, in a new sense, to the leader of the expedition, and those to whom he awarded them. And we may safely assume that he appropriated to himself the lion's share of the captured cattle. Thus was introduced a peculiar cause of aggrandisement of the leading family and its adherents. Already distinguished by family blood, by wealth, and by hereditary position and partial immunity from hard labour, they now acquired great additional wealth from the outside, became possessors of *nij*, or private, lands in foreign villages; and above all became invested with that personal influence and authority which attaches to successful fighters. The beaten villages, at first, probably only suffered the loss of the appropriated *khet* and of the stolen herds. But this must have had the effect of impoverishing some of its inhabitants, and of increasing

the numbers of the dependent population. So that the invaders would at once find it easy to enforce or procure the cultivation of their newly-acquired lands upon *batai* terms. But cultivation by servants, or on *batai* conditions, was not in itself novel; it was only extended as the result of these proceedings. The really new ingredient of tenure which came in through them was the complete independence of the village community even in theory which characterised the victor's retention of these lands.

Results such as these, of course, tended very soon to give rise to fighting expeditions for their own sake, and upon an enlarged scale. Time and distance were involved in them; and the fighters had then to be maintained while away from home. At first this would be managed out of the principal man's wealth: he assigned portions of his land to the more prominent among them, generally on conditions of service, and supported others out of his own stores, flocks, and herds. Then the non-fighters

of the primary village would contribute rations in kind. And next, perhaps even before this step, each subdued village would be made to pay a permanent tribute of produce in kind.

Here we have, before us the growth of a chieftainship and a fighting class, mostly sprung in the first instance from the village founder's family, but also including others who had won their place by the side of these through strength of arm. And when in this way an energetic and relatively powerful family had gained supremacy over many villages, its head became a hereditary local chief, and the fighting men constituted a diminutive aristocracy, most of them actually and all reputedly of the same blood as the chief. The causes which led to this development were of universal operation; and so, sooner or later, all villages fell under this kind of dominion, and the originally free *abvds* became subordinated in groups to chiefs and rajahs. Also the chiefs and rajahs with their several little attached aristocracies, each hereditarily

separate from their people, came to be collectively regarded as a noble military governing race, such as the rajpoot of historical times. If the celebrated Kshatria caste ever had more reality than belongs to mere mention in Brahmanical pages (and it certainly has no reality now) it doubtless arose in this fashion.<sup>1</sup>

Similarly, from those of the original settlers, who discharged in each *abad* the functions of priest and moral teacher, came the great clerkly race-caste of Brahman. They were in the first instance generally, no doubt, closely connected with the head of the colony himself, and like him obtained advantages in the allotment of land, and in getting it tilled for them. Thus freed from the necessity of manual toil, and devoted to the humanizing pursuit of religion, law, and advancement of knowledge, they ultimately came to constitute, by hereditary separation, a singular class of aristocracy—seldom wealthy, but always of vast influence in their several communities.

<sup>1</sup> See Growse's *Mathura*.

As their generations widened, their increasing wants were met by assignments of land made by the chief and others.

And being the repositories of all learning, and in possession of priestly powers, as society progressed they gradually monopolised all that existed in the way of public offices, and attained an importance which, as a rule, much exceeded that of an ordinary member of the fighting or warrior class, and closely approached that of the chief himself. The aggregate of these everywhere were *Brahmans*. It is possible that out of the same materials a third hereditary class, also reputed to be of pure and unmixed descent from the founders of the settlement, may have developed itself and acquired a social status of privilege. For it is conceivable that besides the fighting men and the teachers, some few others of the original settlers or their descendants may by good fortune in husbandry, or likely enough by joining trade therewith, have contrived to distinguish themselves in wealth above their fellows, and to



free themselves from the toil of agricultural labour ; and may at the same time have avoided the ranks of the chief's adherents. I confess I think this last supposition extremely improbable, for in the stage of civilisation which is here being considered an unlettered man of leisure and wealth could scarcely have found a respectable alternative to that which for want of a better term we may call the profession of arms, and which must have been looked upon as the gentleman's occupation. If, however, such a segregation could have originally taken place, and if notwithstanding the want of the compacting force which is incident to community of employment, purity of family blood could be maintained in this body, then like the fighting and the clerkly classes it would enjoy an aristocratic pre-eminence, and would answer to the caste which has been described by Brahmanical writers under the designation *Vaisya*, but the existence of which, so far as I know, has never been otherwise evidenced.

The great bulk, however, of the descendants of

the original settlers (speaking of villages in the mass) were unable to rise above the common level, were less careful of purity of blood, or of preserving any mark of descent from the immigrant race. With them gradually came to be intermixed people of all kinds, aborigines, run-aways from other *abads* from cause of pauperism, foud, or otherwise, some of whom came to be even allowed a portion of the village lands.

The social development which I suppose to have been thus effected may be concisely and roughly described as follows:—

(1.) The immigrant and growing population in each different tract or district of country, although made up of village units, in course of time acquired as a whole a certain homogeneity of physical appearance and of character, peculiar to itself, being the product of various influences, such as circumstances of the district, general habits of life of the people, infiltration of foreign ingredients, and so on.

(2.) A hereditary aristocratic class rose to the top of each community or people (so distinguished), and established over it a domination which bore characteristics resembling those of feudalism in Europe.

(3.) And a clerkly class in substance hereditary known everywhere as the Brahmins, in like manner came into social pre-eminence, and managed to appropriate to itself the influence and authority of the priest and the teacher.

I may venture here to say (though my opinion in itself is worth very little) that I quite agree with Mr. Growse in thinking that there never was at any time in Indian Aryan society a hereditary *Vaisya* class; and as I have already mentioned, I cannot perceive in the conditions under which I imagine that society to have been developed any cause adequate to its production. Probably the *Brahman*, *Kshatria*, *Vaisya*, and *Sudra* of the Brahmanical codes were only the Utopian class distinctions of a prehistoric More.

Although there may be some difficulty in conceiving the exact nature of the process by which the result (1) is produced, there can be no doubt, I apprehend, that, in some stages of society at any rate, it is a reality of very active operation. In quite recent times, we have familiar to us under the designation of Yankee an instance of the origination, by immigration into a new country, of a novel and very distinct type of people, marked by physical and intellectual characteristics of the highest order.

And a glance over the ground which is covered by the Aryan race in India will show, that while there can be no question as to a certain community of race character possessed by the different populations, there have also been at work upon them respectively strong local influences and special modifying causes. To take large divisions, it is impossible not to see that the population of the Punjab differs uniformly and materially from that of the Kumaon, and similarly the latter again from

the populations of Bengal and Orissa. I will make no endeavour now to seek out these influences and causes for each case, because to do so would carry me somewhat wide of my present purpose.

On the theory put forward, the two privileged classes (2) and (3) ought to be distinguished from the commoner local population by such marks as purity of descent (*i.e.* descent preserved from the freer internixture prevailing around), together with the relatively elevating habits a leisured life can confer; and yet should participate with that population in the general characteristics which serve to separate them from the population of other localities. And that this is so in India is, I think, as a rule, abundantly apparent. In the Chapter of the Star of India lately held in Calcutta, the small groups of noblemen who stood around, say, for example, the Maharaja of Pattiala, the Maharaja of Gwalior, and the Maharaja of Bewah respectively, were as markedly different from each other in feature of countenance and bodily

proportions, and could be as readily recognised separately, as if the comparison were made between them and the like number of Englishmen. And the same assertion may be made relative to the Brahman.

The general results in regard to rights of property in land, of the social progress and course of change which I have endeavoured to represent, were very simple. The village community stood out with great distinctness as a self-governing agricultural corporation. Every family in it except those which were purely servile or which had never become recognised as sharers in the customary rights, had its allotment of village land for cultivation; it had also the right to pasture its cattle over the belt surrounding the village and on other pasture grounds of the village, if any; and a right to take what it wanted of the jungle products within the village limits.

The local chieftain had a portion of lands in *all* the villages subordinate to him which was in a special manner his own, and was additional to the

substantial share, which he had of the communal rights. The other members of the warrior class often had, besides their own village lands, an assignment of land from the chief in some village, not necessarily their own, which they held in more or less dependence upon him. And the chief, further, had a tribute of a certain portion of the produce of every village allotment (exclusive of those of the Brahman and the warrior) which he could use as he pleased for the support of himself or his followers, and which he often no doubt assigned pretty freely to favourites and others on conditions of service and otherwise.

The chief and the other members of the warrior class (or feudal aristocracy) and the Brahman seldom or perhaps never took any personal part in cultivation. They either tilled their lands through servants, or oftener allowed other persons to occupy and till them upon condition of yielding up a portion of the produce, they themselves probably (at least in the earlier days of the practice)

furnishing cattle, seed, and other agricultural capital. And arrangements of this kind could be altered by the persons concerned at their convenience. But the land allotment generally was an affair of the village, and although the ordinary village cultivator was obliged to pay tribute in kind in respect of his share to the chief, he could not be disturbed in the possession thereof by him. There never was, so far as I can discover, any assumption on the part of the chief of a right of possession in respect of the cultivators' share of the village land or of a right to disturb that possession. And all questions of right, and all disputes within the village, were settled on a basis of custom and equity by the village *panchayat*, wherein the chief, either in person or represented by a superior servant, had a voice. In all this there is at most conceived only the right to cultivate land, and a deputing of that right to another in consideration of a share in the produce. And little or no approach had up to this stage been made to the idea of property in



land as a commodity, and of power to alienate it, or even to hire out the use of it for a money payment. The chief was in a sense lord of the villages which were subordinate to him, and entitled to a share of the produce from every cultivator therein: but he was not *owner* in the modern English sense, and had no power to dispose of the possession of any land except his *nij*, or private, land; and with regard to this he only had the right to cultivate by himself or by his servants, or to get somebody else to do it on condition of dividing the produce. No other practice was known or thought of, and it need hardly be remarked that in early stages of society, practice or custom precedes and is the measure of right.

At first sight the distinction which I am endeavouring to draw may appear to be without a difference; the produce of the land must have been in effect divided much in the same way between the cultivators and the chief, who took tribute in kind as if the parties were true landlord and tenant.

But on looking closer it will be found that the two relations differ very materially, and that the one I am dwelling upon is anterior to the latter as a matter of progress. It is especially important to remember that the share of produce which the Chief could take was not regulated by his own pleasure, or by the making a bargain, but by custom, or practice, in regard to which the village *panchayat* was the supreme authority, and that the Chief had no power to turn the cultivator out of possession.

When these quotas of produce were in the course of progress turned into money payments, or their equivalent (an event which has not happened universally even yet), they still did not become rent paid for occupation and use of land as an article belonging to and at the disposal of the person paid, but were dues payable to a superior ruling authority by the *subjects* of that authority. The Chief, though zamindar of *all* the land within the zamindary, was at most landlord (and that in

the very qualified sense of one merely having the right to dispose of the occupation and tilling of the soil) of so much of it as was his *nij* land, and in some instances probably of the wastes. The machinery of this system was the zamindar's *kā-chahri*, the centre of local authority, side by side with which was the *panchayat*, i.e. the old *abad* self-government.

I am unable to adduce the direct evidence of any historical writer in favour of this view, but there is a good deal in the old codes which tends to support it indirectly.

In the Institutes of Manu, not perhaps a very ancient compilation in the form under which it has come down to us, though probably as old and respectable an authority as we can go to, there is nowhere any mention of land as a subject of property in the modern English sense. Private ownership of cultivated plots is recognised, but it is simply the ownership of the cultivator. The land itself belongs to the village. There is no

trace of rent. The owner is only another name for cultivator. He is indeed under obligation to cultivate lest the Rajah's or lord's dues in kind be shortcoming. But he might cultivate by servants, of whose doings he knew little or nothing, or arrange with some one else to cultivate on a division of crops (*i.e.* the *batai* system, a form of metayer).

In another place of Manu we find every one enjoined to keep a supply of grain sufficient for his household for three years. And it is evident that almost everybody is supposed to be an actual cultivator.

Although the practice of *batai* is very like the small end of a wedge, which might have disrupted the primitive system, yet it did not in fact lead to the letting of land: and *rent* in any form seems to be altogether unknown to Manu.

Selling of land, or even of the use of land, does not appear to be anywhere directly alluded to. Contract of sale in some variety is spoken of, but

nowhere, so far as I remember, in immediate reference to land. Appropriating a field, giving a field, and seizing a field, have all a place in Manu's pages, but not buying or selling a field. The passage in p. 303 § 114 of Sir W. Jones's translation (4to. ed.) when rightly rendered, does not give rise to the inference that land was there contemplated as a subject of purchase.

Somewhat later in time, no doubt, according to the Mitakshara, separated kinsmen had acquired uncontrolled power of disposing of their respective shares of the family allotment. This, however, did not amount to a dealing with a specific portion of land as a thing of property, but was a mere transfer of a personal cultivating right, incidental to personal status in the village community, and subject to an obligation to render to the lord his share of the produce. And for this cause it was necessary that the transaction should be accompanied by specified public formalities: and an out-and-out sale was discountenanced except for

necessity. Moreover, when the transfer was not absolute, but conditional by way of security for the repayment of a debt, it always took the form of what is now called a usufructuary mortgage.

It seems to me pretty clear that the usufruct of land by actual tillage on the footing of a right of partnership in the village cultivating community, and not the land itself, constituted the object to which the words of ownership occurring in the Hindu law-writers relate.

The same story is brought down to modern times by copper-plates of title, old sanads, and other evidence of the like kind. These disclose the pretty frequent grant or assignment of the right to make collections and other zamindari rights proceeding from a superior lord, or the gift of a plot from the waste, or out of the zamindar's *ziraat*, to a Brahman or other deserving person. But I know of no instance of private transfer by purchase and sale of actual land, or even of the

lease of land for a term of years in consideration of a rent.<sup>1</sup>

The land system at which we have thus arrived is one of power or authority on the one side, and subjection on the other, rather than of property; and I may venture to say generally that it is the zamindar and *raiyat* system of Aryan India at the present day.

I have not now the time to illustrate this proposition adequately by examples. The state of things in Bengal has been so affected by direct legislation, and the spread of English real property notions, that I cannot appeal to it for this purpose without more explanation than I have here space for. But I will venture to say that Mr. La Touche's very interesting Settlement Report of Ajmere and

<sup>1</sup> I am indebted to the learned Sanscrit scholar, Dr. Rajindralal Mitra for notice of the Sanchi tablet, of which a translation is given in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, vol. vi. p. 456. But I do not imagine that the transaction therein spoken of was a purchase and sale of land as between private owners. It reads to me more like an enfranchisement of some sort (such as redemption of liability to pay revenue to the lord) with the view to the land becoming *dehattar*.

Mhairwarra, recently published, supplies facts which serve to establish it for that district, notwithstanding that Mr. La Touche very often uses language which broadly declares the State's *right of ownership* in all lands constituting the territory of the State. Mr. La Touche, I admit, appears to employ these words "right of ownership" in their widest English meaning; but I do not think that his facts require anything nearly so large. In his first passage on the "Tenures" of Ajmere, he says: "The soil is broadly divided into two classes,—khalsa, or the private domain of the Crown, and land held in estates, or baronies, by feudal Chiefs originally under an obligation of military service," and I cannot help thinking that he has been misled by an analogy which his phraseology borrowed from feudal Europe suggests, and which, to say the best of it, is only imperfect.

As I understand the report, the general result may be stated thus: Certain members of the village community-enjoy the permanently cultivated or improved



lands of the village by some recognised hereditary or customary right of cultivation, which is sometimes termed ownership and sometimes proprietorship; that if they pay the customary share of the produce to the person entitled to receive it, they consider themselves entitled to continue undisturbed in the occupation and cultivation of their land, or even to transfer it to another; that there is no such thing as the letting of land on terms of profit; that private sales of land are practically unknown, and that the sale of land by the Civil Court (an English innovation) has been prohibited because it is so opposed to ancient custom as to be incapable of being carried into effect; that mortgages are almost all of an usufructuary kind, and in Mhairwarra there is a kind of *metayer* system established between the mortgagor and mortgagee; that the State, as representative of the former superior Chief, collects the revenue (which is the modern equivalent to the old *customary share of the produce*) from the cultivators by certain agency machinery, and exercises other

recognised Chief's rights, except over lands in respect to which the Chief's rights to collect dues, and of other kind, were assigned by him to minor Chiefs, designated as istamrardars or jughirdars, on conditions of military service, or for other consideration; that amongst the rights so exercised by the State and its assignees, was the right to dispose of waste land; and finally, that although within the State area of collection the revenue is settled in the form of a money payment, in all jaghir estates the revenue is collected by an estimate of the produce, and money assessments are unknown.

If this concise statement of facts, drawn from Mr. La Touche's report, be approximately correct, as I think it is, provided the report be read cleared of expressions which seem due merely to Mr. La Touche's implied theory of original State ownership, it accords singularly well with, and justifies almost to the word, the proposition which I have just ventured to make.

And this example is the more forcible, because

Mr. La Touche says that "the land tenures are, as might be expected, entirely analogous to those prevailing in the adjacent Native States," an assertion which the result of my own personal inquiries enables me to confirm.

But the true relation between the Indo-Aryan land system and the modern form of absolute right of ownership of land which obtains in England, will be best explained by drawing attention to the point at which the latter diverged from the former.

In Europe the course of change from the initial joint family village onwards was at first much the same in character as that which occurred in India, but it early exhibited a very remarkable difference. In the conflict of villages the strongest party did not limit itself, I imagine, as appears to have been the case in the East, to making appropriations from the waste, and to imposing a produce tribute on the cultivators of the defeated village, leaving them otherwise undisturbed in their possessions and in the management of their village affairs; but it turned

the cultivators out of their land, taking the cultivation into its own hands, and reducing the former cultivators to the condition of labourers or serfs. The root of the village government and administration was thus destroyed; and in place of the produce tribute was substituted a dominion over the soil—a difference which was all-important, and pregnant with the most weighty political consequences.

There was still, I conceive, at this stage no idea of ownership of, or property in, land, other than the idea of right to cultivate, no idea of right to land independent of the purposes of cultivation or other actual use of it. Thus the dominant party, by its leader and chief, took over the cultivation, distributing it probably in parcels amongst themselves, the Chief no doubt ultimately getting by far the largest share, and being especially the authority to distribute, while the subjected people became bound to labour for their masters, and on this condition were allowed to retain or occupy a homestead—and,

so to speak, subsistence—plot of land. From this beginning grew up the manor, corresponding in some degree, though remotely, to the oriental *mauzah*, or village. The lord's demesne, or cultivation, comprised the bulk of the land, or at any rate the best of it; some portions of land became the cultivation of free men of the lord's race or belonging allied to him by military ties and by blood, and the rest was the subsistence land of the serfs, bound to labour on the lord's land.<sup>1</sup> From the serf holdings again, at a later period, the copyhold tenures developed.

But meanwhile and for a long time the lord was only owner of his land in the sense of cultivator and user of it. He cultivated his land in his various manors through the intervention of a bailiff in each manor. In the course of social and economic change, the expense of this vicarious management became so great as to leave little or no profit for the lord, and a new expedient suggested itself. The bailiff

<sup>1</sup> For the freemen's obligations to the lord, see Sir H. Maine's paper in a recent number of the *Fortnightly Review*.

was dispensed with, and the cultivation of the land was given out in portions to the more substantial serfs and others, on the terms of the lord providing the cattle, implements, and other cultivating capital (including seed grain), and the cultivator (now become farmer) remunerating the lord partly by money payments and partly by a share of the produce.

In some parts of Europe this led to a permanent *metayer* system, but in England it did not last long. The farming class speedily acquired capital enough to find themselves in cattle, &c., and to take in hire the cultivation or use of the land for a simple annual payment of money, *i.e.* rent. And thus the ownership of land became permanently distinguished from the use and cultivation of it under contract with the owner; and the landlord and farmer became two grades of persons dealing with the same commodity, namely, the owner of it unskilled in using it, and the hirer of it for use.

On the other hand, those serfs who did not

succeed in rising to the position of the farmer in the end sunk to be mere labourers, subsisting solely on wages earned by doing for the farmer, and under his directions and control, the manual work of tilling the soil.

As long as right to land was inseparably associated with personal use of it, there was no thought of alienating it at the will of the person to whom the use belonged, but when it became a mere commodity, which was only valuable for as much as it would bring on being let out, then of course it also became freely alienable like any other commodity.

This stage seems never to have been reached in the course of the purely oriental development. It is, however, hardly too much to say that in India the tendency of the natural economic and social forces of the country, if allowed free play and given time, would have been to make the land a commodity in the hands of the village cultivator, or perhaps even of the mahajan, rather than in those of the zamindar.

But in Bengal the Permanent Settlement which gave an artificial right to the zamindars and the English civil courts which recognise the power of alienating every personal right capable of definition, have introduced disturbing forces of immense effect; and it would be rash indeed to attempt to foretell the ultimate result which may be expected in the course of progress if the Legislature should not again interfere. All that can be safely said is that the present is eminently a period of transition. The political consequences to which I just now referred would alone afford a very large subject for discussion.

In the East, under the village system, the people practically governed themselves, and the contest for power among the Chiefs of the noble class was mainly a struggle for command of the *kachahri tabils*, the contents of which were spent in personal indulgence, royal magnificence, and splendid monuments to the glory of the successful competitor.

In the West, such government of the people and administration of public affairs as there was, fell to



the lord and his courts. There were no collections, and a great portion of the means of maintaining and working the machinery of authority had to be obtained by some system of levy and taxation.

These two differing sets of conditions led necessarily to intrinsically different political developments; and the presence of Turkey in Europe has caused the comparative analysis of them to be deserving of more attention than it has yet received.

## APPENDIX.

## APPENDIX.

### NOTE A.

AFTER the text was written, the following memorandum was received by the author from Baboo Ram Sundar Basack, of Dacca. It very clearly describes the means of agricultural families in Eastern Bengal, and deserves to be printed in full:—

Ordinary ryots may be divided into three classes in consideration of their household assets.

*1st.*—Those who cultivate fifteen bigas and upwards and have a family, say of one or two brothers and four or five grown-up sons.

*2nd.*—Those who cultivate about eight or ten bigas and have about three or four male adults in the family.

*3rd.*—Those who have one son or brother or nobody to assist them and cannot therefore cultivate more than four or five bigas.

Often a ryot having no other adult male in the family to assist him has capital enough to employ labourers, in which case he belongs to the first or second class.

The number of first class ryots is very small, of second class there is a larger number. The majority belong to the third class.

Below the third class there is a large number who may be regarded as labourers more properly than as regular cultivators, who have one or two bigas of land, but sustain themselves and family principally by working for others on hire.

The first class have generally four thatched houses in good condition to inclose the quadrangle together, with three or four out-houses to serve as the dhen-kighur, cowshed, and gola. The principal one among the four houses inclosing the quadrangle generally cost Rs. 30 or 40, the labour being supplied by themselves. The other houses cost generally about Rs. 20 or 25. On the whole, therefore, the amount spent on the erection of the houses belonging to such a family may be valued at Rs. 150 or 175.

In a second class family the number of out-houses besides the four forming the quadrangle is not more than one or two. On the whole, their value may be estimated at Rs. 100 or 125.

A third class ryot has one or two houses with a cowshed, or one or two single thatched houses to serve

as kitchen, dhenkighur, &c. The value of these houses may be put down at Rs. 30 or 40.

These values are estimated at the cost of erection; if sold in good condition they generally fetch less than those amounts, but their sale price varies exceedingly in consideration<sup>1</sup> of their condition, situation, and demand, &c.

A first class ryot has generally a brass kalsi, three or four lotahs, four or five thalas, one or two batis, one boughna, one or two iron pans.<sup>1</sup>

The quantity of brass forming these utensils would be about twelve or fifteen seers. When bought the cost per seer varies from Re. 1 8a. to Rs. 2. When sold the price varies from annas 12 to Re. 1 4a. per seer. On the whole the value of these utensils may be put down at Rs. 20.

The iron basins and one or two china plates in the case of Muhammadans, and country earthenware pots and dishes, may be valued at a couple of rupees.

Baskets and other utensils made of bamboos or cane-work, such as jhakee, dalli, kula, dalla, and katta (काटा) and dhama, or measure of capacity, may be valued at one rupee.

<sup>1</sup> Kalsi—a large water-pot.  
 Lotah or pali—a tumbler.  
 Thalas—plates.  
 Bati—a cup.  
 Boughnas—brass vessels.

In the case of second class ryots the total quantity of brass would be about eight or ten seers, and may be valued at Rs. 8 12 or 15. The other class of utensils may be valued at Rs. 2.

A third class ryot has generally one or two brass lotahs, one or two thalas, sometimes a boughna. The total quantity may be put down at five seers and be valued at Rs. 8.

The earthen and bamboo-work utensils may be estimated at Rs. 2, i.e. the same as the second class; for the want of brass utensils has to be supplied by a larger number of these.

Among ryots of the first class a few only have anything like the sinduk, which is an invariable accompaniment of the house of a trading class in the village. The price of one varies from Rs. 15 to 20. Instead of the regular family sinduks,<sup>1</sup> most of the ryots of this class have one small chest of mangoes or other inferior wood, and one or two petaras (constructed of matted cane). The price of these varies from Rs. 2 to 4, and the petaras also cost the same amount. In addition to these, most ryots or their females have one or two small wooden or tin boxes to keep cash, ornaments, or other valuables. The price of these would be about a rupee and a half. On the whole, therefore, the total value of these chests, boxes, &c., may be set down at Rs. 6 or 8.

<sup>1</sup> Sinduks—wooden chests.

Second class families have generally a petara and a small box or two valued at about Rs. 3 or 4.

Third class ryots may be said not to have any of these, except jhaels or small petaras in some cases, valued at about a rupee and a half.

• The general custom is to keep the valuables hidden in earthenware pots kept either under the ground or outside.

With the exception of a very few, the ryots have no chowkees or charpoys, the general custom being with the ryots in churs to have fixed manchaus or fixed bamboo platforms, &c., in the case of ryots living in Ashali land to spread moulas, hoglas, chatais, pateeas or sowp on the floor at night for the bedding. A moula cost about three annas, and a patee or sowp six or eight annas. The number depends on the number of persons in a family. One rupee for each family may be taken as the average value of spreadings for all classes of ryots. All ryots use chhalas or gunny bags to sit upon, which are, when occasion requires, used also to hold grains.

There are seats of various kinds made of bamboo slips, canes, and splinters of betel-nut tree, and of small planks called peera (পিঁড়া) or low stools. These are so small in size that they can hold only one man on each.

Each ryot, male or female, has two dhutees<sup>1</sup> of

<sup>1</sup> ধুতি (Dhutee) a piece of Manchester cloth, known in the bazaar as longcloth or American drill.

coarse Manchester cloth for ordinary use while out of work about twelve feet long and three feet broad. Besides these well-to-do families, especially the females among them, have country sharees and zenana coats, and men chaddars, sometimes peerans. For the winter season the elderly men and women have chaddars of thick cloth, while at work they use very narrow and short gamchas or worn-out clothes turned into smaller size. There is no difference among the different classes with respect to the clothes possessed by a family except so far as depends upon the number of individuals in each. The average value of clothes belonging to each individual, male or female, may be set down at Rs. 2. In a first class family consisting of about twelve persons, four of whom may be left out of consideration, in consideration of the different persons wearing the same clothes, the value may be put down at Rs. 15 or 16.

In second class families consisting of about seven persons, of whom three may be left out of consideration, the average value of clothes may be put down at Rs. 8 or 9.

**শাড়ি** (Shari) a piece of cloth put on by women having borders of different colours.

**চাদর** (Chadars) or sheet—a piece of American drill or long-cloth measuring about nine feet in length.

**পিরান** (Peeran) or shirt—a coat newly introduced into fashion of American drill or longcloth.

**গাম্‌চা** (Gamcha) or napkin, or a piece of cloth short in breadth and length.

**কাঁথা** (Kantha) quilt stuffed with rags.



In third class families consisting of two or three individuals, the value of clothes may be put down at Rs. 4 or 5.

In addition to these Rs. 3, 2, and 1 may be taken as the average value of leps (quilt), kanthas, and pillows belong to a family of first, second, and third class ryot respectively.

Adult males use no ornaments.\* Boys have sometimes brass or silver bangles for the hands and mandulees or patta to hang from the neck. Women use ornaments of various kinds made of gold or silver and sometimes of brass. On the whole, the value of ornaments belonging to a first class family may be set down at Rs. 40 or 50. Women whose husbands are living, when Muhammadans use churi of silver or of lac, and when Hindu, a pair of shell bracelets.

Second class family about Rs. 30, and third class family about Rs. 10 or 15.

নথ (Nath) a ring for the nose.

বেসর (Besar) an ornament hung from the nose.

দানা (Dana) beads for the neck used by Hindus, but very seldom.

কানসি (Kalse) for arms.

বালি (Balla) bangles.

মল (Mul) or kharu-anklets.

চুড়ি (Churi) bracelet used by Muhammadans.

হাফলি (Haali) a large ring round the neck.

In the cookhouse<sup>1</sup> there is scarcely any article except *pata* and *puta* for grinding condiments in addition to brass and earthen pots. These, along with *dhenki*, *ukti*, and *mosal* (a large wooden mortar and pestle), may be valued at about Rs. 3 in each family.

Ryots generally keep, according to their circumstances, quantity of rice, mustard, &c., for consumption during the year, and seeds for next year's cultivation. The value may be set down for a first-class family, Rs. 90 or 100, for second class, Rs. 40 or 50, for a third class, Rs. 25.

A first class family possesses about eight or ten cows and bullocks, sometimes a couple of goats or sheep. In the case of Muhammadans a number of fowls. A second class family possesses four or five cows, and a third class, two or three.

The value of cattle in a first class family may be

পাটা (Pata)—a flat stone.

পুতা (Puti)—a stone mullar.

ঘটী (Ghottee)—a brass or earthen water-pot.

রাইং (Raing)—an earthen pot used in cooking rice.

পাতিল (Patil)—an earthen basin used in cooking curry.

শরা (Shara)—an earthen cover for a pot.

জাজরি (Jhajree)—an earthen vessel for straining water when washing rice, &c.

হাটা (Hatta)—an iron or wooden ladle or spoon used in cooking.

বাউনি (Bowlee) an iron tongs used in catching pots when warm.

তাগারি (Tagaree) a wooden bowl for holding things cooked.

put down at Rs. 70, in a second class family, Rs. 40, and in a third class family, Rs. 20.

A first class family possesses about eight or ten ploughs and three or four harrows, valued at Rs. 8.

The value for a second and third class family may be put down at Rs. 5 and 3 respectively.

A first class family possesses generally three daos, four or five kachees, two kodalees or spades, one khuntee (a digging hoe) and an axe. The value may be put down at Rs. 5.

Second and third class families possess these articles in less numbers, and the value may be put down at Rs. 3 and 2 respectively.

The ryots living in low lands and fields, &c., watered by annual inundation, and on river side, have generally a dingee (a small boat), the value of which may be set down at Rs. 10 to 30.

The first and second class ryots only possess such dingee, but third class ryots very seldom.

With respect to the large class below the third, it may be said generally that they have a single house, a brass lota or thalla, or a stone or wooden plate and cane or bamboo basket, &c., and nothing in the way of a sinduk or charpoys; one or two mats and kanthas and pillows and a couple of dhutees, a plough, a harrow, a dao, a kodalee, a kachee and sometimes a cow or two. The value of all these in average may be estimated at Rs. 25.



## NOTE B.

A FULL representation of a *jama bandi* in its complete form could only be given, on a folded page of inconvenient size, but perhaps some idea of it may be conveyed by the following explanation.

Suppose a given ryot to be one Moti Lall Gopi, and the different items of his rent for the current year to be exhibited thus:—

Description of land.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount of Rent.
	Big Cot	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Sali, rice land, first quality...	2 10 0	4 0 0	10 0 0
Ditto, second quality ...	1 1 0	3 0 0	3 2 2
Ditto, third quality ...	0 7½ 0	2 4 0	0 13 10
Bamboo ...	0 6 0	15 0 0	1 8 0
Waste ...	0 2 15	1 0 0	0 2 4
Homestead ...	0 1 0	20 0 0	1 0 0
Compound ...	0 1 0	15 0 0	0 12 0
Excavation ...	0 5½ 0	1 0 0	0 4 8
	4 14 15	...	20 11 0

In the *jama bandi* all these will be given in parallel columns; thus the first column will give the name, next come four columns containing respectively, description of land, quantity, rate, and rent in respect of the Sali, first quality; then four more for the Sali,

second quality, and so on; in all, this will make thirty-three columns; then will come a column for the total quantity of land, *namely*, four bigas, fourteen cottas, fifteen gandas; after this the column for the total rent; next again two columns for the total land and total rent for the previous year; then a column for the amount of rent paid in respect of that year; then a column for arrears, and finally a column for the total rent due, say forty columns altogether. And there may be even more than this number, if, as is the case in some zamindaries, the alteration in each particular item of land, as compared with the corresponding item of the preceding year, and alteration in the rates of rent, if any, and also the different subjects of arrears are all entered separately. And if the *jama bandi* is that made on behalf of an undivided shareholder of a tenure, all the separate shares, the amount payable by each ryot towards each of them, and so on, will also be given in proper columns. The names of the ryots are written in succession, one under the other, and all the columns are appropriately filled up against each name. Against a subtenure-holder only the name of his tenure, the amount of the rent, and the portions payable to each shareholder, are entered.

The *jama bandi* thus furnishes at a glance all the facts in classified detail, relevant and incidental to the collection of the rent of the estate for the current year.

## **GLOSSARY.**

## GLOSSARY.

*Ail*.—An earthen balk or ridge, dividing one plot of cultivated ground from another—generally very narrow, but sometimes broad enough for a trackway.

*Amla*.—The servants or officers, either individually or collectively, of a zamindar's kachahri or estate-office.

*Arhar*.—A kind of pulse (*cytiscus cajan*) grown for food.

*Asan, or Ashan*.—A square piece of carpet.

*Badmāsh*.—One who is disreputable.

*Bahangi*.—A bamboo furnished with cords at each end, by means of which luggage is carried slung across the shoulder.

*Baithakhanah*.—The sitting-room, or public portion of a native dwelling-house.

*Bāri*.—A dwelling-house—homestead.

*Bau*.—Young married girl.

*Bhadra log*.—Respectable well-to-do people.

*Bhāt*.—Boiled rice.

*Bigha*.—A measure of land: in Bengal it is equivalent to about one-third of an acre.

*Bopti*.—A broad sickle-shaped knifeblade, fixed vertically



into a heavy wooden stand. In use, the stand is held firm by the feet, and the fish, vegetable, straw or other article to be cleaned, sliced, or cut up, is with the hand duly worked against the concave cutting edge thus made fast.

*Broto*.—A self-imposed exercise of a devotional character—obligation, vow.

*Chadr, or Chadar*.—A sheet, or cloth.

*Charpoy*.—A frame of wood, having a web of tape or cord stretched across it, and resting upon four short legs.

*Chaukidar*.—The village watchman, or constable.

*Chela*.—A disciple of a Mohant.

*Chittha*.—Memorandum—name of a business book used in the management of a zamindar's property, in which measurements and other like information are entered.

*Chúlha*.—A fireplace built up of clay.

*Cowrie*.—See Kauri.

*Daftarkhānā*.—An office or room in which books of account and registers are kept.

*Dahí*.—Thickened milk.

*Dānq*.—Grain.

*Dákait*.—One of a gang of robbers.

*Dákaiti*.—Gang robbery.

*Dāl*.—Split peas, or any other split pulse.

*Dalān*.—Hall.

*Dao*.—Billhook, or cleaver.

*Deorhi*.—Anteroom at the entrance door or gateway of a house, where the daftarkhāna usually is.

*Dhān*.—The rice plant, or the rice grain unhusked.

*Dhenki*.—An instrument, which in its essential parts is a pestle and mortar; it is chiefly used to husk and clean rice.

*Photi*.—The cloth worn round the loins.

*Gaddi*.—A seat.

*Gamla*.—An open earthen vessel.

*Ghara*.—A necked, narrow-mouthed, earthen vessel.

*Ghat*.—The landing slope, or steps, on the bank of a river, or of a tank, the pass up a mountain or ridge of hills, sometimes the line of hill itself.

*Godla*.—One who keeps cows and sells milk.

*Gola*.—A hut, or place in which grain is stored; generally circular in form.

*Gomashta*.—Generally agent, one who carries on business for another—a zamindar's servant employed in collecting village rents is often so called.

*Gour*.—See Gurh.

*Gurh*.—Coarse sugar of date tree, &c., hardened into a cake—molasses.

*Hât*.—A market.

*Hookha*.—See Hukha.

*Hukha*, or *Hookka*.—A form of pipe for smoking tobacco.

*Jâgir*, *Jâghir*.—A service tenure of land or revenue.

*Jalkar-wâla*.—One who has rights of fishing.

*Jamma*, or *Jama*.—The aggregate of payments made for land in the year—the total rent.

*Jama-bandi*.—The assessment or detailed representation of the rents settled in an estate, village, or district.

*Jama-wâsil-bâki*.—An account paper showing simultaneously the full rent, the amount collected and the amount of arrears, in respect of an estate, village, or district.

*Jangal*, or *Jungle*.—Forest, a wood, any tract, small or great,

in which the natural growth of trees, bushes, and vegetation is undisturbed.

*Jote, or Jot.*—Both the land, which the cultivator tills, and his tenure of it are often termed his jote.

*Kabirāj.*—A Hindu physician.

*Kabulyat.*—The counterpart of a pottah, or lease, given by the tenant to his landlord.

*Kachahri, Cutcherry.*—A court or office where public business, or the business of a zamindar's estate, is done.

*Kachcha.*—Untranslatable. Raw, crude, immature, incomplete.

*Karta.*—The member of the joint-family who manages the family property.

*Kathak.*—A professional story-teller; one who recites traditional poems, &c.

*Kauri (Cowrie).*—A small shell (*cypræa*) used as money.

*Khāl.*—A water channel.

*Khatyān.*—An account book of the nature of a ledger.

*Khet.*—A plot of cultivated arable land.

*Kist.*—An instalment, portion of a whole; annual rent and revenue is almost universally paid in fixed kists in the course of the year.

*Kodāl, or Koddli.*—A hoe, by means of which the work of the spade, the shovel, and the hoe alike is done.

*Lāthi, or Lāttee.*—A stick or bludgeon, usually of bamboo, heavily ringed and feruled with metal.

*Mafassal, or Mofussil.*—Quite untranslatable. The country as opposed to the town. The subordinate as opposed to the principal.

*Mahājan.*—Merchant, money-dealer — one who makes it a

business in the villages to advance money and grain to the cultivator on the pledge of crops.

*Mahalla*.—A division of a town, a quarter.

*Maidán*.—An open grass-covered space.

*Majlis*.—An assembly.

*Mandal*.—The village headman.

*Mandap*.—An open-sided roofed structure, or building.

*Mandir*.—A temple.

*Mantra*.—A passage from the Veda; a prayer.

*Masāla*.—Spice; seasoning.

*Marjūd*.—A mosque.

*Math*.—An endowed temple or shrine.

*Māth*.—The open arable plain, which forms the cultivated land of the village.

*Muza*.—A village and its lands.

*Modi*.—Village shopkeeper.

*Mohant*.—The superior of a math.

*Mokarari*.—That which is fixed or established—permanent.

*Morha*.—A stool.

*Mulla*, or *Mulāna*.—One who has charge of the village mosque, Muhammadan schoolmaster.

*Nāib*.—Deputy or representative—the head officer or steward representing the zamindar in the management of large zamindaries.

*Nirrh*.—A standard or customary rate, as of rent, &c.

*Oothán*.—See *Uthán*.

*Pakka*.—The opposite to *kashcha*, and equally untranslatable.

Ripe, mature, complete.

*Pālla*.—A turn, as of worship, or enjoyment of property.

*Pancháyat*.—Untranslatable. Literally a set of five persons, it has come to designate a body of caste men, of villagers

or others, who deal with and settle disputes relating to caste, occupation, and so on.

*Patta, or Pottah.*—A lease.

*Patwari.*—One who keeps the collection papers of a mouzah or village; and commonly also makes the collections of the village.

*Peon*—for *Piada*, footman. — It is the usual designation of inferior servants of a zamindar or landholder.

*Pitara.*—A wickerwork, or otherwise slightly-constructed box of peculiar shape.

*Puja (Poojah).*—Worship.

*Purohit.*—The family priest.

*Rabi, or Rubbee.*—The March and April period of the year; the harvest season of the crops which were sown or planted after the cessation of the monsoon rains in September or October of the preceding year.

*Raiyat.*—Originally a subject, but now the universal term for cultivator of the soil—peasant.

*Rubbee.*—See Rabi.

*Ryot.*—See Raiyat.

*Sanduk, or Sinduk.*—A wooden chest.

*Shadi.*—Nuptial ceremony.

*Shamiāna.*—Tent canvas stretched horizontally across, as a covering, from side to side of a quadrangle, or from top to top of poles, firmly fixed in the ground—awning.

*Shrāddha.*—An obsequial ceremony in which food and water are offered to deceased ancestors.

*Takhtaposh.*—A low platform or sitting-place.

*Taluq.*—A dependency.

*Tari, or Tadi,* vulgarly toddy.—The juice of the palm tree,

both fermented and unfermented. Spirit made from other sources is also called *Tari*.

*Tehsildar, or Tahsildar*.—One who collects rents or revenue.

*Thākur*.—A representation of the deity, an idol, also title of honour, lord, chief.

*Thākurbāri*.—Chamber or house occupied by an idol.

*Thāl*.—A metal plate or dish.

*Top, or Tope, or Tōpu*.—A grove or group of fruit-bearing trees.

*Utbāhdi-jama*.—Rent according to the land actually tilled, when land tilled one year is allowed to lie fallow the next.

*Uthān*.—The open house-space inclosed by the huts of a homestead.

*Zamindar*.—Landholder

THE END.

LONDON :

**R. CLAY, SONS, AND TAYLOR,**  
BREAD STREET HILL, E.C

BEDFORD STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.  
December, 1879.

**MACMILLAN & CO.'S CATALOGUE of Works**  
*in the Departments of History, Biography,*  
*Travels, Critical and Literary Essays,*  
*Politics, Political and Social Economy,*  
*Law, etc.; and Works connected with Lan-*  
*guage.*

**HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, TRAVELS, &c.**

**Albemarle.**—FIFTY YEARS OF MY LIFE. By GEORGE THOMAS, Earl of Albemarle. With Steel Portrait of the first Earl of Albemarle, engraved by JEENS. Third and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

*"The book is one of the most amusing of its class. . . . These reminiscences have the charm and flavour of personal experience, and they bring us into direct contact with the persons they describe."*—EDINBURGH REVIEW.

**Anderson.**—MANDALAY TO MOMTSEN; a Narrative of the Two Expeditions to Western China, of 1868 and 1875, under Colonel E. B. Sladen and Colonel Horace Browne. By Dr. ANDERSON, F.R.S.E., Medical and Scientific Officer to the Expeditions. With numerous Maps and Illustrations. 8vo. 2s. 6d.  
*"A pleasant, useful, carefully-written, and important work."*—ATHENÆUM.

**Appleton.**—Works by T. G. APPLETON:—

A NILE JOURNAL. Illustrated by EUGÈNE BENSON. Crown 8vo. 6s.

SYRIAN SUNSHINE. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**Arnold (M.)**—ESSAYS IN CRITICISM. By MATTHEW ARNOLD. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Crown 8vo. 9s.

**Arnold (W. T.)**—THE ROMAN SYSTEM OF PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION TO THE ACCESSION OF CONSTANTINE THE GREAT. Being the Arnold Prize Essay for 1879. By W. T. Arnold, B.A. Crown 8vo. 6s.



## 2 MACMILLAN'S CATALOGUE OF WORKS IN

**Atkinson.**—AN ART TOUR TO NORTHERN CAPITALS OF EUROPE, including Descriptions of the Towns, the Museums, and other Art Treasures of Copenhagen, Christiania, Stockholm, Abo, Helsingfors, Wiborg, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kief. By J. BEAVENTON ATKINSON. 8vo. 12s.

**Bailey.**—THE SUCCESSION TO THE ENGLISH CROWN. A Historical Sketch. By A. BAILEY, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**Baker (Sir Samuel W.)**—Works by Sir SAMUEL BAKER, Pacha, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.G.S.:—

CYPRUS AS I SAW IT IN 1879. With Frontispiece. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

ISMAILIA: A Narrative of the Expedition to Central Africa for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, organised by Ismail, Khedive of Egypt. With Portraits, Map, and fifty full-page Illustrations by ZWECKER and DURAND. New and Cheaper Edition. With New Preface. Crown 8vo. 6s.

"A book which will be read with very great interest."—TIMES. "Well written and full of remarkable adventures."—PALL MALL GAZETTE. "Adds another thrilling chapter to the history of African adventure."—DAILY NEWS. "Reads more like a romance . . . incomparably more entertaining than books of African travel usually are."—MORNING POST.

THE ALBERT N'YANZA Great Basin of the Nile, and Exploration of the Nile Sources. Fifth Edition. Maps and Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 6s.

"Charmingly written," says the SPECTATOR, "full, as might be expected, of incident, and free from that wearisome reiteration of useless facts which is the drawback to almost all books of African travel."

THE NILE TRIBUTARIES OF ABYSSINIA, and the Sword Hunters of the Hamran Arahs. With Maps and Illustrations. Sixth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.

The TIMES says: "It adds much to our information respecting Egyptian Abyssinia and the different races that spread over it. It contains, moreover, some notable instances of English daring and enterprising skill; it abounds in animated tales of exploits dear to the heart of the British sportsman; and it will attract even the least studious reader, as the author tells a story well, and can describe nature with uncommon power."

**Bancroft.**—THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FROM THE DISCOVERY OF THE CONTINENT. By GEORGE BANCROFT. New and thoroughly Revised Edition. Six Vols. Crown 8vo. 54s

**Barker (Lady).—**Works by LADY BARKER :—

**A YEAR'S HOUSEKEEPING IN SOUTH AFRICA.** With Illustrations. New and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.

"We have to thank Lady Barker for a very amusing book, over which we have spent many a delightful hour, and of which we will not take leave without alluding to the ineffably droll illustrations which add so very much to the enjoyment of her clear and sparkling descriptions."—*MORNING POST*.

**Beesly.—**STORIES FROM THE HISTORY OF ROME. By MRS. BEESLY. Extra fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

"A little book for which every cultivated and intelligent mother will be grateful for."—*EXAMINER*.

**Bismarck.—**IN THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR. An Authorized Translation from the German of Dr. MORITZ BUSCH. Two Vols. Crown 8vo. 18s.

*The TIMES* says :—"The publication of Bismarck's after-dinner talk, whether discreet or not, will be of priceless biographical value, and Englishmen, at least, will not be disposed to quarrel with Dr. Busch for giving a picture as true to life as Boswell's 'Johnson' of the foremost practical genius that Germany has produced since Frederick the Great."

**Blackburne.—**BIOGRAPHY OF THE RIGHT HON. FRANCIS BLACKBURNE, Late Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Chiefly in connexion with his Public and Political Career. By his Son, EDWARD BLACKBURNE, Q.C. With Portrait Engraved by JENNS. 8vo. 12s.**Blanford (W. T.).—**GEOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY OF ABYSSINIA. By W. T. BLANFORD. 8vo. 21s.**Brontë.—**CHARLOTTE BRONTË. A Monograph. By T. WEMYSS REID. With Illustrations. Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.**Brooke.—**THE RAJA OF SARAWAK: an Account of Sir James Brooke, K.C.B., LL.D. Given chiefly through Letters or Journals. By GERTRUDE L. JACOB. With Portrait and Maps. Two Vols. 8vo. 25s.**Bryce.—**Works by JAMES BRYCE, D.C.L., Regius Professor of Civil Law, Oxford :—

**THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.** Sixth Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"It exactly supplies a want: it affords a key to much which men read of in their books as isolated facts, but of which they have hitherto had no connected exposition set before them."—*SATURDAY REVIEW*.

#### 4 MACMILLAN'S CATALOGUE OF WORKS IN

**Bryce.**—*continued.*

**TRANSCAUCASIA AND ARARAT:** being Notes of a Vacation Tour in the Autumn of 1876. With an Illustration and Map. Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 9s.

"Mr. Bryce has written a lively and at the same time an instructive description of the tour he made last year in and about the Caucasus. When so well-informed a jurist travels into regions seldom visited, and even walks up a mountain so rarely scaled as Ararat, he is justified in thinking that the impressions he brings home are worthy of being communicated to the world at large, especially when a terrible war is casting a lurid glow over the countries he has lately surveyed."—ATHENÆUM.

**Burgoyne.**—POLITICAL AND MILITARY EPISODES DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE III. Derived from the Life and Correspondence of the Right Hon. J. Burgoyne, Lieut.-General in his Majesty's Army, and M.P. for Preston. By E. B. DE FONBLANQUE. With Portrait, Heliotype Plate, and Maps. 8vo. 16s.

**Burke.**—EDMUND BURKE, a Historical Study. By JOHN MORLEY, B.A., Oxon. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**Burrows.**—WORTHIES OF ALL SOULS: Four Centuries of English History. Illustrated from the College Archives. By MONTAGU BURROWS, Chichele Professor of Modern History at Oxford, Fellow of All Souls. 8vo. 14s.

"A most amusing as well as a most instructive book."—GUARDIAN.

**Cameron.**—OUR FUTURE HIGHWAY. By V. LOVETT CAMERON, C.B., Commander R.N. With Illustrations. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. [Shortly.]

**Campbell.**—LOG-LETTERS FROM THE "CHALLENGER." By LORD GEORGE CAMPBELL. With Map. Fifth and cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.

"A delightful book, which we heartily commend to the general reader"—SATURDAY REVIEW.

"We do not hesitate to say that anything so fresh, so picturesque, so generally delightful, as these log-letters has not appeared among books of travel for a long time."—EXAMINER.

**Campbell.**—MY CIRCULAR NOTES: Extracts from Journals; Letters sent Home; Geological and other Notes, written while Travelling Westwards round the World, from July 6th, 1874, to July 6th, 1875. By J. F. CAMPBELL, Author of "Frost and Fire." Cheaper Issue. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**Campbell.**—**TURKS AND GREEKS.** Notes of a recent Excursion. By the Hon. DUDLEY CAMPBELL, M.A. With Coloured Map. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

**Carpenter.**—**LIFE AND WORK OF MARY CARPENTER** By the Rev. J. E. CARPENTER. With Portrait engraved by JEENS. Crown 8vo. [Shortly.]

**Carstares.**—**WILLIAM CARSTARES:** a Character and Career of the Revolutionary Epoch (1649—1715). By ROBERT STORY, Minister of Rosneath. 8vo. 12s.

**Chatterton:** A BIOGRAPHICAL STUDY. By DANIEL WILSON, LL.D., Professor of History and English Literature in University College, Toronto. Crown 8vo. 6s. 6d.

**Chatterton:** A STORY OF THE YEAR 1770. By Professor MASSON, LL.D. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**Clark.**—**MEMORIALS FROM JOURNALS AND LETTERS OF SAMUEL CLARK, M.A.,** formerly Principal of the National Society's Training College, Battersea. Edited with Introduction by his WIFE. With Portrait. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**Clifford (W. K.)**—**LECTURES AND ESSAYS.** Edited by LESLIE STEPHEN and FREDERICK POLLOCK, with Introduction by F. POLLOCK. Two Portraits. 2 vols. 8vo. 25s.

*The TIMES* of October 22, 1879, says:—"Many a friend of the author on first taking up these volumes, and remembering his versatile genius and his keen enjoyment of all realms of intellectual activity, have trembled lest they should be found to consist of fragmentary pieces of work, too disconnected to do justice to his powers of consecutive reasoning and too varied to have any effect as a whole. Fortunately those fears are groundless . . . . It is not only in subject that the various papers are closely related. There is also a singular consistency of view and of method throughout . . . . It is in the social and metaphysical subjects that the richness of his intellect shows itself most forcibly in the variety and originality of the ideas which he presents to us. To appreciate this variety, it is necessary to read the book itself, for it treats, in some form or other, of nearly all the subjects of deepest interest in this age of questioning."

**Combe.**—**THE LIFE OF GEORGE COMBE,** Author of "The Constitution of Man." By CHARLES GIBBON. With Three Portraits engraved by JEENS. Two Vols. 8vo. 32s.  
"A graphic and interesting account of the long life and indefatigable labours of a very remarkable man."—SCOTSMAN.

## 6 MACMILLAN'S CATALOGUE OF WORKS IN

**Cooper.**—ATHENÆ CANTABRIGIENSIS. By CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A., and THOMPSON COOPER, F.S.A. Vol. I. 8vo., 1500—85, 18s.; Vol. II, 1586—1609, 18s.

**Correggio.**—ANTONIO ALLEGRI DA CORREGGIO. From the German of Dr. JULIUS MEYER, Director of the Royal Gallery, Berlin. Edited, with an Introduction, by Mrs. HEATON. Containing Twenty Woodbury-type Illustrations. Royal 8vo. Cloth elegant. 31s. 6d.

**Cox (G. V.)**—RECOLLECTIONS OF OXFORD. By G. V. Cox, M.A., New College, late Esquire Bedel and Coroner in the University of Oxford. *Cheaper Edition.* Crown 8vo. 6s.

**Cunynghame (Sir A. T.)**—MY COMMAND IN SOUTH AFRICA, 1874—78. Comprising Experiences of Travel in the Colonies of South Africa and the Independent States. By Sir ARTHUR THURLOW CUNYNGHAME, G.C.B., then Lieutenant-Governor and Commander of the Forces in South Africa. Third Edition. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

*The Times* says:—"It is a volume of great interest, . . . full of incidents which vividly illustrate the condition of the Colonies and the character and habits of the natives. . . . It contains valuable illustrations of Cape warfare, and at the present moment it cannot fail to command wide-spread attention."

**"Daily News."**—THE DAILY NEWS' CORRESPONDENCE of the War between Germany and France, 1870—1. Edited with Notes and Comments. New Edition. Complete in One Volume. With Maps and Plans. Crown 8vo. 6s.

THE DAILY NEWS' CORRESPONDENCE of the War between Russia and Turkey, to the fall of Kars. Including the letters of Mr. Archibald Forbes, Mr. J. E. McGahan, and other Special Correspondents in Europe and Asia. Second Edition, enlarged. *Cheaper Edition.* Crown 8vo. 6s.

FROM THE FALL OF KARS TO THE CONCLUSION OF PEACE. *Cheaper Edition.* Crown 8vo. 6s.

**Davidson.**—THE LIFE OF A SCOTTISH PROBATIONER; being a Memoir of Thomas Davidson, with his Poems and Letters. By JAMES BROWN, Minister of St. James's Street Church, Paisley. Second Edition, revised and enlarged, with Portrait. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**Deas.**—THE RIVER CLYDE. An Historical Description of the Rise and Progress of the Harbour of Glasgow, and of the Improvement of the River from Glasgow to Port Glasgow. By J. DEAS, M. Inst. C.E. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**Denison.**—A HISTORY OF CAVALRY FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES. With Lessons for the Future. By Lieut.-Col. GEORGE DENISON, Commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard, Canada, Author of "Modern Cavalry." With Maps and Plans. 8vo. 18s.

**Dilke.**—GREATER BRITAIN. A Record of Travel in English-speaking Countries during 1866-7. (America, Australia, India. By Sir CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE, M.P. Sixth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.

"Many of the subjects discussed in these pages," says the DAILY NEWS, "are of the widest interest, and such as no man who cares for the future of his race and of the world can afford to treat with indifference."

**Doyle.**—HISTORY OF AMERICA. By J. A. DOYLE. With Maps. 18mo. 4s. 6d.

"Mr. Doyle's style is clear and simple, his facts are accurately stated, and his book is meritoriously free from prejudice on questions where partisanship runs high amongst us."—SATURDAY REVIEW.

**Drummond of Hawthornden:** THE STORY OF HIS LIFE AND WRITINGS. By PROFESSOR MASSON. With Portrait and Vignette engraved by C. H. JEENS. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**Duff.**—Works by M. E. GRANT-DUFF, M.P., late Under Secretary of State for India:—

NOTES OF AN INDIAN JOURNEY. With Map. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MISCELLANIES POLITICAL AND LITERARY. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**Eadie.**—LIFE OF JOHN EADIE, D.D., LL.D. By JAMES BROWN, D.D., Author of "The Life of a Scottish Probationer." With Portrait. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"An ably written and characteristic biography."—TIMES.

**Elliott.**—LIFE OF HENRY VENN ELLIOTT, of Brighton. By JOSIAH BATEMAN, M.A. With Portrait, engraved by JEENS. Extra fcap. 8vo. Third and Cheaper Edition. 6s.

**Elze.**—ESSAYS ON SHAKESPEARE. By DR. KARL ELZE. Translated with the Author's sanction by L. DORA SCHMITZ. 8vo. 12s.

**English Men of Letters.** Edited by JOHN MORLEY. A Series of Short Books to tell people what is best worth knowing as to the Life, Character, and Works of some of the great English Writers. In crown 8vo. Price 2s. 6d. each.

## MACMILLAN'S CATALOGUE OF WORKS IN

### English Men of Letters.—continued.

#### I. DR. JOHNSON. By LESLIE STEPHEN.

"The new series opens well with Mr. Leslie Stephen's sketch of Dr. Johnson. It could hardly have been done better; and it will convey to the readers for whom it is intended a juster estimate of Johnson than either of the two essays of Lord Macaulay"—PALL MALL GAZETTE.

#### II. SIR WALTER SCOTT. By R. H. HUTTON.

"The tone of the volume is excellent throughout."—ATHENÆUM.

"We could not wish for a more suggestive introduction to Scott and his poems and novels."—EXAMINER.

#### III. GIBBON. By J. C. MORISON.

"As a clear, thoughtful, and attractive record of the life and works of the greatest among the world's historians, it deserves the highest praise."—EXAMINER.

#### IV. SHELLEY. By J. A. SYMONDS.

"The lovers of this great poet are to be congratulated on having at their command so fresh, clear, and intelligent a presentment of the subject, written by a man of adequate and wide culture."—ATHENÆUM.

#### V. HUME. By Professor HUXLEY.

"It may fairly be said that no one now living could have expounded Hume with more sympathy or with equal perspicuity."—ATHENÆUM.

#### VI. GOLDSMITH. By WILLIAM BLACK.

"Mr. Black brings a fine sympathy and taste to bear in his criticism of Goldsmith's writings as well as in his sketch of the incidents of his life."—ATHENÆUM.

#### VII. DEFOE. By W. MINTO.

"Mr. Minto's book is careful and accurate in all that is stated, and faithful in all that it suggests. It will repay reading more than once."—ATHENÆUM.

#### VIII. BURNS. By Principal SHAIRP, Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford.

"It is impossible to desire fairer criticism than Principal Shairp's on Burns's poetry . . . None of the series has given a truer estimate either of character or of genius than this little volume . . . and all who read it will be thoroughly grateful to the author for this monument to the genius of Scotland's greatest poet."—SPECTATOR.

#### IX. SPENSER. By the Very Rev. the DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.

"Dr. Church is master of his subject, and writes always with good taste."—ACADEMY.

#### X. THACKERAY. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

"Mr. Trollope's sketch is excellently adapted to fulfil the purpose of the series in which it appears."—ATHENÆUM.

#### XI. BURKE. By JOHN MORLEY.

"Perhaps the best criticism yet published on the life and character of

**English Men of Letters.**—continued.

*Burke is contained in Mr. Morley's compendious biography. His style is vigorous and polished, and both his political and personal judgment, and his literary criticisms are just, generous, subtle, and in a high degree interesting.*—SATURDAY REVIEW.

MILTON. By MARK PATTISON.

[Just ready.]

HAWTHORNE. By HENRY JAMES.

SOUTHEY. By Professor DOWDEN.

CHAUCER. By Professor WARD.

COWPER. By GOLDWIN SMITH.

[In preparation.]

BUNYAN. By J. A. FROUDE.

WORDSWORTH. By F. W. H. MYERS.

*Others in preparation.*

**Eton College, History of.** By H. C. MAXWELL LYTE, M.A. With numerous Illustrations by Professor DELAMOTTE, Coloured Plates, and a Steel Portrait of the Founder, engraved by C. H. JEENS. New and cheaper Issue, with Corrections. Medium 8vo. Cloth elegant. 21s.

*"We are at length presented with a work on England's greatest public school, worthy of the subject of which it treats. . . . A really valuable and authentic history of Eton College."*—GUARDIAN.

**European History, Narrated in a Series of Historical Selections from the best Authorities.** Edited and arranged by E. M. SEWELL and C. M. YONGE. First Series, crown 8vo. 6s.; Second Series, 1088-1228, crown 8vo. 6s. Third Edition.

*"We know of scarcely anything," says the GUARDIAN, of this volume, "which is so likely to raise to a higher level the average standard of English education."*

**Faraday.**—MICHAEL FARADAY. By J. H. GLADSTONE, Ph.D., F.R.S. Second Edition, with Portrait engraved by J. JEENS from a photograph by J. WATKINS. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.

PORTRAIT. Artist's Proof. 5s.

**Forbes.**—LIFE AND LETTERS OF JAMES DAVID FORBES, F.R.S., late Principal of the United College in the University of St. Andrews. By J. C. SHAIRP, LL.D., Principal of the United College in the University of St. Andrews; P. G. TAIT, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh; and, A. ADAMS-REILLY, F.R.G.S. 8vo. with Portraits, Map, and Illustrations, 16s.

**Freeman.**—Works by EDWARD A. FREEMAN, D.C.L., LL.D.:—HISTORICAL ESSAYS. Third Edition. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

CONTENTS:—I. *"The Mythical and Romantic Elements in Early English History;"* II. *"The Continuity of English History;"* III. *"The Relations between the Crowns of England and Scotland;"* IV.



**Freeman—continued.**

"*St. Thomas of Canterbury and his Biographers*;" V. "*The Reign of Edward the Third*;" VI. "*The Holy Roman Empire*;" VII. "*The Franks and the Gauls*;" VIII. "*The Early Sieges of Paris*;" IX. "*Frederick the First, King of Italy*;" X. "*The Emperor Frederick the Second*;" XI. "*Charles the Bold*;" XII. "*Presidential Government*."

**HISTORICAL ESSAYS. SECOND SERIES. 8vo. 10s. 6d.**

*The principal Essays are:*—"Ancient Greece and Medieval Italy;" "Mr. Gladstone's Homer and the Homeric Ages;" "The Historiages of Athens;" "The Athenian Democracy;" "Alexander the Great;" "Greece during the Macedonian Period;" "Mommson's History of Rome;" "Lucius Cornelius Sulla;" "The Flavian Casars."

**HISTORICAL ESSAYS. Third Series. 8vo. 12s.**

*CONTENTS:*—"First Impressions of Rome;" "The Illyrian Emperors and their Land;" "Augusta Tretorum;" "The Goths at Ravenna;" "Race and Language;" "The Byzantine Empire;" "First Impressions of Athens;" "Medieval and Modern Greece;" "The Southern Slaves;" "Sicilian Cycles;" "The Normans at Palermo."

**COMPARATIVE POLITICS.—Lectures at the Royal Institution.**

To which is added the "Unity of History," the Rede Lecture at Cambridge, 1872. 8vo. 14s.

"**THE HISTORY AND CONQUESTS OF THE SARACENS.** Six Lectures. Third Edition, with New Preface. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

"**HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SKETCHES:** chiefly Italian. With Illustrations by the Author. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

"**HISTORY OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT,** from the Foundation of the Achaian League to the Disruption of the United States. Vol. I. General Introduction. History of the Greek Federations. 8vo. 21s.

**OLD ENGLISH HISTORY.** With Five Coloured Maps. Fourth Edition. Extra fcap. 8vo., half-bound. 6s.

"The book indeed is full of instruction and interest to students of all ages, and he must be a well-informed man indeed who will not rise from its perusal with clearer and more accurate ideas of a too much neglected portion of English history."—SPECTATOR.

"**HISTORY OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF WELLS,** as illustrating the History of the Cathedral Churches of the Old Foundation. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

"The history assumes in Mr. Freeman's hands a significance, and, we may add, a practical value as suggestive of what a cathedral ought to be, which made it well worthy of mention."—SPECTATOR.

**Freeman**—*continued.*

**THE GROWTH OF THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES.** Crown 8vo. 5s. Third Edition, revised.

**GENERAL SKETCH OF EUROPEAN HISTORY.** Being Vol. I. of a Historical Course for Schools edited by E. A. FREEMAN. New Edition, enlarged with Maps, Chronological Table, Index, &c. 18mo. 3s. 6d.

"It supplies the great want of a good foundation for historical teaching. The scheme is an excellent one, and this instalment has been accepted in a way that promises much for the volumes that are yet to appear."—EDUCATIONAL TIMES.

**THE OTTOMAN POWER IN EUROPE.** : its Nature, its Growth, and its Decline. With Three Coloured Maps. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**Galileo.**—**THE PRIVATE LIFE OF GALILEO.** Compiled principally from his Correspondence and that of his eldest daughter, Sister Maria Celeste, Nun in the Franciscan Convent of S. Matthew in Arcetri. With Portrait. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**Geddes.**—**THE PROBLEM OF THE HOMERIC POEMS.** By W. D. GEDDES, LL.D., Professor of Greek in the University of Aberdeen. 8vo. 14s.

**Gladstone**—Works by the Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.:—**JUVENTUS MUNDI.** The Gods and Men of the Heroic Age. Crown 8vo. cloth. With Map. 10s. 6d. Second Edition.

"Seldom," says the *ATHENÆUM*, "out of the great poems themselves, have these Divinities looked so majestic and respectable. To read these brilliant details is like standing on the Olympian threshold and gazing at the ineffable brightness within."

**HOMERIC SYNCHRONISM.** An inquiry into the Time and Place of Homer. Crown 8vo. 6s.

"It is impossible not to admire the immense range of thought and inquiry which the author has displayed."—BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

**Goethe and Mendelssohn** (1821—1831). Translated from the German of Dr. KARL MENDELSSOHN, Son of the Composer by M. E. VON GLERN. From the Private Diaries and Home Letters of Mendelssohn, with Poems and Letters of Goethe never before printed. Also with two New and Original Portraits, Facsimiles, and Appendix of Twenty Letters hitherto unpublished. Crown 8vo. 5s. Second Edition, enlarged.

## 12 MACMILLAN'S CATALOGUE OF WORKS IN

" . . . Every page is full of interest, not merely to the musician, but to the general reader. The book is a very charming one, on a topic of deep and lasting interest."—STANDARD.

**Goldsmid.**—TELEGRAPH AND TRAVEL. A Narrative of the Formation and Development of Telegraphic Communication between England and India, under the orders of Her Majesty's Government, with incidental Notices of the Countries traversed by the Lines. By Colonel Sir FREDERIC GOLDSMID, C.B., K.C.S.I., late Director of the Government Indo-European Telegraph. With numerous Illustrations and Maps. 8vo. 21s.

"The merit of the work is a total absence of exaggeration, which does not, however, preclude a vividness and vigour of style not always characteristic of similar narratives."—STANDARD.

**Gordon.**—LAST LETTERS FROM EGYPT, to which are added Letters from the Cape. By LADY DUFF GORDON. With a Memoir by her Daughter, Mrs. Ross, and Portrait engraved by JEENS. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 9s.

"The intending tourist who wishes to acquaint himself with the country he is about to visit, stands embarrassed amidst the riches presented for his choice, and in the end probably rests contented with the sober usefulness of Murray. He will not, however, if he is well advised, grudge a place in his portmanteau to this book."—TIMES.

**Gray.**—CHINA. A History of the Laws, Manners, and Customs of the People. By the VENERABLE JOHN HENRY GRAY, LL.D., Archdeacon of Hong Kong, formerly H.B.M. Consular Chaplain at Canton. Edited by W. Gow Gregor. With 150 Full-page Illustrations, being Facsimiles of Drawings by a Chinese Artist. 2 Vols. Demy 8vo. 32s.

"Its pages contain the most truthful and vivid picture of Chinese life which has ever been published."—ATHENÆUM.

"The only elaborate and valuable book we have had for many years treating generally of the people of the Celestial Empire."—ACADEMY.

**Green.**—Works by JOHN RICHARD GREEN :—

HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. Vol. I.—Early England—Foreign Kings—The Charter—The Parliament. With 8 Coloured Maps. 8vo. 16s. Vol. II.—The Monarchy, 1461—1540; the Restoration, 1540—1603. 8vo. 16s. Vol. III.—Puritan England, 1603—1660; the Revolution, 1660—1688. With 4 Maps. 8vo. 16s. [Vol. IV. in the press.]

"Mr. Green has done a work which probably no one but himself could have done. He has read and assimilated the results of all the labours of students during the last half century in the field of English history, and has given them a fresh meaning by his own independent study. He has fused together by the force of sympathetic imagination all that he has so

**Green.**—continued.

collected, and has given us a vivid and forcible sketch of the march of English history. His book, both in its aims and its accomplishments, rises far beyond any of a similar kind, and it will give the colouring to the popular view to English history for some time to come."—EXAMINER.

**A SHORT HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.** With Coloured Maps, Genealogical Tables, and Chronological Annals. Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d. Sixty-third Thousand.

"To say that Mr. Green's book is better than those which have preceded it, would be to convey a very inadequate impression of its merits. It stands alone as the one general history of the country, for the sake of which all others, if young and old are wise, will be speedily and surely set aside."

**STRAY STUDIES FROM ENGLAND AND ITALY.** Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d. Containing: Lambeth and the Archbishops—The Florence of Dante—Venice and Rome—Early History of Oxford—The District Visitor—Capri—Hotels in the Clouds—Sketches in Sunshine, &c.

"One and all of the papers are eminently readable."—ATHENÆUM.

**Guest.**—LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

By M. J. GUEST. With Maps. Crown 8vo. 6s.

"The book is pleasant reading, it is full of information, much of it is valuable, most of it is correct, told in a gossipy and intelligible way."—ATHENÆUM.

**Hamerton.**—Works by P. G. HAMERTON:—

**THE INTELLECTUAL LIFE.** With a Portrait of Leonardo da Vinci, etched by LEOPOLD FLAMENG. Second Edition. Crown 10s. 6d. 8vo.

"We have read the whole book with great pleasure, and we can recommend it strongly to all who can appreciate grave reflections on a very important subject, excellently illustrated from the resources of a mind stored with much reading and much keen observation of real life."—SATURDAY REVIEW.

**THOUGHTS ABOUT ART.** New Edition, revised, with an Introduction. Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d.

"A manual of sound and thorough criticism on art."—STANDARD.

**Hill.**—THE RECORDER OF BIRMINGHAM. A Memoir of Matthew Davenport Hill, with Selections from his Correspondence. By his Daughters ROSAMOND and FLORENCE DAVENPORT-HILL. With Portrait engraved by C. H. JEENS. 8vo. 16s.

## 14 MACMILLAN'S CATALOGUE OF WORKS IN

**Hill.**—WHAT WE SAW IN AUSTRALIA. By ROSAMOND and FLORENCE HILL. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

"May be recommended as an interesting and truthful picture of the condition of those lands which are so distant and yet so much like home."  
—SATURDAY REVIEW.

**Hodgson.**—MEMOIR OF REV. FRANCIS HODGSON, B.D., Scholar, Poet, and Divine. By his Son, the Rev. JAMES T. HODGSON, M.A. Containing numerous Letters from Lord Byron and others. With Portrait engraved by JEENS. Two Vols. Crown 8vo. 18s.

"A book that has added so much of a healthy nature to our knowledge of Byron, and that contains so rich a store of delightful correspondence."  
—ATHENÆUM.

**Hole.**—A GENEALOGICAL STEMMA OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE. By the Rev. C. HOLE, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. On Sheet, 1s.

A BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. Compiled and Arranged by the Rev. CHARLES HOLE, M.A. Second Edition. 18mo. 4s. 6d.

**Hooker and Ball.**—MAROCCO AND THE GREAT ATLAS: Journal of a Tour in. By Sir JOSEPH D. HOOKER, K.C.S.I., C.B., F.R.S., &c., and JOHN BALL, F.R.S. With an Appendix, including a Sketch of the Geology of Morocco, by G. MAW, F.L.S., F.G.S. With Illustrations and Map. 8vo. 21s.

"It is long since any more interesting book of travels has issued from our press."—SATURDAY REVIEW. "This is, without doubt, one of the most interesting and valuable books of travel published for many years."  
—SPECTATOR.

**Hozier (H. M.)**—Works by CAPTAIN HENRY M. HOZIER, late Assistant Military Secretary to Lord Napier of Magdala:—

THE SEVEN WEEKS' WAR; Its Antecedents and Incidents. *New and Cheaper Edition.* With New Preface, Maps, and Plans. Crown 8vo. 6s.

THE INVASIONS OF ENGLAND: a History of the Past, with Lessons for the Future. Two Vols. 8vo. 28s.

**Hübner.**—A RAMBLE ROUND THE WORLD IN 1871. By M. LE BARON HÜBNER, formerly Ambassador and Minister. Translated by LADY HERBERT. *New and Cheaper Edition.* With numerous Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 6s.

"It is difficult to do ample justice to this pleasant narrative of travel . . . it does not contain a single dull paragraph."—MORNING POST.

**Hughes.**—Works by THOMAS HUGHES, Q.C.; Author of "Tom Brown's School Days."

**ALFRED THE GREAT.** New Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**MEMOIR OF A BROTHER.** With Portrait of GEORGE HUGHES, after WATTS. Engraved by JEENS. Crown 8vo. 5s. Sixth Edition.

"The boy who can read this book without deriving from it some additional impulse towards honourable, manly, and independent conduct, has no good stuff in him."—DAILY NEWS.

**Hunt.**—**HISTORY OF ITALY.** By the Rev. W. HUNT, M.A. Being the Fourth Volume of the Historical Course for Schools. Edited by EDWARD A. FREEMAN, D.C.L. 18mo. 3s.

"Mr. Hunt gives us a most compact but very readable little book, containing in small compass a very complete outline of a complicated and perplexing subject. It is a book which may be safely recommended to others besides schoolboys."—JOHN BULL.

**Irving.**—**THE ANNALS OF OUR TIME.** A Diurnal of Events, Social and Political, Home and Foreign, from the Accession of Queen Victoria to the Peace of Versailles. By JOSEPH IRVING. Fourth Edition. 8vo. half-bound. 16s.

**ANNALS OF OUR TIME.** Supplement. From Feb. 28, 1874, to March 19, 1874. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

**ANNALS OF OUR TIME.** Second Supplement. From March, 1874, to the Occupation of Cyprus. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

"We have before us a trusty and ready guide to the events of the past thirty years, available equally for the statesman, the politician, the public writer, and the general reader."—TIMES.

**James.**—Works by HENRY JAMES, Jun. **FRENCH POETS AND NOVELISTS.** Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d.

**CONTENTS:**—*Alfred de Musset; Théophile Gautier; Baudelaire; Honoré de Balzac; George Sand; The Two Ampères; Turgenieff, &c.*

**Johnson's Lives of "the Poets."**—The Six Chief Lives—Milton, Dryden, Swift, Addison, Pope, Gray. With Macaulay's "Life of Johnson." Edited, with Preface, by MATTHEW ARNOLO. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**Killen.**—**ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF IRELAND,** from the Earliest Date to the Present Time. By W. D. KILLEN, D.D., President of Assembly's College, Belfast, and Professor of Ecclesiastical History. Two Vols. 8vo. 25s.

"Those who have the leisure will do well to read these two volumes. They are full of interest, and are the result of great research. . . . We

## 16 MACMILLAN'S CATALOGUE OF WORKS IN

*have no hesitation in recommending the work to all who wish to improve their acquaintance with Irish history.*"—SPECTATOR.

**Kingsley (Charles).**—Works by the Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY, M.A., Rector of Eversley and Canon of Westminster. (For other Works by the same Author, see THEOLOGICAL and BELLES LETTRES Catalogues.)

**ON THE ANCIEN RÉGIME** as it existed on the Continent before the FRENCH REVOLUTION. Three Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**AT LAST : A CHRISTMAS** in the WEST INDIES. With nearly Fifty Illustrations. Sixth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.

*Mr. Kingsley's dream of forty years was at last fulfilled, when he started on a Christmas expedition to the West Indies, for the purpose of becoming personally acquainted with the scenes which he has so vividly described in "Westward Ho!" These two volumes are the journal of his voyage. Records of natural history, sketches of tropical landscape, chapters on education, views of society, all find their place. "We can only say that Mr. Kingsley's account of a 'Christmas in the West Indies' is in every way worthy to be classed among his happiest productions."*—STANDARD.

**THE ROMAN AND THE TEUTON.** A Series of Lectures delivered before the University of Cambridge. New and Cheaper Edition, with Preface by Professor MAX MÜLLER. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**PLAYS AND PURITANS,** and other Historical Essays. With Portrait of Sir WALTER RALEIGH. New Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.

*In addition to the Essay mentioned in the title, this volume contains other two—one on "Sir Walter Raleigh and his Time," and one on Froude's "History of England."*

**Kingsley (Henry).**—**TALES OF OLD TRAVEL.** Re-narrated by HENRY KINGSLEY, F.R.G.S. With Eight Illustrations by HUARD. Fifth Edition. Crown 8vo. 5s.

*"We know no better book for those who want knowledge or seek to refresh it. As for the 'sensational,' most novels are tame compared with these narratives."*—ATHENÆUM.

**Lang.**—**CYPRUS ; Its History, its Present Resources and Future Prospects.** By R. HAMILTON LANG, late H.M. Consul for the Island of Cyprus. With Two Illustrations and Four Maps. 8vo. 14s.

*"The fair and impartial account of her past and present to be found in these pages has an undoubted claim on the attention of all intelligent readers."*—MORNING POST.

**LEOPOLD.**—Translated from the Text of Lessing, with Preface and Notes by the Right Hon. SIR ROBERT PHILLIMORE, D.C.L. With Photographs. 8vo. 12s.

**Leonardo da Vinci and his Works.**—Consisting of a Life of Leonardo Da Vinci, by MRS. CHARLES W. HEATON, Author of "Albrecht Dürer of Nürnberg," &c., an Essay on his Scientific and Literary Works by CHARLES CHRISTOPHER BLACK, M.A., and an account of his more important Paintings and Drawings. Illustrated with Permanent Photographs. Royal 8vo, cloth, extra gilt. 31s. 6d.

**Lichtenstein.**—**HOLLAND HOUSE.** By Princess MARIE LICHTENSTEIN. With Five Steel Engravings by C. H. JENKS, after Paintings by WATTS and other celebrated Artists, and numerous Illustrations drawn by Professor P. H. DELAMOTTE, and engraved on Wood by J. D. COOPER, W. PALMER, and JEWITT & Co. Third and Cheaper Edition. Medium 8vo. cloth elegant. 16s.

Also, an Edition containing, in addition to the above, about 40 Illustrations by the Woodbury-type process, and India Proofs of the Steel Engravings. Two vols. medium 4to. half morocco elegant. 4l. 4s.

**Lloyd.**—**THE AGE OF PERICLES.** A History of the Arts and Politics of Greece from the Persian to the Peloponnesian War. By W. WALKISS LLOYD. Two Vols. 8vo. 21s.

"No such account of Greek art of the best period has yet been brought together in an English work. . . . Mr. Lloyd has produced a book of unusual excellence and interest."—PALL MALL GAZETTE.

**Loch Etive and the Sons of Uisnach.**—With Illustrations. 8vo. 14s.

"Not only have we Loch Etive of the present time brought before us in colours as true as they are vivid, but stirring scenes which happened on the borders of the beautiful lake in semi-mythical times are conjured up with singular skill. Nowhere else do we remember to have met with such a well-written account of the invasion of Scotland by the Irish."—GLOBE.

**Loftie.**—**A RIDE IN EGYPT FROM SIOOT TO LUXOR, IN 1879;** with Notes on the Present State and Ancient History of the Nile Valley, and some account of the various ways of making the voyage out and home. By the Rev. W. J. LOFTIE. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

"The prophecy that Mr. Loftie's little book will accompany many travellers on the Nile in the coming winters."—TIMES.



**Lubbock.**—ADDRESSES, POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL. By Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., M.P., D.C.L., F.R.S. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

**Macdonell.**—FRANCE SINCE THE FIRST EMPIRE. By JAMES MACDONELL. Edited with Preface by his Wife. Crown 8vo. [Shortly.]

**Macarthur.**—HISTORY OF SCOTLAND, By MARGARET MACARTHUR. Being the Third Volume of the Historical Course for Schools, Edited by EDWARD A. FREEMAN, D.C.L. Second Edition. 18mo. 2s.

"It is an excellent summary, unimpeachable as to facts, and putting them in the clearest and most impartial light attainable."—GUARDIAN.  
"No previous History of Scotland of the same bulk is anything like so trustworthy, or deserves to be so extensively used as a text-book."—GLOBE.

**Macmillan (Rev. Hugh).**—For other Works by same Author, see THEOLOGICAL and SCIENTIFIC CATALOGUES.

**HOLIDAYS ON HIGH LANDS**; or, Rambles and Incidents in search of Alpine Plants. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. Globe 8vo. cloth. 6s.

"Botanical knowledge is blended with a love of nature, a pious enthusiasm, and a rich felicity of diction not to be met with in any works of kindred character, if we except those of Hugh Miller."—TELEGRAPH.

**Macready.**—MACREADY'S REMINISCENCES AND SELECTIONS FROM HIS DIARIES AND LETTERS. Edited by Sir F. POLLOCK, Bart., one of his Executors. With Four Portraits engraved by JEENS. New and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"As a careful and for the most part just estimate of the stage during a very brilliant period, the attraction of these volumes can scarcely be surpassed. . . . Readers who have no special interest in theatrical matters, but enjoy miscellaneous gossip, will be allured from page to page, attracted by familiar names and by observations upon popular actors and authors."—SPECTATOR.

**Mahaffy.**—Works by the Rev. J. P. MAHAFFY, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin:—

**SOCIAL LIFE IN GREECE FROM HOMER TO MENANDER.** Third Edition, revised and enlarged, with a new chapter on Greek Art. Crown 8vo. 9s.

"It should be in the hands of all who desire thoroughly to understand and to enjoy Greek literature, and to get an intelligent idea of the old Greek life, political, social, and religious."—GUARDIAN.

**Mahaffy.**—*continued.*

**RAMBLES AND STUDIES IN GREECE.** With Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d. New and enlarged Edition, with Map and Illustrations.

"*A singularly instructive and agreeable volume.*"—ATHENÆUM.

"**Maori.**"—SPORT AND WORK ON THE NEPAUL FRONTIER; or, Twelve Years' Sporting Reminiscences of an Indigo Planter. By "MAORI." With Illustrations. 8vo. 14s.

"*Every day's adventures, with all the joys and perils of the chase, are told as only a keen and cunning sportsman can tell them.*"—STANDARD.

**Margary.**—THE JOURNEY OF AUGUSTUS RAYMOND MARGARY FROM SHANGHAI TO BHAMO AND BACK TO MANWYNE. From his Journals and Letters, with a brief Biographical Preface, a concluding chapter by Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K.C.B., and a Steel Portrait engraved by JENES, and Map. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

"*There is a manliness, a cheerful spirit, an inherent vigour which was never overcome by sickness or debility, a tact which conquered the prejudices of a strange and suspicious population, a quiet self-reliance, always combined with deep religious feeling, unalloyed by either priggishness, cant, or superstition, that ought to commend this volume to readers sitting quietly at home who feel any pride in the high estimation accorded to men of their race at Yarkand or at Khiva, in the heart of Africa, or on the shores of Lake Serikul.*"—SATURDAY REVIEW.

**Markham.**—NORTHWARD HO! By Captain ALBERT H. MARKHAM, R.N., Author of "The Great Frozen Sea," &c. Including a Narrative of Captain Phipps's Expedition, by a Midshipman. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

"*Captain Markham's interesting volume has the advantage of being written by a man who is practically conversant with the subject.*"—FALL MALL GAZETTE.

**Martin.**—THE HISTORY OF LLOYD'S, AND OF MARINE INSURANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN. With an Appendix containing Statistics relating to Marine Insurance. By FREDERICK MARTIN, Author of "The Statesman's Year Book." 8vo. 14s.

**Martineau.**—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, 1852—1875. By HARRIET MARTINEAU. With Additional Sketches, and Autobiographical Sketch. Fifth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**Masson (David).**—For other Works by same Author, see PHILO-SOPHICAL and BELLES LETTRES CATALOGUES.

**Masson (David).**—*continued.*

**CHATTERTON : A Story of the Year 1770.** By DAVID MASSON, LL.D., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**THE THREE DEVILS : Luther's, Goethe's, and Milton's ; and other Essays.** Crown 8vo. 5s.

**WORDSWORTH, SHELLEY, AND KEATS ; and other Essays.** Crown 8vo. 5s.

**Mathews.**—**LIFE OF CHARLES J. MATHEWS,** Chiefly Autobiographical. With Selections from his Correspondence and Speeches. Edited by CHARLES DICKENS.

*"One of the pleasantest and most readable books of the season. From first to last these two volumes are alive with the inimitable artist and comedian. . . . The whole book is full of life, vigour, and wit, and even through some of the gloomy episodes of volume two, will repay most careful study. So complete, so varied a picture of a man's life is rarely to be met with."*—STANDARD.

**Maurice.**—**THE FRIENDSHIP OF BOOKS ; AND OTHER LECTURES.** By the REV. F. D. MAURICE. Edited with Preface, by THOMAS HUGHES, Q.C. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**Mayor (J. E. B.)**—**WORKS** edited by JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A., Kennedy Professor of Latin at Cambridge :—

**"CAMBRIDGE IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. Part II** Autobiography of Matthew Robinson. Fcap. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

**LIFE OF BISHOP BEDELL.** By his SON. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

**Melbourne.**—**MEMOIRS OF THE RT. HON. WILLIAM, SECOND VISCOUNT MELBOURNE.** By W. M. TORRENS, M.P. With Portrait after Sir. T. Lawrence. Second Edition. 2 Vols. 8vo. 32s.

*"As might be expected, he has produced a book which will command and reward attention. It contains a great deal of valuable matter and a great deal of animated, elegant writing."*—QUARTERLY REVIEW.

**Mendelssohn.**—**LETTERS AND RECOLLECTIONS.** By FERDINAND HILLER. Translated by M. E. VON GLEHN. With Portrait from a Drawing by KARL MÜLLER, never before published. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

*"This is a very interesting addition to our knowledge of the great German composer. It reveals him to us under a new light, as the warm-hearted comrade, the musician whose soul was in his work, and the home-loving, domestic man."*—STANDARD

**Merewether.**—BY SEA AND BY LAND. Being a Trip through Egypt, India, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, and America—all Round the World. By HENRY ALWORTH MEREWETHER, one of Her Majesty's Counsel. Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d.

**Michael Angelo Buonarroti**; Sculptor, Painter, Architect. The Story of his Life and Labours. By C. C. BLACK, M.A. Illustrated by 20 Permanent Photographs. Royal 8vo. cloth elegant, 3rs. 6d.

*"The story of Michael Angelo's life remains interesting whatever be the manner of telling it, and supported as it is by this beautiful series of photographs, the volume must take rank among the most splendid of Christmas books, fitted to serve and to outlive the season."*—PALL MALL GAZETTE.

**Michélet.**—A SUMMARY OF MODERN HISTORY. Translated from the French of M. MICHELET, and continued to the present time by M. C. M. SIMPSON. Globe 8vo. 4s. 6d.

**Milton.**—LIFE OF JOHN MILTON. Narrated in connection with the Political, Ecclesiastical, and Literary History of his Time. By DAVID MASSON, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh. With Portraits. Vol. I. 18s. Vol. II., 1638—1643. 8vo. 16s. Vol. III. 1643—1649. 8vo. 18s. Vols. IV. and V. 1649—1660. 32s. Vol. VI. concluding the work in the press.

*This work is not only a Biography, but also a continuous Political, Ecclesiastical, and Literary History of England through Milton's whole time.*

**Mitford (A. B.)**—TALES OF OLD JAPAN. By A. B. MITFORD, Second Secretary to the British Legation in Japan. With upwards of 30 Illustrations, drawn and cut on Wood by Japanese Artists. New and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.

*"These very original volumes will always be interesting as memoirs of a most exceptional society, while regarded simply as tales, they are sparkling, sensational, and dramatic."*—PALL MALL GAZETTE.

**Monteiro.**—ANGOLA AND THE RIVER CONGO. By JOACHIM MONTEIRO. With numerous Illustrations from Sketches taken on the spot, and a Map. Two Vols. crown 8vo. 21s.

**Morison.**—THE LIFE AND TIMES OF SAINT BERNARD, Abbot of Clairvaux. By JAMES COTTER MORISON, M.A. New Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**Moseley.**—NOTES BY A NATURALIST ON THE CHALLENGER: being an Account of various Observations made during the Voyage of H.M.S. Challenger, Round the World,

## 22 MACMILLAN'S CATALOGUE OF WORKS IN

in 1872-76. By H. N. MOSELEY, F.R.S., Member of the Scientific Staff of the *Challenger*. 8vo. with Maps, Coloured Plates, and Woodcuts. 21s.

"This is certainly the most interesting and suggestive book, descriptive of a naturalist's travels, which has been published since Mr. Darwin's *Journal of Researches* appeared, more than forty years ago."—NATURE.

"We cannot point to any book of travels in our day more vivid in its powers of descriptions, more varied in its subject matter, or more attractive to every educated reader."—SATURDAY REVIEW.

**Murray.**—ROUND ABOUT FRANCE. By E. C. GRENVILLE MURRAY. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"These short essays are a perfect mine of information as to the present condition and future prospects of political parties in France. . . . It is at once extremely interesting and exceptionally instructive on a subject on which few English people are well informed."—SCOTSMAN.

**Napier.**—MACVEY NAPIER'S SELECTED CORRESPONDENCE. Edited by his Son, MACVEY NAPIER. 8vo. 14s.

*The Times* says:—"It is replete with useful material for the biographers of many distinguished writers of the generation which is passing away. Since reading it we understand several noteworthy men, and Prougham in particular, far better than we did before." "It would be useless to attempt within our present limits to give any adequate idea of the abundance of interesting passages which meet us in the letters of Macaulay, Brougham, Carlyle, Jeffrey, Senior, and many other well-known writers. Especially piquant are Jeffrey's periodical criticisms on the contents of the Review which he had formerly edited."—PALL MALL GAZETTE.

**Napoleon.**—THE HISTORY OF NAPOLEON I. By P. LANFREY. A Translation with the sanction of the Author. 4 vols. 8vo. Vols. I. II. and III. price 12s. each. Vol. IV. 6s.

*The PALL MALL GAZETTE* says it is "one of the most striking pieces of historical composition of which France has to boast," and the *SATURDAY REVIEW* calls it "an excellent translation of a work on every ground deserving to be translated. It is unquestionably and immeasurably the best that has been produced. It is in fact the only work to which we can turn for an accurate and trustworthy narrative of that extraordinary career. . . . The book is the best and indeed the only trustworthy history of Napoleon which has been written."

**Nichol.**—TABLES OF EUROPEAN LITERATURE AND HISTORY, A.D. 200—1876. By J. NICHOL, LL.D., Professor of English Language and Literature, Glasgow. 4to. 6s. 6d.

TABLES OF ANCIENT LITERATURE AND HISTORY, B.C. 1500—A.D. 200. By the same Author. 4to. 4s. 6d.

**Nordenskiöld's Arctic Voyages, 1858-79.** — With Maps and numerous Illustrations. 8vo. 16s.

"A volume of great interest and much scientific value."—NATURE.

**Oliphant (Mrs.).—THE MAKERS OF FLORENCE:** Dante Giotto, Savonarola, and their City. By MRS. OLIPHANT. With numerous Illustrations from drawings by Professor DELAMOTTE, and portrait of Savonarola, engraved by JEENS. Second Edition. Medium 8vo. Cloth extra. 21s.

"We are grateful to Mrs. Oliphant for her eloquent and beautiful sketches of Dante, Fra Angelico, and Savonarola. They are picturesque, full of life, and rich in detail, and they are charmingly illustrated by the art of the engraver."—SPECTATOR.

**Oliphant.—THE DUKE AND THE SCHOLAR;** and other Essays. By T. L. KINGDON OLIPHANT. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"This volume contains one of the most beautiful biographical essays we have seen since Macaulay's days."—STANDARD.

**Otte.—SCANDINAVIAN HISTORY.** By E. C. OTTE. With Maps. Extra fcap. 8vo. 6s.

**Owens College Essays and Addresses.**—By PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS OF OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER. Published in Commemoration of the Opening of the New College Buildings, October 7th, 1873. 8vo. 14s.

**Palgrave (R. F. D.).—THE HOUSE OF COMMONS;** Illustrations of its History and Practice. By REGINALD F. D. PALGRAVE, Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons. New and Revised Edition. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**Palgrave (Sir F.).—HISTORY OF NORMANDY AND OF ENGLAND.** By Sir FRANCIS PALGRAVE, Deputy Keeper of Her Majesty's Public Records. Completing the History to the Death of William Rufus. 4 Vols. 8vo. 4l. 4s.

**Palgrave (W. G.).—A NARRATIVE OF A YEAR'S JOURNEY THROUGH CENTRAL AND EASTERN ARABIA, 1862-3.** By WILLIAM GIFFORD PALGRAVE, late of the Eighth Regiment Bombay N. I. Sixth Edition. With Maps, Plans, and Portrait of Author, engraved on steel by Jeens. Crown 8vo. 6s.

"He has not only written one of the best books on the Arabs and one of the best books on Arabia, but he has done so in a manner that must command the respect no less than the admiration of his fellow-countrymen."—FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

**Palgrave.**—continued.

**ESSAYS ON EASTERN QUESTIONS.** By W. GIFFORD  
PALGRAVE. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

"These essays are full of anecdote and interest. The book is decidedly a valuable addition to the stock of literature on which men must base their opinion of the difficult social and political problems suggested by the designs of Russia, the capacity of Mahometans for sovereignty, and the good government and retention of India."—SATURDAY REVIEW.

**DUTCH GUIANA.** With Maps and Plans. 8vo. 9s.

"His pages are nearly exhaustive as far as facts and statistics go, while they are lightened by graphic social sketches as well as sparkling descriptions of scenery."—SATURDAY REVIEW.

**Patteson.**—LIFE AND LETTERS OF JOHN COLERIDGE

PATTESON, D.D., Missionary Bishop of the Melanesian Islands.  
By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE, Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."

With Portraits after RICHMOND and from Photograph, engraved by  
JEENS. With Map. Fifth Edition. Two Vols. Crown 8vo. 12s.

"Miss Yonge's work is in one respect a model biography. It is made up almost entirely of Patteson's own letters. Aware that he had left his home once and for all, his correspondence took the form of a diary, and as we read on we come to know the man, and to love him almost as if we had seen him."—ATHENÆUM. "Such a life, with its grand lessons of unselfishness, is a blessing and an honour to the age in which it is lived; the biography cannot be studied without pleasure and profit, and indeed we should think little of the man who did not rise from the study of it better and wiser. Neither the Church nor the nation which produces such sons need ever despair of its future."—SATURDAY REVIEW.

**Pauli.**—PICTURES OF OLD ENGLAND. By Dr. REINHOLD

PAULI. Translated, with the approval of the Author, by E. C.  
OTTE. Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**Payne.**—A HISTORY OF EUROPEAN COLONIES. By

E. J. PAYNE, M.A. With Maps. 18mo. 4s. 6d.

The TIMES says:—"We have seldom met with a historian capable of forming a more comprehensive, far-seeing, and unprejudiced estimate of events and peoples, and we can commend this little work as one certain to prove of the highest interest to all thoughtful readers."

**Persia.**—EASTERN PERSIA. An Account of the Journeys of the Persian Boundary Commission, 1870-1-2.—Vol. I. The Geography, with Narratives by Majors ST. JOHN, LOVETT, and EUAN SMITH, and an Introduction by Major-General Sir FREDERIC GOLDSMID, C.B., K.C.S.I., British Commissioner and Arbitrator.

With Maps and Illustrations.—Vol. II. The Zoology and Geology. By W. T. BLANFORD, A.R.S.M., F.R.S. With Coloured Illustrations. Two Vols. 8vo. 42s.

*"The volumes largely increase our store of information about countries with which Englishmen ought to be familiar. . . . They throw into the shade all that hitherto has appeared in our tongue respecting the local features of Persia, its scenery, its resources, even its social condition. They contain also abundant evidence of English endurance, daring, and spirit."*—TIMES.

**Prichard.**—THE ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA. From 1859 to 1868. The First Ten Years of Administration under the Crown. By I. T. PRICHARD, Barrister-at-Law. Two Vols. Demy 8vo. With Map. 21s.

**Raphael.**—RAPHAEL OF URBINO AND HIS FATHER GIOVANNI SANTI. By J. D. PASSAVANT, formerly Director of the Museum at Frankfort. With Twenty Permanent Photographs. Royal 8vo. Handsomely bound. 31s. 6d.

*The SATURDAY REVIEW says of them, "We have seen not a few elegant specimens of Mr. Woodbury's new process, but we have seen none that equal these."*

**Reynolds.**—SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS AS A PORTRAIT PAINTER. AN ESSAY. By J. CHURTON COLLINS, B.A. Balliol College, Oxford. Illustrated by a Series of Portraits of distinguished Beauties of the Court of George III.; reproduced in Autotype from Proof Impressions of the celebrated Engravings, by VALENTINE GREEN, THOMAS WATSON, F. R. SMITH, E. FISHER, and others. Folio half-morocco. £5 5s.

**Rogers (James E. Thorold).**—HISTORICAL GLEANINGS: A Series of Sketches. Montague, Walpole, Adam Smith, Cobbett. By Prof. ROGERS. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d. Second Series. Wildif, Laud, Wilkes, and Horne Tooke. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**Routledge.**—CHAPTERS IN THE HISTORY OF POPULAR PROGRESS IN ENGLAND, chiefly in Relation to the Freedom of the Press and Trial by Jury, 1660—1820. With application to later years. By J. ROUTLEDGE. 8vo. 16s.

*"The volume abounds in facts and information, almost always useful and often curious."*—TIMES.

**Rumford.**—COUNT RUMFORD'S COMPLETE WORKS, with Memoir, and Notices of his Daughter. By GEORGE ELLIS. Five Vols. 8vo. 4l. 14s. 6d.



**Seeley (Professor).—LECTURES AND ESSAYS.** By

J. R. SEELEY, M.A. Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

CONTENTS:—*Roman Imperialism: 1. The Great Roman Revolution; 2. The Proximate Cause of the Fall of the Roman Empire; The Later Empire.*—*Milton's Political Opinions—Milton's Poetry—Elementary Principles in Art—Liberal Education in Universities—English in Schools—The Church as a Teacher of Morality—The Teaching of Politics: an Inaugural Lecture delivered at Cambridge.*

**Shelburne.**—LIFE OF WILLIAM, EARL OF SHELBURNE, AFTERWARDS FIRST MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

With Extracts from his Papers and Correspondence. By Lord EDMOND FITZMAURICE. In Three Vols. 8vo. Vol. I. 1737—1766, 12s.; Vol. II. 1766—1776, 12s.; Vol. III. 1776—1805, 16s.

"Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice has succeeded in placing before us a wealth of new matter, which, while casting valuable and much-needed light on several obscure passages in the political history of a hundred years ago, has enabled us for the first time to form a clear and consistent idea of his ancestor."—SPECTATOR.

**Sime.**—HISTORY OF GERMANY. By JAMES SIME, M.A.

18mo. 3s. Being Vol. V. of the Historical Course for Schools: Edited by EDWARD A. FREEMAN, D.C.L.

"This is a remarkably clear and impressive History of Germany."—STANDARD.

**Squier.**—PERU: INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION IN THE LAND OF THE INCAS. By E. G. SQUIER, M.A., F.S.A., late U.S. Commissioner to Peru. With

300 Illustrations. Second Edition. 8vo. 21s.

THE TIMES says:—"No more solid and trustworthy contribution has been made to an accurate knowledge of what are among the most wonderful ruins in the world. The work is really what its title implies. While of the greatest importance as a contribution to Peruvian archaeology, it is also a thoroughly entertaining and instructive narrative of travel. Not the least important feature must be considered the numerous well-executed illustrations."

**Strangford.**—EGYPTIAN SHRINES AND SYRIAN SEPULCHRES, including a Visit to Palmyra. By EMILY A. BEAUFORT

(Viscountess Strangford), Author of "The Eastern Shores of the Adriatic." New Edition. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**Tait.**—AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH HISTORY, based upon

Green's "Short History of the English People." By C. W. A. TAIT, M.A., Assistant Master, Clifton College. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

**Tait.**—CATHARINE AND CRAUFURD TAIT, WIFE AND SON OF ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY : a Memoir, Edited, at the request of the Archbishop, by the Rev. W. BENHAM, B.D., Vicar of Margate, and One of the Six Preachers of Canterbury Cathedral. With Two Portraits engraved by JEENS. Crown 8vo. 12s. 6d.

*"The volume can scarcely fail to be read widely and with deep interest. . . . It is difficult to put it down when once taken in hand, still more difficult to get through it without emotion. . . . We commend the volume to those who knew Catharine and Craufurd Tait as one which will bring back to their minds recollections of their characters as true as the recollections of the faces brought back by the two excellent portraits which adorn the book ; while to those who knew them not, we commend it as containing the record of two noble Christian lives, which it will be a pleasure to them to contemplate and an advantage to emulate."*—TIMES.

**Thomas.**—THE LIFE OF JOHN THOMAS, Surgeon of the "Earl of Oxford" East Indiaman, and First Baptist Missionary to Bengal. By C. B. LEWIS, Baptist Missionary. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**Thompson.**—HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By EDITH THOMPSON. Being Vol. II. of the Historical Course for Schools, Edited by EDWARD A. FREEMAN, D.C.L. New Edition, revised and enlarged, with Maps. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

*"Freedom from prejudice, simplicity of style, and accuracy of statement, are the characteristics of this volume. It is a trustworthy text-book, and likely to be generally serviceable in schools."*—PALL MALL GAZETTE.  
*"In its great accuracy and correctness of detail it stands far ahead of the general run of school manuals. Its arrangement, too, is clear, and its style simple and straightforward."*—SATURDAY REVIEW.

**Todhunter.**—THE CONFLICT OF STUDIES ; AND OTHER ESSAYS ON SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH EDUCATION. By ISAAC TODHUNTER, M.A., F.R.S., late Fellow and Principal Mathematical Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**Trench (Archbishop).**—For other Works by the same Author, see THEOLOGICAL and BELLES LETTRES CATALOGUES, and page 30 of this Catalogue.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS IN GERMANY, and other Lectures on the Thirty Years' War. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. Fcap. 8vo. 4s.

PLUTARCH, HIS LIFE, HIS LIVES, AND HIS MORALS. Five Lectures. Second Edition, enlarged. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

LECTURES ON MEDIEVAL CHURCH HISTORY. Being the substance of Lectures delivered in Queen's College, London. Second Edition, revised. 8vo. 12s.

**Trench (Maria).—THE LIFE OF ST. TERESA.** By MARIA TRENCH. With Portrait engraved by JENNIS. Crown 8vo, cloth extra. 8s. 6d.

"*A book of rare interest.*"—JOHN BULL.

**Trench (Mrs. R.).—REMAINS OF THE LATE MRS. RICHARD TRENCH.** Being Selections from her Journals, Letters, and other Papers. Edited by ARCHBISHOP TRENCH. New and Cheaper Issue, with Portrait. 8vo. 6s.

**Trollope.—A HISTORY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF FLORENCE FROM THE EARLIEST INDEPENDENCE OF THE COMMUNE TO THE FALL OF THE REPUBLIC IN 1831.** By T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE. 4 Vols. 8vo. Half morocco. 21s.

**Uppingham by the Sea.—A NARRATIVE OF THE YEAR AT BORTH.** By J. H. S. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

**Victor Emmanuel II., First King of Italy.—HIS LIFE.** By G. S. GODKIN. 2 vols., crown 8vo. 16s.

"*An extremely clear and interesting history of one of the most important changes of later times.*"—EXAMINER.

**Wallace.—THE MALAY ARCHIPELAGO: the Land of the Orang Utan and the Bird of Paradise.** By ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE. A Narrative of Travel with Studies of Man and Nature. With Maps and numerous Illustrations. Sixth Edition. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"*The result is a vivid picture of tropical life, which may be read with unflinching interest, and a sufficient account of his scientific conclusions to stimulate our appetite without wearying us by detail. In short, we may safely say that we have never read a more agreeable book of its kind.*"—SATURDAY REVIEW.

**Ward.—A HISTORY OF ENGLISH DRAMATIC LITERATURE TO THE DEATH OF QUEEN ANNE.** By A. W. WARD, M.A., Professor of History and English Literature in Owens College, Manchester. Two Vols. 8vo. 32s.

"*As full of interest as of information. To students of dramatic literature invaluable, and may be equally recommended to readers for mere pastime.*"—PALL MALL GAZETTE.

**Ward (J.).—EXPERIENCES OF A DIPLOMATIST.** Being recollections of Germany founded on Diaries kept during the years 1840–1870. By JOHN WARD, C.B., late H.M. Minister-Resident to the Hanse Towns. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**Waterton (C.)**—WANDERINGS IN SOUTH AMERICA, THE NORTH-WEST OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE ANTILLES IN 1812, 1816, 1820, and 1824. With Original Instructions for the perfect Preservation of Birds, etc., for Cabinets of Natural History. By CHARLES WATERTON. New Edition, edited with Biographical Introduction and Explanatory Index by the Rev. J. G. WOOD, M.A. With 100 Illustrations. Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**Wedgwood.**—JOHN WESLEY AND THE EVANGELICAL REACTION of the Eighteenth-Century. By JULIA WEDGWOOD. Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d.

**Whewell.**—WILLIAM WHEWELL, D.D., late Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. An Account of his Writings, with Selections from his Literary and Scientific Correspondence. By I. TODHUNTER, M.A., F.R.S. Two Vols. 8vo. 25s.

**White.**—THE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF SELBORNE. By GILBERT WHITE. Edited, with Memoir and Notes, by FRANK BUCKLAND, A Chapter on Antiquities by LORD SELBORNE, Map, &c., and numerous Illustrations by P. H. DELAMOTTE. Royal 8vo. Cloth, extra gilt. Cheaper Issue. 21s.

Also a Large Paper Edition, containing, in addition to the above, upwards of Thirty Woodburytype Illustrations from Drawings by Prof. DELAMOTTE. Two Vols. 4to. Half morocco, elegant. 41. 4s.

"Mr. Delamotte's charming illustrations are a worthy decoration of so dainty a book. They bring Selborne before us, and really help us to understand why White's love for his native place never grew cold."—TIMES.

**Wilson.**—A MEMOIR OF GEORGE WILSON, M.D., F.R.S.E., Regius Professor of Technology in the University of Edinburgh. By his SISTER. New Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**Wilson (Daniel, LL.D.)**—Works by DANIEL WILSON, LL.D., Professor of History and English Literature in University College, Toronto:—

PREHISTORIC ANNALS OF SCOTLAND. New Edition, with numerous Illustrations. Two Vols. demy 8vo. 36s.

"One of the most interesting, learned, and elegant works we have seen for a long time."—WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

PREHISTORIC MAN: Researches into the Origin of Civilization in the Old and New World. New Edition, revised and enlarged throughout, with numerous Illustrations and two Coloured Plates. Two Vols. 8vo. 36s.

**Wilson.**—*continued.*

*"A valuable work pleasantly written and well worthy of attention both by students and general readers."*—ACADEMY.

**CHATTERTON: A Biographical Study.** By DANIEL WILSON, LL.D., Professor of History and English Literature in University College, Toronto. Crown 8vo. 6s. 6d.

**Yonge (Charlotte M.)**—Works by CHARLOTTE M. YONGE, Author of *"The Heir of Redclyffe,"* &c., &c. :—

**A PARALLEL HISTORY OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND :** consisting of Outlines and Dates. Oblong 4to. 3s. 6d.

**CAMEOS FROM ENGLISH HISTORY.** From Rollo to Edward I. Extra fcap. 8vo. Third Edition. 5s.

**SECOND SERIES, THE WARS IN FRANCE.** Extra fcap. 8vo. Third Edition. 5s.

**THIRD SERIES, THE WARS OF THE ROSES.** Extra fcap. 8vo. 5s.

*"Instead of dry details," says the NONCONFORMIST, "we have living pictures, faithful, vivid, and striking."*

**FOURTH SERIES. Reformation Times.** Extra fcap. 8vo. - 5s.

**HISTORY OF FRANCE.** Maps. 18mo. 3s. 6d.

[*Historical Course for Schools.*]

## POLITICS, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ECONOMY, LAW, AND KINDRED SUBJECTS.

**Anglo-Saxon Law.**—ESSAYS IN. Contents: Law Courts—Land and Family Laws and Legal Procedure generally. With Select cases. Medium 8vo. 18s.

**Arnold.**—THE ROMAN SYSTEM OF PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION TO THE ACCESSION OF CONSTANTINE THE GREAT. Being the Arnold Prize Essay for 1879: By W. T. Arnold, B.A. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**Ball.**—THE STUDENT'S GUIDE TO THE BAR. By WALTER W. BALL, M.A., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

*"The student will here find a clear statement of the several steps by which the degree of barrister is obtained, and also useful advice about the advantages of a prolonged course of 'reading in Chambers.'"*—ACADEMY.

**Bernard.**—FOUR LECTURES ON SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH DIPLOMACY. BY MONTAGUE BERNARD, M.A., Chichele Professor of International Law and Diplomacy, Oxford. 8vo. 9s.

*"Singularly interesting lectures, so able, clear, and attractive."*—SPECTATOR.

**Bright (John, M.P.)**—Works by the Right Hon. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P.

**SPEECHES ON QUESTIONS OF PUBLIC POLICY.**

Edited by Professor THOROLD ROGERS. Author's Popular Edition. Globe 8vo. 3s. 6d.

*"Mr. Bright's speeches will always deserve to be studied, as an apprenticeship to popular and parliamentary oratory; they will form materials for the history of our time, and many brilliant passages, perhaps some entire speeches, will really become a part of the living literature of England."*—DAILY NEWS.

**LIBRARY EDITION.** Two Vols. 8vo. With Portrait. 25s.

**PUBLIC ADDRESSES.** Edited by J. THOROLD ROGERS. 8vo. 14s.

**Bucknill.**—HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS AND INSANE DRUNKARDS. By J. C. BUCKNILL, M.D., F.R.S., late Lord-Chancellor's Visitor of Lunatics. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**Cairnes.**—Works by J. E. CAIRNES, M.A., Emeritus Professor of Political Economy in University College, London:

ESSAYS IN POLITICAL ECONOMY, THEORETICAL and APPLIED. By J. E. CAIRNES, M.A., Professor of Political Economy in University College, London. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

POLITICAL ESSAYS. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

SOME LEADING PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY NEWLY EXPOUNDED. 8vo. 14s.

CONTENTS:—Part I. Value. Part II. Labour and Capital. Part III. International Trade.

"A work which is perhaps the most valuable contribution to the science made since the publication, a quarter of a century since, of Mr. Mill's '*Principles of Political Economy*.'"—DAILY NEWS.

THE CHARACTER AND LOGICAL METHOD OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. New Edition, enlarged. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"These lectures are admirably fitted to correct the slipshod generalisations which pass current as the science of Political Economy."—TIMES.

**Cobden (Richard).**—SPEECHES ON QUESTIONS OF PUBLIC POLICY. By RICHARD COBDEN. Edited by the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., and J. E. Thorold Rogers. Popular Edition. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

**Fawcett.**—Works by HENRY FAWCETT, M.A., M.P., Fellow of Trinity Hall, and Professor of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge:—

THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF THE BRITISH LABOURER. Extra fcap. 8vo. 5s.

MANUAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. Fifth Edition, with New Chapters on the Depreciation of Silver, etc. Crown 8vo. 12s.

THE DAILY NEWS says: "It forms 'one of the best introductions to the principles of the science, and to its practical applications in the problems of modern, and especially of English, government and society.'"

PAUPERISM: ITS CAUSES AND REMEDIES. Crown 8vo. 5s. 6d.

THE ATHENÆUM calls the work "a repository of interesting and well digested information."

SPEECHES ON SOME CURRENT POLITICAL QUESTIONS. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

"They will help to educate, not perhaps, parties, but the educators of parties."—DAILY NEWS.

**Fawcett.**—*continued.*

**FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION:** an Inquiry into the Causes which have retarded the general adoption of Free Trade since its introduction into England. Third Edition. 8vo. 7s. 6d.  
*"No greater service can be rendered to the cause of Free Trade than a clear explanation of the principles on which Free Trade rests. Professor Fawcett has done this in the volume before us with all his habitual clearness of thought and expression."*—ECONOMIST.

**ESSAYS ON POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SUBJECTS.** By PROFESSOR FAWCETT, M.P., and MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT. 8vo. 10s. 6d.  
*"They will all repay the perusal of the thinking reader."*—DAILY NEWS.

**Fawcett (Mrs.)**—Works by MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT.  
**POLITICAL ECONOMY FOR BEGINNERS. WITH QUESTIONS.** New Edition. 18mo. 2s. 6d.  
*The DAILY NEWS* calls it "clear, compact, and comprehensive;" and *the SPECTATOR* says, "Mrs. Fawcett's treatise is perfectly suited to its purpose."

**TALES IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.** Crown 8vo. 3s.  
*"The idea is a good one, and it is quite wonderful what a mass of economic teaching the author manages to compress into a small space... The true doctrines of International Trade, Currency, and the ratio between Production and Population, are set before us and illustrated in a masterly manner."*—ATHENÆUM.

**Freeman (E. A.), M.A., D.C.L.**—**COMPARATIVE POLITICS.** Lectures at the Royal Institution, to which is added "The Unity of History," being the Rede Lecture delivered at Cambridge in 1872. 8vo. 14s.

*"We find in Mr. Freeman's new volume the same sound, careful, comprehensive qualities which have long ago raised him to so high a place amongst historical writers. For historical discipline, then, as well as historical information, Mr. Freeman's book is full of value."*—PALL MALL GAZETTE.

**Goschen.**—**REPORTS AND SPEECHES ON LOCAL TAXATION.** By GEORGE J. GOSCHEN, M.P. Royal 8vo. 5s.  
*"The volume contains a vast mass of information of the highest value."*—ATHENÆUM.

**Guide to the Unprotected,** in Every Day Matters Relating to Property and Income. By a BANKER'S DAUGHTER. Fourth Edition, Revised. Extra fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.



"Many an unprotected female will bless the head which planned and the hand which compiled this admirable little manual. . . . This book was very much wanted, and it could not have been better done."—**MORNING STAR.**

**Hamilton.**—**MONEY AND VALUE:** an Inquiry into the Means and Ends of Economic Production, with an Appendix on the Depreciation of Silver and Indian Currency. By ROWLAND HAMILTON. 8vo. 12s.

"The subject is here dealt with in a luminous style, and by presenting it from a new point of view in connection with the nature and functions of money, a genuine service has been rendered to 'commercial science.'"—**BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.**

**Harwood.**—**DISESTABLISHMENT:** a Defence of the Principle of a National Church. By GEORGE HARWOOD, M.A. 8vo. 12s.

**Hill.**—**OUR COMMON LAND:** and other Short Essays. By OCTAVIA HILL. Extra fcap 8vo. 3s. 6d.

**CONTENTS:**—*Our Common Land. District Visiting. A More Excellent Way of Charity. A Word on Good Citizenship. Open Spaces. Effectual Charity. The Future of our Commons.*

**Historicus.**—**LETTERS ON SOME QUESTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.** Reprinted from the *Times*, with considerable Additions. 8vo. 7s. 6d. Also, **ADDITIONAL LETTERS.** 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**Holland.**—**THE TREATY RELATIONS OF RUSSIA AND TURKEY FROM 1774 TO 1853.** A Lecture delivered at Oxford, April 1877. By T. E. HOLLAND, D.C.L., Professor of International Law and Diplomacy, Oxford. Crown 8vo. 2s.

**Hughes (Thos.)**—**THE OLD CHURCH: WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH IT?** By THOMAS HUGHES, Q.C. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**Jevons.**—Works by W. STANLEY JEVONS, M.A., Professor of Political Economy in University College, London. (For other Works by the same Author, see **EDUCATIONAL** and **PHILOSOPHICAL CATALOGUES.**)

**THE THEORY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.** Second Edition, revised, with new Preface and Appendices. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

"Professor Jevons has done invaluable service by courageously claiming political economy to be strictly a branch of *Applied Mathematics*."—**WESTMINSTER REVIEW.**

**PRIMER OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.** 18mo. 1s.

**Laveleye.**—PRIMITIVE PROPERTY. By EMILE DE LAVELEYE. Translated by G. R. L. MARRIOTT, LL.B., with an Introduction by T. E. CLIFFE LESLIE, LL.B. 8vo. 12s.

*"It is almost impossible to over-estimate the value of the well-digested knowledge which it contains; it is one of the most learned books that have been contributed to the historical department of the literature of economic science."*—ATHENÆUM.

**Leading Cases done into English.** By an APPRENTICE OF LINCOLN'S INN. Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

*"Here is a rare treat for the lovers of quaint conceits, who in reading this charming little book will find enjoyment in the varied metre and graphic language in which the several tales are told, no less than in the accurate and pithy rendering of some of our most familiar 'Leading Cases.'"*—SATURDAY REVIEW.

**Lubbock.**—ADDRESSES, POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL. By Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., M.P., &c., &c. 8vo, pp. 209. 8s. 6d.

The ten speeches given are (1) on the Imperial Policy of Great Britain, (2) on the Bank Act of 1844, (3) on the Present System of Public School Education, 1876, (4) on the Present System of Elementary Education, (5) on the Income Tax, (6) on the National Debt, (7) on the Declaration of Paris, (8) on Marine Insurances, (9) on the Preservation of Ancient Monuments, and (10) on Egypt.

**Macdonell.**—THE LAND QUESTION, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. By JOHN MACDONELL, Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**Marshall.**—THE ECONOMICS OF INDUSTRY. By A. MARSHALL, M.A., Principal of University College, Bristol, and MARY PALEY MARSHALL, late Lecturer at Newnham Hall, Cambridge. Extra fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**Martin.**—THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK: A Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the Civilized World, for the year 1880. By FREDERICK MARTIN. Seventeenth Annual Publication. Revised after Official Returns. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

*The Statesman's Year-Book is the only work in the English language which furnishes a clear and concise account of the actual condition of all the States of Europe, the civilized countries of America, Asia, and Africa, and the British Colonies and Dependencies in all parts of the world. The new issue of the work has been revised and corrected, on the basis of official reports received direct from the heads of the leading Governments of the world, in reply to letters sent to them by the Editor. Through the valuable assistance thus given, it has been possible to collect an amount*

## WORKS CONNECTED WITH THE SCIENCE OR THE HISTORY OF LANGUAGE.

**Abbott.**—A SHAKESPERIAN GRAMMAR: An Attempt to illustrate some of the Differences between Elizabethan and Modern English. By the Rev. E. A. ABBOTT, D.D., Head Master of the City of London School. New and Enlarged Edition. Extra fcap. 8vo. 6s.

*"Valuable not only as an aid to the critical study of Shakespeare, but as tending to familiarize the reader with Elizabethan English in general."*—ATHENÆUM.

**Breymann.**—A FRENCH GRAMMAR BASED ON PHILOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES. By HERMANN BREYMANN, Ph.D., Professor of Philology in the University of Munich late Lecturer on French Language and Literature at Owens College, Manchester. Extra fcap. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

**Ellis.**—PRACTICAL HINTS ON THE QUANTITATIVE PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN, FOR THE USE OF CLASSICAL TEACHERS AND LINGUISTS. By A. J. ELLIS, B.A., F.R.S., &c. Extra fcap. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

**Fleay.**—A SHAKESPEARE MANUAL. By the Rev. F. G. FLEAY, M.A., Head Master of Skipton Grammar School. Extra fcap. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

**Goodwin.**—Works by W. W. GOODWIN, Professor of Greek Literature in Harvard University.

SYNTAX OF THE GREEK MOODS AND TENSES. New Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s. 6d.

AN ELEMENTARY GREEK GRAMMAR. Crown 8vo. 6s.

*"It is the best Greek Grammar of its size in the English language."*—

ATHENÆUM.

**Hadley.**—ESSAYS PHILOLOGICAL AND CRITICAL. Selected from the Papers of JAMES HADLEY, LL.D., Professor of Greek in Yale College, &c. 8vo. 16s.

**Hales.**—LONGER ENGLISH POEMS. With Notes, Philological and Explanatory, and an Introduction on the Teaching of English. Chiefly for use in Schools. Edited by J. W. HALES, M.A., Professor of English Literature at King's College, London, &c. &c. Fifth Edition. Extra fcap. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

**Heffenstein (James).**—A COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR OF THE TEUTONIC LANGUAGES: Being at the same time a Historical Grammar of the English Language, and comprising Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, Early English, Modern English, Icelandic (Old Norse), Danish, Swedish, Old High German, Middle High German, Modern German, Old Saxon, Old Frisian, and Dutch. By JAMES HEFFENSTEIN, Ph.D. . 8vo. 18s.

**Masson (Gustave).**—A COMPENDIOUS DICTIONARY OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE (French-English and English-French). Followed by a List of the Principal Diverging Derivations, and preceded by Chronological and Historical Tables. By GUSTAVE MASSON, Assistant-Master and Librarian, Harrow School. Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo. Half-bound. 6s.

"A book which any student, whatever may be the degree of his advancement in the language, would do well to have on the table close at hand while he is reading."—SATURDAY REVIEW.

**Mayor.**—A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CLUE TO LATIN LITERATURE. Edited after Dr. E. HUBNER. With large Additions by JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A., Professor of Latin in the University of Cambridge. Crown 8vo. 6s. 6d.

"An extremely useful volume that should be in the hands of all scholars."—ATHENÆUM.

**Morris.**—Works by the Rev. RICHARD MORRIS, LL.D., Member of the Council of the Philol. Soc., Lecturer on English Language and Literature in King's College School, Editor of "Specimens of Early English," etc., etc. :—

HISTORICAL OUTLINES OF ENGLISH ACCIDENCE, comprising Chapters on the History and Development of the Language, and on Word-formation. Sixth Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 6s.

ELEMENTARY LESSONS IN HISTORICAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR, containing Accidence and Word-formation. Third Edition. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

**Oliphant.**—THE OLD AND MIDDLE ENGLISH. By T. L. KINGTON OLIPHANT, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford. A New Edition, revised and greatly enlarged, of "The Sources of Standard English." Extra fcap. 8vo. 9s.

"Mr. Oliphant's book is to our mind, one of the ablest and most scholarly contributions to our standard English we have seen for many years."—SCHOOL BOARD CHRONICLE. "The book comes nearer to a history of the English language than anything we have seen since such a history could be written, without confusion and contradictions."—SATURDAY REVIEW.

**Pelle (John, M.A.)—AN INTRODUCTION TO GREEK AND LATIN ETYMOLOGY.** By JOHN PELLE, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College, Cambridge. Third and revised Edition. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

"The book may be accepted as a very valuable contribution to the science of language."—SATURDAY REVIEW.

**Philology.—THE JOURNAL OF SACRED AND CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY.** Four Vols. 8vo. 12s. 6d. each.

THE JOURNAL OF PHILOLOGY. New Series. Edited by JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A., and W. ALDIS WRIGHT, M.A. 4s. 6d. (Half-yearly.)

**Roby (H. J.)—A GRAMMAR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE, FROM PLAUTUS TO Suetonius.** By HENRY JOHN ROBY, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. In Two Parts. Second Edition. Part I. containing:—Book I. Sounds. Book II. Inflections. Book III. Word Formation. Appendices. Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d. Part II.—Syntax; Prepositions, &c. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

"The book is marked by the clear and practical insight of a master in his art. It is a book which would do honour to any country."—ATHENÆUM. "Brings before the student in a methodical form the best results of modern philology bearing on the Latin language."—SCOTSMAN.

**Schmidt.—THE RHYTHMIC AND METRIC OF THE CLASSICAL LANGUAGES.** To which are added, the Lyric Parts of the "Medea" of Euripides and the "Antigone" of Sophocles; with Rhythmical Scheme and Commentary. By Dr. J. H. SCHMIDT. Translated from the German by J. W. WHITE, D.D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**Taylor.—Works by the Rev. ISAAC TAYLOR, M.A.:—**

ETRUSCAN RESEARCHES. With Woodcuts. 8vo. 14s.

The TIMES says:—"The learning and industry displayed in this volume deserve the most cordial recognition. The ultimate verdict of science we shall not attempt to anticipate; but we can safely say this, that it is a learned book which the unlearned can enjoy, and that in the descriptions of the tomb-builders, as well as in the marvellous coincidences and unexpected analogies brought together by the author, readers of every grade may take delight as well as philosophers and scholars."

WORDS AND PLACES; or, Etymological Illustrations of History, Ethnology, and Geography. By the Rev. ISAAC TAYLOR. Third Edition, revised and compressed. With Maps. Globe 8vo. 6s.

GREEKS AND GOTHs: a Study on the Runes. 8vo. 9s.

**Trench.**—**WORKS BY R. CUNNEEN TRENCH, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin.** (For other Works by the same Author, see THEOLOGICAL CATALOGUE.)

**SYNONYMS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.** Eighth Edition, enlarged. 8vo, cloth. 12s.

"He is," the *ATHENÆUM* says, "a guide in this department of knowledge to whom his readers may entrust themselves with confidence."

**ON THE STUDY OF WORDS.** Lectures Addressed (originally) to the Pupils at the Diocesan Training School, Winchester. Seventeenth Edition, enlarged. Fcap. 8vo. 5s.

**ENGLISH PAST AND PRESENT.** Tenth Edition, revised and improved. Fcap. 8vo. 5s.

**A SELECT GLOSSARY OF ENGLISH WORDS USED FORMERLY IN SENSES DIFFERENT FROM THEIR PRESENT.** Fifth Edition, enlarged. Fcap. 8vo. 5s.

**Vincent and Dickson.**—**A HANDBOOK TO MODERN GREEK.** By EDGAR VINCENT and T. G. DICKSON. Extra fcap. 8vo. 5s.

**Whitney.**—**A COMPENDIOUS GERMAN GRAMMAR.** By W. D. WHITNEY, Professor of Sanskrit and Instructor in Modern Languages in Yale College. Crown 8vo. 6s.

"After careful examination we are inclined to pronounce it the best grammar of modern language we have ever seen."—*SCOTSMAN*.

**Whitney and Edgren.**—**A COMPENDIOUS GERMAN AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY,** with Notation of Correspondences and Brief Etymologies. By Professor W. D. WHITNEY, assisted by A. H. EDGREN. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The GERMAN-ENGLISH Part may be had separately. Price 5s.

**Yonge.**—**HISTORY OF CHRISTIAN NAMES.** By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE, Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." Cheaper Edition. Two Vols. Crown 8vo. 12s.

Now publishing, in crown 8vo, price 2s. 6d. each.

## ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS:

Edited by JOHN MORLEY.

A Series of Short Books to tell people what is best worth knowing to the Life, Character, and Works of some of the great English Writers.

### ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS.—JOHNSON. By LESLIE STEPHEN.

"The new series opens well with Mr. Leslie Stephen's sketch of Dr. Johnson. It could hardly have been done better, and it will convey to the readers for whom it is intended a juster estimate of Johnson than either of the two essays of Lord Macaulay."—*Pail Mall Gazette*

### ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS.—SCOTT. By R. H. HUTTON.

"The tone of the volume is excellent throughout."—*Athenæum*.  
"We could not wish for a more suggestive introduction to Scott and his poems and novels."—*Examiner*.

### ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS.—GIBBON. By J. C. MORISON.

"As a clear, thoughtful, and attractive record of the life and works of the greatest among the world's historians, it deserves the highest praise."—*Examiner*.

### ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS.—SHELLEY. By J. A. SYMONDS.

"The lovers of this great poet are to be congratulated on having at their command so fresh, clear, and intelligent a presentment of the subject, written by a man of adequate and wide culture."—*Athenæum*.

### ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS.—HUME. By Professor HUXLEY.

"It may fairly be said that no one now living could have expounded Hume with more sympathy or with equal perspicuity."—*Athenæum*.

### ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS.—GOLDSMITH. By WILLIAM BLACK.

"Mr. Black brings a fine sympathy and taste to bear in his criticism of Goldsmith's writings, as well as in his sketch of the incidents of his life."—*Athenæum*.

### ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS.—DEFOE. By W. MINTO.

"Mr. Minto's book is careful and accurate in all that is stated, and faithful in all that it suggests. It will repay reading more than once."—*Athenæum*.

राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय, कोलकाता  
National Library, Kolkata