Reviews of Books

SCOTLAND, HISTORIC AND ROMANTIC. By M. Hornor Lansdale. Pp. xxxi, 581, with Portraits and Maps. Edinburgh and London: Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, 1903. 7s. 6d. nett.

THIS volume of nearly 600 pages appears to have been suggested by a tour made by three American sisters, for the purpose of seeing with their own eyes the scenes of historic interest which had become familiar to them in the literature of the country. One of them afterwards set herself to record what they had seen, not, however, in a personal narrative of travel, but in a simple matter-of-fact digest of all that had most interested them in the course of their journeys. Writing for an American public she very properly thought it her duty to repeat many a well-known anecdote and legend, but she had made her reading wide enough to enable her to introduce also mention of events and personages which, even to the average Scot, are not as familiar as they should be. Her book was published in the United States two years ago. The present edition of it, revised and partly re-written, has been prepared for the use of readers in Scotland.

The volume makes no pretension to be an original contribution to Scottish history. But the authoress, fascinated by the romantic associations of the country, has evidently read with great diligence and has endeavoured to select and arrange some of the more interesting memories that cling to the old towns, the ruined abbeys, the mouldering castles, the crumbling keeps and the battlefields all over the kingdom. These materials she has grouped topographically by counties—perhaps the most convenient arrangement for the tourist. In her selection of incidents, however, she seems to have had regard rather to their romantic attractions than to their chronological sequence or sometimes even to their historical credibility. An obvious objection to her arrangement is met by her with a chronological table of the most important events in her narrative and a genealogical chart of the Scottish sovereigns from the year 1005 down to the present time. Her enthusiasm disarms criticism. She may be congratulated on having produced a very readable book, which can hardly fail to awaken in the minds of readers abroad a lively appreciation of the sources from which the romance of Scotland springs. In this new edition, Scottish readers, to whom it more directly appeals, will be pleased to recognise this tribute to the glamour of their native land, and will find in it not a little information which to many of them will be fresh. The book is not too large to find a corner in a travelling bag, as an interesting companion to the tourist. It is well illustrated with maps and portraits of historical personages.

ARCHIBALD GEIKIE.

History of Scotland, Vols. I. and II. (to the Revolution of 1689). By P. Hume Brown. Vol. I. pp. xix. 408 and 7 Maps; Vol. II. pp. xv, 464 and 4 Maps. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1902. 6s. each.

Those two volumes sketch the history of Scotland from the Roman occupation to the Revolution of 1689. Necessarily they give hardly more than the mere outline of the main events and movements, little room being left for justifying particular views or conclusions. For some of the earlier chapters the works of previous historians—especially Dr. Skene—could be utilized, and the wars of independence have been adequately dealt with by various writers; but from the fourteenth century onwards a great variety of new information has within recent years been brought to light, and when you come to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the *embarras des richesses* of materials becomes almost overwhelming. The task of Professor Hume Brown was thus exceptionally difficult, and what he has actually set down in these two volumes conveys to the cursory reader but a faint idea of the labour they have cost him.

In some respects it would have been easier to have written a work ten times its size, for, especially in the later periods, a clear, unbiassed, and properly proportioned narrative in condensed form can best be attained by the thorough and minute comprehension obtainable by the necessity of constructing a detailed narrative. Yet, so far as my occasion to enquire minutely into certain matters enables me to judge, it seems to me that generally Professor Hume Brown must have carefully studied his subject *de novo.* Not only so, but he has so mastered his materials that his narrative is not overloaded by detail, and while, perhaps, somewhat bare and cold, it is excellently proportioned and remarkably perspicuous. If anything he is perhaps too disregardful of colour, and it may be that by rejecting the stories of Pitscottie and others he has neglected something that is even of some substantial value. It is at least puzzling to understand the special preference shown for Ferrerius as an original authority.

Volume two covers the whole field of the great Church and State controversy begun by Morton and not terminated until 1689—if it be terminated even yet. Professor Hume Brown's standpoint is mainly that of enlightened orthodoxy: if not an out-and-out defender of the Kirk he is its warm apologist; and if he does not deem Morton and his successors wholly without excuse, he evidently supposes that they stand greatly in need of it. The subject is too thorny a one to be entered on here, and whether Professor Hume Brown has done more than beat about the bush may be a matter of opinion; but those in want of an antidote to his views will find something of the kind in the volumes of Mr. Lang and Mr. Mathieson. From the sixteenth century onward Scottish history supplies almost infinite opportunities for agreeing to differ; and while recognising the general fair-mindedness and discrimination of Professor Hume Brown, one has to confess to a desire to differ from him on many points. Thus the case against the genuineness of the Casket letters seems to me to be so weak, and to have been lately so greatly weakened, as hardly to justify the inability to arrive at any conclusion even as to probabilities; but whether genuine or not, they were regarded at the time as of so great account that without their support Moray and Morton would have been in a very bad box. Further, if they were not genuine, what are we to think of their use by the spotless Moray? Then Professor Hume Brown's statement that Moray's treatment of his sister 'was all that could have been demanded of a brother,' can hardly be interpreted as meaning very much if we remember that she was a Catholic sister and he an extremely Protestant brother, and that the scene was Scotland in the sixteenth century. On the character and aims of Moray, Morton, and Maitland, on the purposes of James and the nature of his various political intrigues, on the problem of the Duke of Lennox, on the deviations of Elizabeth, on the careers of Argyll, Montrose, and Dundee, and on the reigns of Charles I. and II., Professor Hume Brown has necessarily had to leave much unsaid; and regarding his particular readings of the events of those very difficult centuries there will not be unanimous agreement; but even those who differ from him will admit that his conclusions are the result of careful inquiry and a very comprehensive knowledge of the subject.

T. F. HENDERSON.

DE NECESSARIIS OBSERVANTIIS SCACCARII DIALOGUS, COMMONLY CALLED DIALOGUS DE SCACCARIO. By Richard, Son of Nigel, Treasurer of England and Bishop of London. Edited by Arthur Hughes, C. G. Crump, and C. Johnson. Pp. viii, 250. Clarendon Press, 1902. 12s. 6d. nett.

THE revenue wrung laboriously by the Sheriff, item by item, from every normal county of medieval England was handed over by him to the officials of the Exchequer in two lump sums at the Easter and Michaelmas sessions. The Pipe Rolls, containing an official record of the details which compose these sums, throw a flood of light on every aspect of the social and economic life of England. To read these Rolls profitably, however, presupposes a mastery of the highly technical terms used to describe the routine work of the Exchequer. These terms are explained in a unique treatise composed by the Treasurer of Henry II. under the form of a Dialogue, laboured and undramatic it is true, but valuable from its evident sincerity and semi-official character.

To provide a pure text of this priceless document is the task here essayed and accomplished so successfully that it is not likely to require revision, unless some unknown MS. is yet discovered. A scholarly introduction and copious notes add to the value of a book which, without making any startling contribution to existing knowledge, brings together in a convenient form the chief results of recent research into the financial machinery of the Norman and Angevin Kings of England. The claims of Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, to rank as the 'founder' of the English Exchequer are dismissed somewhat curtly in a short sentence in a foot note to p. 43—perhaps too curtly in spite of the high authority of Dr. Liebermann, which is cited. The word 'founder' is indeed an unfortunate one. Who dare claim to be the sole founder of any one of our national institutions, from the Parliament to the Cabinet Council? The conclusions arrived at by Mr. Hughes and his fellow-editors are perhaps influenced by the special form in which they state their problem, viz. (p. 13), 'From which of the two sources, Normandy or England, did the Exchequer of Henry II. derive its characteristics?' This leads them to lay much stress on the antecedents of the officers of the staff, of the fiscal machinery, and of the system of arithmetic employed in the Exchequer, to the comparative neglect of the process of organization effected by Crown officials on English soil after the Norman Conquest. Bishop Roger might, perhaps, be more happily described as the final organizer than as the founder of the Exchequer—as the master-mind who arranged the pre-existing factors into an ordered system and stamped the whole with the seal of his individual genius. In the words of Mr. J. Horace Round (*Commune of London*, p. 94), 'The system was by no means complete at Bishop Roger's death, nor, on the other hand, were its details, even then, his own work alone. He did but develop what he found.'

The amended text bears evidence of extreme care wisely and ungrudgingly expended. The introduction and notes contain much valuable information, and yet leave some problems in obscurity which fuller treatment might have cleared up. A few minor errors might be mentioned, but these are trivial blemishes on a useful piece of work for which many scholars will feel grateful.

W. S. McKechnie, D.Phil.

Index Britanniae Scriptorum quos ex variis bibliothecis non parvo labore collegit Ioannes Baleus cum aliis: John Bale's Index of British and other writers. Edited by Reginald Lane Poole, M.A., Ph.D., with the help of Mary Bateson. 4to. Pp. xxxvi, 580. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1902. £1 17s. 6d.

John Bale, born in 1495, published at Ipswich in 1548 the first edition of his *Catalogue of Illustrious Writers of Great Britain*, afterwards expanded and republished at Basle in 1557, while the exiled Bishop was resident there. A very ornately bound copy of the original print in Glasgow University library bears the signature 'Ro. Balleie,' which perhaps indicates the distinguished covenanter-principal of the University as a former owner of the book. Bale's work was characterised by much industry, although it had the defects of its qualities inseparable from a biographical calendar and list of works composed in the sixteenth century. The words 'Verbum Domini manet in aeternum,' prominent on the cover of the Glasgow copy just mentioned, suggest the promise of a somewhat greater degree of permanent accuracy within than the book possessed. It is, however, a most extensive and well-stocked, albeit, in all corners unweeded, garden, in which future critics, like their predecessors, will gather much, both of fruit and flower, for the garner of critical literature. The author's autograph Index or note-book, preserved among Selden's manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, is no unworthy voucher of the workmanlike care with which Bale made his great compilation. It is easy to find him uncritical ; it will be less easy to accord him his due as a zealous and systematic collector of material in libraries destined to early dissolution, and from manuscripts of which a distressing proportion must now be reckoned as lost for ever. That a scholar of Mr. Poole's rank should have given twelve years to the task of editing this great mid-sixteenth century Index of British literature, containing not only Bale's sources for his more expansive catalogue, but many revised, altered, and additional entries, must be matter of great satisfaction to all concerned in serious study of English letters and history. Side by side with Bale's catalogues we now have the notes out of which they, or at least the second edition grew, enormously helping us to estimate by comparison with the nucleus note the developed chapter in the catalogue. And besides, Mr. Poole, with the experienced aid of Miss Bateson, has appended more than 3800 foot-notes, which, although not intended to be exhaustive, yet go far towards the bibliographical identifications ultimately requisite. One need seek for nothing to correct and little to amplify. For Wilkinus of Spoleto (p. 465) reference may be made to M. Paul Meyer's *Alexandre le Grand*, 1886, tome ii. 40. There is a MS. of Wilkinus in the Advocates' Library, No. 18. 4. 9. The *Scala Temporum* (pp. 487-9) is apparently the *Scala Mundi* of which the MS. Adv. Lib., 33. 3. 1, contains a copy. In an appendix, p. 496, of the *Index*, there is printed the following sufficiently singular Scottish list: 'SCOTICI SCRIPTORES : Dunbar, Rennedus, Dauid Lyndesey, Rolandus Harryson, Balantinus, Quintinus, Stephanus Hawis atque alii.' There are riddles here not attempted by the editor. Rennedus must be Kennedy, Dunbar's famous 'flyting' adversary, perhaps misinterpreted in transcription. Quintinus might be understood as a possible if surprising form of Andrew of Wyntown, but it would be a hard saying to accept Stephen Hawes as a Scot. A scribal corruption seems not very improbable. Quintin Shaw was one of the 'makars' mourned by Dunbar, and his name may have been transmogrified into Quintinus S[tephanus] Hawis! Rolandus, by the reverse process, may be a surname giving us John Rolland, author of the *Court of Venus*, followed by the better known Henryson and Bellenden. Certain interesting matters emerge from occasional comparisons between the *Index* now edited and the printed Catalogues. One not adverted to is the fact that in the first version of the Catalogue Bale enumerated the poetic achievements of James I. —'De regina sua futura'; 'Cantilenas Scoticas'; 'Rhithmos Latinos'. The entry, one of the earliest echoes of what had been said by John Major and Hector Boece, was dropped out of the second edition, sharing in this the fate of entries about other Scots, *e.g.* Boece and Patrick Hamilton. The process is reflected in the titles adopted in 1548 and 1557. In the former Catalogue Britain expressly included England, Wales, and Scotland ; in the latter it had contracted into a Britain 'which we now call England' (quam Angliam nunc dicimus). The note-book Index, like the 1557 Catalogue, was framed on this geographically narrower model—which is an occasion of regret, although there remain very many items of international reference, such as the mention of 'Andreas Ammonius, Italus,' who wrote a history of the Scottish conflict, evidently the battle of

Flodden. To edit this voluminous Index, written like the Catalogues in Latin, there has come not only a long devotion to a burdensome duty, but also a wide and deep knowledge of early British authors. Mr. Poole and Miss Bateson have turned out a volume packed with erudition, and rich in biographical interest. Indispensable as an adjunct to Bale's Catalogue, and at the same time self-contained and of large independent merit, it confers a boon on every student of literary history, and by its marked technical accomplishment does credit to English medieval bibliography.

GEO. NEILSON.

THE LOVE OF BOOKS: BEING THE PHILOBIBLON OF RICHARD DE BURY. Newly translated into English by E. C. Thomas. Pp. xvi, 144, and frontispiece. London: Moring, 1902. 1s. nett.

THE CHRONICLE OF JOCELIN OF BRAKELOND: A PICTURE OF MONASTIC LIFE IN THE DAYS OF ABBOT SAMSON. Newly edited by Sir Ernest Clarke, F.S.A. Pp. xliii, 285, and frontispiece. London: Moring, 1903. 2s. 6d. nett.

THE series of 'King's Classics,' issued under the general editorship of Professor Gollancz, by the De La More Press, in neatly bound and well printed volumes, is deserving of all praise. The reissue of Mr. Thomas's scarce translation of the passionate book-lover's outpourings will be a boon to many who desired a closer acquaintance with that curious and interesting person, the tutor of Edward III. Professor Gollancz is answerable for the editing of the reissue, and his work has been mainly in the nature of judicious pruning. It is a pity that the old errors of the article in the *Dictionary of National Biography* should be repeated, more particularly as Mr. Thomas was at pains carefully to correct these in his own preface. Scottish readers will be interested to note that Edward Baliol was present at Bury's enthronization as Bishop of Durham, an event which, as Mr. Thomas shows, took place 5 June, 1334. It is pleasant to note that he has carefully verified references, many of which were inaccurately given in the edition of 1888. A few misprints still remain.

Sir Ernest Clarke's translation of *Jocèlin* is worthy of the highest praise. It has clearly been a labour of love, and of love tempered by sound judgment and restraint. In the attempt to give the piquant flavour of Jocelin's style, and with Carlyle's example before one, it would have been easy to overstep the limits of accuracy. The temptation has been resisted. With Dr. M. R. James to revise the text the work issues under a literary aegis of the securest kind. It is not common to find editorial work of such excellence in a cheap issue of this kind. Here any omission or inaccuracy comes as a surprise. For instance, we should like and expect to see a reference to the text of Abbot Anselm's borough charter, published by Mr. J. H. Round, for it is of material importance as illustrating the nature of Samson's grant. *Camera* should not be translated parlour but treasury, and *cimeterium* not cemetery but churchyard. The force of the word *purprestura* has been missed, and in more places than one the notes are weak on the legal side. An interesting reference to the Assize of Novel

Disseisin calls for a note. The note on the 'beasts of the chase' should be rewritten in the light of Mr. G. J. Turner's *Forest Pleas*, edited for the Selden Society, which conclusively proves the error of the old doctrines.

It is a great thing, a boon which one must hope will be truly appreciated, that learned work of this kind should be placed within reach of the many. It is impossible that any man who has a spark of humour or interest in humanity should open an English *Jocelin* and not read on with entertainment and delight to the end.

MARY BATESON.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY. By William Turner, S.T.D. Pp. x, 674. Boston and London: Ginn & Company, 1903. 12s. 6d.

THE author of this volume complains quite justly that text-books on the History of Philosophy available for the use of English students either 'dismiss the Scholastic period with a paragraph,' or 'treat it from the point of view of German transcendentalism.' He aims at correcting this error. His purpose is to 'accord to Scholasticism a presentation in some degree adequate to its importance in the history of speculative thought.'

He has been faithful to his purpose. In the first place he has devoted very nearly a third of a volume, which begins with the philosophy of the Babylonians, Assyrians, the Egyptians and the Chinese, and ends with the newest products of American Voluntaryism, to the exposition of Scholastic philosophy. In the second place he has treated Scholasticism, and Scholasticism only, in a manner that gives clear evidence of knowledge at first hand of the authors whose doctrines he summarizes. In the third place he has looked at the history of philosophy as a whole from the Scholastic point of view and employed the golden period of Scholasticism as his criterion whereby to estimate philosophic doctrine.

The results attained are precisely those which one might expect from a writer who is imperfectly equipped with knowledge of his material, who deals with that material from a narrow point of view, who shows no originality of thought, but who is able to express his opinions clearly and simply.

The writer could have produced a useful history of Scholastic and Patristic thought. His presentation of the doctrine of St. Augustine and especially St. Thomas, to take two great names, is, on the whole, competent and fresh. But outside of this region the accounts he renders lack both accuracy and insight. Even when dealing with writers who did much to determine the character of Scholastic thought he is betrayed into grave errors. To imply, as the author does, that Plotinus, like other Neo-Platonists, was 'more influenced by Platonic tradition than by the teaching of the Dialogues' is to indicate that either Plotinus or Plato or both have not been read—so intimate, full, and direct, and so manifest everywhere is the knowledge which Plotinus shows of Plato's writings.

It is not only the absence of direct knowledge of his authors that mars his treatment of the great names in Greek philosophy, but a misleading narrowness of outlook. What can be said for a writer who puts it down as the cardinal defect of the ethical teachings of Aristotle that he did not 'refer human action to future reward and punishment'; or who attributes 'the downfall and dissolution' of Stoicism to 'the doctrine that the wise man is emancipated from all moral law'?

And when we come down to modern philosophy one fares, if possible, still worse. A writer on the history of philosophy might be expected to know Kant. But we are told that Kant held that the moral law is not founded on perfection of self, 'for perfection is, on final analysis, reducible to pleasure or happiness'; and that the moral law is 'impressed on the will by the practical reason.' Kant presented the perfection of self and the happiness of others as the end of moral action, and practical reason means nothing in his writings except the moral will: not to know this is really to know nothing of his ethical theory.

A competent history of philosophy for the use of English students is a crying need. But it is better that we should continue to use translations of German works and content ourselves with seeing this great subject in a foreign garb than to place in the hands of students shallow and unreliable text-books.

HENRY JONES.

THE FIRST PRAYER BOOK OF KING EDWARD VI. (*Library of Liturgiology and Ecclesiology for English Readers, edited by Vernon Staley, Provost of the Cathedral Church of St. Andrew, Inverness*). Pp. vii, 374. London: Moring, 1903. 5s. nett.

IT was a happy thought to choose for the second volume of this series the First Prayer Book of King Edward VI. (1549). Besides being beautiful and interesting in itself, it is a historical document of the very first importance. Nowhere do the characteristic principles of the English Reformation—as distinguished from the German, the Swiss, or the Scottish—find purer expression. Nowhere is the strength of the position occupied by the historical High Church party in the Church of England more apparent. To us in Scotland the book possesses a special interest, because the compilers of the Scottish Liturgy of 1637—commonly, though not quite accurately nor quite justly, called 'Laud's Liturgy'—reverted to its pages for much of the fine material wherewith, in that ill-fated book, they so greatly enriched the Communion Service. It is the first Prayer Book of the Church of England as reformed; and though it was prepared by a body of bishops and theologians, 'the Windsor divines,' as they are called, among whom were represented both the schools—Old and New—existing in the Church of England at the accession of Edward VI., and with the express purpose of keeping the Church together, yet all the points of difference which distinguish Anglicanism from Romanism are there. All the services are in the English tongue—the 'language understanded of the (English) people.' If the Bishop of Rome is of course included in the general intercessions for 'all bishops, priests, and deacons,' he is ignored as Pope: nay, there is a petition in the Litany for deliverance from his 'tyranny' and 'all his detestable enormities.' If the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is 'commonly called the Mass,' our redemption, it is expressly stated, is by Christ's 'one oblation once offered on the Cross.' If the Holy Table is called the altar, that is no more than it is in the Sermon on the Mount and the Epistle to the Hebrews, not to speak of all the 'Coronation Orders' of the Kings and Queens of England down to the very latest. If, again, the doctrine of the Sacramental Presence is 'High,' it is certainly not 'Higher' (though it is naturally less controversial) than in the *First Confession of Faith of the Protestants of Scotland* (1560). If 'the glorious and most blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of Thy Son Jesus Christ, our Lord and God,' is commemorated in the Thanksgiving for the righteous departed, that is assuredly no more than is justified in Scripture by her own *Magnificat* and the terms of her Salutation by Elizabeth; while all prayer *to* her, and every Invocation of the Saints,—even the three which kept their place in Cranmer's first draft of the English Litany—and every narrative of Saints other than those mentioned in the Bible, are rigorously cut-off. One can understand how while, in later issues of the Book of Common Prayer, the Reformers—largely under the influence of our John Knox and the Swiss divines—went further, and (it must be admitted) lowered the tone of the services both as regards joy and beauty, they were yet fain to confess, as the clergy of the Church of England are required to do to the present day, that the First Prayer Book of King Edward contains 'nothing superstitious or ungodly.' A candid perusal of the volume can hardly fail, we think, to make the reader rise from it with a higher admiration alike for the literary skill and the devotional power of Cranmer and his coadjutors.

The text adopted in the edition before us is taken from that of an impression of the book printed by Edward Whitchurche in March, 1549; such reprints as have hitherto appeared have been from a later copy printed in May of the same year. The volume is at once handsome in appearance and handy in size. Type, printing, and paper are all that the most fastidious could desire.

JAMES COOPER.

PEEBLES: BURGH AND PARISH IN EARLY HISTORY. By Robert Renwick. Pp. ix, 118, with Map of Peebles and District. Peebles: A. Redpath, 1903. 4s. nett.

MR. RENWICK is devoted to Peebles. His services were warmly acknowledged by the late William Chambers in the preface to the Peebles volume of early Burgh Records in 1872. More recently Mr. Renwick has published 'Historical Notes on Peeblesshire Localities,' 'The Aisle and the Monastery,' 'Extracts and Gleanings from the Burgh Records from 1604 till 1714,' and 'Peebles in the Reign of Queen Mary' is in the press. The present book on the early history of the Burgh and the Parish is thus one of a series—it is the first chapter of a large work—therefore it would be unfair to complain that it is incomplete or to dwell on omissions which doubtless have been, or will be, supplied in the later chapters.

It begins with the time-honoured story of the invasion of Britain by Julius Caesar, of the Gadeni and of those hardy people who stained their bodies with woad.

Mr. Renwick quotes Ptolemy the geographer, he follows Mr. Skene through the dark ages and presumes that Peebles lay within King Rydderch's kingdom, and that four centuries afterwards it was governed by Earl David; but all that is known of Peebles until the beginning of the fourteenth century could be given in a few lines.

Peebles prides itself on having been made a Royal Burgh by King David I., others have denied its right to such antiquity and have ascribed its creation as a burgh to King David II. Mr. Renwick assumes that Peebles was a royal burgh in the twelfth century, though Chalmers states that it was created by King David II. by charter dated 20th September, 1367. Mr. W. Chambers gives the date as the 24th September. Mr. Renwick must regard that charter (of which he says nothing) as a mere confirmation of an earlier creation, and probably this is the correct view, because royal burghs are first known to have been represented in Parliament in the Parliament of Cambuskenneth in 1326, and Mr. Renwick found in the Exchequer Rolls evidence that Peebles paid its contribution to the tax then imposed, and Peebles was certainly represented in the Convention which settled the ransom of David II. in 1357. In 1468 William of Peebles was the Commissioner. From that date the burgh regularly sent representatives to the Scottish Parliament. The public records give much information as to Peebles and its burgesses during the fourteenth and following centuries, and these Mr. Renwick has used with discrimination, and every page shews his intimate knowledge of the history of these later times. The narrative, however, is somewhat difficult to follow; it would have been easier had it been chronological. He leads his readers into the middle of one century, and then suddenly turns back two hundred years and as quickly resumes, but by the aid of a table of contents and of a fairly good index it is easy to find one's way in the book.

In the appendix are abstracts of a considerable number of charters and deeds to lands in the parish; it is not a history of the parish, but a calendar of parochial title-deeds. Students of early Scottish literature will be interested in the attractive propositions of this little book towards the possible identification of 'Maister Johne,' 'Maister Archibald' and 'Schir Williame' interlocutors in the 'Thrie Priests of Peblis.'

A. C. Lawrie.

Prince Charles Edward Stuart, the Young Chevalier. By Andrew Lang. New Edition, with Frontispiece. Pp. xiii, 476. London: Longmans, 1903. 7s. 6d. nett.

This book is reprinted in a handy form from Messrs. Goupil's sumptuously illustrated *edition de luxe*, and must be cordially welcomed by every student of the Jacobite period. Mr. Lang has used with great skill the information supplied by the Stuart papers in the Royal collection, the Cumberland, Tremouille, and other MSS., and, by interweaving it with what was given in the older printed authorities, has produced by far the most valuable life of Prince Charles Edward that has yet appeared.

Mr. Lang has brought out excellently the difficulties which beset the young Prince from his birth, the difficulty of reconciling the Catholic and Protestant elements in his education, which, beginning with his early youth, was the cause of estranging the Old Chevalier for long from his *dévote* wife, and the greater difficulty of obtaining real support of his claims and cause from the Catholic powers. He has presented an admirable account of the state of the Highlands in the year 1745, and a careful survey of the Prince's doings to Culloden as well as his flight 'in the Heather,' and has given due recognition of the wonderful fidelity of the friendly Highlanders. Mr. Lang cites a good deal of evidence about the visit (or visits) of Prince Charles to London after Culloden, and of these mysterious visits we are always glad to have more information. He gives a tradition about the Prince's residence at Godalming in 1753, but does not mention that the Cardinal York spoke of a visit of his brother 'to England in disguise' during a conversation he had in 1802 with Robert Dalrymple, though the latter chronicles the date of the visit erroneously as 1763, in his MS. journal in the possession of the Earl of Stair.

Mr. Lang has done more than any other historian to disperse the mists which surrounded the Prince during the long period of his 'incognito.' The amount of new information he has collected is vast, and he has skilfully noted the various influences on the Prince's decadence. To him we owe the knowledge of the doings of the Polish Mme. de Talmond, Mlle. Luci, and Mme. de Vassé, and one is glad to find that he does not adopt the harsh theory that the unfortunate Clementina Walkinshaw was, consciously at least, a betrayer of secrets, however much the cause suffered from her reputation as a 'female politician,' and that she owed this ill-fame rather to the notorious 'Pickle.'

In his chapter on 'Charles III.,' Mr. Lang allows a curious misprint which disfigured the first edition also. 'Miss Speedy,' whom the Prince wished to marry, was not a Princess of Salm Kynbourg, but Princess Marie Louise Ferdinande of the well-known house of Salm Kyrbourg. This is on a par with a similar mistake on p. 348, where the Duc de Biron's name is misspelled. Corrections might also be suggested for two forms of names likely to mislead, Lord Ogilvy being spelled in the book Ogilvie, and the well-known Lady Jane Douglas being styled 'Lady Janet.'

Space forbids Mr. Lang, in his account of Prince Charles Edward's last days, to do more than touch lightly on the Hay Allens or Sobieski Stuarts and their alleged origin. He quotes, however, as evidence against them a strange story of a reported interview between Napoleon I. and the Countess of Albany, in which the latter stated she was never a mother. He gives this story on hearsay evidence only at third hand, and one would have thought it simpler to rely solely upon Prince Charles's statements quoted from the Braye MSS., and the inherent improbabilities in the Hay Allens' claims, than to call in such hazy traditional evidence to help to disallow them.

Mr. Lang has an irritating habit of calling the attention of his readers to certain obscure works of fiction to help him to emphasise portions of his history, and this is apt to make one undervalue the historical value of his work at the first glance, but the mass of carefully sifted details from the most obscure sources which he has got together renders this book one which no future writer on the later Stuarts will be able to afford to neglect.

A. Francis Steuart.

A General History of Commerce. By William Clarence Webster, Ph.D., Lecturer on Economic History in New York University. Pp. ix, 526, with Maps and Illustrations. Boston and London: Ginn & Company, 1903. 6s. 6d.

This book, written by a teacher for students, is systematic, clear, and concise. The author appropriately possesses a business-like faculty for saying what he has to say briefly and to the point, placing in prominence everything important, and omitting everything needless. He has known how to select with judgment, and to condense without distorting. His writing is uncoloured by prejudice; he has no theory to defend, no special system or nation to glorify. And, while he traces effects to their causes, and exhibits the forces behind commercial activity, and the principles which govern their action, he leaves philosophic reflections to his readers, and does not even venture on prophecy. He deals in facts, which he has admirably set in order.

A history of commerce in such a form as this is just now peculiarly opportune, when we are all invited, if not forced, to reconsider the fiscal policy of our own country; for it is the work of an impartial foreigner who, with ample knowledge and without visible predilection, gives a clear account of the various fiscal policies which have been adopted by the nations—ours and his own included—explains the motives of these policies, and describes their effects.

In the first hundred pages the author gives a condensed but vivid account of Ancient Commerce and of the Commerce of the Middle Ages. The remainder of the book deals with Modern Commerce, in three periods. The first begins with the great geographical discoveries of the fifteenth century and ends with the invention of the steam engine, when there begins the next period, which he calls the Age of Steam; and from the Age of Steam, in which we still live, he discriminates a third period, which he calls the Age of Electricity. It commences with the laying of the Atlantic cable in 1866, which was almost coincident with the beginning of the new era of expansion in the author's own country after the close of the civil war. Finally he gives a comprehensive survey of the Commerce of the World at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Some most interesting chapters treat of the struggle for commercial supremacy in which the chief nations of the world are now engaged, and the advantages and disadvantages of each competitor are described. A chapter is devoted to The New German Empire and its Commerce, and another to England and her New Rivalries. These, like the rest of the book, are thoughtful, temperate, fully informed, and entirely unbiassed.

In such a packed storehouse of facts as this volume a slip of memory or of typography was almost inevitable. Thus, where it is stated (p. 9) that a banking system had been developed in the Tigro-Euphrates region at least as early as 6000 B.C. Dr. Webster probably wrote 600 B.C.; and when he says (p. 510) that Mexico has no line of railway connecting her Pacific and Gulf coasts he has no doubt forgotten for the moment the railway across the Tehuantepec isthmus.

'If this book is dull,' says the author, 'it will be because I have failed to grasp the dramatic elements which the subject presents.' He has not failed, and his book is never dull. The chapter in which he summarises Mediaeval Commerce, that in which he describes the English industrial revolution in the eighteenth century, his vivid account of Napoleon's 'Continental system' and his story of England's long and fierce fight for commercial supremacy are intensely interesting and only fail to be conspicuous because all is so well done.

The book, itself well suited to be a work of reference, is amply provided with references to other works, and is also furnished with numerous maps and illustrations.

ANDREW MARSHALL.

LEADERS OF PUBLIC OPINION IN IRELAND. By William Edward Hartpole Lecky. In two volumes. New edition. Vol. I. pp. xxii, 308; Vol. II. pp. viii, 336. London: Longmans, 1903. 25s. nett.

THE appearance of this much enlarged edition of Mr. Lecky's earliest work raises afresh a question more commonly met with in the history of literature than in the literature of history—the question of the prudence or otherwise of an author's endeavours to improve in age the productions of youth. Mr. Lecky's first book is in some respects his best. It certainly contains more vivid and effective portraiture than his more elaborate works. Not merely are his character sketches of Swift, Flood, Grattan and O'Connell more complete than any which his *History of England in the Eighteenth Century* contains, but the subordinate figures are drawn with a lightness of touch, and, at the same time, a fulness of treatment, which make the book bright and attractive in a degree to which the *History*, from the nature of the case, could hardly be expected to attain. That Mr. Lecky should desire, to use his own language, 'to bring his early writings to the level of his later knowledge, and into full harmony with his later opinions,' is natural enough. But was it wise or necessary—wise for Mr. Lecky's own fame, necessary in the interests of historical accuracy—to attempt this reconciliation between the rashness of youth and the experience of age? As for the necessity, it is not easy to see it; even though Mr. Lecky has certainly had much provocation in the unfair use which has been made of a few unconsidered judgments in his early writings to confute the conclusions of his riper knowledge. In its earlier form the book was in accord with the essential verities, even though it hardly did justice to Pitt's Irish policy, and contained views of the authors of the Act of Union which have not stood the test to which Mr. Lecky's own industry has subjected them. Of the wisdom of revision there is still more room for doubt. The omission from these volumes of the study of Swift is not only a loss in itself, but it spoils the completeness of the book. The author's original conception of tracing the growth of an independent public opinion in Ireland in the eighteenth century in the persons of four great public men was unquestionably right. Swift was the first to create such a public opinion among his countrymen; and although a considerable interval elapsed between his memorable exposition of the possibilities of agitation in the hands of a pamphleteer of genius, and the downfall of the system which roused his indignation, the task of Flood and Grattan would have been far heavier had the Drapier's Letters never been written. Not only, therefore, have we to lament in the present volumes the loss of a really admirable estimate of the great Dean of St. Patrick's, but the unity of Mr. Lecky's work is seriously marred by the omission.

But although, on the whole, one is inclined to wish, in spite of many minor corrections, that Mr. Lecky had allowed his earlier work to stand untouched, and been content, as was the author of *Lothair* with reference to *Vivian Grey*, 'to apologise for the continued but inevitable reappearance' of *juvenilia* which no longer reflect his opinions, it need hardly be said that there are large compensations in these volumes for the losses we have to deplore. If the eighteenth century history has not been improved by the omissions, our knowledge of the political history of Ireland in the nineteenth century has been greatly increased by the additions to the work. The second volume of the present edition is in effect a new book, and supplies the best account yet written of O'Connell's wonderful career; with its two great battles—the splendid victory of Catholic Emancipation, and the long-drawn failure of the Repeal movement. But whatever criticism may be passed on the comparative merits of the two editions, it is certain that the book itself marked an epoch in the study of Irish history. If Froude was before him in creating an English audience for the picturesque drama that has been played upon Irish soil, Mr. Lecky has been the first to stimulate among his own countrymen a sense of the importance and the dignity of Ireland's contribution to the common story of the three kingdoms. In this, his earliest work, Mr. Lecky has brought into its proper prominence the part played by the great Irishmen he deals with, not only in relation to their own country, but to their influence on the fortunes of the sister kingdom. And he has done more than this. Remarkable as are his studies of the great leaders of Irish public opinion, Mr. Lecky's pictures of relatively minor figures are even more noteworthy. By such portraits as those of Anthony Malone, the forgotten Cicero of an unreported legislature; of Hely Hutchinson, the remarkable Provost of Trinity College, who proved how poor a guarantee for the good government of a college are the qualities of a statesman; of Keogh the inventor of Catholic Emancipation; and of Duigenan the prototype and incarnation of Orangeism;—by these and kindred studies Mr. Lecky has shown his countrymen that the materials of Irish history are richer in proud memories and piquant personalities than they had supposed. And he has thus supplied a real and much-needed stimulus to historical inquiry in Ireland.

C. Litton Falkiner.

THE UNREFORMED HOUSE OF COMMONS, PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION BEFORE 1832. By Edward Porritt, assisted by Annie G. Porritt. Vol. I. pp. xxiii, 623; Vol. II. pp. xiv, 584. Cambridge: University Press, 1903. 25s. nett.

MR. PORRITT, with the assistance of his wife, has produced not only a valuable but an extremely interesting and readable book. The bulk of the careful research on which it is based has been done in the United States. This is a striking testimony to the merits of American libraries, and it also recalls the fact that another eminent work on our Constitution, Todd's *Parliamentary Government in England*, the quarry from which so many subsequent writers have drawn their materials, had its origin in Canada. The arrangement of Mr. Porritt's book is perhaps open to criticism. The subdivisions are neither complete nor exclusive, and the absence of anything like chronological treatment results inevitably in overlapping and repetition. Another defect arises out of the choice of a title. The 'Unreformed House of Commons' came to an end in 1832. This is an excellent dividing date for a treatise on the old franchise in counties and boroughs, and on the peculiarities of representation arising from them. This part of the book is admirably done, except that the author gives no adequate account of the origin of the House of Commons, which is necessary to explain how these franchises began. But there are a number of other topics treated by Mr. Porritt in his first volume, such as religious disabilities, the property qualification of members, the throwing of election expenses upon the candidates, the exclusion of office-holders, the position and duties of the Speaker, and so on. On these points Mr. Porritt has much that is important to say, but he is needlessly hampered by his limit of 1832. The admission of Jews to Parliament dates from 1858, and that of professed infidels from 1888; the property qualification was abolished in 1858; a whole series of statutes for the prevention of corruption has been passed since 1832; altered regulations have increased the duties of the Speaker and have emphasised the non-partizan character of his office. It is only fair to say that the author has not bound himself too narrowly by the limit suggested by his title; but in treating of such later developments he is less full and less thorough than he would have been if they had occurred at an earlier date.

But the part of the book which is most affected by the choice of title is the chapters on Scotland at the beginning of the second volume. Strictly speaking, the only part of Scottish history which falls within the scope of the work is the century and a quarter from 1707 to 1832 during which Scotland sent representatives to the unreformed House of Commons at Westminster. Mr. Porritt, however, has not limited his treatment of Scottish representation to this period, and his chapters on Burgh representation and the Franchise in the Counties, in spite of many merits, are marred by the one elementary fact that Scotland as a separate state had no House of Commons at all. The differences between the Scottish and the English parliaments, arising out of the wholly different origin of the two assemblies, are so profound and far-reaching that any treatment which involves an assumption of similarity, is necessarily defective and misleading. It is not that Mr. Porritt does not grasp the differences, but that he is compelled by his title to disregard them partially. Hence his over-emphasis on the division of estates in Scotland. He speaks of a 'first estate,' a 'second estate,' and a 'third estate,' as if they were distinct and recognised entities like Lords and Commons in England. On p. 93 (of vol. ii.) he makes the deliberate assertion that 'in the early as in the closing years of the Scotch parliament the three estates consisted of the nobility, the barons, and the burgesses.' This is more than disputable, because it wholly disregards the clerical estate, a subject to which the author has also given too little attention in his treatment of England. The original estates, though the distinction was never so great as to lead to separate chambers, were (1) clerical tenants-in-chief, (2) secular tenants-in-chief, (3) corporate tenants-in-chief, *i.e.* the delegates of royal burghs. Of these the second body was gradually diminished by the disappearance of the lesser barons and freeholders, and their refusal to obey the statute of James I. which allowed them to send commissioners. When the Reformation destroyed for a time the clerical estate, the representation of the lesser tenants-in-chief was finally organised by the Act of 1587, and the delegates from counties obviously distinguished from the nobles by their representative character, served to keep up the number of the estates. But in the seventeenth century when the Stuart rulers restored the bishops to Parliament, there were really four estates; and it was only when Presbyterianism was restored, first by the rebellion of 1639, and again by the Revolution, that the three estates of nobility, barons, and burgesses constituted a complete Parliament.

If we may offer a humble suggestion to Mr. Porritt, it is that at some future date he should revise the book under the title of 'The House of Commons'; that he should incorporate in it the history of parliamentary reform which he promises in his preface; that he should lay rather more stress on the origin of representation in England, and also on the obscure relations of clerical and lay representation in the fourteenth century; and that he should exclude as irrelevant the treatment of Scotland before 1707 except so far as it is needed to explain the representative system adopted at the Union. Such a book, retaining the admirable chapters on Ireland, would be for some time to come the standard treatise on the popular branch of our legislature.

R. Lodge.

The Arms of the Baronial and Police Burghs of Scotland. By John Marquess of Bute, K.T., J. H. Stevenson, and H. W. Lonsdale. Pp. iv, 528, with Armorial Drawings. Edinburgh: William Blackwood & Sons, 1903. 42s. nett.

The title of this handsome volume is very much a misnomer, as it appears from its pages that at present only three of the Baronial and Police Burghs —Lerwick, Govan, and Alloa—are possessed of arms in the proper heraldic sense of the term. But all the Police Burghs have, since the passing of the Burgh Police Act of 1892, been under the necessity of providing themselves with a corporate seal, and what the learned authors have in most cases done is, where at all possible, to employ the devices on these seals as the basis for proper heraldic burghal coats. Many of the seals have, however, devices of such extreme simplicity, or of such utter impossibility from a heraldic point of view that they do not afford any materials for the construction of a coat, and in these cases much labour has been expended in offering suggestions for remedying the deficiency by drawing upon the history or local circumstances of the different burghs for appropriate bearings. It is pathetic to think that in the great majority of instances these ingenious proposals may remain disregarded and unheeded by the communities for whose benefit they are designed. For those burghs, however, which may decide at any time to procure a grant of arms from the Lyon Office, the book will be found a mine of valuable information, for it is characterised throughout by great heraldic knowledge and a wide scholarship, in addition to which—a feature not usual in works of the kind—a vein of keen and genuine humour runs through it.

Some of the devices on the burgh seals at present in use are of the most primitive and inappropriate character. Armadale, for example, simply uses a stamp with the name of the place upon it, while Bridge of Allan has upon its seal a bridge at the end of which an omnibus having two passengers in the box beside the driver is approaching a lamp-post! In lieu of this latter eminently commonplace design the authors go to the opposite extreme, and propose, naturally enough, a bridge and a river, but in addition, for some unknown reason, the sun, moon, and the five planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Venus, Mars, and Mercury! In fact the tendency of the book is a little too much in the direction of too great elaborations in the designs suggested, as in the case of Auchtermuchty which is perfectly satisfied with the simple device of a husbandman sowing, in substitution for which a complicated coat is proposed, commemorating by a boar standing on a mount the derivation of the name 'the steep land of boars,' with a variety of other devices, including a mace, in allusion to the right of the Scrymgeours of Myres, a local family, to appoint one of the macers of the Court of Session!

As Govan has actually provided itself with a coat of arms under grant from the Lyon Office, embodying part of the bearings of the Rowans of Holmfauldhead, the oldest local family, and a ship in the stocks in allusion to the principal industry of the burgh, it was surely unnecessary to suppose for a moment that the Town Council would incur the expense of a fresh escutcheon bearing the figure of Constantine, a mythical Cornish prince and martyr supposed to have been buried in Govan in the Sixth Century!

In many examples, however, the suggestions of the authors are a great improvement upon the original designs, while others of the burghs have designs so appropriate and artistic that very little improvement in them can be suggested. Among them may be instanced Denny, a fine device of the Angel of Peace seated, her right hand resting on the sword of justice, and her left holding an olive branch and a scroll inscribed with the words 'For God and the People,' on her dexter side an anvil and a burning mountain, and on the sinister a caduceus and a papyrus plant, these latter referring to the chief local industries, the manufacture of iron and paper; Kirkintilloch, the chief feature of which is an embattled wall end tower supposed to be the Roman fort from which the town derived its Celtic name; and Fort William, with two crossed Lochaber axes twined with a chaplet of oak, and over them an imperial crown.

We quite agree with the strictures of the authors upon the more than doubtful taste which characterises the arms of Innerleithen, the chief features of them being a representation of St. Ronan catching the devil by the leg with his pastoral staff, the motto beneath being 'Watch and Praey'!

It is very remarkable that in the long list of the burghs of barony enumerated in the book only a very small proportion of them seem to have been given the opportunity of availing themselves of the highest privileges granted by the Crown, and that in the vast majority of cases the authors mention that there is no evidence of any form of municipal government ever having been erected. It would seem as if the different superiors who obtained these grants did so for their own glorifications and not with any intention of benefiting their vassals by allowing them a measure of self-government.

The book is well printed, and the illustrations of the various coats of arms are both artistic and heraldically accurate.

J. D. G. Dalrymple.

The Ochterloney Family of Scotland and Boston in New England. By Walter Kendall Watkins. Printed for the Author, Boston, U.S.A. 1902. Demy 8vo, pp. 11 [with portrait of Major Gen. Sir David Ochterlony, Bart., G.C.B.].

This monograph, which informs us also that it is a reprint from the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for April, 1902, is entitled within: 'The Scotch Ancestry of Maj. Gen. Sir David Auchterloney, Bart., a native of Boston in New England.' Sir David, who, however, spelt his name as the present baronet does—Ochterlony—was in his time an eminent Indian officer, and was rewarded with the Grand Cross of the Bath and two patents of baronetcy. He was born in Boston in 1758. His father, a sea-captain, who had settled there, is first known to history as 'David Ochterlony, Montrose.' The account before us further deduces Sir David's line, through Alexander Ochterlony of Pitforthy, from William Ochterlony of Wester-Seaton, who died, we are told, in October 'the yeir of God ja ji clxxxxvii yeirs.' We do not know what information that quotation conveys to the author of the account, or to his American readers, but he probably should have printed it i^{m} v^{c} lxxxxvii, and explained it to mean 1597.

Mr. Watkins prints a page of notes of earlier Ochterlonys—reaching back to 1296—but he does not tack them on to the family of the Major General. In the same position is left Roderick Peregrine Ochterlony, to whose son Sir David's second baronetcy descended according to the terms of the patent. We are indebted to Mr. Watkins for such of the results of his researches as he has given us; but we regret that he has so seldom given us his authorities for his statements. A general catalogue of the titles of the best known Scots Records, and an announcement that 'From these sources the following facts relating to the Ochterloney family have been gathered' are of no use to any one, and among the important statements of which the author has given us no proof are these: that David of Montrose, Sir David's father, was the son of Alexander Ochterlony of Pitforthy, and that Alexander in his turn was a son of Ochterlony of Wester-Seaton. Along with a certain amount of irrelevant matter of more or less interest, Mr. Watkins has printed what seem to be all the more important notices of persons of the name of Ochterlony in Scotland, and we wish that more of the many people who possess the results of laborious searches of this sort among our public records would give them to the public.

J. H. STEVENSON.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND. Quarterly Statements, April and July, 1903 (38 Conduit Street, London).

These two parts contain further reports of the excavation of Gezer, which continues to yield most interesting results. In the July Statement will be found a summary of the results of the year's work by Mr. Macalister, the most important of which have already been noticed in this journal. Interest still centres in the remarkable megalithic temple of the Canaanites that has been laid bare and the numerous indications of infant sacrifices, orgies, oracle-giving and other concomitants of Semitic worship. As not more than a fifth of the mound has been opened, it will be readily understood that the excavation of the remainder will be followed with the greatest interest. Funds are needed in order to complete the work within the time allowed by the firman.

Conspicuous among popular reprints are *The Temple Classics* (each vol., pott 8vo, cloth, 1/6) in which Messrs. Dent & Co. have made accessible many a goodly piece of literature. Sometimes they have been volumes grown rare —which to have reprinted is occasion of thanksgiving. Sometimes they have been only cheap, handy, and tasteful copies of works current and popular in costlier shapes. Among the latest issues are Crabbe's *Borough*, Goldsmith's *The Bee, and other Essays*, Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome*, George Eliot's *Silas Marner*, each in one volume. A much more ancient standard treatise, readably translated in three volumes, is St. Augustine's *City of God*, as curious and instructive a chapter of religious and philosophic thought as the annals of Christianity have to show. Each book in the series has its quantum of prefatory and explanatory notes. Why have the publishers not tried the experiment of issuing an early Scots classic or two?

THE ENGLISH HISTORICAL REVIEW (Longmans) for July is largely concerned with continental themes, but the transcript of 'Irish Exchequer Memoranda of Edward I.' will be welcomed across the channel as a text full of standard information. *The Antiquary* (Elliot Stock) in its variety of topics, such as barns, doorways, and bells, has lately, like ourselves (*ante*, p. 74), been dealing with the law of treasure trove. *The Reliquary*

(Bemrose) always justifies its title, enshrining with beautiful illustrations, memories of early art, whether in furniture, architecture, sculpture, or such silver ware as the West Malling jug. An entertaining discussion is in progress on the admissibility of 'eolith' to the scientific vocabulary. *Scottish Notes and Queries* (Brown, Aberdeen) deserves well of the north country, usefully studying Aberdeenshire biography, bibliography, communion tokens and the like. *Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset* (Sawtell, Sherborne) contains from time to time good local matter, notably transcripts of court rolls, wills, and deeds.

THE REVUE DES ETUDES HISTORIQUES (Picard, Paris) has recently had two striking articles. One is on the apocryphal *Codicilles de Louis XIII.*, a set of curious moral and prudential exhortations professing to be addressed by the dying king in 1643 to his son and heir, the 'grand monarque.' The 'Codicilles' might have been a precedent for *Eikon Basilike*, the somewhat analogous production issued a few years later as the alleged work of the 'martyr' King Charles I. The other article which impresses us is a valuable chapter on duelling in France and the spasmodic attempts to suppress it, especially in relation to the case of Montmorency-Bouteville beheaded in 1627 for his share in an affair of honour. One is reminded of the contemporary anti-duel policy of James VI. and I., and even of the execution of Lord Sanquhar as somewhat parallel to that of Bouteville in its disregard of aristocratic sentiment. In the quarterly *Publications of the Modern Language Association of America* (Cambridge, Mass.) special praise is due to Mr. John E. Matzske for his elaborate study of the St. George Legend.

Queries

'WRAWES'? AN APPEAL TO FORESTERS. In a charter of the thirteenth century, printed in the *Chartulary of Lindores* (p. 79), just issued by the Scottish History Society under the editorship of Bishop Dowden, Conan, the son of the Earl of Atholl, grants to the monks of Lindores, from his wood of Tulyhen, as much as they may want of dry timber or dead wood for fuel, and also all that they may wish of the wood which is called 'Wrawes of bule and of auhne (*ligna quae dicuntur Wrawes de bule et de auhne*).' The learned editor in a note (p. 259) speaks of this as a 'perplexing passage.' He is however satisfied that 'auhne' is the French *aune*, the alder, and that 'bule' is the birch tree (*bouleau*). 'The main difficulty,' he adds, 'lies in the word "wrawes," and though various conjectures, more or less attractive, have been offered the editor prefers to leave the word for the investigation of others.'

Here is a distinct challenge to the contributors to *The Scottish Historical Review*. Will no one take up the glove? The conjectures already offered should at least be put on record. It is indeed strange enough that a term descriptive of a kind of grant which cannot have been uncommon should occur but once in our whole series of Scottish charters (supposing that the text is here not corrupt), and that it should be left to guesswork to hit upon its probable interpretation. Even the general object or use of the word in question is not quite clear. Wood for fuel has been disposed of. Hazel rods for the making of sleds and long rods for making hoops are subsequently referred to. Is this 'wrawes' wood for use in the construction or thatching of cottages, or for the making of hurdles or fences? Is its etymology to be sought for in Saxon, in old French, or in Gaelic? The need of a Scottish supplement to Du Cange has long been felt. Meanwhile students of ancient forestry should not allow 'wrawes' to remain unexplained for more than another three months.

T. G. Law.

LENYS OF THAT ILK. In the late Mr. Guthrie Smith's *History of Strathendrick* (p. 290), some account is given of the Lenys of Leny, in Perthshire, and there is a reduced facsimile of their curious genealogical tree at page 292. From the latter, which was probably drawn up and 'set furth' before 1539, I extract the following: 'It is uel knauin bi the Schinachies the first aleuin of thi auld lanyis uer Reidharis whilk is to say Knightis and sum of them uar famus men notinly the reidhar moir wha got the claibeg fra the king fur his guid deidis and the reidhar ouir wha sleu in uar the meikle horse man and eik the reidhar vray uha sleu the meikle tork befoir the king fra whilk deid ui gat our Inocignie and airmis.'

I will be glad to know if these exploits of the Lenys are mentioned elsewhere, either in history or tradition, and also if there are any other instances in Scotland of the tenure by symbol similar to the 'claibeg' (*gladius parvus*) by which the lands of Leny were held prior to the charter of 1227, printed in Hailes's *Annals*, appendix iv.

In addition to those given in *Strathendrick* I have been only able to find the following notices of Lenys before 1392—John de Leny, son of Alan de Leny, had a charter of the lands of Drumchastell (*Cart. de Levenax*, p. 48), date between 1250 and 1290, probably about 1267, when he is mentioned as a witness in the *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*. Johan de Lanyn did homage to Edward I., 24th August, 1296 (Bain's *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, ii., p. 200). John de Lany was *constabularius* of Tarbert, 1325-1329 (*Exchequer Rolls*, i. 52).

The genealogical tree also mentions a son of the last Leny of that Ilk:—'Robert Macean wha yead for ye king to Ingland and ues killed yr,' apparently before 1392, as Jonet de Leny is described at this date as heiress of John de Leny.

A. W. Gray Buchanan.

'SCHOTT OUT.' The familiar phrase of the Linlithgow schoolmaster, Ninian Winzet, that he was 'schott out' of his native town, has been often quoted as a vigorous and pleasant metaphor, characteristic of the author's style, suggesting a forcible expulsion as if by a catapult. Dr. Hewison, the learned editor of Winzet's works for the Scottish Text Society, sanctions this interpretation, for in his glossary he explains, in reference to this passage, 'Schott *v. pt. t.* expelled, i. 49, 5.' But does not 'schott out' here simply stand for 'shut out'? Ninian's words, in the preface to his *Buk of Four Scoir Thre Questions*, are 'I for denying only to subscrive thair phantasies and fachoun of faith, wes expellit and schott out of that my kyndly toun,' that is, he was not only ejected from the town but kept out, prevented from returning. Other unnoticed examples of 'schott' or 'schot' for *shut* will be found in the glossaries to the S.T.S. publications. For example, in the glossary to Dalrymple's translation of Leslie's *History of Scotland* we have 'Shote *v. inf.* shoot, drive, send,' with a reference among others for the *pret.* to 249, 8, 'The Inglis king schot not out be forse of title,' where seemingly 'schot out' = shut out, excluded. In p. 473, 14, also we read of certain noblemen being 'schott in presone.' This does not mean that they were pistolled or shot in prison, but simply 'shut in.'

T. G. Law.

[In the quotation from Bellenden, *supra* p. 35, 'schot' is evidently 'shoved,' the equivalent of Boece's 'inseruimus.' This makes 'shoved' a fair alternative to Dr. Law's suggestion.]

FISCAL POLICY OF EARLY SCOTLAND. Reference is wanted to any discussion of the historical Fiscal Policy of Scotland, utilising the large body of information on the subject contained in the Exchequer Rolls.

If no such treatise exists the theme should be attractive to some contributor. A. A. Y.

[Cochran Patrick's *Mediaeval Scotland*, a work of much learning, is the nearest approach to the requirements of the query. There is a great lack of studies in Scottish historical economics, and we trust our correspondent's hint will not be lost.]

STEVENSON. In the *Paisley* Marriage Register, 28 October, 1748. John Graham, Surgeon of Paisley, is married to *Euphanel Stevenson.* My information about this lady is that she was the daughter of a Mr. Stevenson who was married three times, viz.: 1st, to Cecilia Millar of Walkinshaw; 2nd, to Janet Irvine of Drum; 3rd, to Jane Macgregor or Grierson. Who was this Mr. Stevenson, and are any of his descendants still living? Dr. John Graham married a second time in 1765, joined 60th Rl. American Regt., and, leaving his family by his first wife in Scotland, went to America 1766, and died in the island of Antigua 1773. His children by his first wife, who were about 5 to 8 years of age, were brought up by Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson. The two boys became officers in the Army, and the daughter married Dr. Thomas Hay, who, I believe, was City Chamberlain of Edinburgh. In an *Army List*, British Museum, 1763: 115*th Regt. Royal Scotch Lowlanders*, raised at Paisley 1761, disbanded 1763. Officers names appear: Major Commandant J. *Walkinshaw Craufurd*, Lieut. Wm. *Walkinshaw*, 19 Oct., 1761; Lieut. Thos. *Stevenson*, 19 Nov., 1762; Surgeon John *Graham*, 17 Oct., 1761. In 1763 *Stevenson* appears as surgeon in 60 Rl. American Regt.

Newton Abbot, Devon. F. W. GRAHAM, *Colonel.*

FAMILY OF HUME. On page 9 of Mrs. Fawcett's *Life of Sir Wm. Molesworth* it is stated that his father, Sir Arscott Molesworth, married a Scottish lady descended from the Hume family—a celebrated Edinburgh beauty, Betsy Hume, who was at one time engaged to her cousin, Sir Alexander Kinloch, but was eventually married to Captain Brown. Miss Hume's father was a Colonel, and Governor of Chester Castle. Was this Colonel Hume related to the well-known Scottish family?

Clovelly, Eastbourne. F. W. MERCER.

CAPTAIN GEORGE SCOT. In the *Polichronicon seu Policratia Temporum*, *or*, *the true Genealogy of the Frasers*, by Master James Fraser, is the following passage:

'Two years before this [that is, before the battle of Auldearn in 1645] one Captain George Scot came to Inverness and there built a ship of a prodigious bigness. . . . My Lord Lovat gave him wood firr and oake in Dulcattack woods. . . . This ship rod at Ancer in the river mouth of Narden [Nairn], when the battell was fought in view. This Captain Scot inlarged the ship afterwards as a friggott for war and sailed with her to the Straights [of Gibraltar] and his brother William with him, who was made Collonell at Venice, whose martial atchievements in the defence of that state against the Turks may very well admit him to be ranked amongst our worthies. He becam Vice-Admirall to the Venetian fleet, and the onely bane and terror of Mahumetan navigators. . . . He oftentimes so cleared the Archipeligo of the Musselmans that the Ottoman famely and the very gates of Constantinople would quake at the report of his victoryes; and did so ferret them out of all the creeks of the Hadrrattick Gulf and so shrudly put them to it that they hardly knew in what port of the Mediterranean they might best shelter themselves from the fury of his blowes. . . . He died in his bed of a fever in the Isle of Candy, January 1652. He was truly the glory of his nation and country, and was honoured after his death with a statute of marble which I saw near the Realto of Venice, April 1659.'

I am editing Fraser's MS. (known as the Wardlaw MS.) for the Scottish History Society, and shall be obliged for information regarding Captain Scot, and the sea-fights in which he took part. What was the name of his ship?

WILLIAM MACKAY.

Reply

CORN-BOTE (*Scottish Antiquary* xvii. 121). Mrs. M. M. Banks in her 'Notes on the *Morte Arthure* Glossary' (a series of revisions of the glossary in her edition of *Morte Arthure*), appearing in the *Modern Language Quarterly* (Nutt) for August, has the following note: 'Corn-bote, ll. 1837, 1786. I had taken this as a reference to a "bote" claimed for damage to corn or for default of rent, which was often paid in corn. In spite of much later discussion as to the meaning of the word no other very probable rendering offers itself. If such a "bote" as I suggest was computed when corn was plentiful and claimed when it was scarce and dear it would be a very grievous one. There is an important reference to poverty resulting from a fall in corn values in the *Parlement of the Thre Ages*. Mr. G. Neilson, whose identification of 'torn-but,' *Bruce* ii. l. 438, with 'corn-bote' is interesting, gives a reference to something like corn-bote from *Rotuli Scotiae* which tells how a certain prior taken prisoner by the Scots was set to ransom at a given sum of money and at four times twenty quarters of corn (*bladorum*) of various sorts. He could not pay, so the Scots imprisoned him. Holthausen prefers to read coren-bote, auserlesene busse, with 'corne' as in the phrase 'So comely corn,' etc.'

[The reference is to the writ of Richard II. on the petition of the prior of Lanercost, dated 10 December, 1386, and narrating 'quod cum idem prior nuper per inimicos nostros Scotie captus et ad certain pecunie summorum ac ad quater viginti quarteria bladorum diversi generis redemptus fuit ad certum tempus persolvend. et idem pro eo quod non satisfecit de predictis quater viginti quarteriis bladorum prisonatus et adhuc occasione in partibus illis in prisona detentus existat.'—*Rotuli Scotiae* ii. 87.]

Notes and Comments

DEFINITION, always perilous, is especially so when employed to set forth a programme of which the fulfilment rests not with the present merely, but with an indefinite future. Prophecy has incalculable odds against it, and a forecast is best couched in elastic terms. A single sentence will suffice to outline the aim of *The Scottish Historical Review*, which is *The Scottish Antiquary* writ large. The scope of the periodical, is to cover the fields of History, Archaeology, and Literature, with more particular attention to Scotland and the Borders. From our standpoint history is a major term, embracing not only archaeology in its broadest sense, but also a large part of literature. History can have no more vital chapters than those which concern literature, which is the very flower of historical material. Hence, although the precedent may be a new one, our pages will seek to correlate history and literature. Alongside of themes more formally historical and archaeological, prominence will be given to the discussion of problems in old English and Scottish literature, which cannot be allowed to rest entirely in the hands of the philologists.

The purpose of this Review will be the fostering of historical, archaeological, and literary discovery.

Scotland and Cumbria

THE unique and intensely interesting eleventh century English letter of Gospatric, which the Rev. James Wilson, editor of the *Victoria History of Cumberland*, has had the good fortune to recognise among the archives at Lowther Castle, and to bring (*ante*, p. 62) for the first time to the notice of scholars, illustrates once more the absence of finality in things historical. If we assume with him the unquestionable genuineness of the document—and we owe much deference to the opinion of so shrewd and careful an archivist, although, of course, the writ and its credentials external and internal call for minute scrutiny—we must first of all congratulate ourselves on the recovery of a foundation voucher of Anglo-Scottish history, of prime value in the record of early tenure, and of the first moment for the task of deciphering the sense of the Border annals of the tenth and eleventh centuries.

Fierce and complicated has been the contention by sword and pen over the Cumbrian kingdom and principality, and it is not easy to foresee the far-reaching results of this newest and oldest production in the international litigation. Already its effects display themselves in our columns in a threatened revolt of Cumbria from the accepted theory of the Scottish sovereignty as a political factor within her bounds from 945 until 1092. Mr. Wilson, no bigoted doctrinaire on international problems, but eminently sympathetic towards Scottish claims and influences, now denies that the famous cession of Cumbria by King Edmund of England to Malcolm I. of Scotland in 945 continued effective during the ensuing century and a half.

The generation of Skene and E. W. Robertson has passed away, and although they may not have been succeeded for the moment by historians uniting equal calibre with equal inclination towards remoter themes, we are sure that no truly Scottish position will fail of defence when assailed. Across the Border we hail with respectful admiration the veteran Canon Greenwell, whose fourscore years have only whetted his zeal for the great life of Gospatric which he is to publish shortly in his contribution to *The History of Northumberland.* Debate so intricate cannot all at once be drawn to a head: the definitive issues can only be reached through the convergence of opposite lines of approach. Obviously a marked service will be rendered to the problem when the critics have set before them the historical standpoints of both sides of the Border, co-ordinating the various elements as well as clearing up the obscurities of persons, places, and dates.

What was the position of Gospatric in granting this declarator of vassal rights? When was it granted, and what is its bearing on the statement of Simeon of Durham, under the year 1070, that the Scottish claim to the lordship of Cumberland rested not on law but on force? To whom did Gospatric address his letter? Was it to the Cumbri, as Mr. Wilson believes; or is Combres only a personal name in the genitive case, as the philological authorities appear to think? The absence of allusion to Scottish sovereignty, contrasted with the mention of [King?] Eadread and Earl Siward—does it gainsay the witness of medieval chronicle that Cumbria was in theory and fact a Scottish fief? How came it, too, that at so early a date in a district historically Celtic or British the medium of address was English? If Gospatric held his lands geld-free (and the odd passage in *Fordun*, iv. c. 35, about the abortive demand of Ethelred for the Danish tribute will not be forgotten), have we in the fact one further significant voucher of the break with the past constituted by the subsequent origination of new tenures, including the specially characteristic Cumbrian institution of cornage? There are many questions, and almost every one of them sounds like a challenge.

Rough Castle.

Good progress is being made with the exploration of Rough Castle. So far, comparatively few relics of the Roman occupation have come to light, the most important being a slab bearing the name of the Emperor Antoninus Pius. But there is still much of the interior to open up. The examination of the defences, on the other hand, is practically completed, and the works as now revealed present a striking spectacle. The innermost of the three ramparts that surround the fort, is cespiticious in structure, precisely like the Vallum itself; the two outer ones are earthworks of a normal type. The north-west corner must have been regarded as a specially vulnerable point. The fortifications there are tremendously strong, and include ten rows of *lilia* (as the Roman soldiers called them), stretching out to the north of the great ditch of the Vallum. The method of making these 'lilies' is described in detail in Caesar's *Commentaries*, but until now no actual example had been found either in Britain or abroad. The operations are being carried on by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. The funds available are slender, and we regret to hear that the response to the recently-issued appeal has been far from satisfactory. Surely adequate support will be forthcoming.

Fort on Bar Hill.

ELSEWHERE on the line of the Vallum the spade has been busy, and again to excellent purpose. The liberality of Mr. Whitelaw of Gartshore has made it possible to carry out a systematic examination of the fort on the Bar Hill, which lies on his estate. The results are of the highest interest. Although time and the plough had destroyed almost all surface traces of the Roman station, skilful excavation has recovered a large proportion of the original framework. While there is little to attract a casual visitor, the trained eye is able to detect the lines laid down by the engineers and architects of Lollius Urbicus, if not also to trace the long sought handiwork of Agricola. The harvest of 'finds' has been extraordinarily rich. They have been removed to a temporary resting-place. When fully arranged and described, they will provide an admirable illustration of the surroundings amidst which the Roman auxiliaries kept watch on the frontiers of the empire. All interested in the early history of our country owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Whitelaw and to his factor, Mr. Park, to whose energy and thoroughness the success of the excavations is in large measure due.

Recent digging in St. Andrews Cathedral.

THE St. Andrews Antiquarian Society having obtained permission to dig within certain parts of the ruined Cathedral, in the hope of finding a crypt or sub-chapel, operations were begun on the 3rd of August, 1903. We are indebted to Mr. Hay Fleming for the following notes on the Society's work:

As yet no crypt or sub-chapel has been found, but several interesting discoveries have been made. The piers which carried the great central tower were and still are connected underground by broad massive walls. These walls have been very roughly built, and lime has been sparingly used. They vary in breadth, the one between the north-east pillar and the south-east pillar measuring nine feet eight inches; the one between the south-east pillar and the south-west pillar, ten feet eight inches; the one between the south-west pillar and the north-west pillar, eleven feet six inches. Of each of these walls the top is about three feet below the present surface; but the central part of the last mentioned is only nine inches below the surface. All have been carried down to the virgin soil, at a depth varying from six feet nine inches to seven feet eight inches below the surface. No trench has yet been dug between the north-west pillar and the north-east pillar. Very little now remains of the north and south walls of the Lady Chapel, but the recently opened trenches proved that their foundations had been carried down to the rock.

A few yards to the westward of the site of the high-altar, a big, broken slab lies in the gravelled walk. This slab has not been interfered with; but a trench has been dug on the east side of it, and another on the west. In the first of these trenches, a skeleton was found, about three feet below the present surface, about two and a half below the old floor level. Professor Musgrove, who examined the bones carefully, said that they were those of a man about five feet nine inches in height, and, he thought, not over sixty years of age. Several iron nails were found, and a little bit of the wooden coffin. The latter, which is very much decayed, is being microscopically examined by Dr. John H. Wilson. His investigations, so far as they have gone, show that it is not fir. For various reasons, it may be assumed that the burial was pre-Reformation; and as several of the archbishops were interred in front of the high-altar, the bones are probably the remains of one of them. At the east end of this trench a skull was found, which was believed to be that of a man though somewhat of a feminine type. The rest of the skeleton lies, no doubt, between that end of the trench and the high-altar, but as the trench was not extended it was not disturbed. Several bones of the lower animals, including a small one of a shark, were found in this trench. They were probably carried there among the sea-sand which was largely in evidence.

In digging the trench on the west side of the big, broken slab, several very interesting details were observed. Many fragments of the old tiled floor were found, *in situ*, about five inches below the present surface. They were lying on a bed of good, rich lime; but few, if any, of them were lying quite level. Some were at an angle of nearly forty-five degrees. This was, no doubt, due to the impact when the stone roof fell; and the same catastrophe accounts for the tiles being all broken. Below the bed of lime there was a bed of sea-sand, eight or nine inches in thickness; and, below the sea-sand, another bed of lime. This lower bed of lime was much poorer in quality than the upper one. Below the lower bed, there were layers of mason's rubbish, streaked with layers of sea-sand, etc. Still lower there was a layer, about two feet thick, of dark, damp, rather greasy-looking soil; and below this, at a depth of about five feet from the surface, the natural soil was found, a rough, almost gravelly, brown sand. At the east end of the trench, and adjoining the big slab, a broad foundation-looking building was uncovered. One corner of the slab rests upon it. The stones are rough and undressed, but the lime has been excellent, and fragments of tiles were seen embedded among the stones. The top of the building is barely a foot below the surface. It is nine and a half feet from north to south, about four feet broad and one thick. A short tunnel was dug below this building, and in it a skull, several other bones, and two iron nails were found in the greasy-looking soil. These human remains, and those found in the other trench, were all carefully buried again. All the fragments of tiles which have been found are made of red clay. Many of them have bevelled edges. They vary in thickness from about half an inch to three times as much. Some of them bear no trace of glaze; but it may have been worn off by the traffic. Some have been covered with a yellow glaze, some with a black, some with a brown. None has been found with a pattern.

The Hon. John Abercromby writes: Since August 17 I have been exploring some circular enclosures, with an internal diameter of from 55 to 60 ft., with a view to ascertaining their age and purpose. Six of these were well trenched without finding anything of a definite nature. But a circle with stones at intervals, which cuts the circumference of No. 1 enclosure and is close to two others, is proved to belong to the Iron Age. The circle was found to be paved, and from one edge of the pavement, without any break, a well-paved decline led down into a ruined underground house, which occupied the eastern corner between the circle and enclosure No. 1, where they touch. The length of the underground house, which was entirely filled with earth and stones, was about 30 ft.; it was slightly enlarged at the far end, and in shape was slightly curved. The average width was 6 ft., and the floor, cut 4 ft. deep into the hard pan, was 6 ft. below the surface. Its position externally was marked by a slight hollow in the ground. In the filling in of the earth-house, part of the upper stone of a quern, with a diameter of 16 inches, and a small angular piece of iron were picked up at a considerable depth. Charcoal and small pieces of burnt bone were found at various depths as well as on the floor. In the circle abundant traces of fire were found, both above and below the pavement, and a few minute fragments of bone occasionally detected in the burnt stuff.

Exploration at Dinnet, Aberdeenshire.

Dr. T. H. Bryce has just completed a systematic exploration, with the sanction of the Marquess of Bute, of the cairns and tumuli in the Island of Bute. He has ascertained that there are four cairns, now much ruined, of the same class of chambered cairn as he described in Arran. They are Michael's Grave, at Kilmichael, the Carn Ban in Lenihuline Wood, Bicker's Homes near Scalpsie Bay, and a cairn on the farm of Glecknabae. The interments in all were of burnt bones, and though no implements were recovered, one round-bottomed vessel of the same coarse black pottery as found in Arran was obtained as well as many scattered fragments.

Cairns and Tumuli of Bute.

The general conclusions from the Arran work—that these structures are of late Neolithic Age—thus holds for Bute, but the Glecknabae cairn presented features not hitherto observed. The chamber, though provided with a portal, is formed only of one compartment, some 5 ft. long by 3 ft. 6 in. wide. The chamber contained both burnt and unburnt interments, and the pottery is a type different from that observed elsewhere, being red in colour, while the vessels are small and flat in the bottom.

The Island is fairly rich in the short cist interments of the Bronze Age, such as found some years ago at Mount Stuart. Most of them have been disturbed, but a tumulus at Scalpsie yielded an untouched example. It contained a *burnt* interment associated with a fine food vessel richly ornamented, a bronze pin, a scraper and flakes of flint, and a jet bead.

This find contrasts, in the first place, with the earlier chambered cairns, and, in the second, with the Mount Stuart cist, which contained an *unburnt* interment, a bronze ring, and a necklace of beads of jet.

Relics of an Armada galleon.

Captain William Burns, representing a syndicate of Glasgow underwriters, has, by permission of the Duke of Argyle, been dredging with the lighter 'Sealight' in Tobermory harbour in quest of relics or treasure from a Spanish Armada vessel. One of the largest of the shattered fleet, making homeward round the north of Scotland, she drifted upon the shores of Mull, and was burnt and sunk off Tobermory in August, 1588. The search has been fortunate. A witness of the operations, writing in the *Scotsman* of 27th August, says: 'A pile of ancient timber, of warped iron work, of stone and iron cannon balls, as well as more gruesome relics in the shape of human bones and skulls, which lie upon the "Sealight's" deck, show that tradition has not lied, while a number of silver coins bearing the arms of Spain and the image and superscription of King Philip II., as well as certain larger articles, including a bronze breech-loading cannon, which has been removed to Glasgow, and which is now to be seen at the new Art Galleries there, furnish conclusive evidence that the spot has been located where the Spanish ship was sunk.'

From Spanish archives it has been ascertained that the name of the ship, traditionally preserved as the 'Florida,' was really the 'Florencia.' She was a galleon of over 900 tons, with a complement of 486 men, an excellent sample of the proud navy which fared so ill at the hands of Howard and Drake, and of which the scattered vessels sought safety in flight round the Scottish isles. 'Very many of them,' says Johnston's *Historia* 'were thrown up on the Scots and Irish shores: they filled the whole coast with heaps of dead and timbers of wreckage.' These were remains of such a fleet as, he says, 'neither our own nor previous ages ever saw on the ocean,' crowded with soldiery and equipped with all kinds of artillery (*tormentis*) and warlike gear. The guns and balls recovered are, in spite of their long immersion and rock-like lime-incrustation round the metal, wonderfully well preserved, and will enable specialists on firearms to take fairly exact details. Features of the bronze breech-loading gun have been described for us by a correspondent, who says:

> The gun has a removable powder chamber which would hold about 8 ozs. of powder; the bore of the gun would admit of a ball weighing, if iron, about 7 ozs. The gun was recovered fully charged. The method of loading would appear to be: the ball would be inserted from the breech, then a wad of oakum, the powder being meantime loaded into the movable chamber, which would then be placed in position and wedged up. The touch-hole is in the chamber and a vent is provided to prevent the chamber being blown out by escaping gas Many breech-loading iron guns of about the same period are in existence, but this is the only bronze one the writer has seen.

Among the greatest curiosities recovered are two pairs of compasses with the head of each leg formed into a semicircle, so that by their cross action the compasses can easily be extended or contracted as required with one hand. The points of the legs in the recovered pair, too, are turned, presumably for the protection of the chart when in use. One of the coins bears the date 1586. One large silver piece is encrusted upon the iron hilt of a sword, suggesting that its Spanish owner had it in his pocket, beside where his sword hung, when the 'Florencia' went down.

Jacobite Exhibition at Inverness.

NOTHING could have been better in keeping with the spirit of the municipal movement which stirred the North to patriotic activity, and resulted in the Highland and Jacobite Exhibition held at Inverness in July, August, and September, than that the opening function should have been performed by Lochiel. And what apter association of past and present could have been found than the presentation, at the same function, of the freedom of the Highland capital to both Lochiel and Lord Lovat? At once Lord Lieutenant of Inverness-shire and heir of one of the proudest Jacobite names and memories, Lochiel happily symbolised that fusion of loyalty and sentiment which enables the clansmen whole-heartedly both to serve the King and honour Prince Charlie. Lochiel pleasantly discoursed on the transformed Jacobitism yet undying in the North, and justified its enthusiasm by claiming Queen Victoria as the keenest Jacobite of all.

Displayed in four rooms of the Free Library buildings in the Castle Wynd, the exhibits constitute a reliquary of the Stewart cause. Portraits bulk largely, such as those of the royal Stewarts, especially Prince Charlie, and of Flora Macdonald, Simon Lord Lovat and the 'gentle Lochiel.' Pictures and prints of historical events, castles, scenes, and battles are numerous. Such profusion there is of arms, guns, blunderbusses, pistols, claymores, broadswords, Ferraras by the half dozen, bullet-moulds, cannon balls, bullets, dirks, helmets, pikes, powder-horns, shields, targets, etc., that they would have respectably stocked any eighteenth-century clan armoury. Then there are plans, drill books, tartans, bonnets, sporrans, brooches, and what not. Only a few documents are in evidence. That an appreciable percentage of doubt should in spite of precautions attach to a variety of the many exhibits need be matter neither of offence nor surprise.

The promoters of the exhibition may well be congratulated on the fulness of its representative character as regards Jacobite memorials. As a Highland exposition, other than Jacobite, the collection, although varied and attractive, cannot claim to be adequate. Yet there is large illustration of the Highland past. Comprised in the catalogue are many curios indicative of Northern life from the stone age down to a recent time. The Raasay charm stone, or 'Clach Leighis,' is a unique Macleod heirloom. Very characteristic are fine examples of the bagpipes, one set of great value bearing date MCCCCIX and decorated with Celtic tracery. Not a few pieces of metal work also display the native scroll decoration, sometimes accompanied by animal forms. There are many quaichs, and such a wilderness of snuff mulls that one wonders if snuff and Prince Charlie were allied tastes.

The Oxford Dictionaries.

CO-OPERATIVE effort, so characteristic of this industrial age, has been conspicuous also in certain lines of study. Four publications may be instanced which, by their periodic appearance, had nearly come to be reckoned serials. First is the *Dictionary of National Biography* (Smith, Elder & Co.), of which the last volume, an epitome and index in itself invaluable, has just been sent out. The *Cambridge Modern History* (Cambridge Press), with still loftier design, promises not less ample pages, 'rich with the spoils of time.'

Of greater magnitude, the *Oxford English Dictionary* (Frowde) is already far on its journey, having after fifteen years reached the word *leisurely*. Fourth of the type is the *English Dialect Dictionary* (Frowde) now approaching a close. Not one of these four series could have been brought into being without the assistance of many scholars; they are not individual products, but come from our intellectual commonwealth, and each of the four would alone constitute a liberal education. For history hardly less than for philology the Oxford Dictionary and the Dialect Dictionary—complements not rivals—are achievements of triumph. One has only to test a word to detect the research and learning these dictionaries imply. Professor Wright's work, the Dialect Dictionary, embodies results of such extensive search into Scottish dialects, examined for the first time from a broadly scientific standpoint, that it justifies its decidedly national claim. As seen in the compact and laborious columns of these dictionaries, full of the terms and signs of ancient and modern lore, life, and social usage, and curious with lingering or forgotten forms and manners of speech, the living dialects of our land pay marvellous tribute to the fidelity of tradition, and to the constancy with which the local inheritance and peculiar properties of language persist and transmit.

The Stool of Repentance.

THE Stool of Repentance supplies Dr. William Cramond with the material for a capital paper in the *Scotsman*, 28th August, 1903, evidently grouping much information drawn directly from kirk session records. Although a remarkable symbol of the power of the Church in Protestant Scotland it was only a modified inheritance from Romanism. To Protestantism it owed its gradual specialisation for the benefit of fleshly sinners. Dr. Cramond shows that often the 'stool' was a large pew, prominent and apart, and hints that the requirements in many northern parishes could not have been satisfied with less. He rather surprises us in belittling the penitential exposure to which delinquents were subjected, broadly stating not only that there is no evidence in the north of Scotland that it was popularly regarded as a dreadful ordeal, but that on the contrary it 'was submitted to as a rule with perfect composure.' Our own impression from church records is so entirely opposite that we would almost as soon accept the doctrine that men as a rule submitted with perfect composure to being hanged! Surely the public antipathy to church censures, the difficulty there was in getting offenders to undergo discipline, and the severity of treatment not infrequently accorded to the rebellious, far outweigh any subjective inference that the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries recked little of the 'place of repentance.'