

Dublin in the thirteenth century.¹ In dealing with the customary length of the term of apprenticeship a passage from the Dublin records² deserves notice. There are some unfortunate misprints, and an inclination to refer to modern compilations rather than to collections of original sources has led in some cases to notes suggestive of inexperience in the handling of authorities.

M. B.

The last volume of the *Genealogist* (New Series, xxi.) contains a series of articles by Mr. G. W. Watson on the family of Lacy, which owes its importance partly to its connexion by marriage with Peter of Geneva (+1249), Geoffrey de Joinville (+1314), and the counts of La Marche. Much material is brought together from records to illustrate the career of the first two, and documents are printed from French sources bearing on the history of the three families.

B.

The abbé Mollat has completed the second volume of the *Lettres Communales* of John XXII (Paris: Fontemoing, 1905). It includes the letters of the second and third years of the pope; for the former year he has been assisted by Abbé G. de Lesquen. The first volume of this work was reviewed by us in January 1905 (vol. xx. 154), a fact which emphasises the laudable speed with which the calendar has been produced. There is little to add to the criticisms then made; the merits and faults of the work are unaltered. The strange spellings adopted from the manuscripts for local and personal names are a drawback to the use of the work, but at all events no partiality is shown. If 'Stoke' is metamorphosed into 'Scobr' (no. 7891), D'Albret appears as 'de Liberto' instead of 'Lebreto' (no. 7886) and Acre as *Civitas Actonensis* (no. 8686). The matter is, as usual, of considerable interest. A good deal of business relates to the establishment of new sees in France, in which connexion we find a mention of the union of the priory of St. Sardos to the see of Sarlat, a transaction which is our first hint of the coming war between England and France (no. 9928). A new metropolitan see (Soltania) was established in Persia, with a Dominican archbishop and suffragans, Cathay being left to the Franciscans (no. 7975). We learn that the Templars on the dissolution of their order in 1311 relapsed into secular life and took wives (no. 8558); and we read of a bishop who roasted at a fire the feet of an old woman charged with witchcraft, and so caused her death (no. 9844). Indeed there is no lack of curious matter in this volume. A letter of 1 Aug. 1319 (Reg. Vat. 69, f. 452 d) appears to be omitted.

C. J.

The seventh volume of the *Calendar of Patent Rolls of Edward III* (London: H. M. Stationery Office, 1903) and the seventh volume of the *Calendar of Close Rolls* of the same reign (1904) cover respectively the years 1345-8 and 1343-6. As in the case of those which immediately precede them their chief interest lies in the light they throw upon the financial and other aspects of the war with France. Much may be learned from them as to the working of the wool trade, the relations of the Italian bankers with the crown, and the working of taxation by subsidy. The taking of the alien priories into the king's hand during the

¹ *Historic and Municipal Documents*, ed. J. T. Gilbert, pp. 232, 235.

² *Ibid.* p. 264.