

## Reviews of Books

THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD IN EUROPE (1763-1815). By Henry Eldridge Bourne, Professor of History in Western Reserve University. Pp. 494. With eight Maps. Demy 8vo. London: G. Bell & Sons, Ltd. 1915. 7s. 6d. net.

A HISTORY OF FRANCE. By J. R. Moreton Macdonald, M.A. In Three Volumes. Vol. I., pp. xiv, 366, with five Maps; Vol. II., 399, with three Maps; Vol. III., 551, with four Maps. Crown 8vo. London: Methuen & Co., Ltd. 1915. 22s. 6d. net.

THE FRENCH ARMY BEFORE NAPOLEON: Lectures delivered before the University of Oxford in Michaelmas Term, 1914. By Henry Spenser Wilkinson, Chichele Professor of Military History; Fellow of All Souls. Pp. 151. With eight Illustrations. Demy 8vo. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1915. 5s. net.

THE three works have a common interest at a moment when, whoever proves the victor in it, the present European war inevitably must reconstruct the system created in 1815. All three books are focused upon Napoleon, though one of them travels somewhat out of the orbit. They are, however, of unequal value.

Mr. Bourne, who is Professor of History in Western Reserve University, has produced a volume upon the revolutionary period 1763-1815 which is useful and clear, if undistinguished. He has no startling conclusions or heterodox ideas to elaborate, and his book, which bears evident signs of its American origin, no doubt will prove useful in the class-rooms for which, presumably, it was written. It contains eight clear maps, the first of which is interesting, and a good bibliographical note.

Mr. Moreton Macdonald's volumes are more ambitious. But we venture the criticism that the work is either too long or too short. Three small volumes are inadequate to deal satisfactorily with more than nineteen centuries of French history, and at whatever point we take up Mr. Macdonald's history we form a wish that closer concentration had permitted him to treat his subject more intensively: the post-Napoleonic period is consequently starved. At the same time, the work is in no degree a *pièce d'occasion*. It provides a careful, illuminating, and briskly written narrative of French history from Caesar to Moltke, from the Roman to the German conquest. It is also the fruit of wide reading, and those who desire a general panorama will find its pages very adequate and

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agreeable. Its chapters contain useful notes on books, and some good maps. The Index is admirable.

Mr. Spenser Wilkinson's volume is a real contribution to our knowledge and understanding of a great epoch. Napoleon, like Cromwell, fulfilled his career by means of a fighting machine superlatively efficient. What Mr. Firth accomplished in his *Cromwell's Army* some years ago, his colleague in the Chichele Chair has now done for Napoleon. The earlier chapters of the book picture the French army as it appeared in 1791, when there existed already a new spirit consciously striving to raise generalship to a higher order; when the infantry had discovered the forms of evolution best suited for its weapon; when the cavalry had fully realised the mission of that arm; when the artillery, with the best guns in Europe, had acquired a new view of its powers. 'Here were ready all the materials which a fresh and vigorous mind, inspired by the will to master them, could not but combine into a new system.'

But before that could happen a new government and an army raised and staffed upon other methods were essential. The constitution of the royal army was heterogeneous; palace guards, regiments bearing the titles of noble founders, regiments named after the provinces of France; some under the Ministry of War, others controlled and formed by their officers. 'A quarter of the regiments were composed of foreigners, Germans, Swiss, Scots, Irishmen, and Flemings, and these were governed by the military laws and customs of their own countries.' Enlistment was voluntary, and for a service of eight years: the poor, the idlers, and the unemployed filled the ranks; the middle class held aloof. The officers were drawn exclusively from the *noblesse* and *gentilshommes*, and in 1781 the courtiers were able to extort a royal decree requiring every candidate for a commission to satisfy the court genealogist that he was possessed of sixteen quarters of nobility! The decree was doubly inequitable: it closed the army to the *bourgeoisie*; and it threw a slur upon the status of those—soldiers of fortune, they were called—who had been permitted to purchase commissions or had risen from the ranks. In 1791 there were on the establishment 9578 officers, of whom 6663 were noblemen.

Between 1791 and 1794 the constitution of the armies of the Republic was revolutionised, and Mr. Wilkinson's pages elucidate the process with most admirable clarity. By the latter date 'France had at last obtained the army she required. It differed from all other armies of Europe in that it had got rid of those institutions which were purely conventional and had only a historical but no longer a practical justification. It was, therefore, better fitted for war than any of them, and, when it came under the leadership of a young general, imbued with its own spirit, who could exercise the command unhampered by the intrigues, the jealousies, and the insubordination which had ruined the army of the *ancien régime*, it was well qualified to defeat in turn those other armies, all of which clung to the ideas, methods, and institutions inherited from a dead past.'

Mr. Wilkinson's work takes its place forthwith as a standard authority in the *corpus* of Napoleonic literature.

C. SANFORD TERRY.

# English Court Hand, A.D. 1066 to 1500 191

ENGLISH COURT HAND, A.D. 1066 TO 1500. Illustrated chiefly from the public records. By Charles Johnson and Hilary Jenkinson. Part I.: Text. Pp. xlviii, 250. 10s. 6d. net. Part II.: Plates. Frontispiece and forty-four plates. 21s. net. With Text, 25s. net. Oxford University Press. 1915.

IN this sumptuous book of palæographic study and instruction, the skill of the authors is seconded by the printing and the photographic process fac-

1	1095- 1100		2	1107- 1120		3	1163- 1166	
4	1163- 1166		5	1167		6	12th Cent.	
7	1201- 1202		8	1216		9	1220- 1250	
10	1229		11	1232		12	1233	
13	1302		14	1307		15	1335	
16	1371		17	1379		18	1413	
19	1429		20	1462		21	1499	

DATED EXAMPLES OF CAPITAL B.

similes executed by the Clarendon Press. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Jenkinson are justified in their compliments to the producing staff which has overcome many technical difficulties, evolved new type-blocks of letters in the text,

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and achieved brilliant advances in the large and beautiful plates. The expositors are masters of their art, and all students and almost all reviewers may with safety accord them magistral honours. Even their errors turn to profitable account, for with delightful audacity the authors, instead of apologizing for leaving out a line in their transcript of Plate xxvi., point this out as an instance of the common error of slipping a line when the same word ends or begins two consecutive lines.

Justice to a book of this sort requires mainly a statement of what was aimed at and of what has been accomplished. The object was to exhibit English 'Court Hand'—the kind of writing usually found in documents from the Conquest to A.D. 1500, and principally in law records. This script is only roughly distinct from the more formal 'Book Hand,' there

1	1130		2	1130		3	1220-1250	
4	1339		5	1368		6	1450	
7	1450		8	1475				

DATED EXAMPLES OF THE ABBREVIATED *PER*. IN THE SECOND ONLY THE P IS A CAPITAL.

being no rigid boundary between the two. An introduction sets forth the development of Court Hand as one outcome of the rapid copying necessary in legal and administrative writings, and especially in registers which by their continuity tend to stereotype distinctive styles. This is followed by a general sketch of the evolution of the hand from the curved, flourished, and split letters of the twelfth century to the smaller and shorter lettering of the thirteenth, the more vertical and rounder but flowing hand of the fourteenth, and the 'vertical, angular, or Gothic,' of the fifteenth. Methods of abbreviation receive, as is their due, a clear chapter to themselves in which the signs and their connotations are shown with chronological illustrations of the changes of form. A very elaborate and precise history of individual letters is made graphic by type-blocks, which for lucidity of instructiveness easily surpass anything in the same kind attempted by palæographers heretofore. The medieval alphabets thus chronologically and critically presented, both for capital and small letters, give the most helpful

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and intelligible of all palæographic lessons—lessons which few, if any, medievalists will themselves disdain.

1	77	33	22	4	5	11	88	22	0
1	7	3	2	4	5		88	9	
1	772	3	2	4	5	1	8	99	0
		33	22	4	5	1			0
1		33	2						
1	22	33	22	44	5	1	8	99	00
1	77	3	2	4	5	1			0
1	2	3	2	4	5	1	8	9	0
1	7	333	2	4	5		8		00
1	2	3	2	4	5	1	8	9	0
111	2	33	22	44	5	1	8	9	00
11	2	3	2	4	5	1	8	9	0
2	2	3	2	4	5	1	8	9	00
2	2	3	2	44	5	11	8	9	0
1	2	33	2	4	5	1	8	9	00
11	2	33	4	4	55	11	88	999	00
1	2	3	2	4	5	1	8	99	00
11	5	3	2	2	5	1	8	9	0

SETS OF ARABIC NUMERALS OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

We are, by the courtesy of the Clarendon Press, enabled to show here as examples type-blocks of successive forms (1) of the letter B, and (2) of *per*. Attention is specially given to conjoined letters, and a particularly useful plate (here also reproduced) presents eighteen sets of Arabic numerals from fourteenth century manuscripts. Punctuation, paragraph marks, and modes of deletion, have each a short section. All this explanatory apparatus

is scientific and concrete; while it illustrates the shapes of letters and signs it also accounts for them by placing the types in their sequence of time.

After these invaluable elucidations of medieval script in general there comes the main piece of exposition, viz., the annotation of the facsimiles, in 167 pages, comprising detailed observations on each facsimile, usually including a full transcript, and always indicating the distinctive, salient, and peculiar features of the respective documents. Some of us who look back to imperfect beginnings in palæographic study, and are still gravely conscious of difficulties never overcome, may be excused if we envy a little, while we congratulate, the younger race of students the superb aids they can now enjoy.

Practical hints on transcription are offered which reflect the experience of years among records. A few examples of misreading, setting forth common forms of error, suffice to show occasional curiosities. Every reader of old script will appreciate the author's statement that an element of imagination is necessary, since 'the very possibility of seeing what is actually written often depends on the power of the reader to imagine for himself what ought to have been written.' Medieval writings are full of traps, when even the wariest can scarce escape. Reference is particularly made to the necessity of parallel study of administration, for, as was demonstrated in the recent work by Mr. Jenkinson,<sup>1</sup> particular registers and government departments develop special forms of script with contractions responsive to recurrent official requirements. While the numerous pages of notes on the documents are chiefly directed to them, considered in regard to the hand-writings they exemplify, the running commentary thus made glances at other essentials also, and the annotations taken together form a continuous and connected body of expert instruction.

It is, however, in the second part, consisting of giant facsimile reproductions (carefully described, analysed, and annotated in the first part) that the magnificence of this work most strikingly appears. A critic who recalls with keen pleasure the process of self-teaching in transliteration by such embryo facsimiles as the *Rotuli Scotiæ* and the *Registrum Magni Sigilli* afforded, looks at these latest evolutions of facsimile making with unstinted admiration. Their perfect fidelity is a triumph of craftsmanship; the beauty and system of English official handwriting have never had a revelation to rival this. And as the documents chosen are on the whole excellent types of legal penmanship, and are illustrative on so many aspects of working medieval method, there is every warrant for commending the atlas-like and unique volume which contains them as a truly noble portfolio whether for the teacher or the student of English documentary history or for any worker in British record.

GEO. NEILSON.

THE ENGLISH FACTORIES IN INDIA, 1651-1654: A CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS IN THE INDIAN OFFICE, WESTMINSTER. By William Foster, C.I.E. Pp. xxxix, 324. With Illustration. Demy 8vo. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1915. 12s. 6d. net.

The present instalment of the excellently edited *English Factories in India* covers a period which is still one of depression, which was intensified

<sup>1</sup> Reviewed in *Scottish Historical Review*, xii. 427.

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by the Dutch War in which English shipping suffered in the Eastern seas. Thus the *Roebuck* and *Lanneret* were captured by the Dutch in 1653. In the following year a small fleet, consisting of the *Dove*, the *Endeavour*, the *Falcon*, and the *Welcome*, was intercepted by a hostile force, and the *Dove* and *Welcome* pressed on all sail and escaped, while the two remaining English vessels were sunk. Tavernier said that 'never was a fight worse managed on both sides,' but the *Endeavour* fought till she was in a sinking condition.

Nothing shows how old are certain strategic problems than the references to the position in the Persian Gulf. It is remarkable that, as early as 1622 the English had undertaken to defend the Gulf—an undertaking which they were not able to carry out during the Dutch War. It is extraordinary, too, how even at this period emissaries from Europe appeared at the Courts of Eastern potentates. Thus Charles II. sent an emissary in 1654 both to Persia and India to solicit pecuniary or other help.

As in previous volumes, much of the quaint light on social customs is retained in the *Calendar*. Thus we learn that the King of Persia desired to have English women sent to his harem, but being informed that this was impossible, he was well contented with a supply of black beaver hats to be worn by his women in order to imitate Europeans (p. 78).

W. R. SCOTT.

OXFORD HISTORICAL AND LITERARY STUDIES, issued under the direction of C. H. Firth and Walter Raleigh, Professors of Modern History and English Literature in the University of Oxford. Vol. V., Henry Tubbe, by G. C. Moore Smith. Pp. 119. Demy 8vo. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1915. 6s. 6d. net.

HENRY TUBBE was born in 1618, and died of consumption in 1655 at the age of thirty-seven: much history was made in England between these dates, and the letters and literary remains (hitherto unpublished) of a Cambridge scholar in close touch with the Wriothesleys, Devereux, Spencers, and such personages, are necessarily of interest to the student of the period. The selection Mr. Moore Smith has given in this volume, prefaced by a brief but interesting biography (largely made up of Tubbe's own letters), comprises satire, elegy, and ode in verse, and in prose some moral and religious meditations and 'characters.' If the poems have, for the most part, no great distinction of style, they exemplify various of the versifying tendencies of the time: the value of all Tubbe's work lies rather in the lively picture it presents of the attitude of an ardent, scholarly Royalist towards King, Church, and Parliament, reflecting faithfully the depression and bitterness of his party in the hour of darkness and defeat. Probably the most permanent part of it lies in the vigorous portraits, both in prose and verse, of Tubbe's political opponents, drawn with many touches of shrewd humour and satire.

Mr. Moore Smith's carefully edited volume adds another personal note to the social and political history of the seventeenth century.

MARY LOVE.

## 196 Lucy Cazalet : A Short History of Russia

A SHORT HISTORY OF RUSSIA. By Lucy Cazalet. Pp. 88. With eight Illustrations and one Map. Crown 8vo. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1915. 2s.

ALTHOUGH certainly short, this is a really good Elementary History of Russia. It is written in a concise manner and states its facts neatly and clearly.

The writer adopts the view that the Norsemen or Varangians came to rule over the Slavs at the latter's bidding; and, at the time when Christianity was becoming their religion, her account of St. Olga contains this pleasant sentence: 'When her thirst for vengeance was at last satisfied, she turned her thoughts to religion, and was the first Russian Princess to embrace Christianity.' The early dynastic struggles are given with sufficient though not excessive detail, until the period when the Russian princes were forced to bow their heads under the rule of the Tartars of 'The Great Horde.' This rule in the writer's opinion did not effect the habits and customs of the Russians, but 'very seriously delayed the peaceful development of the nation' and, as we hold, though it is not here stated, isolated Russia completely from the West for a long period. The rise of Moscow, through the fall of Novgorod and the Tartar decline, is shortly narrated until it reached its summit, under the dynasty of Ruric, by the conquest of Kazan. Ivan the Terrible's reign is well described, and his coquetting with the English Virgin Queen alluded to, but, his dynasty ending, no mention (perhaps not unnaturally, as the papers have only been very recently brought to light) is made of the abortive attempt to call King James I. of England to fill the vacant Tsardom. The 'false Dimitri' is here identified with the mark Otrépev, and the statement that the father of the first Romanoff Tsar, Michael Feodorovich, was 'the direct heir' to the throne is open to question, as, though his connection with the older dynasty is correctly stated, he owed his position wholly to popular election.

The reforms of Peter the Great are sympathetically narrated. Catherine II. comes in for much praise as a ruler, and her reign is considered 'one of the most glorious in Russian History.' Its origin is described thus: 'Peter III. ascended the throne, but he was weak and incapable, and was very soon made to give up his power to his clever wife, who thus became Empress in her own right. Peter died a few months later in 1762.' This little book, which is suitably illustrated, will be found useful by those who wish to know, shortly, the historic origins of our Great Ally. It records briefly the recent events down to the opening of the first *Duma* in 1906.

A. FRANCIS STEUART.

THE PLACE-NAMES OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND. By W. J. Sedgefield, Litt.D., Professor of English Language in the University. Publications of the University of Manchester: English Series No. vii. 8vo. Pp. xliv, 208. Manchester University Press. 1915. 10s. 6d. net.

An eminent lexical authority, discoursing a few years ago on English Place-Names, ventured on the opinion that nearly everything written



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about them was worthless. With very few exceptions, he said, the scholars who possessed the philological equipment for such a task had been so conscious of its difficulties that they were leaving the subject alone. It had therefore fallen into the hands of unqualified persons, for many of whom it had unaccountable attraction. Like all sweeping statements, this pronouncement may be regarded as inexact, though it has a certain amount of truth. The suggestion seems, when well considered, to have two flaws instead of one. The local antiquary may be deficient in philological attainments, but it is quite possible, too, for the trained philologist to be lacking in local historical knowledge. Which defect is more disastrous it is difficult to say.

The fact is that the study of place-names is extraordinarily complicated. Indeed some persons think, and the present writer among them, that we have not yet reached a stage either in local history or in philology to tackle the exposition of the names on the map of these islands with any hope of success. Until we have explored all the sources of early local history and constructed lists of name-forms as they appear in original documents from century to century, the attempts of philology to unravel their meaning, no matter how sure philologists may be of their own perfections, must be more or less unsatisfactory. In our present state of knowledge of the sources, it was not surprising to learn from Professor Sedgefield that he was conscious he had undertaken a difficult job. 'Though I began,' he complains, 'with some confidence, tempered as I hoped with caution, I have at the end to confess to a feeling of disappointment. Time after time it has been necessary to throw overboard a convincing explanation in the remorseless presence of a fresh early form. The present work may be compared to an edifice that has been built, then almost demolished, then rebuilt and altered in detail over and over again.' A confession of this kind gives the reader confidence that the elucidation of the place-names of Cumberland and Westmorland has fallen into competent hands. No one but a scholar fully acquainted with the best methods of reaching permanent results could have penned such an acknowledgment. If the author has failed to discover the earliest forms of every place-name in his list, the fault does not lie at his door. The real cause is that the sources are for the most part inaccessible. The praiseworthy part of it is that he has been so diligent and so far successful.

We have been accustomed to the exposition of place-names as evidence of tribal occupation and to the set-back of their origin to the period implied in their etymology. Dr. Sedgefield, in a heavily-leaded caution, explodes the familiar theory. It does not follow, he says, that because a place has elements of Old Norse or Old English in its composition, the name was first given in the period when either language was spoken. In a large number of instances the place-names of Cumberland and Westmorland must have originated in the Middle English period. That proposition, though warmly contested by philologists of a former generation, may now be accepted as unassailable. It can be shown very conclusively that many of the names on the map of the two counties took their rise early in the twelfth century, or soon after the Norman settlement of the district. The

characteristic of several of these late place-names is that they are reminiscent of the first grantee or of the native confirmed by the new rulers in his tenement. The author, perhaps influenced too much by a predilection for seeking a personal element in every place-name, has added unduly to the eponymity of Cumberland mythology, already over-crowded. But there cannot be much doubt that the personal element enters largely into what may be called the later name-forms, and the odd thing about these is that they have the Danish terminal. Places like Etterby, Glassonby, Ponsonby, Allerby, Boothby, and so on were named after their early twelfth century owners, or at least they embody the names of the earliest owners of which there is documentary evidence.

There need be no hesitation in warmly recommending this book. It contains a vast amount of information for the serious student as well as the general reader. To those interested in the two border counties the volume will be specially welcome, but it has a usefulness which extends beyond their boundaries. One of the chief requisites for the study of place-names is a knowledge of right method, and guidance will be found by a perusal of these pages.

JAMES WILSON.

LOWLAND SCOTCH AS SPOKEN IN THE LOWER STRATHEARN DISTRICT OF PERTHSHIRE. By Sir James Wilson, K.C.S.I. With Foreword by W. A. Craigie, M.A., LL.D. Pp. 276. With one Illustration. Demy 8vo. Oxford: University Press. 1915. 5s. net.

SIR JAMES WILSON, already recognised as an authority on the dialects of the Western Punjab, has recently devoted himself to a study of Lowland Scotch as spoken in his native parish of Dunning and in the surrounding district known as Lower Strathearn. In doing so he has furnished an independent and most valuable contribution towards the work to be undertaken and, it is hoped, completed by the Scottish Branch of the English Association, who will include in their survey all the dialects of Scotland, comparing these with one another in the interests of philology. We wish that Sir James Wilson *had not* 'resisted the temptation to make comparison with other dialects.' He might at least have given us a selection—say of a dozen pronunciations and a score of words—that might be safely regarded as characteristic of the district if not peculiar to it. His account of this Scottish dialect, however, must be estimated as full of information in every branch of the study; careful to the smallest detail; of great interest to every Scottish reader; and of special value to any Englishman willing, through a knowledge of one fairly representative dialect, to take a first step towards a general acquaintance with Scottish speech.

Dr. Craigie, in his foreword, speaks for every intelligent lover of Scotch when he says, 'It is a matter of satisfaction that one of the first studies of a single Scottish dialect has been carried out with so much thoroughness, and presents so complete a survey of its special theme.' The volume contains a grammar, dictionary, and an informal manual of the dialect. Each word is spelled phonetically, after a method that is simple, sufficient, and easily mastered; while its English equivalent is invariably given, first in its ordi-

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nary spelling, and then phonetically on the same system as the word in Scotch. In addition to examples illustrating the parts of speech, we have—arranged in groups of kindred meaning or identical interest—single words, proverbial sayings, and characteristic idioms, such as all who know the value of Scotch will find stimulating. A few examples may be added :

Glour ee muin, un likht ee middun.  
Ei hay yur coagee oot hwin ut renz kail.  
Ur yee oot fur plaizhur, or iz the weif wee yee ?  
Mii mooth juist hudz a jull.

One is glad to see the well-known phrase, *Aa'z uphaud*—meaning, I'll uphold—rendered so that anyone can recognise it ; for as Barrie used to give it in his early novels—in the form *Ise sepad*—it staggered Scotchmen. Sir James Wilson is generally correct in distinguishing between Scotch and English idioms ; but is he right in saying that the answer by a Scotchman to the remark, *It's only four miles to Crieff*, is *Ii*, but *it's uphill* ; while by an Englishman the answer is, *No, but it's uphill* ?

The author of this book is to be congratulated on having caught and fixed one of our Scottish dialects, while yet racy of the soil and still uncontaminated by commonplaces and vulgarities from the wider world of speech, whether spoken or written. If the other dialects of Scotland are dealt with as successfully, the compilers of our new Scotch Dictionary will have all the material they can need for its happy completion.

JAMES D. FITZGERALD.

ANNE HYDE, DUCHESS OF YORK. By J. R. Henslowe. Pp. ix, 301.  
With Eleven Portraits. London : T. Werner Laurie, Ltd.

ANNE HYDE came of a comparatively obscure family and, having to retire to Holland in the Cromwellian days of her youth, was appointed maid of honour to one of the daughters of Charles I. She met the brother of her mistress and secretly married him, and thus became the wife of the heir-apparent (James, Duke of York) to the English throne, and the mother of two of England's queens. Although the Duke and Duchess scandalised Pepys at the theatre by their 'dalliance there before the whole world, such as kissing and leaning upon one another,' the marriage was not a happy one, and was much opposed by the relatives of both husband and wife. Anne eventually became a secret convert—she was fond of doing things in secret—to the Church of Rome, and may have been the chief influence in changing her husband's faith, a change which lost him and the Stuarts their throne, and gave us the Georges in due time. She died at the age of thirty-three years, of cancer, it is said, probably brought on by constant over-eating. It is reported her last words were : 'Duke, Duke, death is terrible—death is very terrible !'

The author does his best for Anne ('Nan') Hyde from the scanty records available, and where these fail him he fills the blanks by also relating the affairs of those who were connected with his heroine in various ways. He has written an interesting book, well got up and illustrated with numerous portraits, but no amount of special pleading can hide the

## Pirenne : Belgian Democracy

fact that Anne Hyde's life was a dismal one and a failure, in spite of the social eminence to which she rose by her unaided efforts. James, Duke of York (James II. to be), was a 'veritable Prince Charming,' and a soldier of great valour—stated by Condé to be without fear—and the wonder is that he married Anne. She was a plain woman and an obstinate one, not lacking in arrogance and stiffness to others around her. She undoubtedly possessed decision, considerable wit and kindness of heart, intelligence, and possibly at times some charm of manner, but she was not a pleasant woman. She was a 'glutton,' like her daughter, Queen Anne, and a gambler, to the extent of losing even £25,000 in a single night. Not a wife easy to live with! Nor was James as a husband. Dismal, dismal was the result.

The book has some faults. It has no index, and we doubt the correctness of the statement on page 1, that Anne Hyde's ancestors can be traced as holding Norbury before the Norman conquest. There are also some small errors of fact and spelling which should not have escaped the author's notice.

Three questions to conclude. The eleven portraits reproduced are very interesting, but from what source or sources has the author obtained them? He does not tell us. Is it quite fair to speak on page 301 of Anne's daughters in connection with their father as 'the Goneril and Regan of this later Lear'? And is it certain Anne died a 'natural death'?

RONALD A. M. DIXON.

**BELGIAN DEMOCRACY: ITS EARLY HISTORY.** By Henri Pirenne, Professor of Medieval and Belgian History in the University of Ghent. Translated by J. V. Saunders, M.A. Pp. xi, 250. Crown 8vo. Manchester: The University Press. 1915. 4s. 6d. net.

THIS book, first published in 1910, has been competently turned into English by Mr. J. V. Saunders, and is now issued as No. XXVII. of the Historical Series of the University of Manchester. It is thoroughly interesting from cover to cover. As the author well says, 'nowhere in Northern Europe did democratic institutions grow up with more energy and result than in the towns on the banks of the Scheldt and the Meuse,' and it is the urban democracies—the only ones known in those districts before our own days—that form the topic of the book. Its nine chapters deal with the beginnings of the towns, the growth of their institutions, their economics, their history under the government of the Patriciate, the rise of the commons, and the career of the towns under democratic government, and their relations with the State. The three last chapters describe how the Renaissance, the Reformation, and the seventeenth century carried on the story.

RONALD A. M. DIXON.

**THE RELIGION OF RUSSIA: A Study of the Orthodox Church in Russia from the point of view of the Church in England.** By G. B. H. Bishop. Pp. 94. With Twenty Illustrations. 4to. London: Society of SS. Peter and Paul. 1915. 5s. net.

It is interesting to see from this well-illustrated book the view of the Orthodox Church from the standpoint of the Church of England. The

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meaning of the ornaments and vestments are explained, and the liturgy and Divine Office expounded. The writer places the religious instruction of the clergy higher than is generally imagined, but admits that their general education is not so good. He thinks the investigation into their separate rites has done good to the mutual understanding of both churches. We wonder why he did not give a chapter on the intercourse and influence of the Orthodox Church with the Jacobite nonjuring Episcopal Church in Scotland in the days of the 'Usager' bishops. It would make an interesting study, as the scheme of a reconciliation between those churches was one of the dreams of Peter the Great.

PROMOTION OF LEARNING IN INDIA : By Early European Settlers (up to about 1800 A.D.). By Narendra Nath Law, M.A. Pp. xxviii, 158. With Two Illustrations. Crown 8vo. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1915. 4s. 6d. net.

THIS account of how Western learning was introduced into India forms a curious portion of the history of education. The English attempt began through missionary motives—the languages employed being 'Malay' (Malayālam) or Goanese Portuguese. Danish and German missionaries, like Kiernander and Schwartz, did much. The S.P.C.K. began its activities in printing in 1714, but the first book printed in India had been Gonsalvez's *Doctrina Christiana*, printed in Tamulic characters in 1577. There is a doubt who founded the first girls' school at Calcutta, but the date was about 1780, since when the good work of female education has gone on apace.

THE BAILIES OF LEITH : A Miscellany of Historical Articles and Sketches compiled mainly from the Records in the Town Hall. By D. Robertson, M.A., LL.B., S.S.C., Town-Clerk of Leith. Pp. x, 352. With Frontispiece. Demy 8vo. Leith: Charles Thomson, *Burghs Pilot Office*. 1915.

THE Town-Clerk of Leith has, from the records preserved in the Town Hall, compiled this interesting book dealing with the history of his town; we read of its admirals, its bailies, its former town-clerks and its ministers in its pages. He explains the former thralldom of Leith under Edinburgh, its hated rival, and shows us that 'the woes of Leith' began in the year 1329, when King Robert I. 'confirmed to the burghesses of our burgh of Edinburgh . . . the port of Leith, mills and pertinents,' and that from that date the harbour was managed by the Town Council of Edinburgh for 'the long period of 500 years.' The writer tells us of the trade and the incorporations, the Police and Town Council Acts of former times, Leith races, and 'the King's Visit' in 1822, when Leith was madly enthusiastic. The present writer can add two Leith traditions handed down by his forebears. One is of the King's visit. The King, it is said, turned to the Senior Bailie on landing, and said, 'What news, Bailie, what news?' and received the answer from the Bailie, whose interests were in the West Indies, 'Good news, your Majesty; sugar is up.' The other tradition is

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connected with the whale fishing industry (p. 329). The chief oil merchants wished, in gratitude of their prosperity, to put up a window in their church, and did so, choosing the appropriate subject for the stained glass scenes, 'Jonah and the Whale.'

**HISTORY OF THE LATIN AND THE TEUTONIC NATIONS (1494 to 1514).** By Leopold von Ranke. A Revised Translation by G. R. Dennis, B.A. Pp. xxxvi, 448. Crown 8vo. London: G. Bell & Sons, Ltd. 1915.

A REVISED translation by G. R. Dennis of this great work—for it is a great work, in spite of the author's Teutonic habit of building a theory and then finding historic authorities for it—is very welcome. It is the more so, as it contains a short, brief, but very sympathetic introduction by Edward Armstrong, who points out a few of the author's inaccuracies and imperfections, but yet is able to end with 'most honest historians would be thankful if their last book were as good as Leopold von Ranke's first,' which was published in 1824, when he was not quite twenty-nine.

**THE GERMAN WAR OF 1914.** Illustrated by Documents of European History, 1815-1915. Selected and edited by J. R. H. O'Regan. 8vo. Pp. ix, 101. Oxford: University Press. 1s. 6d.

By well-chosen extracts, sixty-one in number, the constitutional relationships of Europe are conveniently shown in skeleton from the Holy Alliance and the Monroe Doctrine to the diplomacies of the modern situation until the Italian declaration of war with Austria in 1915. Concise notes, equally competent and informing, give the necessary facts of connection, which exhibit each extract as a historical turning-point.

*The War and Religion.* By Alfred Loisy. Translated by Arthur Galton. 8vo. Pp. xxix, 87. Oxford: R. H. Blackwell. 1s. 6d. net. This striking essay reprehends the Papal neutrality on the moral issues of the war, and attempts to forecast a sort of super-Christianity of liberty, justice and humanity.

*Jacob Grimm, An Address,* by William Paton Ker, President (Pp. 12. 8vo. Oxford University Press. Price 1s. net), is an item in the batch of the Philological Society's publications. Delivered in May last, it is a beautiful tribute to the lawyer-grammarian-folklorist (*floruit* 1785-1863), in whom every philologist may, like Professor Ker, recognize a great ancestor.

*The Resurrection of Poland: For a Lasting Peace* (pp. 31. Paris: Société Generale d'Imprimerie. 1915. 4to. Price 6d.), is an earnest plea for the righting of the wrongs of successive partitions and the denial of autonomy. Among the terrific issues of the war, there is a great (if checkered and meantime fluctuating) hope of a renewed destiny for the Poles.

*The English Historical Review* for July had an unusual diversity of matter, headed by Dr. Round's critical note on various authors' propositions, for

the most part a little off guard, as to the precise model of a valid parliament. Papal taxation under Edward I., the Genoese in Chios, Tudor sumptuary laws, unpublished poems of Alex. Neckam, and a new *Fioretto* of St. Francis are among other subjects. A body of Jacobite letters in 1712-1714 appears, edited from the French archives by Mr. Wickham Legg. Partly in cipher, it deals with the intrigues for the situation impending through the expected death of Queen Anne. The Pretender's correspondent, on 26th April, 1714, assures him that both Oxford and Bolingbroke have separately sworn that after the Queen they will recognize no other king than James. Mr. Charles Johnson prints an interesting memorandum found among Exchequer documents, and assigned by him to about 1363, relative to the secret negotiations for the succession to David II. It is one more document in the proposals, and its very terms are plainly quoted in the offer made by the Scottish Parliament on 13th January, 1364-65.<sup>1</sup> This passage is the more welcome in that it was obviously preparatory to the most intimate proposal of all, which was referred to in a Rhind lecture in 1913 as of decisive bearing on the alliterative *Morte Arthure*. A valuable note by Mr. A. B. White settles the moot point why *Magna Carta* was so called, *i.e.* to what it was the antithesis. An interlined passage on a roll of 1218, substituting *magna carta* for *majori carta* shows by its context that the lesser charter to which it was thus contrasted was the charter of the forest. Mr. White must be complimented on a neat and final demonstration.

In the October number an almost equal variety prevails, ranging from the Turk on the oriental trade routes to Habeas Corpus, *plenum parliamentum*, the Alps, and Heligoland. A biography of Sir Gruffydd Lloyd, a notable Welshman under Edward I., is pieced together by Mr. J. G. Edwards. Appearing posthumously (as to our great regret was the case also with his somewhat analogous article in the last number of the *Scottish Historical Review*) a paper by the late Mr. Adolphus Ballard, collates clause by clause the comparative effect of the Law of Breteuil as a model for the constitutions of English and Irish boroughs. The first Journal, or 'Libellum,' of Edward II.'s Chamber, that for the year 1322-1323, is edited by Mr. J. C. Davies. Miss R. R. Reid, discussing the date and authorship of Robert Redmayne's *Life of Henry V.*, hitherto supposed to have been written about 1540, establishes the date as not earlier than 1574, and practically identifies the writer as a Lancashire man who was commissary for the archdeacons of Suffolk in 1586 and chancellor of Norwich from 1588 until 1625. This considerably undermines any authority assignable to the work.

*Archaeologia Aeliana* (Third Series, volume xii., 1915, 4to, pp. xxxv, 376), the annual of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne, confirms the habitual impression it makes of the issuing body as a particularly well appointed club of archaeologists. There is an agreeable diversity of subjects, with a capital set of prints and plates, notable among which are the renderings of very many of the 'Durham Seals,'

<sup>1</sup> *Acts Parl. Scot.* i. p. 137 (p. 495 red ink paging).

which are edited by the venerable Dr. Greenwell, with supplemental annotations by Mr. C. Hunter Blair. A Scottish review must needs give prominence to the fact that the present part of this careful inventory consists of Scottish private seals housed in the Durham Cathedral library, ranging in date from the twelfth century to the fifteenth—a collection of unique importance not only for sigillography but for history. The fine photographic plates of these seals, and the heraldic descriptions of each of the 283 items, plus the transliteration of the inscriptions and the numerous biographical identifications, will assuredly make this volume an object of great request as well as considerable envy among Scottish antiquaries.

Through the courtesy of the Society we are enabled to reproduce reprints of the following seals:

Plate I. Top Row.

2767. Randolf of Bonkil. Early thirteenth century.  
 2803. Gospatrick II., Earl of Dunbar. Early twelfth century.  
 2873. William of Lindsay. Late twelfth century.

Second Row.

2814. Patrick of Dunbar, Earl of March, A.D. 1367. Obverse.  
 2814. Do. do. do. Reverse.

Third Row.

2812. Waldeve, Earl of Dunbar, A.D. 1166-1182.  
 2809. Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, A.D. 1279.

Plate II. Top Row.

2982. Robert de Ros, A.D. 1423-24.  
 2884. John of Manderston, A.D. 1434.  
 2810. Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, A.D. 1261.  
 2886. Agnes, Countess of March and Moray, A.D. 1367.  
 2758. Robert Bell, A.D. 1430.

Second Row.

2741. Margaret, Countess of Angus and Mar, A.D. 1415.  
 2780. Muriel of Chisholm, A.D. 1433-4.  
 2840. Robert Gray, A.D. 1439.  
 2768. Walter of Bonkil, A.D. 1331.

Third Row.

2799. William Douglas, A.D. 1427.  
 2796. Archibald, Earl of Douglas, A.D. 1406.  
 2846. Patrick Hepburn, A.D. 1450.

Fourth Row.

2733. Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany, A.D. 1418.  
 2797. Archibald, Earl of Douglas, A.D. 1414.  
 2800. William Douglas, A.D. 1429.

Were it only to be regarded as an appendix to Raine's 'North Durham,' familiar to all charter students for its splendid chartulary of *inter alia* ancient Scottish charters, this section of the catalogue of Durham seals would merit the earnest gratitude of all Scottish genealogists and students of family records. Mr. Hunter Blair, librarian of the Newcastle antiquaries, ought to be better known personally than he is to the antiquarian and historical societies on this side of the Border.



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PLATE I.

SCOTTISH PRIVATE SEALS

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Ayton, Bonkil, Douglas, Dunbar, Home, Lindsay, Prendergast, Riston, and Wedderburn are names of account, each represented by successive seals, the full significance of all of which will only slowly be realised by the earnest searchers after dates and pedigrees and seal-craft and the descent of lands.

Thus invaluable for its directly Scottish service, the *Archaeologia Aeliana* for 1914-1915 is not less full of first-class matter for northern England. Mr. Richard Welford calendars a long series of local muniments. Miss M. Hope Dodds contributes an elaborate account of the 'Bishops' Boroughs' of Durham, such as Darlington, Gateshead, Wearmouth, Hartlepool, Stockton, and North Auckland. She discusses, with marked ability, the institutional conditions of these communities. Her conspectus of their features in relation to merchant guilds, markets, fairs, tolls and burghal customs, as well as to the parochial system, schools and petty courts, presents new facets of critical observation for the evolution of burghal types. Corstopitum remains, as it has long been, the Roman centre of archaeological labours, and the report on the excavations in 1914, by Mr. R. H. Forster and Mr. W. H. Knowles, is supplemented by special catalogues of coins by Mr. H. H. E. Craster, and of potters' stamps by Professor Haverfield. Coordinated results of the finds shew much evidence for an occupation estimated as between A.D. 90 and A.D. 110, and are thought to render it probable that the station was unoccupied from about A.D. 115 until, perhaps, A.D. 130, when Corstopitum was revived on a site with a rather more westerly centre. These weighty and interesting papers do not exhaust this most meritorious miscellany of north English archaeology, to which sixty separate illustrations, mostly photographic, add attraction as well as specific force. The editor of the volume, Mr. Robert Blair, has credit by the well equipped production of such a testimony to the continuous virility of his Society.

In the *Modern Language Review* for July Mr. Roger S. Loomis reflects an odd enough sidelight on Tristram and Iseult romances by coordinating nine groups of early illustrations, one on tiles, one on a casket, three on tapestry, three on needlework, and one on a mural painting.

Historical papers in the *Juridical Review* for October are (1) Mr. F. Watt's sketch of Lord Coke as a person, and (2) Mr. W. Roughead's 'Toll of the *Speedy Return*,' being his account of a painful episode, the trial and execution of Captain Thomas Green in 1705, for piracy—an Englishman sacrificed to Scottish passion as a sequel of Darien. It is an instructive lesson to judges not to be in haste to follow public clamour. Young Duncan Forbes of Culloden, Captain Green's sole mourner at his interment, was long afterwards to refer in parliament to the case as the shocking miscarriage of justice which it was.

In the *American Historical Review* for July Mr. W. L. Westermann maintains in relation to the decline of ancient Graeco-Roman culture that it was the loss of economic freedom even more than the loss of political freedom which brought about the disaster. Professor G. B. Adams, in a

paper on *Magna Carta and the Responsible Ministry*, gives a reasoned but rather far-drawn answer to Dr. W. S. M'Kechnie's question of the American scholar's proposition of a direct connection between Magna Carta and the doctrine of ministerial responsibility. Mr. F. A. Golder deals with the visit of the Russian fleet to the United States in 1863, when there was serious apprehension of war in Europe. The friendly reception accorded by the Americans caused some uneasiness among European powers not cordial towards the Northern cause, and the curious double effect of the visit was on the one hand to strengthen the Union against European intervention, and on the other to help in averting war upon Russia. 'Demonstrations' usually seem to mean more than they actually do. Professor George L. Burr cites from Professor Paul Lehmann the 'Middle Ages' as a term in Goldast's *medium aevum* (1604) and the Swiss scholar Vadian's *media aetas* (1518) besides a still older but less definite *media tempestas* in an Italian bishop's letter of 1469.

In the issue for October Miss B. H. Putnam traces the persistent effort made, during the period after the Black Death, to restrict the wages claimed by priests in England whose depleted ranks had given the survivors a monopoly that was too powerful to be brought under efficient control for a quarter of a century. The analogy with the Statute of Labourers is critically discussed. Mr. E. S. Corwin, seeking to ascertain precisely what the French objective was in the support given to the American Revolution, concludes that it was not primarily either the acquisition of territory or the securing of trade, but was more than anything else a blow at British power. Mr. C. W. Colby, examining 'the earlier relations of England and Belgium,' with a side glance at some baser concepts of political morals, ends with the acknowledgment that in August, 1914, 'many people in England considered the Belgian question first from the standpoint of duty, and were willing that their country should discharge important obligations because it was the *right* thing to do.' He shows a consensus from Pitt to Palmerston and Gladstone indicative of a growth of British sentiment much less selfish than it was to begin with, towards the maintenance of Belgian neutrality. Mr. C. R. Fish passes a very adverse judgment on the operation of conscription in the American Civil War under a law which he regards as both impracticable and undemocratic, and as not a substitute for volunteering, but a stimulant towards it.

*The Iowa Journal* for October surveys the Iowa State legislation for 1915, and traces the history of Presbyterianism in Iowa city since 1836.

*La Nation Tchèque* (1st October) looks 'with a veritable sentiment of anguish' towards Sofia, where 'once more the Bulgarian people against its will and in despite of its sympathy for Russia is led to the abyss by an ambitious despot.'

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PLATE II.

SCOTTISH PRIVATE SEALS.

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## Communication

RUNRIG. Mr. Romanes's interesting note about the abolition of run-rig in the regality of Melrose suggests some points of interest to philologists, especially in connection with place-names. The term 'runrig' may be taken in modern usage to be a compound of the word 'rig,' having retained in Lowland Scots the sound of Middle English 'rigge' and Anglo-Saxon 'hrycg' which in modern English has been softened into 'ridge.' But did the term 'runrig' originate in Middle or Old Northern English? If it did, it must have been written and pronounced 'rinrig,' preserving the sound of Middle English 'rinnen' and Anglo-Saxon 'rinnan,' as is done in Lowland Scots to this day. 'Rin awa' hame, lassie!' is good Scots still, notwithstanding forty-two years of School Boards. How should the vowel change from 'rin' to 'run' have taken place in the compound long before School Boards were dreamt of? In the course of a statement on *Grazing and Agrestic Customs of the Outer Hebrides* submitted by Mr. Alexander Carmichael to the Crofters Commission, 1884, and too interesting to remain buried in a blue book, the following passage occurs:

'The term Run-Rig seems a modification of the Gaelic *Roinn-ruith*—'division-run.' . . . In Gaelic the system of run-rig is usually spoken of as *mor earann*—'great division,' or *mor fhearann*—'great land.' Occasionally, however, an old person calls the system *roinn-ruith*. This seems the correct designation, and the origin of the English term run-rig.<sup>1</sup> This has the singular effect of transposing the meaning of the two syllables, inasmuch as *roinn* means 'a division,' and *ruith* is 'to run.' Will a competent student of Old Gaelic or Erse pronounce upon this?

In the Melrose document of 1742 described by Mr. Romanes the term 'rundale' occurs as alternative to and synonymous with 'runrig.' Now the syllable 'dale' or 'dal' is of peculiar significance in the study of place-names, for it occurs both in Celtic and Scandinavian speech and bears a very different meaning in each, although the root meaning—that of share or division—is common to both. In Gaelic compound place-names it is found, I think invariably, as a prefix, signifying a portion of land, a farm or croft. Familiar examples are Dalnaspidal, the croft of the hospital or wayside shelter; Dalrymple, the farm of the crooked pool (on the Ayrshire Doon);

<sup>1</sup> *Report of the Crofters Commission, 1884, Appendix A, p. 451.* The whole of Mr. Carmichael's paper is full of interest. I would suggest that it should be redeemed from the obscurity of a blue-book by being republished in the *Scottish Historical Review*.

Dalry, the King's croft, etc. But the Icelandic *dalr* and the Swedish and Danish *dal* bear the sense of a dale or valley, that is, a portion of land separated from the rest by mountains. In British place-names it always appears as a suffix, and generally indicates a former Norse or Danish occupation, as Halladale and Sordale in Caithness, Helmsdale and Sletdale in Sutherland; the latter, having received a pleonastic Gaelic prefix, has become Glensletdale, as has also Glenstockadale in Wigtownshire. In the old Gaelic names of Stranid and Strathannan, which have been changed to Nithsdale and Annandale, it is possible that the suffix represents the Anglo-Saxon *dæl*; more probably the Middle English 'dale,' for the usual Anglo-Saxon term for a valley or glen was *denu*, whence the common suffix 'den,' 'dean' or 'dene,' as in Hassendean in Roxburghshire and Rottingdean near Brighton.

It may be noticed in passing how fertile in different meanings this syllable has become in the English language, in all of which the root-sense of separation may be traced: dale and dell; to deal, whether in the direct sense of dividing, as to deal in a game of cards, or indirectly in trade; a great deal, *i.e.* a large portion; to dole, *i.e.* to distribute portions; deals, *i.e.* a tree divided into boards.

But all this does not help towards explaining in what language the term 'rundale' had its origin. Obviously the suffix indicates a division of land for cultivation, which suggests a Gaelic survival from the far-off days when Melrose occupied the bare headland—*maol ros*—now known as Old Melrose. Jamieson gives and interprets 'runrig' in his dictionary, but not 'rundale.'

Monreith.

HERBERT MAXWELL.