his wife's family. This happened in fourteen cases, while if distributed by chance it would have happened in eight cases only. This implies a causal connection between the customs of avoidance and residence, and suggests as a reason, that the husband, being considered an interloper in the wife's family, must be treated as a stranger, or, as we should say, "he is not recognized."

The custom of naming the parent from the child prevails among more than thirty peoples: thus Moffat was generally known in Africa as Ra-Mary, or father of Mary. This custom proves, on examination, to adhere closely to those of residence and avoidance, the three occurring together among eleven peoples; that is, more than six times as often as might be expected to happen by chance occurrence. The connection of these customs finds a satisfactory explanation in the accounts given of the Cree Indians, where the husband lives in his wife's house, but never speaks to his parents-in-law till his first child is born. This alters the whole situation; for, though the father is not a member of the family, his child is, and when he receives a new name, meaning 'father of the new-born child,' the whole is brought to a logical conclusion by the family recognizing him as soon as he takes this name.

Dr. Tylor has inquired into the two great divisions of human society, — the matriarchal and patriarchal, or, as he prefers to call them, the maternal and paternal systems. In the former, descent and inheritance follow the mother's side, and the guardian of the children is the maternal uncle, not the father, whose assertion of paternal rights belongs to the paternal system with descent and inheritance on his side. The problem to be solved is, which of the two systems is the more primitive? Former inquirers have judged that the maternal system is the earlier; but Dr. Tylor is the first to give a firm basis to this theory by showing numerically that frequently customs of the maternal stage survive in the paternal, while no instance of the reverse is known. The author believes that a chief underlying cause of both these systems is still traceable in society. His tables show that among 65 peoples the husband attaches himself permanently to his wife's family; among 76 such, temporary residence is followed by removal to a paternal home; and in 151 cases the paternal home is resorted to from the first. The changes brought about by the man ceasing to be in the hands of his wife's kinsmen, and becoming lord of a household of his own, he considers as the cause of transformation of maternal into paternal society.

These results of a comparatively limited application of Dr. Tylor's ingenious method prove that it is pre-eminently adapted to the study of human institutions and inventions, and will undoubtedly prove a great help in the study of the history and development of mankind.

DISCOVERY OF FLINT IMPLEMENTS AT SOUTHALL, ENGLAND. — In the May number of the Proceedings of the Geologists' Association, John Allen Brown describes the discovery of the greater portion of a mammoth associated with human relics under circumstances of more than ordinary interest. The geological formation of this district being well known, the author was able to ascertain with a reasonable degree of exactness the probable origin of these remains, particularly the circumstances under which the carcass was deposited, and how it happened that its immediate neighborhood proved to be so rich in human relics. He shows that either the banks of a large river of the past must have existed near the spot, or the rising ground of an island in the stream. The mammoth either drifted into the shallow, tranquil water close to the bank, or was driven into the clayey silt of the shore, in which its remains were found by the paleolithic hunters who have left us so many of their implements as evidence of their presence in this locality at the time. The occurrence of so many implements at about the same level is indicative of an old inhabited land surface in their immediate vicinity, especially as most of them show little effect of rolling with the stones of the gravel, and have not been carried far, if removed at all, by the stream. A spear-head found in contact with the bones leads directly to the conclusion that it had actually been used, with others, for hunting the animal or cutting into its flesh. At any rate, it seems difficult to avoid the inference that there is an historical connection between the remains of the elephant and the implements found in such close proximity to them. The subsequent alteration in the currents, and probably in the channel of the stream, by which these interesting relics of the remote past were covered up, tells the same tale of old habitable land surfaces, inundated, eroded, and destroyed, and new ones formed, which is noticeable all over the Thames valley.

BOOK-REVIEWS.

A Handbook to the Land-Charters, and other Saxonic Documents. By JOHN EARLE. Oxford, Clarendon Pr. 12°. (New York, Macmillan.)

THIS book will be very valuable to students of the early history and institutions of England. The author's name is sufficient guaranty for the general accuracy of the work, and the selections he here gives have both historical and philological value. They are mostly grants of land, either from the King in council or from some subordinate authority; some of them being made to individuals, and others to religious houses. The land of the Teutonic settlers in England was at first divided into three portions: one being assigned to individuals, and made hereditary in their families; another given to townships as a corporate possession; while the third remained the property of the nation, under the name of 'folk land.' It was from this last portion that the grants here dealt with were made, subject always to the three burdens of military service, repair of bridges, and repair of fortresses. The greater part of the extant documents are grants to religious bodies, owing, as Mr. Earle remarks, to their having a better chance of preservation. The great importance of such title-deeds, and the difficulty in early times of detecting spurious ones, led to the forgery of many; and Mr. Earle gives examples of these of a real date subsequent to the Norman Conquest, but professing to be centuries older. The greater part, however, of his selections are genuine documents, and their historical importance is obvious. He has not confined himself, though, to land-grants, but gives examples of wills, contracts, and other papers of interest. They are all written either in mediæval Latin or in Anglo-Saxon, or more often in a mixture of the two; and, as an aid to their study, the author gives a glossary of the Saxon words, and of such Latin words as require elucidation.

In his introduction, Mr. Earle treats the general form and character of the charters, and then takes up the subject of land-tenure in those early times, discussing particularly the origin of the lord of the manor. The old theory of Blackstone and others was, that the lord was the original owner of the soil, and that some of his tenants succeeded in acquiring a customary right to the lands they held of him, which afterwards developed into a legal right. On the other hand, the historical school maintains that the township, or village community, was the original land-owner, and that the manorial lords of later times were usurpers. Mr. Earle's view is different from either of these. He holds that there was from the very first settlement of the Germanic tribes in England a class of military chieftains known at first as *gesithas*, and afterwards as *thanes*, one of whom was, as a rule, attached to each township. They were commissioned officers of the King, having military and police duties to perform, and wielding a certain authority over the township for that purpose. They were in no sense proprietors of the town lands, but had certain land of their own in the neighborhood; and it was these officers who afterwards developed into the lords of the manor. This theory is not free from difficulties, as the author himself recognizes; but it is certainly plausible, and well deserves the attention of historical students.

Tenure and Toil. By JOHN GIBBONS. Philadelphia, Lippincott. 12°. $1.50.

THIS work is another of those attempts, now so common, to cure all the ills of the body politic. Mr. Gibbons is impressed with the evils that flow from poverty and the unequal distribution of wealth, as well as with those attending the conflicts of labor and capital; and, like many other persons, he exaggerates them till they appear of portentous dimensions. Those evils, he thinks, arise from "the false relations existing between the people and the land, and between labor and capital;" and the remedy for them "can be found only in legislation." The remedies he proposes, however, are for the most part such as have been proposed by others, and those that are new do not strike us as either wise or adequate to