The United States, like the Netherlands, may well occupy an eclectic and disinterested position in the literature of legal history, — the latter, by being located at the center (as it were) of the various rays of European influence; the former, by standing just outside the circumference. Prima facie, American scholars are at a disadvantage, in original historical work in law. There is a spiritual disadvantage, in that no inspiration is furnished by long centuries of prior continuous history in their own country; nor is encouragement given by the established prestige of research in the traditions of the legal profession or of the universities; for example, there is not a single chair exclusively for legal history in any one of the seventy-five universities having law schools; and in only ten law schools is even a course of lectures offered. There is also a material disadvantage, in that the archives of European legal history are too distant to permit many plans of comprehensive original research in that field. However, in Anglo-American legal history, American scholars enjoy the opportunities of the greatest single law library in any country (the Harvard Law School), as well as of a few other good collections; and in the study of ancient and comparative law they share, through accessible printed texts and periodical literature, most of the opportunities of their European colleagues.

The interests of scholarship in legal history are rapidly growing in America. Nevertheless, the notable achievements to chronicle are as yet few.
1. For 1920—22, the outstanding event of scholarship in the field of Anglo-American legal history has been the appearance of Professor G. E. Woodbine's (Yale University) second volume of Bracton's *De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliae*. The first volume, describing the manuscripts and apparatus for a critical edition of the text, appeared in 1915, this second volume begins the text, and carries it through folio 159. It is well known that Sir Travers Twiss' edition of fifty years ago was a sad disappointment to the learned world. Destiny has at last raised up the precisely fit scholar for a critical and definitive edition. In view of Bracton's unique position in English law, of the status of his book as the oldest comprehensive account extant for any European medieval system, and of his copious use of the medieval Romanist Azo, the appearance of this edition will be of superlative interest to all European scholars.

Professor Woodbine himself, in an article on The Roman Element in Bracton's *De Adquirendo Rerum Dominio* (Yale Law Journal, 1922, XXXI, 827), has given us an appetizing foretaste of the methods to be pursued in using this edition to solve the long mooted problem of the borrowings of Roman law in English law. Meanwhile, another fascinating problem, viz., the identity of the judge-author Bracton (or Bratton), is receiving new and brilliant light in a remarkable series of articles by Mr. Boris M. Komar, of the New York Bar, *De Origine Vitaque Brattonis Varia* (Illinois Law Review, 1922, XVI, 516, 586). Mr. Komar's studies bid fair to compel a reconsideration of even Professor Maitland's conclusions.

A unique and long-needed book is the *Guide to the Study of English Legal History* by Professor C. C. Crawford (University of Kansas). This work (now in press; Carswell, Toronto, Canada) is the first one to present a complete apparatus of source-references, arranged topically and chronologically, for the entire scope of English Legal History; it will do much to stimulate the extension of law school courses in that field.

2. In Roman law, three interesting contributions may be mentioned. Prof. Max Radin (University of California) advances a novel theory for solving the much-argued interpretation of the apparently barbarous creditors proceeding in Twelve Tables III,