

## Reviews of Books

THE REGISTER OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND. Edited and Abridged by P. Hume Brown. Third Series. Vol. VII. A.D. 1681-1682. Pp. xxxii, 967. Imp. 8vo. H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh. 1915. 15s. net.

MISGOVERNMENT, blind and obstinate, was exhibited in headlong career in volume vi. (noticed *S.H.R.* xii. 84) and the sequels of Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge fill volume vii. with a record of 1681-1682 little less distressing. At all hazards the Test was to be enforced, and the Council had its hands more than full with the task. Their difficulties, the reluctance of almost the entire people and the passionate refusal of many to affirm on oath the unconditional doctrine of non-resistance, and the pressure thus laid upon the consciences of bold and determined men, still gave occasion for abundant incident, though not again reaching the pitch of arrayed battle. Refusal to subscribe the Test involved deprivation of office. Magistrates and officials of burghs and local administration everywhere were among the recusants.

In Glasgow, for instance, the Trades and their Convener were prosecuted for electing deacons who declined to swear; there was trouble with the maltmen, and a judicial order was necessary to get over the difficulty of an unsworn 'visatour' to be nominated by the magistrates; the town clerk refused to extract judgments against offenders; the provost declared that he alone pursued 'the fanatic and schismatical persones,' and the dean of guild and he together sought to allocate the fines imposed; some when they did submit did 'subscribe the Test in a most indecent and disorderly manner with their heads covered and without either swearing the samen . . . or kneeling or repeating the words of the said Test.'

And what happened in Glasgow was typical of Scotland. In consequence of 'the possessours their not taking the Test' ten hereditary sheriffships and a round dozen or more of baronies of regality were declared to have fallen by forfeiture into the king's hands. It was a magisterial, conciliar, and judicial strike on the most serious scale. At Lanark the 'reasonable insolence' went so far as the burning of the Test at the cross, which the 'desperat and wicked vagabonds and villaines' broke up with forehammers. The venting of seditious and disloyal principles was industriously practised. Donald Cargill's Covenant and the declaration of Sanquhar, Rutherglen, and Lanark were burnt by the hangman at the cross of Edinburgh. The country was really put under martial law. Lanark was heavily fined; Donald Cargill was executed; the Duke of

Argyll was sentenced to death, but for the time escaped; vast numbers of people were imprisoned; so great a person as Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, president of the Court of Session, was summoned to appear before 'Captaine Grahame of Claverhouse,' acting as a sort of military magistrate in Galloway, and had to urge objections to the citation which led to the suspension of the proceedings. Notwithstanding, the learned president thought it prudent to cross the North Sea till a convenient season came for the resumption of his judicial functions.

Such repressive activities engrossed much attention from the Privy Council, which in thus enforcing the policy of the Duke of Lauderdale enjoyed the distinction of the constant attendance at its meetings of the heir-apparent to the throne, the Duke of York. The deliberations included other themes than the suppression of conventicles or the penalties of malignancy, or even the occasional abjuration of 'damnable and seditious principles' by certain of the sect known as 'Sweet Singers' associated with Donald Cargill, and at least once styled 'the sweet quorum.' The multifarious things of normal administrative action, the maintenance of the king's peace, the indications of trade, and the symptoms of colonial ambition, offer a thousand features of history which, though seldom very attractive, are at least not overcast by the sombre shadows of Lauderdale and His Grace of York.

There is not much lightening of the picture of Scotland. Almost the sole touch of the humorous is that unconsciously supplied by a solemn enough birth-brieve, attested by Sir George Mackenzie. It carries the gorgeous pedigree of Signior Rostainus Cantelino, 'master of the camp to his Spanish Majesty in Flanders,' back into the dim ages, through Eberard, the youngest brother of 'Malcolme Kanmoore,' and the long antecedent line of shadowy kings, until at last it links this gallant campiductor with Fergus I., the 'first King of the Scots, who was crowned three hundred and thirty year before the Conception of the Blessed Virgin.'

The order of the Riding of Parliament in 1681, a proclamation for observance of the game-laws, notices of bridge-building over Clyde, Water of Urr, and Fifeshire Leven, instructions as to military guarding of Loch Ness, some cases of challenge to duel and public defamation by placards, certain dark dealings in poison tablets (apparently love potions), the scandal of rioters in Canongate and the suburbs of Edinburgh going by night 'in masquarads'—these may be instanced among the business. Sir James Douglas of Kelhead, under distress by his creditors, gets license to attend 'the funeralls of his deceist father.' The present reviewer notes with curious interest a commission to (amongst others) 'George Neillson,' a baillie of Dumfries, for a trial for child murder. A great array of miscellaneous papers in a long appendix contains a discussion evidently by some victim of the Test as to some preliminary difficulties he has about the oath. Buchanan *de jure regni*, Beza *contra tyrannos*, and Philadelphus are cited, as well as Spottiswoode's, Burnet's, and Calderwood's Histories.

For a closing paragraph attention may be called to a number of reports upon commercial enterprises, such as linen, woollen, and other manufactures, fishing, shipbuilding, 'exporting of cornes,' gold and silver-smith work, etc.



## 86 Forbes-Leith : Pre-Reformation Scholars

The state of trade with Spain, Norway, and 'all allong the Baltique' is formally and with evident knowledge described and future prospects are estimated. Hammermen in Edinburgh are keen on prohibition of importation of guns, clocks, cutlery, and copper-ware. On the other hand, the shops in Glasgow are found heavily stocked with all sorts of forbidden imported cloths (which some antiquary of textiles may find it a pleasant task to identify), and proposals are made for better provision of looms and weaving material. Particularly interesting is a Memorial in 1681 'concerning the Scottish plantation to be erected in some place of America.' It suggests the foundation of a 'Scotts colony' at Cape Florida, and recommends the sending of a commission of enquiry with a small ship, and as a preliminary advises that William Colquhoun, 'now resident in Glasgow, who hath bein a planter amongst the Caruba Islands these 20 yeirs and thereby hath acyured a considerable fortune,' is the best person to consult.

Glasgow repeatedly appears with problems for adjustment. Most curious of them all was the trouble over a regent in the University, Thomas Nicolson 'demurring to take the Test.' The whole constitution of the University in consequence came under review of the Council, and the petitions, answers, informations, accounts, reports, extracts from parchments and registers make up more than fifty pages of historical and legal contention as between Archbishop Ross as chancellor on the one hand and the Rector, Principal, Dean of Faculty, and regents on the other. The quarrel was hot, and the Archbishop complained 'with much passion' of the invasion of his office as well as of personal insult in the attempt 'to obtrude James Young upon the Colledge' in Thomas Nicolson's place despite the Archbishop's claim as chancellor to control the proceedings. With such episodes of stir as this to annotate Professor Hume Brown had good matter for his introduction, in which it forms, indeed, as he styles it, a lively incident. His whole analysis of the two depressing years displays his accustomed skill and felicity in precise characterisation of national movement. There is a magnificent index. The textual body of the volume (for which the editor's responsibility is to a considerable extent shared by the Rev. Henry Paton) has been prepared and is presented with a fidelity and care commensurate with the institutional importance, historical authority, and inherent interest of the immense mass of primary national chronicle it contains

GEO. NEILSON.

### PRE-REFORMATION SCHOLARS IN SCOTLAND IN THE 16TH CENTURY.

Their Writings and their Public Services. With a Bibliography and a List of Graduates from 1500 to 1560. By W. Forbes-Leith, S.J. Pp. viii, 155, with eighteen Illustrations. Demy 8vo. Glasgow: James MacLehose and Sons. 1915. 6s. net.

To this useful volume Father Forbes-Leith has prefixed a sentence from Sir William Hamilton's *Discussions on Philosophy*: 'A list of the Scottish scholars driven from the land at the Reformation for their attachment to the Roman faith would form an exceedingly interesting chapter

of Scottish literary history.' The book is both a list of such scholars and an attempt to show that 'the alleged ignorance of the Scottish clergy in the sixteenth century is unsupported by impartial and contemporary evidence.' We have no intention of following Father Forbes-Leith into a controversy, for we prefer to thank him for a valuable and thorough piece of research; and we are glad to have this vindication of the scholarship of sixteenth century Scotland, and to be reminded of the debt which Scotland owes to the Roman Church even in the century in which that Church was overthrown. The Bibliography is the most important part of the book, and it is also the greatest contribution to the editor's own thesis. Father Forbes-Leith prints also a list of sixteenth century Masters of Arts. There are some excellent illustrations, one of which shows the medieval ceremony of 'capping' a Master of Arts, still retained in the graduation ceremonial of the Scottish Universities.

ROBERT S. RAIT.

RENTALE DUNKELDENSE, BEING ACCOUNTS OF THE BISHOPRIC (A.D. 1505-1517), WITH MYLN'S 'LIVES OF THE BISHOPS' (A.D. 1483-1517). Translated and edited by Robert Kerr Hannay. And a note on the Cathedral Church by F. C. Eeles. 8vo. Pp. xlv, 414. Publications of the Scottish History Society, second series, vol. x. Edinburgh: Printed at the University Press by T. & A. Constable for the Scottish History Society. 1915.

THE last volume issued by the Scottish History Society maintains the reputation of the series of which it forms no insignificant part. Since Dr. John Stuart reported in 1869 that the *Compota Episcopatus Dunkeldensis*, 1506-17, was 'an interesting record of the household and official accounts of the Bishop of Dunkeld for the period, giving a very minute view of the style of life and manners of the Church dignitaries before the Reformation,' it was felt that the record was of great value for the social and ecclesiastical history of Scotland at the beginning of the sixteenth century. The Latin manuscript of the *Compota*, which is in the library of the Faculty of Advocates, has now been translated and carefully edited, with a full introduction and indices, which make the study of the record an easy and pleasant pastime. Alexander Myln, the well-known author of the *Lives of the Bishops of Dunkeld*, was responsible for the writing of the greater part of the manuscript, and as he describes himself as an *agrestis et incultus scriptor*, not by any means too modest an estimate of his literary abilities, it is fortunate that the editing has been entrusted to a scholar of Mr. Hannay's sympathy and patience for the interpretation of his meaning. The editor's skilled help is noticeable on almost every page.

In the space at our disposal it is not possible to give even a summary of the goodly contents of this book. In the record of the revenues and disbursements of the bishopric, extending over a considerable period, there is such a variety of information, historical, economic, social, topographical, ecclesiological, and personal, that the book has to be studied in order to form a conception of its contents. Though there is nothing in the record which



can be described as sensational, it is a human document of great interest. Some readers may be acquainted with similar records, for they are plentiful enough in England, many of them going back to a much earlier period, but these have only a secondary interest to the student of Scottish national history. Unfortunately there is not an English History Society in the land of Freeman, Maitland and Round to make these priceless sources accessible to the pioneer of historical research. We in the South acknowledge the scholarly patriotism of Scotland.

A glance into the volume will show the diversified nature of its contents. The expert historical economist will find many things in it to help him, and he alone, as Mr. Hannay suggests, is capable of declaring their true import. The historian of the diocese of Dunkeld cannot afford to overlook it, for here beyond all other sources he will get a true picture of the working of the diocesan system on the eve of the Reformation, with particulars of institutions and customs as they existed in full play at an important juncture of Scottish history. It is notorious that few records of the building or rebuilding and repair of churches have been preserved. These accounts contain many references to such matters, as they are replete with allusions to church furniture and church doings which throw an interesting light on the religious observances of the time. Nor is the book valuable as an ecclesiastical record alone. In the medieval period there was no hard and fast distinction between the sacred and the secular: a man's duty to his neighbour was as sacred as his duty to his Maker: the building of a bridge was as much a religious obligation as the building of a church: religion was the source of every department of human activity. The parish church was the spiritual home of the Scotsman, the common ground on which men met as equals, the social centre of the community, the fountain of all public schemes and enterprises. For this reason, among others, the official accounts of a Bishop's establishment, giving minute particulars of revenues and expenditure over a wide area, afford a glowing picture of men and manners in all the relations of life. Affairs in the shepherd's cottage receive as much illustration as those in the Bishop's palace: work on the farm is as prominent as devotion in church: society in all its grades and all its moods is exhibited as it was in that distant age.

We are so indebted to the editor for assistance to an easy understanding of these episcopal accounts that we hesitate to express a word of disagreement with his method. In a work of this kind, which appeals to the scholar more than to the general reader, it would have been better, in our opinion, if he had translated only one or two of the accounts as specimens and printed the rest in the original, adding a vocabulary of rare Latin words and phrases after the manner of the *Rolls Series* of the medieval chronicles. Mr. Hannay has, however, done the next best thing by reproducing the Latin not only when he was in doubt about the correct meaning but when he met with curious words and constructions. Vernacular words, which are numerous, he has left severely alone: perhaps no commentary was needed for Scottish readers, but the book will be read by 'foreigners,' and small help will they get from Jamieson or Ogilvie when they tackle the lingo of the farmers of Perthshire or the masons who

built the stone bridge over the Tay at Dunkeld in the dread period of Flodden.

A note on the historical development of Dunkeld Cathedral and its internal arrangement, by Mr. Francis C. Eeles, will be much appreciated by all lovers of Scotland's architectural and ecclesiastical monuments. The book is furnished with exhaustive indices, indispensable to a work of this kind. For this as well as other features the editor's services deserve grateful acknowledgment.

JAMES WILSON.

A HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS. Vol. IV. South Africa. Part II. History from 1895 to the Union of South Africa. By Sir Charles Lucas, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. Pp. 533. With Maps and Plans. Crown 8vo. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1915. 6s. 6d.

IN this volume the story of the causes, progress, and final settlement of the South African War, 1899-1902, is clearly and succinctly told. The essential points are emphasised by apposite criticism, and maps are given in illustration of the principal engagements. Of especial interest is the chapter on reconstruction and reunion, which deals with the period which elapsed between the Peace of Vereeniging and the consummation of the Union. In the opinion of the author, 'the Union of South Africa, as it stands to-day, is a statesmanlike and far-sighted piece of human handiwork, one of the latest, and assuredly one of the greatest, experiments in the making of nations.' It is regretfully admitted, however, that the spirit of toleration and compromise which rendered the Union possible was unable to prevent the first ministry being framed and the first general election being fought mainly on the line of race, and the author's remark that this is not the line favoured by prudent and far-seeing statesmen has received abundant confirmation during the past few months. It is not denied also that the Union is essentially a White Man's Union, and that it is still saddled with its native question, its coloured immigration difficulty, and its labour troubles which arise largely out of the other two. The hope is expressed, however, that these are but the disorders of youth, and that the development of true statesmanship will be accompanied by the discovery of satisfactory remedies.

In the last chapter an interesting comparison is made between the progress of colonization and the political development of British South Africa, British North America, and British Australasia. Of the three, British South Africa is the smallest in area, and has been the last to develop, mainly on account of the presence of coastal mountain barriers and the absence of navigable rivers. On the other hand, its development, although late, has been particularly rapid, and stimulated not only by the construction of railways and by the discovery of gold and diamond mines, but also by the establishment of German South-West Africa, which introduced a new element of competitive keenness, a stronger desire for progress, and a greater vigilance in all matters which affected the present and the future



of the Empire. By its later development also, South Africa was able to be guided by the experience, and to avoid many of the mistakes, of the earlier established dominions, while it has retained its own peculiar problems, which demand even a greater share of statesmanship and of political insight.

J. D. FALCONER.

**THE GREAT CONDÉ: A LIFE OF LOUIS II. DE BOURBON, PRINCE OF CONDÉ.** By the Hon. Eveline Godley. Pp. xii, 634. With Portraits and Maps. Demy 8vo. London: John Murray. 1915. 15s. net.

BIOGRAPHIES of celebrities of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are in vogue at present. They often depend for their popularity more on their illustrations and anecdotes than on any literary merit. It is the more satisfactory to meet with such a thoroughly good piece of historical work as Miss Godley has accomplished in this volume. The temptation to expand it into two must have been considerable, but it has been successfully resisted, and unnecessary portraits, however attractive these are in themselves, have been eliminated.

It is a fascinating theme and a most interesting period that has been dealt with. France of the seventeenth century was full of life, and abounding in individuality. There are few people about whom we know so much as the French upper classes of that time, thanks to the passion for memoir writing that took possession of so many of the most eminent men and women. The author has not only made a good use of these, but has been able, through her researches in the archives of the Condé's home at Chantilly—a place it will be remembered which was presented to the Institut de France some years ago by the then Duc d'Aumale—and elsewhere, to print some documents which have now been published for the first time.

What a wonderful crowd of people these old French nobles were. Pride of race was perhaps their most distinguishing characteristic, and this was accompanied by even less estimable traits: they were too often heartless and selfish, and it must be confessed that their standard of morals was not high. On the other hand, they were honourable, and, if not much given to literature—though Condé himself was an exception in this respect—raised conversation to a fine art. Their manners, if artificial, had a charm of their own,—it is said of Louis XIV. that he never met a chambermaid on the stair of his palace without taking off his hat to her. They had a pretty turn for making verses, though the literary value of such productions may not have been high, and it goes without saying that in an age when a man's own right arm was the guardian of his life and honour, they were skilled in all manly exercises.

But, above all, each man was a law unto himself, with the result that ludicrous situations were often evolved. The weak and fickle, though popular and charming, Duke of Orleans was in the habit of going to bed and remaining there when difficulties pressed him to come to a decision. There is no more amusing scene than that described by Mr. Fitzpatrick in

his *History of the Fronde*, of the Duke taking to his usual refuge when asked to prevent the escape of Anne of Austria from the palace. De Retz, the astute Archbishop Coadjutor of Paris and the leader of the Fronde, found him buried beneath the bedclothes, oblivious both to the arguments of the usually phlegmatic Duchess, who was sitting up in bed, and to the entreaties of the beautiful Madame Chevreuse, who had flung herself in passionate *abandon* on the coverlet and tried to enforce persuasion by a liberal display of her charms. This laughable episode, however, is not mentioned by Miss Godley, who has perforce to stick closely to her subject's life and many adventures. This she has done with a calm good sense and sanity of judgment worthy of the highest praise.

And, indeed, Condé deserved a good English biographer. He lived in an age of great soldiers, and it is as a soldier that his memory will live when his political ambitions and his confused and rather squalid intrigues during the Fronde period will be forgotten. It was an age of great generals, and if he was perhaps inferior to his rival Turenne as a strategist, he more than equalled him when it came to the conduct of a stricken field,—and he had great opponents to fight against, of whom perhaps Mercy and Montecuccoli were the most famous. His first, and perhaps his greatest, victory was that of Rocroy, gained when he was only twenty-one, and from then till the time when he was obliged to lay down the profession of arms from the state of his health at the age of fifty-four he made for himself a reputation equalled by few. High-strung, ardent and impetuous, he never lost control of himself on the field of battle. Ready to lead his men into the thickest of the fight, and of reckless personal bravery, he was master of all contingencies, and saw what it was impossible to do as well as what was possible. His military capacity extorted the unstinted admiration alike of friends and foes. His nature was hardly such as to make him beloved, though he was the pleasantest companion possible when he pleased, but he was admired, respected, and often feared. He had a bitter tongue and ability to use it, and the man who crossed him was made to feel its effect in a way he did not soon forget. But notwithstanding all this, he inspired friendship if not affection.

His was indeed a strange career. His father had him educated by Jesuit Fathers, and he was only too precocious a pupil. At the summer examination of 1635, when he was only fourteen, he sustained in public twenty-seven theses on ethics, fifteen on meteors, as many on the transformation of substances, and again as many on metaphysics. Such a course of education was inhuman, and though it made Condé a scholar it was at the expense of his health and nerves. He gave, too, as a boy 'great hopes of piety,' but both scholarship and religion were to be far from him for many a year; on the latter, however, he was fond of talking and arguing even in his most unregenerate days.

His marriage was unfortunately a failure, for a suitable woman might have influenced him strongly. But the wife chosen for him was insignificant in person, shy and timid, though at one important moment of his life she did him wonderful and unlooked for service. But Condé persistently neglected, though he never actually ill-treated her, and her closing years



were spent in absolute seclusion and in the melancholy of failing reason. He turned to the consolations of others, and his private life, no doubt, left much to be desired, but Miss Godley is commendably reticent as to details in this respect. His happiest hours were when conducting a campaign or actually fighting on the field of battle. His political life was not inspiring: he had various ups and downs, and was alternately adored and detested by the fickle Parisians. He had, at the instance of Mazarin, the experience of a year's imprisonment, along with his brother, the Prince of Condé, and his brother-in-law, Longueville. It must have been extremely galling to a man of Condé's temperament, but he sang and swore, heard Mass every morning, read French and Italian, and played at what would now be called Badminton.

Condé's last campaign was in 1675: he had still eleven years of life before him, and the evening of his days was a marked contrast to his impetuous and stormy life. In his retirement at Chantilly he was the centre of a dignified and lettered circle of friends. Boileau, Racine, La Fontaine, and Molière worthily represented literature at his table; eminent soldiers like Luxembourg, Boufflers, Crequi and others came to him for advice as the head of their profession; while Bossuet, Bourdaloue and Fenelon were churchmen of note with whom he discussed theology; and he now discussed it not merely as an intellectual exercise, but with conviction of heart. It must, indeed, have been an impressive scene to witness 'M. le Prince le heros' make, as he did, a public profession of his faith in a crowded church in Paris. When he died in December, 1686, he was not an old man as we now reckon age, but every minute of his life had been lived. Its last years were the sweetest.

We have read the book from cover to cover with much interest, and it is a worthy memorial of one of the greatest men in a great age. The plans of Condé's battles given in the text are most useful: there are two genealogical tables and an index, all of which, though good so far as they go, might have been a little fuller.

J. BALFOUR PAUL.

LES UNIVERSITÉS D'ÉCOSSE, DEPUIS LA FONDATION DE L'UNIVERSITÉ DE ST. ANDREWS JUSQU'AU TRIOMPHE DE LA RÉFORME (1410-1560).  
By J. B. Coissac. Pp. 310. Royal 8vo. Paris: Larousse. 1915.

THIS illuminating study of the origins and development of the Pre-Reformation Universities of Scotland and a complementary thesis on *Les Institutions scolaires de l'Écosse depuis les origines jusqu'en 1560* obtained for the author the *Doctorat ès lettres* at the University of Paris in the course of last winter. In the ordinary course of events its appearance, following closely on the completion of five centuries of intellectual kinship between France and Scotland, would have been well timed, and the grave events of the past year have given it additional significance.

The historical facts with which Dr. Coissac deals are well ascertained, if fragmentary, and he pays graceful homage to the labours of scholars such as Grant, Anderson, Coutts and Hannay. His merit lies in the

sanity and acumen with which he presents them, and in the fine poise and discretion of his treatment. In addition, however, he furnishes to students of Scottish history new material which he has extracted from the MSS. at the Sorbonne and the Bibliothèque National, and throws clearer light on the debt which Scotland owed to the Universities of Paris and Orleans and on the worthy part which Scotsmen played in the life of the French Universities. He raises the study of the Scottish Universities to the level of a *Kulturgeschichte* of the nation. He exhibits the diverse rôles in University development played by the Regular and Secular clergy, the merits and defects of scholasticism as exemplified in the case of John Major, the weakness of the system of Regents, and defines the distinct personalities of the Universities, based on the relative predominance of theological, legal and humanist influences. The material is well arranged, and presented in such a manner that the far-reaching effects of apparently unimportant factors are made clear without being over emphasized.

It is not difficult for a student who seeks to present some period of foreign history to confine himself to what he conceives to be the determining factor, and to produce a brilliant piece of doctrinaire analysis. He may discover a new point of view and awaken native readers to the significance of an element which they had neglected, but the product is apt to be abstract. Dr. Coissac has escaped this danger. He seems to have neglected no element of importance in the period with which he deals, and his knowledge of continental history and acute judgment have enabled him to arrange his material with clarity and point. He shows no sign of ecclesiastical bias, and draws no red herring across the reader's path. The result is an interesting and sound re-valuation of certain forces and characters. He gives, for instance, his proper place to John Major, and his treatment of this forgotten worthy is in itself sufficient to give importance to his treatise.

We know of no better introduction to the study of sixteenth-century Scotland than this well balanced survey of intellectual tendencies.

DAVID BAIRD SMITH.

THE SOURCES AND LITERATURE OF ENGLISH HISTORY FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO ABOUT 1485. By Charles Gross. Second edition. Revised and Enlarged. Pp. xxiii, 820. 8vo. London : Longmans, Green & Co. 1915. Price 24s. net.

GREATLY enhanced in historical value as well as considerably bigger, Dr. Gross's well-known book of reference in its second, and unfortunately posthumous, edition makes its welcome appearance fifteen years after the first edition came out, and just in time to prevent a most useful work, which had well served its turn, from being superseded. Dr. Gross died in 1909, leaving numerous notes of extension and revision, and by the conjunct goodwill and energy of his widow and an editorial board, and the financial support of his two brothers, the task of enlargement and revision has been brought down to date, so that the handsomely produced new edition, a very true memorial of the author, stands well equipped for consultation as a



critical dictionary of English, one might almost have said British, historical sources, texts, treatises, and discussions. In the execution of the work service of merit has been rendered by Miss A. F. Rowe, of Cambridge, who assisted in the first edition, and who has in the second continued the guiding principles of the enterprise. A Committee for the Department of History in Harvard University, consisting of Professors Ephraim Emerton, Charles H. Haskins, and Edwin F. Gay, has edited the work, drawing upon the good offices of several historical scholars in America, as well as of Dr. G. T. Lapsley, of Cambridge, and notably of Professor Tout, of Manchester.

Under these auspices the book is greatly improved all round. There is no possibility of completeness in such a vast undertaking, but the joint editorial and revising labours have at least challenged completeness in providing chronologically classified and elaborately indexed lists of further authorities on general and special subjects of English history. There are now 3234 specific items over and above a multitude of supplementary data, which include extensive surveys of an infinite mass of records, printed texts, and general and special histories, as well as of the best modern criticisms.

No worker in English history who looks through the ample and interesting pages, rich in critical brevities and multifarious references, will care to write without consulting this bibliographical lexicon of historiography. The student of Scots history sighs for its like, to be companion and complement of Professor Sanford Terry's *Scottish Historical Clubs* on expanded lines. Not that Scottish history is by any means uncharted territory in this admirable general guide and auxiliary apparatus of study, but by the nature of the case its guidance is chiefly over ground where England and Scotland met in too often opposing interests. The happy consummation of a complete fusion of all our nationalisms in which the ancient frontiers shall be forgotten in the larger unity may perhaps be even now receiving its intensest stimulus in the crisis through which we are passing. This work, which unites the learning of American and English scholars, deserves and may be assured grateful reception.

GEO. NEILSON.

THE LEGISLATIVE UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. By P. Hume Brown, M.A., LL.D., Historiographer-Royal for Scotland. Pp. xii, 208. Demy 8vo. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1914. 7s. 6d. net.

'ALL Europe must in some measure be affected by the good or ill ending of the Parliament of Scotland.' So wrote Godolphin in the early years of the eighteenth century, and Godolphin had some claim to speak about the state of Europe. When the Historiographer-Royal for Scotland was invited, two hundred years later, to become Ford's Lecturer at Oxford for the year 1913, he appropriately chose for his subject the ending of the Parliament of Scotland. The lectureship was founded in 1896 from funds left to the University of Oxford as long ago as 1870. The first lecturer was Samuel Rawson Gardiner; the second, Frederick William Maitland; and among others who have held the office was Andrew Lang, who

delivered in 1904 a course of lectures, which he never printed, on the relations between England and Scotland. The duty of the lecturer is to deliver six lectures on some subject connected with English history. Professor Hume Brown told his Oxford audience that no subject is more closely connected with English history. 'If the Norman Conquest made England, the union of the two Parliaments made Great Britain,' he remarked in his opening sentences, and if Godolphin had some claim to speak about the state of Europe, Professor Hume Brown has some claim to speak about the formation of the kingdom of Great Britain.

His book will be welcomed by a wider audience than that which listened to him in the Examination Schools at Oxford in the days before that building had been metamorphosed into a Military Hospital. It is the work of a master in his subject, and of a scholar who never speaks unadvisedly. Every sentence has been weighed, and every judgment is deliberate. Behind these two hundred pages lie the labours of many years. Some new material has been employed for the purpose of these lectures, but their value does not depend upon the hints which Professor Hume Brown has gathered from the Atholl, Johnstone, and Annandale letters in the British Museum, which form the Appendix to this volume, or from the still unpublished Seafield Correspondence, now being edited for the Scottish History Society. The importance of the lectures lies in the masterly summing-up of things that have long been familiar to many, and of things that have long been known by Professor Hume Brown and neglected by many.

After a sketch of the political state of Scotland at the accession of Anne, and of the prospects of Union at that date, the book treats of the Act of Security and the crisis which that Act produced and which led directly to the Treaty of Union, a Treaty which the men who carried it 'were sincerely convinced was the only possible solution of the relations between the two kingdoms.' They were not a 'parcel of rogues,' and the general verdict of history has justified their wisdom and their foresight. Yet some of them lived to change their minds. In his later chapters, in some ways the most interesting in the book, the Historiographer-Royal explains how this came about. Contemporaries, he says, had to ask themselves three questions. Would an increase of trade commend the Union to the Scots? Would the Church of Scotland become reconciled to it? Would national sentiment acquiesce in the extinction of the separate national Parliament? Each of these questions he discusses. More than half a century had to pass before the first could be answered in the affirmative. The Scottish representatives in the British Parliament were careless guardians of the commercial interests of Scotland, and the English members were not likely to be more considerate. The Toleration Act of 1712 and the Patronage Act disquieted the Church. A strong effort was made to rescind the Act of Union, fortunately without success. Dr. Hume Brown discusses the question whether the history of Scotland in the early part of the eighteenth century would have been happier or more prosperous had there been no Union, and he comes to the conclusion that there is every reason to believe that it would not. 'Whether we look at the



## 96 Schlumberger : Le Siègè de Constantinople

internal condition of Scotland at the period of the Union or at the circumstances that then obtained in Europe at large, the conclusion seems forced upon us that the Union was both necessary and desirable if she was to win her due share of the world's prosperity, and to keep pace with the development of other nations.'

ROBERT S. RATT.

LE SIÈGE, LA PRISE ET LE SAC DE CONSTANTINOPLE PAR LES TURCS EN 1456. Par Gustave Schlumberger. Pp. iii, 375. Quatrième édition. Paris: Plon-Nourrit et Cie. 1915.

WHATEVER relates to historical Constantinople has at present a double interest, and M. Schlumberger retells the story of its capture by the Turks with considerable success in presenting the features of a catastrophe. The volume does not furnish any materially new facts or conclusions, but by a steady observance of the sequence of events he gives a clear and instructive picture of the whole immediate circumstances attending the siege. The young Sultan, Mahomet II., vehemently ambitious, from his accession to the sultanate in 1451 had laid himself out to achieve this great conquest, and the fury with which the enterprise was organized and accomplished gives unity and intensity to this latest history. Standpoints of the work are, that the giant ordnance of the Turks was the chief positive factor of success, that all the energy and skill of the defence belonged to the Venetian and Genoese auxiliaries, and that John Giustiniani, the Genoese commander of the defence, has been most unjustly accused of betraying the trust committed to him. The calm courage of the Emperor Constantine meeting death when the walls were stormed receives sympathetic tribute. On the naval side it is suggested that the famous transporting of the 'fustes' or galleys across the isthmus on rollers was an episode of little or no influence on the siege. The author perhaps appears to accept too easily that strenuous and surprising undertaking as the work of only two days. It is hardly possible to believe this : there must have been antecedent preparations.

It is pleasant to observe that special use has been made of Mr. Edwin Pears's 'story of the capture,' and that the Glasgow orientalist, the late Mr. E. J. W. Gibb's translation of Sa'ad ud-din, also has its place among the authorities cited.

The author appears to say that the Greeks had hitherto maintained the mastery of the seas—a view which is only tenable if it assumes that the Italian fleet in imperial service are to be counted Greek. Again, he speaks of the Sultan's fleet as being the first which truly figures in history. This is difficult to square with the fact that Gallipoli was a Turkish sea base in the last decade of the fourteenth century and that the mastery of the Dardanelles was challenged by the Turks again and again before 1453.

Illustrations include medallion portraits of Mahomet II. as well as Bellini's painting of him, an old engraving of the drawing the ships over the hill at Pera, and a series of pictures of the great wall of Constantinople. There are, besides, excellent sketch-plans of the city, one of the fifteenth century, another showing the positions of the siege, and finally a large general folding

map. The volume has peculiar interest at the present time. It brings out in strong relief the utter failure of the empire to take any adequate steps to organize the defence.

ROUMANIA AND THE GREAT WAR. By R. W. Seton-Watson, D.Litt.  
Pp. 102. With Map. Demy 8vo. London: Constable & Co.  
1915. 2s. net.

THE FUTURE OF BOHEMIA: A Lecture in honour of the Quincentenary of John Hus. By R. W. Seton-Watson. Pp. 31. 8vo. London: Nisbet & Co. 1915. 3d. net.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SERB: A Lecture. By R. W. Seton-Watson.  
Pp. 31. 8vo. London: Nisbet & Co. 1915. 3d. net.

RELIGION AND NATIONALITY IN SERBIA. By Father Nicholas Velimirovic.  
With Prefatory Note by R. W. Seton-Watson. Pp. 23. 8vo.  
London: Nisbet & Co. 1915. 3d. net.

THE BALKANS, ITALY, AND THE ADRIATIC. By R. W. Seton-Watson,  
D.Litt. Pp. 79. With two Maps. 8vo. London: Nisbet & Co.  
1915. 1s. net.

THE wide and intimate historical knowledge of the Balkan States which Mr. Seton-Watson brings to bear on their various aspects in this book and pamphlets, make them most interesting; but they are still more interesting from his forecast of the future of south-eastern Europe. He is not unprejudiced, or rather perhaps we should say his careful study of the problems which have arisen in the Balkan States has led to his having a very poor opinion of the Magyars. The Roumanian question is a very complicated one, particularly in Transylvania and Bessarabia, where the number of little settlements of Roumanians dotted in these provinces makes it very confusing, with the further complication that within the boundaries of the Roumanian kingdom there are Slav settlements, Ruthenes, Slovaks and others. The student in this country has been slow to tackle the subject on this account. Moreover, from the days of Kossuth the British race has been inclined to look on the Hungarian as the oppressed race, and have not seen that a further development has taken place, and that it is now the Magyar who is ready when the opportunity offers to oppress his neighbour, Roumanian or Slav. That at least is Mr. Seton-Watson's view as expressed in these most interesting little monographs on the Balkan States.

He has also written a masterly sketch of Bohemia, in which he displays a peculiar knowledge of Bohemia's past history, and makes it clear that he has great hopes for her future. He gives glimpses of the present feeling, which suggests that the Central Powers have enemies within their own borders.

Father Velimirovic's tribute to the memory of Bishop Strossmayer directs attention to the work of the Orthodox and Catholic Clergy in rousing the 'flame of national feeling' among the Southern Slavs, and



gives a stirring and very suggestive account of the way in which two rival churches can be generous enough in spirit, to sink their small differences and find their large unity of spirit at a time of national and racial danger.

Mr. Seton-Watson's most recent pamphlet on the Balkans, Italy, and the Adriatic contains a historical sketch of the Balkan States showing the gradually increasing national feeling.

The difficulties which surround the question of Southern Slav unity are fully discussed, and emphasis is laid upon the importance of this question being solved as an organic whole; in other words, that the Croat and Slavene element should be consulted as well as the kingdom of Serbia.

The pamphlet closes with a discussion of what would be a fair and just arrangement between the Italians and a single Southern Slav State, the new Jugoslavia.

While sympathising with Italy in her desire for a complete Italian national unity and a safe strategic frontier, as well as security for her eastern coast, it is pointed out that Dalmatia is, and for very long has been, Slav, and that she has always led the van of the Jugoslavia movement. Mr. Seton-Watson sees no reason, however, why a compromise between the aims of Italy and the rights of the Slavs in Dalmatia should not be attained.

**THE CLAN CAMPBELL:** Abstracts of Entries relating to Campbells in the Sheriff Court Books of Argyll at Inveraray. Second Series. From the Campbell Collections formed by Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine and Glenure, Bart., Secretary to the Order of the Thistle and Carrick Pursuivant of Arms. Prepared and edited by the Rev. Henry Paton. Pp. viii, 250. 4to. Edinburgh: Macniven & Wallace. 1915. 21s. net.

THIS splendidly industrious muster of clansmen from the sheriff court books of Argyll is as fine a manifestation of the clan spirit as the heart of any genealogist or chieftain could desire to preserve the remembrance of a family whose line of activity is far flung through Scottish history. Sir Duncan Campbell has attempted an almost exhaustive collection, and this third volume lengthens out the roll with a great body of entries of decrees, deeds, wills, services, commissions, etc. (probably about 1250 in number), covering the years 1690 to 1808. Previous volumes noticed (*S.H.R.* xi, 111; xii, 100) established a standard system of calendaring these records, and the great structure grows steadily into such a memorial of the Campbells 'gentle and simple' as may well gratify the pride of 'Mac Cailean Mhor,' to whom (as the earlier volumes were to his predecessor) this third volume is appropriately dedicated. It is extremely instructive as a silent but visible demonstration, in another sense than the proverbial, of the 'far cry to Lochow'—of the broad base of Campbell power. The index alone, registering over 1200 persons with their residences, is an independent title to gratitude for its aids to family research.

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. have now completed the publication of their great illustrated edition of Macaulay's *History of England* in six volumes (London, 1913-1915, 10s. 6d. net per volume). The later volumes have well maintained the high standard of the first, and the book, as a whole, is beyond praise. It is a most fortunate circumstance that Professor Firth has found leisure to edit Macaulay in this way, for the illustrations he has selected form such a commentary as, one feels sure, the great nineteenth century historian would have liked to see. The wealth of Professor Firth's resources and his humanistic interest have enlivened even Macaulay's pages—no easy task, though not for the reasons usually suggested by the word 'even.' A few explanations about the illustrations might have been welcome, e.g. some readers will want to know if the monument erected to James VII. and II. in what Professor Firth calls (by an adjective which is not familiar in this connexion) the 'Scotch' College at Paris is still standing, and others would like to be able to read the inscription on the monument erected to James by Queen Victoria in the Church at St. Germain's. But to supply such information would have required another volume.

R. S. R.

THE DIPLOMACY OF THE WAR OF 1812. The Albert Shaw Lecture on Diplomatic History, 1914. By Frank A. Updyke, Ph.D. Pp. x, 494. Crown 8vo. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1915. \$2.50.

THIS study of a little known period formed the Albert Shaw lecture on Diplomatic history in 1914. It shows how the chief causes of the war were the right claimed by the British to search for deserters on neutral vessels and to impress American seamen. The latter was for twenty years the object of 'serious diplomatic negotiations.' The British diplomacy of this date was of a sledge-hammer order, as an American wrote: 'At this time English diplomacy cultivated very few of the arts and none of the graces,' and whether it dealt with Peace Proposals or the question of the Indians and the Canadian boundary there was hardly a State paper between 1806 and 1815 which, 'if addressed to the United States Government to-day, would not lead to blows.' The whole history of the negotiations and compromise, up to the treaty of Ghent, is very well and clearly told, and the final chapter on the 'Settlement of Controverted Questions' brings this well-written book to a satisfactory conclusion.

*Studies in Southern History and Politics.* (Pp. viii, 394. 8vo. Oxford: University Press. 10s. 6d. net.) An interesting collection of essays are included in this book. They are by the former pupils of Professor W. A. Dunning of Columbia University, to whom the volume is inscribed. Much of the book deals with the race problem of the South and the co-related question of negro education. There are other subjects of Southern interest touched on, however, such as 'The French Consuls in the Confederate States' and 'Carpet Baggers in the United States Senate.' One is much struck by the literary style attained in most of these essays as well as the admirable presentation of their historical facts.



The vigour of Welsh feeling in what may be styled its sub-national self-realisation appears in the progress already made by the National Library of Wales and in the issues from its private printing press. One of the latest of these is *Bibliotheca Celtica: A Register of Publications relating to Wales and the Celtic Peoples and Languages for the Year 1912* (Pp. vi, 262. 8vo. Aberystwyth, 1915).

In the *Juridical Review* for May Mr. Brodie-Innes, comparing the origins of the law courts in England with those in Scotland, elucidates the general history of what he correctly enough designates as 'an *Aula Regis* after the English model' until native evolution *plus* the Parisian *parlement* as an example produced the Court of Session. The article is a little sketchy and might with advantage have taken fewer generalisations for granted. Mr. W. Roughead, who narrates with fluency and skill, assails 'the Riddle of the Ruthvens,' *id est*, the Gowrie Conspiracy. He holds no brief for King James, but leans to the Gowrie side that it was James who was the conspirator. His paper contributes no fresh point to the problem, and he has apparently not seen the note of Mr. Eeles (*S.H.R.* viii, 366) on the Thanksgiving ritual set up by King James in England in 1603, which is psychologically a document on the case.

In *The Aberdeen University Library Bulletin* for June Mr. Kellas Johnstone writes instructively on 'The Lost Aberdeen Theses.' At first printed in Edinburgh the theses from 1622 onward came to be printed by Edward Raban, the university printer. Dr. P. J. Anderson has made extensive search for the theses with considerable success. Incidentally reference is made to the *Parerga* (1657) of David Leech in which allusion is made to one of the missing theses. It appears that only two copies of the *Parerga* are known: one at Trinity College, Cambridge; the other in the collection of Dr. David Murray, to whose learning and library alike fit tribute is paid. Perhaps it may be added that the writer of the present notice owns a third (possibly imperfect) copy of the *Parerga*.

The Academie Roumaine issues its *Bulletin de la Section Historique* for October last at a time when the present suspense of Roumania makes it of keen interest to Europe. Contents of this *Bulletin* are mainly articles by Professor N. Iorga on phases of early history. Most important of the group of these learned disquisitions (presented in translation into French) is a detailed study, occupying no fewer than 80 pp., on Venetian policy in the Black Sea from the time of the condottiere Dobroditsch, early in the second half of the fourteenth century down to the close of the fifteenth century, when the long sea-war of Venice with the Turk was, in spite of her own ultimate ruin, more or less the salvation of Europe from Islam.

## Communications

AN ENCLOSURE PROCEEDING IN MELROSE, IN THE YEAR 1742. Cumbersome as may have been the procedure by private bill under which Enclosures in England were effected, it had the advantage that the publicity of the method has enabled statistics to be gathered of the progress of enclosure in that country. It may be doubted if like statistics will ever be available for Scotland. For in Scotland the procedure took the form of a private lawsuit, carried on by the landowners concerned under the provisions of two Acts of the Scots Parliament passed in 1695. One of these was passed 'for preventing the discords that arise about Commonities, and for the more easie and expedit deciding thereof in time coming.'<sup>1</sup> It excepted, 'Commonities belonging to the King and Royal Burrowes,' but others might be divided 'at the instance of any having interest, by Summonds raised against all persons concerned, before the Lords of Session.' Heretors (*i.e.* landowners) having rights in Commonities brought to division in this way were to have their interests 'estimatt according to the valuation of their respective lands or properties. And which Divisions are appoynted to be made of that part of the Commonty that is next adjacent to each heretors property.' According to Erskine<sup>2</sup> no method was known for dividing commons or commonities till the passing of this Act.

The other Act<sup>3</sup> dealt with the redistribution of lands lying run-rigg, the term by which the open-field system was known in Scotland and Ireland.<sup>4</sup> A rigg in Scotland was a measure of land extending to 240 paces by 6 paces, or 600 feet by 15 feet, and thus containing 9000 square feet.<sup>5</sup> It was thus rather smaller than the English rood, which was based on a rod of 16½ feet and a furrow of 660 feet. This Act narrates 'the great disadvantage arising to the whole subjects from Lands lying run-rigg, and that the same is highly prejudicial to the Policy and Improvement of the Nation, by planting and inclosing,' and provides for a division of such lands before the 'Shirriffis, Stewards, and Lords of Regality or Justices of Peace of the severall Shires where the Lands ly.' In making this division the Judges are 'restricted, so as special regard may be had to the Mansion houses of the respective Heretors, and that there may be allowed and

<sup>1</sup> 1695, c. 38.

<sup>2</sup> *Institutes of the Law of Scotland*, book iii. title iii. § 56.

<sup>3</sup> 1695, c. 23.

<sup>4</sup> Seebohm's *The English Village Community*, p. 3.

<sup>5</sup> *The English Dialect Dictionary*, art. 'Rigg.'



## An Enclosure Proceeding

adjudged to them the respective parts of the Division, as shall be most commodious to their respective Mansion houses and Policy.'

Enclosure in Scotland under the provisions of these statutes seems to have proceeded slowly. Eighty years later Adam Smith remarked, 'The present high rent of inclosed land in Scotland seems owing to the scarcity of inclosure, and will probably last no longer than that scarcity.'<sup>1</sup> An instance of a proceeding under the statute for the division of run-rig lands has come under the notice of the writer, and is no doubt illustrative of many such proceedings.

Certain run-rig lands, described as lying in the Annay, Rack, Weirhill and Bishopflat of Melrose, within the Regality and Parish of Melrose and County of Roxburgh, were divided after separation of the crop of 1742; and, with a prolixity to be expected from a legal document of these days, the official record of the division narrates the whole course of the lawsuit from its commencement to the taxation of the costs. It appears to have been the better educated and presumably more intelligent members of the community who took the initiative—Dr. John Rutherford and Charles Wilkieson and William Hunter, writers in Melrose. The Superiority of Melrose having, after the Reformation, been annexed to the Crown, and ultimately acquired by the Buccleuch family, they raise a 'precept of Division of Run-rig' before 'George Grant, Factor for the Right Honourable Lady Isabella Scott, daughter of the deceast Ann Dutchess of Buccleugh, Bailie of the Regality of Melrose.' After citing the last-mentioned Act they aver that their lands 'lie Runrigg or rundale and interspersed not only with one anothers Lands but also with the other Lands in the said Annay, Rack, Weirhill and Bishopflat . . . Wherefore they the pursuers had good and undoubted right to pursue for a Division and Excambion of the Inter Jacente grounds or runrigg or rundale Lands either belonging to themselves severally or to the said other Heritors and at present possessed whither as property or commonty so as quantity and quality considered, so much might be reciprocally excambed between them and set off and adjudged in the way of Excambion and Division as might serve to make the Lands belonging to each of the said heritors lye contiguous and distinct without any mixture or interjacency of one anothers Lands.' The failure of the pursuers' attempts to have the redistribution of the lands carried out extra-judicially is then narrated, and the necessity of the present proceedings averred.

The remaining feuars being called into the Bailie's Court, John Hoy and Alexander Wilkieson alone appear and object. The former maintained that his four acres being enclosed by planting should not be affected by the division, but as two Riggs or dales belonging to Andrew Dawson lay in the middle of his lands, his objection was speedily overruled. Wilkieson presented a Petition to the Bailie urging a similar plea in regard to his property known as the Tenter Yard, and the question of whether it was part of the run-rig lands or not was remitted to a proof, on which it was found that the petitioner 'had succumbed in proving that the piece

<sup>1</sup> *Wealth of Nations*, book i. chap. xi.

of ground called the Tenter Yard is or ever was enclosed and that the pursuers have proven that it is not now (nor has been for upwards of forty years past) inclosed by any Dyke, Ditch or Hedge: Found it also proven that there is and has been a common and promiscuous pasturage used by all the Heritors of the runrigg lands of Melrose yearly from after Harvest till Seed time and that this common pasturage is extended over the Tenter Yard as well as the other lands, and therefore refuses the desire of the Petitioner.'

These objections illustrate the sort of questions which were likely to occur in such proceedings. Being disposed of, the way was clear for receiving a report from a measurer of the lands, taking evidence on the qualities of the soils, and then portioning out the new holdings. Before the final division Dr. Rutherford, the leading pursuer, acquired the rights of three other proprietors and received a proportionately larger allotment,—a significant suggestion of the way in which consolidation of holdings would be facilitated by the new system. Representations of the feuars in regard to roads were given effect to, and the Decreet of Division contained a declaration that the feu duties payable to the Superior were to remain as formerly. Thus the basis of the rural economy of Melrose was modernised.

The connection between enclosure and agricultural improvement is well illustrated by what took place at Melrose. Dr. John Rutherford referred to in these proceedings (who is not to be confounded with the distinguished grandfather of Sir Walter Scott) was a gentleman who had made agricultural improvements his favourite study, and is reported to have been the first, in his part of the country, who sowed turnips by the drill in the field. He began his turnip experiments in 1747, a few years after his share of the run-rig lands had been allotted to him. The curious will find an interesting account of his agricultural enterprises (which include also the introduction of artificial grasses) in Ure's *View of the Agriculture of the County of Roxburgh*, one of the numerous county reports made to the Board of Agriculture after its institution in 1793. In using his turnips to fatten two bullocks Dr. Rutherford was extraordinarily successful, which serves to recall old Thomas Tusser's lines, written almost 200 years earlier:

More plenty of mutton and beefe,  
 Corne, butter, and cheese of the best,  
 More wealth any where (to be breefe),  
 More people, more handsome and prest,<sup>1</sup>  
 Where find ye (go search any cost)  
 Than there where enclosure is most ?

JOHN H. ROMANES.

**FORGED SCOTTISH LETTERS OF SAFE-CONDUCT OR PASSPORTS, 1595.** A contributor sends us an extract from the Belgian historian Reidan in the hope of eliciting from some readers further information on the alleged forgery of the Scottish seal for passport purposes in Spain. Our correspondent remarks: 'The allegation that the false

<sup>1</sup> Neat.



issue of such papers had gone on for ten years anterior to 1595, and that Queen Elizabeth's minister, Lord Burleigh, was accessory to the forging seal-cutter's escape, perhaps gives a clue to the incident as one of the many wiles of Elizabethan diplomacy and espial in the Armada time. But the preliminary need is to ascertain what, if any, corroboration there may be of the Belgian author's statement.' The passage is appended.

'Compertumque mense Decembri anni MDXCV Britannum insignium sculptorem Scotiæ Regis sigillum effinxisse ac per annos decem innumeras tuti itineris literas supposuisse quis (*sic*) tanquam genuinis in Hispania Britanni utebantur. Quâ de re Scotiæ Rex per legatum suum apud Reginam questus, imprimis objecit quod non occulta dissimulatione sed palam praesidio Burglæi Thesaurarij fraudator evasisset : quin & discedenti datum ut ternas naves pannum vehentes ad Fortunatas insulas assumeret.'<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Belgarum Aliarumque Gentium Annales*. Auctore Everardo Reidano : Dionysio Vossio Interprete, 1633, p. 360.