

## Reviews of Books

SIR GILBERT DE MIDDLETON: AND THE PART HE TOOK IN THE REBELLION IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND IN 1317. By Sir Arthur E. Middleton, Bart. 4to. xi and 118 pp. Mawson, Swan & Morgan, Ltd. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 1918.

ON September 1, 1317, a pompous procession rode north from Darlington. Louis de Beaumont, whom the king had advanced to the see of Durham, sore against the wish of the chapter, was on his way to his consecration, and with him went two cardinals sent by the Pope to mediate between Edward II. and the Scots. When they had gone about nine miles these churchmen were set upon and robbed by a party under Sir Gilbert de Middleton, a Northumbrian knight, and the author seeks to show that this action was a protest by the whole north country against the installation of an unworthy bishop, and that Gilbert was the leader of a 'chivalrous enterprise' in defence of the see of Durham.

Lancaster, he thinks, was a party to the scheme, as was also the Prior of Durham; Pembroke too, who seems to have lent his castle of Mitford, was possibly involved, and two stalwart Scots, Sir Thomas Randolph and Sir James Douglas, were there in person. The presence of the legates ruined the plot. Against them Gilbert had no feud, but the Scots (at this period notoriously hostile to papal bulls and messengers) attacked the cardinals. Shocked by this outrage the supporters of what was really a respectable rebellion backed out, leaving Sir Gilbert to pay the price, and after a brief period of successful defiance he was taken and executed as a felon in January 1318.

This representation of the facts is hard to accept. There is no evidence of a general rebellion of all good men against the insult to a beloved church. Pembroke, who would hardly make common cause with Lancaster in any event, had only returned from captivity in France a week or two before, and his long absence from England may well account for the occupation of Mitford Castle by Gilbert. It was the Prior of Durham, again, who warned the legates of the impending attack. Lancaster, on the other hand, may well have been involved, for next year 188 of his adherents were pardoned, 'the robbery of the cardinals excepted.' His relations with Bruce were a matter of doubt, and it is quite likely that some of his followers joined the Scots in a scheme for enriching themselves, and turning the legates back from Scotland.

That Gilbert de Middleton should lead the attack was not odd, for, only a year before, a Richard de Middleton, described by some as his brother, had been executed for complicity with the marauding Scots, and

Gilbert himself, even when king's yeoman and in garrison at Berwick, had plundered his fellow Englishmen. It is significant that, after his death, his chattels were valued at over £2600, an enormous sum for a man whose lands were worth about 50 marks per annum.

The imposition of a 'simoniacally elected' bishop may have given to the scheme a few extra adherents and an admirable pretext, but its root cause lay in the prevalent anarchy. Many of the Northumbrians joined the Scots (Lancaster's own farms, it is said, were never ravaged), and plundered promiscuously; the outrage on the legates was but the central point in Gilbert's career of rapine.

While we cannot accept the author's interpretation of the facts, we are indebted to him not only for a vivid picture of Northumbria under Edward II., but above all for an admirable collection of the available evidence. In view of modern theories as to the importance of the 'Household,' the activities of the 'king's yeomen' are well worth studying, and the relations of Lancaster with the Scots are of peculiar interest. Upon these points Sir Arthur Middleton only touches in passing, but other investigators will find valuable help by consulting the numerous authorities which he has used so fully in compiling his book.

J. DUNCAN MACKIE.

BRIGADIER MACKINTOSH OF BORLUM, JACOBITE HERO AND MARTYR. By A. M. Mackintosh. Pp. 64. Nairn: Printed for the author by George Bain. 1918. 4s. 6d.

MR. MACKINTOSH'S predilection for the genealogical department of research does not mar his aptitude for wider biographical and historical study. First with him stands his clan, but close behind it, as he shows us, comes his country. This sketch is written to add to the general stock of British historical knowledge of the rising of 1715. It is a return to a subject on which he wrote in 1877, revised and expanded himself in 1903, and now presents his hero again with corrections and additions. Who could wish a better sign than this of fidelity?

William Mackintosh of Borlum, near Inverness, born about 1657, may have served in the French army towards 1678, and certainly was active in the Jacobite plots. In the actual rising he served with the rank of brigadier. A glimpse of the southward march in 1715 shows him conducting into Kelso his Highlanders wet and weary and bedraggled, 'tho' their old Brigadier who marched at the head of them appeared very well.' He wanted to attack the Royal forces there under Carpenter, but was overruled, and marched instead to fiasco and surrender at Preston. Pending his trial for treason he overpowered a jailor, made good his escape, and became a ballad hero of credit and renown. In 1727 he, being at it again, was apprehended by order of General Wade, and thereafter languished long, more or less comfortably, a prisoner in Edinburgh Castle, where, among other employment, he wrote as 'a Lover of his Country' an essay on agricultural reforms. He died, still a prisoner, in 1743, after a career of intrigue and peril perhaps without its match in that age of conspiracy. He

has been fortunate in the diligence and sympathy of his biographer, an exemplary searcher out of facts, with a stout indisposition to believe either Patten's accusation of avarice against the brigadier or the Master of Sinclair's scarce less heinous charge of 'ane affected Inverness-English accent.' Jacobite loyalty can seldom have surpassed the biographer's commendation of the dying brigadier for dedicating one of his teeth to the cause by writing with it on his prison wall a blessing on James VIII.

GEO. NEILSON.

SOME SUBSCRIBED COPIES OF THE SOLEMN LEAGUE AND COVENANT. By D. Hay Fleming, LL.D. (From the papers of the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society.) With six full-page Plates.

THIS is a paper read by Dr. Hay Fleming in 1914 before the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society. He points out that 'the National Covenant was usually, if not almost invariably, written on large sheets of vellum or parchment; whereas the Solemn League and Covenant was issued for subscription in the form of a quarto pamphlet, with blank leaves at the end for the signatures.' The latter form appears to have been suggested by a decision of the General Assembly, a few days before the League and Covenant was adopted, to issue the National Covenant in quarto with blank paper for the names of subscribers.

After a useful summary of events, we have a full description of the copy signed in the East Kirk on October 13, 1643, by the several Commissioners of Assembly, Convention of Estates, and Parliament of England. Evan Tyler, the King's printer, had the text ready within two days. Six very beautiful facsimiles are a most interesting and valuable addition to Dr. Hay Fleming's close analysis. Then we have the Privy Council copy; the St. Andrews copy, containing also the signatures at the 'second swearing' in 1648-9; the Newbattle subscriptions—less than one-third autograph; an Edinburgh specimen, that of the Tolbooth or West Kirk; a Dundee copy, in which the majority of signatories are literate. With the Glasgow University copy goes the 'Solemn Acknowledgment of Publick Sins and Breaches of the Covenant, and a Solemn Engagement to all the duties contained therein,' prepared in connection with acts for the renewal in October of 1648, with Tyler's new issue of the Solemn League.

Some copies of this 1648 edition are described—one signed in a district of Glasgow, a second probably by the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, a third in the parish of Kilbarchan, and a fourth in the parish of Traquair. Then we have the important MS. on vellum, containing both the National Covenant and the Solemn League and Covenant with the signature of Charles II., which belongs to 1650.

Dr. Hay Fleming concludes by dealing with some English prints and relative pamphlets. The whole study is, as one would expect, close and accurate. It contains matter which will be valuable to the historian as well as to the bibliographer; and there are some useful facsimiles of title-pages.

R. K. HANNAY.

## An Empire Builder of the Sixteenth Century 251

AN EMPIRE BUILDER OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. By L. F. Rushbrook Williams. Pp. xvi, 187, with 16 Illustrations and 7 Maps. Cr. 8vo. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1918. 7s. 6d. net.

THE wealth of learning in this excellent life of the founder of the Mughal dynasty makes the reviewer feel his unworthiness. Here we have complete mastery of the difficult politics of India in the fifteenth century exemplified, and also the inter-relations of those States—almost forgotten until now—such as Mughalistan, Farghana, and parts of what we now loosely call Afghanistan, which the Mongols seized and made their jumping-off ground for the conquest of the rich plains of India; and, in addition to this, exact knowledge of the complicated genealogies of the Mughal Mirzas. All this makes the book a remarkable work and of great interest.

Founding on a long list of authorities, the author recounts the adventurous career of his hero Babur from his birth in 1483 (he was descended from both Chingiz Khan and Timur the Lame, 'the two greatest Empire Builders who ever afflicted Asia'), as prince of Farghana, to his death at the Ram Bagh, near Agra, in 1530, as Padshah and Emperor of India. His early boyhood ended at the age of fourteen with the fruitless siege of Samarkand, which he later conquered. Then came days of adversity and his flight as a landless prince. Then the seizure of Kabul, the reconquest of Samarkand and the apogee, the conquest of Hindustan by the two decisive battles of Panipat (a finely detailed account of this battle is given here) in 1526, ending the Lodi power, and Kanua in 1527, which destroyed the menace or chance of the Rajputs and allowed the new dynasty to take possession of Hindustan.

The details of Babur's life are put before us, his private life and its vicissitudes, his paternal love (his advice to his successor was 'do naught against your brothers, even though they deserve it'), his culture and his bravery. The incidents of his career are also depicted in very valuable illustrations taken from the Alwar and Agra codices, Muhammadan art of great rarity. The author is in obvious sympathy with his hero, and says that the work he did endured long, and that his Imperial idea is still a living force in India.

A. FRANCIS STEUART.

TWO ESSAYS: (1) DON QUIXOTE; (2) THE POLITICS OF BURNS. By W. P. Ker. Pp. viii, 52. Glasgow: MacLehose. 1918. 1s. 6d.

CERVANTES did not smile Spain's chivalry away; nor did he defy the literary conventions of his time. Indeed, this latter tenet is the critic's main position which accentuates the irony of the fact that the author of *Don Quixote* wrote in the grip of the delusions of Arcadian romance. Burns is shown in his earlier stage as an admirer of Pitt, and the revolutionary tendencies which made him a Foxite are interpreted as of perhaps inferior poetic inspiration. The professor adroitly analyses the artificialities of the political-ballad type. Always stimulant he throws out a general chronological verdict of comparison, viz. that Burns's later thoughts in prose or rhyme 'have not the significance or the force of the miraculous volume of 1786.' This needs pondering. Did not the new revolutionary intensity heighten and deepen even the miracle of 1786? GEO. NEILSON.

## 252 Gras : Early English Customs System

**THE EARLY ENGLISH CUSTOMS SYSTEM.** A documentary study of the Institutional and Economic History of the Customs from the Thirteenth to the Sixteenth Century. By Norman Scott Brien Gras, Ph.D., Associate Professor of History in Clark College, Assistant Professor of History in Clark University. Pp. xiv. 766. 8vo. Cambridge : Harvard University Press (being Vol. XVIII. of the Harvard Economic Studies).

PROFESSOR GRAS has rendered a great service by printing in full selections of customs accounts, which undoubtedly shed much more light upon constitutional, social and economic questions than the summary accounts and general documents hitherto used. He sees the origin of a national system of customs in the local customs of the towns, and rejects Mr. Hubert Hall's view, that it arose in the royal right of 'Prise,' at first arbitrary, later commuted for a definite money payment. Prise, he contends, only become a tax accidentally, owing to the great rise in the price of wine, while the king kept the right to buy at the old reduced figure.

He shows how the Crown, in search of money, organised a central machine, complete with a corps of officials, a scheme of collection, and a system of valuation. This machine was in working order before the death of Edward I., and the consolidated system of 'custom and subsidy,' which prevailed unaltered—except for 'impositions'—through the Tudor and Stuart periods, was fully developed by the close of the fourteenth century. The net conclusion is that the birth of a national system of economy must long antedate the traditional 'sixteenth century,' and must be attributed to political rather than to economic causes.

The author is at his best in guiding us through the tangle of 'the Ancient Custom of 1275,' 'the New Custom of 1303,' 'the Cloth Custom of 1347,' the 'Petty Custom' and the 'Subsidies,' to the complete system which embraced all goods either under 'Subsidy and Custom on Wool, Woolfells and Hides,' or under 'Subsidy (Tunnage and Poundage) and Custom on all other goods.' In dealing with the prime origins of the customs he is less fortunate. He holds that 'the germinal forces in the early towns were the burgesses,' and explains how 'the dominating local economy of the day' swallowed up an early attempt at centralisation which survives in the dues of 'lastage,' 'scavage' and the wine custom. These three customs, together with the accidentally added 'Prise of Wine,' Professor Gras describes as 'semi-national customs,' and he believes that they formed a bridge between local customs proper and the centralising efforts of John and the three Edwards.

In all this there is much disputable. We have no proof of 'an early Anglo-Saxon effort at nation-building by centralisation which was destroyed by the rival process of feudal decentralisation'; there was no machinery for collecting customs dues prior to John's short-lived effort of 1203; there is no royal decree in any form establishing any of these semi-national customs, and, indeed, except for the wine-prise, the profits are often enjoyed by others than the king. They are very like local customs, and, in fact, in a feudal society there could be no sharp distinction between 'local' and

'national' rights. The burghs, like any other feudal seigneurie, held their rights (including the rights of toll) from their feudal lord, and ultimately from the king. It is thus possible that the local customs on which the author lays such stress had their origin in that very right of purveyance which, in the hands of the king, produced the wine-prise.

In effect, Professor Gras differs from previous writers less than he supposes. The connection between local and central customs has always been assumed, and even rejecting Mr. Hall's theory, the wine-prise does represent the groping fingers of the central authority. None the less, the book solves many difficulties and upsets some preconceived ideas. It is surprising, for instance, to learn that as early as 1303 'England's chief exports were wool and cloth, not wool at an earlier period and cloth at a later, but both together.' Perhaps in these days when Stubbs' 'Parliamentary constitutionalism' is somewhat discredited, the main interest of the book is to show how the Crown developed a money-making machine over which the 'faithful Commons' had very little control. J. DUNCAN MACKIE.

LA PATRIE DU B. JEAN DUNS SCOT. Par P. André Callebaut. Pp. 16. Firenze : Quaracchi Press. 1917.

THIS closely vouched discussion (extracted from the *Archivum Franciscanum Historicum*, vol. x.), gathering up the entire evidence on the nationality of the 'subtle Doctor,' is a convinced denial of the Irish claim, as founded on an interpretation of 'Scotus,' essentially forgotten and long abandoned in that famous theologian's time, the end of the thirteenth century.

The learned Italian Franciscan, André Callebaut, should have included in his authorities the essay 'Duns Scotus: His Life and Times,' by Mr. John Edwards, contributed to the Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow in 1905 (see *S.H.R.* iv. 361). What might have savoured of patriotic prejudice on Mr. Edwards's part clearly gains by the concurrence of a continental scholar, free from any apparent need for bias in the long debate, and arriving very definitely at the same conclusion.

LEARNERS AS LEADERS. By Henry Spenser Wilkinson, M.A., All Souls College, Oxford. Pp. 41. Cr. 8vo. Manchester : University Press. 1918. 1s. 6d. net.

THIS address was delivered by Professor Spenser Wilkinson on 26th April, 1918, at a memorial service for members of Manchester University who had fallen in the war. It is devoted to the history of Owens College, and its growth from a small College to a great University; it deals also with the teaching ideal there, and the memories of both teachers and taught, who held that 'the mark of nationhood is Leadership, the secret of Leadership the will to learn, the single eye.'

SELECTED SPEECHES AND DOCUMENTS ON BRITISH COLONIAL POLICY, 1763-1917. Edited by Arthur Berriedale Keith, D.C.L., D.Litt. 2 vols. Pp. xvi, 381; viii, 424. Small 8vo. Humphrey Milford : Oxford University Press. 1918. 2s. net each volume.

IN these two handy little volumes we find historical materials illustrating the growth of responsible government in the colonies of Britain. The

evolution of the Dominion of Canada, the Federation of Australia, the Union of South Africa are all elucidated by speeches and documents properly arranged, and with an excellent short introduction; and, in addition, part of the second volume is devoted to the growth of autonomy in internal affairs of the self-governing parts of the Empire, the interesting subject of their relations with foreign Powers, and the unity of the whole.

EUROPEAN HISTORY SINCE 1870, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE CAUSES OF THE WAR OF 1914. By C. H. Currey, M.A. Pp. xii, 235, with 3 Maps. Demy 8vo. Sydney, N.S.W. : The Teachers' College Press. 1918. 4s. 6d. net.

THE writer of this study has accomplished his difficult task well. As he points out, it is too soon yet to know all the secret causes of the great war, but it is necessary to go back to 1870 and review the political history of each contending Power since then. He is right in insisting on the culpability of Austria-Hungary, together with Germany, in starting the war, and in emphasising that the ultimatum to Serbia should be forgotten no more than the invasion of Belgium. His views on the ideas and work of Prince Bismarck are especially instructive, and he is convinced that the world is still tormented by his spirit; 'Bismarck,' he says, 'taught Official Germany to prefer absolutism to democracy, and force to free will.'

In the *English Historical Review* for January Dr. R. L. Poole concentrates much detailed light on the difficult biography of St. Wilfrid of Hexham and Ripon, whose death he concludes occurred in April, 709. Professor G. Lapsley collects a fine store of material about the knights of the shire in the parliaments of Edward II. Mr. Miller Christy has a good narrative of Queen Elizabeth's visit to Tilbury in 1588 while the Armada was still somewhere on the seas. M. Esposito records and locates a text of the supposed lost treatise of our Scottish theologian and ambassador, John of Ireland, on the Immaculate Conception. It proves to be extant in a MS. I. 5. 21 at Trinity College, Dublin. In some extracts presented there is a reference to Thomas Livingston, abbot of Cupar, as distinguishing himself at the Council of Basle. It appears, however, to be chiefly a quotation from Æneas Sylvius.

*History* for January has several strong papers. In the first Professor Powicke completes his survey of M. Jacques Flach's four volumes on the *Origins of Ancient France* (*S.H.R.* xvi. 168), and is specially interesting on feudalism. 'M. Flach has shown,' he says, 'that our ordered feudal system was of very slow growth and that feudal homage is rarely found before the eleventh century.' But whereas Flach denies a vassal relation between the Crown and any regional prince before the second half of the twelfth century, Powicke adduces high critical authority of continental scholars for instances of early date of the vassal relation between the Crown and the greater fiefs.

Lord Morley's *Reminiscences* are examined by Professor Pollard with rather a sense of disappointment that the deliverances regarding the historians, so far as concerns the art of writing history, are somewhat casual. Dr. R. W. Chambers opens the ball for an assembly of all the authorities

on the troubled problem of Geoffrey of Monmouth. Students of history as well as of romance will watch for the future chapters of this 'revision.'

The *Modern Language Review* has of late had several very useful articles. In October Mr. A. C. Baugh edited 'A Seventeenth-Century Play-List' and Mr. W. F. Smith a critical account of 'Rabelais' lists of fowls, fishes, serpents and wild beasts,' while Dr. Paget Toynbee applies the medieval *cursum* as a touchstone for the question of Dante's authorship of the *Aqua et Terra*. In January there are good notes on the alliterative poems and *Sir Tristram*, on prose in Elizabethan Drama and on German 'War-words.' A severe review of a Yale University doctorate edition of Ben Jonson's play *The Case is Altered* bluntly raises the question how such work could warrant a degree.

The *American Historical Review* for July contained three articles on three types of Imperialism—Oriental by A. T. Olmstead, Greek by W. S. Ferguson, and Roman by Geo. W. Botsford. The trend is to make clearer the oriental influence upon Alexander, the ultimate conquest of the eastern ritual over the Greek world, and finally the Hellenistic impress on Rome under and after Julius Caesar. In the October number Arthur E. R. Boak analyses the *imperium militiae*, the successive forms of the extraordinary commands from 80 to 48 B.C. in a very important conspectus of the changing commissions which by degrees expanded the powers as regards duration from a strict single year to five years, and from a definite remit to an *imperium infinitum*, which at last, as the *imperium infinitum maius*, was superior to the magistracies of all proconsuls and propraetors. The striking conclusion is drawn that the real model of Augustus for the transition to the Empire was in Pompey's commissions. Samuel F. Bemis studies, especially as concerns the American share in it, the curious and abortive armed neutrality of 1794 by which the British allied measures to harass French commerce were to have been checkmated. America has often been adroit in neutrality, but in 1794 she saw that the facts of British sea-power were conclusive against America supporting the Baltic combination in the interest of France.

In the issue of the same review for January Prof. W. R. Thayer makes admirable reading on the 'Vagaries of Historians,' illustrating the dangers ahead of doctrinaires when they apply principles of science or of evolution as ground plans for human action. He thinks the Germans went mad over 'the survival of the fittest.' For himself he chooses 'Man the Measure' as motto for historians who 'compete with God' in their duty to see everything. In his view history, studied as the 'manifestation of will,' yields the richest compensations. Joseph V. Fuller examines the war-scare of 1875 which Bismarck plotted and Gontaut-Biron French ambassador detected, unmasked and checkmated.

The *Iowa Journal* for October is almost monopolised by a description of the Social Work at Camp Dodge, which is a training camp near Des Moines, Iowa. In the January number Mr. Cyril B. Upham has a monograph on 'The Speaker of the House of Representatives in Iowa,' treated



as a direct descendant of the Speaker of the English House of Commons. A list of the Speakers in Iowa since 1838 is scheduled, and both personal and functional notices are given of the speakership down to the current year. Professor Cardinal Goodwin sketches the gradual inhabitation and settlement of the State from 1833 until 1860.

The last issued *Bulletin* of the Queen's University, Kingston, is Walter Sage's paper on 'Sir George Arthur and his Administration of Upper Canada.' Lieutenant-Governor when the Earl of Durham went out as Governor-General in 1838, Arthur resisted the proposal of 'responsible government,' but had to accept it after Durham's recall had roused to fighting pitch the Colonial determination.

The *Caledonian* for February has a series of portraits of Scottish poets, including the Marquis of Montrose, Rev. John Skinner and James Hogg, besides greater singers. Another series groups the divines Edward Irving, Dr. Chalmers and Dr. Guthrie.

In the *Revue Historique* for July-August, 1918, M. Joseph Reinach concludes his study of the Somme offensive of 1916, and M. Halphen continues his critical studies of the history of Charlemagne with an important estimate of the Monachus Sangallensis, *De gestis Karoli Magni*. The 'Bulletin Historique' by M. Louis Bréhier is devoted to a survey of works on Byzantine history published during the two years from 1914, including Young's *East and West through Fifteen Centuries*, i. and ii., which, subject to some reservations, is judged to be a good historical summary. Fotheringham's *Marco Sanudo* and Gibbon's *Foundation of the Ottoman Empire* are favourably noticed. The most important contribution to the number for September-October, 1918, is M. Marion's 'La question du papier-monnaie en 1790,' in which he deals with the issue of *assignats* professedly secured on the confiscated possessions of the Church, and indicates the disastrous economic consequences. The 'Bulletin Historique' by M. Halphen deals with works on French history from the Middle Ages to the Valois, including the fourth volume of Flach's *Origines de l'ancienne France* ('un livre à thèse'), Haskins' *Norman Institutions* and Wilmotte's 'le Français à la tête épique,' which deals with the vexed question of the origins of the *chanson de geste*. The fourth volume of Herkless and Hannay's *Archbishops of St. Andrews* is favourably noticed by M. Bémont, and attention is drawn to the value of M. Grand's *Contrat de complant depuis les origines jusqu'à nos jours*.

## Notes and Communications

CHARLES HUTCHESON'S JOURNAL TO ARRAN, 1783<sup>1</sup> (*S.H.R.* xvi, 94).—I have looked over some jottings I made about the Galts. Hew Galt was a son of John Galt, farmer at Craiksland, Dundonald, Ayrshire. His father was admitted as an Apprentice Mason in a lodge in Kilmarnock the same evening as Burns was made an honorary member. Hew Galt, along with his brother and a son of Mr. Walker, minister of Dundonald, were apprentices in a mercantile firm in Glasgow. The Walkers were with Cunningham of Lainshaw, and Professor Josiah Walker, an early biographer of Burns, speaks bitterly of Lainshaw's treatment of his brother when in charge of one of Cunningham's stores in Virginia.

Hew Galt and a brother, William Galt, went to America prior to 1775, and made money as pedlars. Beyond the Arran Diary there is no trace of Hew after 1783. William settled in Richmond, Virginia, after the war, and built up an immense fortune. He died without issue, leaving his fortune to a nephew, John Allan of Irvine, whose mother was a sister of William and Hew Galt. This John Allan adopted Edgar Allan Poe, who was related to him. I have a note that the Mrs. Dunlop (sister of Hew Galt) who figures in the Diary was a cousin of John Galt, and if so Hew and William were cousins of John Galt, the novelist. The latter, however, came from Dreghorn, and it is in the neighbourhood of Dreghorn he places Dalmailing.

The Dundonald kirk-session have a set of communion plate said to have been presented by the Galt brothers, with an inscription, 'Let the U.S. of America flourish.' John Galt in his *Literary Life* speaks of an ancestor (a Covenanter) from Dundonald who was banished after Bothwell Bridge. Possibly he was the ancestor of Hew and William Galt.

William Galt, of Virginia, brother of Hew, had a bit of romance in his life. He sought in marriage a Jean Galt, who, however, preferred her cousin, a William Galt, shipmaster. Her husband died and left her, with three boys, in poor circumstances. William Galt handsomely helped her, and when she died, three years after her husband, he brought the three boys out to Virginia. One died before reaching America. The other two were well educated, entered his store at Richmond, and at his death shared with John Allan his great wealth. Their descendants are still in America, and I have been supplied with information through them and also through John Allan's grand-daughters.

<sup>1</sup> The Editor is indebted to Bailie Hogg, Irvine, for these notes on Arran and Mr. Hutcheson's Journal.

In Galt's *Annals of the Parish* you will find Jean Galt as the prototype of Mrs. Malcolm, who refused the Lord Provost of Glasgow—for her cousin. The story of the Galts is partly told in an edition of Poe's *Poems* (1911) published in Boston. The chapter 'Poe and Scotland' was contributed from my notes.

Though William Galt had several brothers and sisters, yet in 1825 when he died in Richmond there were no descendants to share his wealth. He owned large plantations and hundreds of slaves. I have a copy of his will. His tombstone in Shocco-Hill Cemetery speaks of him as a native of Dundonald, son of John Galt, farmer in Craiksland, an elder of the Parish Church. In the Customs records of Irvine the Galts figure as smugglers, and it is said that the cause of Hew and William's hurried departure to America was some smuggling affair at Troon. Dr. Currie, biographer of Burns, was acquainted with the Galts in Virginia, and I have notes of letters from Currie to Galt. An uncle of Dr. Currie died in Richmond, and William Galt acted as executor on his estate.

I have a diary of a visit to Arran in 1780, written by a Glasgow professor: it has never seen the light. It was written by Professor Walker, who met Burns on his Highland tour. Walker was then a tutor. He was engaged writing out the diary from notes during the time of Burns's visit.

As to the Diary of 1783, I append a few jottings:

The 'Warrix Pit' still remains surrounded by an old wall. It is on 'Tarryholm,' where the English army encamped, 1297, prior to the capitulation of Irvine. Old folks know the pit as Lourie's Lea.

The Bridge of Annick was built by David Muir, who also built the Parish Church. The kirk-session records speak of it as erected by contributions from collections at church doors in the Presbytery of Irvine. The Earl of Glencairn promised to make up the balance, and when it came to payment he refused—hence Muir's difficulty. He had not underestimated the cost. A descendant of this David Muir is my friend, Provost Walter Muir, present Provost of Irvine.

The description, 'level champagne country around Irvine,' seems a quotation from Defoe's tour.

The Arran trip was the trip of the year 'to drink the goat's whey.' The Eglinton family went there regularly. Poe went as a schoolboy to Arran with the Allans and Galts, and his description of the tarn in the *Lake* poem is reminiscent of his visit. There are no tarns such as he describes in America.

The Rev. Mr. Duncan was assistant to Rev. Mr. Richmond of Irvine, who figures in Galt's *Annals*. He is Burns's *Duncan Deep*, etc. He succeeded Rev. Mr. Walker in Dundonald. Duncan's name figures in Account of Irvine Kirk Session. He had £40 a year, paid partly by the town and the shipmaster of Irvine who owned a gallery called the 'Sailor's Loft.' The new *Fasti* (Scott) should have some notes about him.

The Shaws belonged to an Irvine family. The father was a brother of Sir James Shaw's father. One of his sons, Captain Shaw, fell fighting by the side of Sir John Moore at Corsica. Miss Helen Shaw married

Hamilton Robinson, a solicitor for a time in Irvine and Ayr. He was related to Gavin Hamilton, and had been an apprentice in his office in Mauchline. He was a native of Dalry, and is buried there. He acquired the MSS. of six of the poems of the Kilmarnock edition, 1786, from Gavin Hamilton. This was the printer's copy furnished to John Wilson. Possibly it was gifted to him by Gavin Hamilton. His widow married afterwards Rev. Alex. Campbell, first minister of the Original Secession Church, Irvine (now Trinity Church). He gifted the MSS. to the Irvine Burns Club. He was a great friend of David Sillar.

Captain Hamilton, of the revenue cutter, figures in the old Customs records. His station was at Millport.

R. M. HOGG.

NOTE ON SIXTEENTH CENTURY BIBLIOGRAPHY.—In their *Annals of Scottish Printing* Messrs. Dickson and Edmond give a short account (p. 512) of what they describe as 'doubtful and spurious Works.' The false imprints which they mention are few in number and include: (1) *Dialogi ab Eusebio Philadelpho . . . compositi . . . ; Edimburgi. Ex Typographia Jacobi Jamaei 1574*, and (2) *Le Reveille-Matin des François, et de leurs voisins. Composé par Eusebe Philadelphie Cosmopolite, en forme de Dialogues. A Édimbourg, De l'imprimerie de Jaques James. Avec permission. 1574.*

These are Latin and French versions of the same Huguenot political tractate. 'It is supposed,' write Messrs. Dickson and Edmond, 'that these works were printed abroad, either at Basle or at Geneva.' It is clear that the name of the printer is a fictitious one, and all that is left for speculation is the question why the somewhat unusual name of 'Jaques James' was selected. It is probable that in selecting a *nom de guerre* for his printer the writer or publisher sought a name which had comic associations, and if this suggestion be well founded the name chosen was appropriate.

Jaques James appears twice in the *Testament* of François Villon (ll. 1812, 1944), in the first passage as a legatee:

Item, a maistre Jacques James,  
 Qui se tue d'amasser biens,  
 Donne fiancer tant de femmes  
 Qu'il voudra; mais d'espouser, riens.  
 Pour qui amasse il? Pour les siens,  
 Il ne plaint fors que ses morceaulx;  
 Ce qui fut aux truyes, je tiens  
 Qu'il doit de droit estre aux pourceaulx,

and in the second as one of his three executors, in the event of the three previously named refusing to act:

Et l'autre, maistre Jaques James,  
 Trois hommes de bien et d'onneur,  
 Desirans de sauver leurs ames  
 Et doubtans Dieu Nostre Seigneur

Plus tost y mettroient du leur  
 Que ceste ordonnance ne baillent,  
 Point n'auront de contrerolleur,  
 Mais a leur bon plaisir en taillent.

M. Longnon (*Œuvres de François Villon* : Paris, 1914, p. 116) describes James as 'fils d'un riche maître des œuvres, ou architecte, de la ville de Paris, qui était mort vers 1457.' Further information regarding him has been collected by M. Pierre Champion (*François Villon* : Paris, 1913, i. 295 and ii. 168, 172, 368-369). Jaques James was a miser and a rake, and M. Champion comments on the first of the foregoing passages as follows :

'Toujours dans le même ordre de plaisanteries amoureuses, M<sup>e</sup> Jacques James, le fils du maître des œuvres de la ville de Paris, qui vient d'hériter de son père de nombreuses maisons, entre autres de celle de la rue aux Truies et d'une maison à étuves qui n'est peut-être pas bien famée, recevra la permission de se fiancer avec autant de femmes qu'il voudra, mais de n'en épouser aucune ; ou il y a là-dessus un proverbe : 'tel fiancé qui n'épouse point.' Sans doute Jacques James ne cherche guère à se marier. Pour qui amasse-t-il donc ? Pour les siens. Mais il ne regrette que ce qu'il mange. Et Villon de conclure, en équivoquant vraisemblablement sur la maison qu'il possédait : ce qui a été aux truies doit revenir aux porceaux ; ce qui vous est venu par la débauche doit y retourner.'

The selection of the name may be a coincidence, but when the wide popularity of the verses of Villon is kept in view it seems arguable that it was an example of the *humeur narquois* of the pamphleteers of the French Wars of Religion. The association of Jaques James with Edinburgh supports this view, for to Villon 'le gentil Coçis' was the synonym for a thief, and the ironical reference to the godliness of James might justify the attribution to him of a religious pamphlet.

DAVID BAIRD SMITH.