

Reviews of Books

A HISTORY OF SPAIN. By Charles E. Chapman. Pp. xv, 559, with a Map. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1918. 14s. net.

IN these days of Spanish study it is of real use to read a history like this and to be able to recommend it heartily to other students. The Spanish authority on which it is founded gives his hearty approval to the way it is constructed, and the American writer adds three chapters of his own of special interest, that on 'Charles III. and England, 1759-1788,' and the two modern ones, 1808 to 1917. It is difficult to find special points to comment on in so long and so excellent a vista of the descent of the Spanish people and the history, political and economic, of the different provinces of Spain which have such varied origins. The author is right in drawing special attention to the close connection of the whole country with Africa, even during the late Roman time, when the two lands were conjoined in one diocese, which was no doubt prepared by their earlier associations through Carthage. It explains also how the foreign Visigothic Kings were, at first, so easily overcome by the Moslems, and how it took quite a long time before the Church was able to inspire the Christians with hatred and crusading zeal against the tolerant rule of their African masters. The account of this rule and the gradual expulsion of the 'Moors' is particularly well given, and one reads the succession of events with great interest as the Christian sovereigns gradually, by union, gained power for themselves while the nobles lost it, until there was almost absolute autocracy during the great reigns of Charles V. (here called Charles I.) and Philip II. which preceded such a long period of decline. This study deals with the progress (one way or the other) of government, law, literature and foreign politics. While adequate in its narrative it is by no means a dynastic history, and anyone who wishes stories of the sad and sombre Court life of Spain must go elsewhere. The writer is more concerned with the popular development than with the pedigrees of kings. It is perhaps this that causes a curious slip on page 74 when he calls the first ruler of the House of Burgundy in Portugal 'a French Count, Henry of Lorraine.'

A. FRANCIS STEUART.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

1. THE ARMED NEUTRALITIES OF 1780 AND 1800. Edited by James Brown Scott. Pp. xxxi and 698. 10s. 6d.
2. THE TREATIES OF 1785, 1799 AND 1828, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PRUSSIA, as interpreted in Opinions of Attorneys

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General, Decisions of Courts, and Diplomatic Correspondence. Edited by James Brown Scott. Pp. iii, 207. 1918. 8s. 6d.

3. FEDERAL MILITARY PENSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. By William H. Glasson, Ph.D. Edited by David Kinley. Pp. xii, 305. 1918. 10s. 6d.
4. THE FINANCIAL HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN. 1914-1918. By Frank L. M'Vey. Pp. iv, 101. 4s. 6d.
5. EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON INSURANCE, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SUBSTITUTION OF INSURANCE FOR PENSIONS. By William F. Gephart. Pp. vi, 302. 4s. 6d.
6. ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN GREAT BRITAIN. By Irene Osgood Andrews, assisted by Margareta Hobbs. Pp. x, 190. 4s. 6d.
7. EARLY ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR UPON CANADA. By Adam Shortt. EARLY EFFECTS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR UPON THE FINANCE, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY OF CHILE. By L. S. Rowe. Pp. xvi, 101. 4s. 6d.
8. LES CONVENTIONS ET DECLARATIONS DE LA HAYE DE 1899 ET 1907. Avec une introduction de James Brown Scott, directeur. Pp. xxxiii, 318. 8s. 6d.
9. UNE COUR DE JUSTICE INTERNATIONALE. Par James Brown Scott. Pp. vi, 269. 10s. 6d.

All published at the New York Oxford University Press, 1918.

10. YEAR BOOK OF THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE, 1918. No. 7. Headquarters of the Endowment, Washington.

HERE is presented a great deal of matter, the outcome of much careful research and thought. The list of subjects dealt with illustrates the widespread effects of a great war. It is safe to say that without the generosity of Mr. Carnegie this literature, so useful to the student of economics and international law, would never have seen the light. In December 1910 he handed over to trustees mortgage bonds to the value of two million pounds, to be administered by them 'to hasten the abolition of international war, the foulest blot upon our civilisation.' The money, it may be observed, is not wholly expended upon conferences and literary work, for recently the trustees voted five million dollars towards the rebuilding of waste places in France and Belgium.

The works before us will appeal to a variety of interests. The international lawyer will be attracted by Mr. Brown Scott's collection of the old treaties between America and Prussia which were founded upon in such recent cases as the 'Appam,' an illustration by the way of the coolness of the Germans who made use of an American port for the indefinite storing of an English ship taken at sea, and the 'William P. Frye' in which an American boat was the victim. Bankers and stock-brokers will read with interest and professional intelligence the somewhat technical treatise upon the financial history of Great Britain during the war years. President M'Vey recognises at once the adequacy and the

boldness of the British Government's provisions to meet the great crisis which faced it in the end of July 1914. America's experience in the matter of pensions is now of considerable importance to us. A subject of general interest is that dealt with by Miss Andrews and Miss Hobbs. 'That,' say the authors, 'the crisis of unemployment would be but a passing phase soon followed by unprecedented industrial activity seems not to have been anticipated.' The fears of the Fabian Society, and the creation of the Prince of Wales fund afford evidence of an unfounded dread of what was before the nation. But no doubt for the first few months there was a considerable amount of unemployment amongst women, some 44 per cent. being thrown out of work. A new difficulty has however since arisen, women are now refusing employment. Mr. Brown Scott presents in the language of France the Hague conventions and a treatise upon a Court of International Justice. The Year Book of the Endowment contains not only a full account of the year's business, but biographical notices of leaders of the movement recently deceased, of whom excellent portraits are given.

W. G. SCOTT MONCRIEFF.

THE CLAN CAMPBELL: Abstracts of Entries relating to Campbells in the Books of Council and Session, Register of Deeds 1554-1660. By Rev. Henry Paton. Vol. VI. Pp. viii, 383. 4to. Edinburgh: Macniven & Wallace. 1918.

THE great register of Clan Campbell, for such it is, out of the elaborate Campbell collections formed by Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine, Bart., is advanced an important stage further by Mr Paton, its editor, in the present volume, which, from the central character of the record it is drawn from, throws up a more than ordinary mass of historical and biographical matter well worth sifting for the lost facts and interconnections it restores.

As there are calendered close upon 2000 deeds from all parts of the country, it may readily be surmised that much valuable wreckage is salvaged for us from the 627 unindexed registers searched for the purpose. A penitent reviewer, too impatient to appreciate pedigrees, confesses himself confounded by the variety, quality and quantity of broad historical data made available by the incidental associations of that infinite succession of Campbells whose long-drawn line is the peculiar care of their munificent registrar Sir Duncan Campbell, Secretary of the Order of the Thistle. Just as the story of a single parish may involve it in every historical crisis of five centuries, so every institution, custom and creed that leads to document (as almost all do) has its chance to find hiding in public record which, really obscure in its own time, becomes opaque the year afterwards. Fifty close pages of index make the individual and local entries accessible, but what abstract could reflect the social and institutional allusions? To instance a few—(1) the rarity of purely Highland terms or practices, and the apparent absence of Gaelic in the deeds, except in some few personal names; (2) the prevalence of feudal imposts and tenures such as ward, grassum, herezeld, bordland, and of current lowland processes like law-borrows, assythment, &c.; (3) interesting specialties of double names

showing the frequency with which Campbells and MacGregors, whether of necessity or for other self-interest, took aliases; and (4) instances (relatively infrequent) of horse theft, homicide and spuilzie, bonds of pension (in one case for 'a great fat cow' yearly), marriage contracts (in one case 'her tocher is 70 heid of ky'), and foreign commerce in French and Spanish wines 'arriving within the west seas.' The past is there sure enough, and it includes Italian moneylenders on the one hand and a recruiting contract 'for the States' service in the Netherlands' on the other.

Searchers of records for Scots history may note also that there is no restriction to or by the Highland Line. These innumerable items of our domestic annals constantly touch the lowlands too, being only a little less familiar with Holywood than Ardchattan or with Drumlanrig than Dunstaffnage. Lovers of the Gareloch may be glad of references to 'the Isle of Rosneath' (p. 137), as well as to Rahane, once as 'Raheavin' (p. 174) and once as 'Rochean' (p. 156).

This is a rich book of record of the 'west seas.'

THE ANNUAL REGISTER: A Review of Public Events at Home and Abroad for the Year 1918. Pp. xii. 229. Demy 8vo. London: Longmans. 1918. 28s. net.

A YEAR which saw Germany—on the failure of her last desperate throw, and in peril from an imminent irresistible advance—sign an armistice little short of unconditional surrender, naturally appears mainly to be a memory of the final crisis and overwhelming decision. What is not war in the register is largely foreign politics, although the home affairs and the general election have their great place in the calendar which is rounded off with the visit of President Wilson to Great Britain and his welcome there. What a contrast is afforded by the 26 pages devoted to Germany in disaster and revolution. A recognition at last that the game was up with the failure of the submarines, the semi-starvation of the blockade, the ruined moral of both army and fleet, the republican mutiny at Kiel—these were preludes of the revolution in which (the *Annual Register* thinks) 'the Emperor William was playing an incredibly ignominious part.' His and the Crown Prince's flight and abdication had no redeeming feature of spirit or character. Militarism went down without dignity, leaving the new republicanism only a sorry chance to impress by their strifes and their misfortunes. The climax of Allied victory so dwarfs all other interests that a reviewer cannot pretend to do justice to the calendar of general events or to the surveys of a jaded literature, science and art.

THE CENTURY OF HOPE: A Sketch of Western Progress from 1815 to the Great War. By F. S. Marvin. Pp. vi, 352. Post 8vo. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press. 1919. 6s. net.

WE have here a review of Western History endeavouring to 'exhibit the growth of humanity in the world,' a wide subject, embracing many sub-

divisions—all well considered in their turn. Where we say it contains chapters on Literature, on the birth of Socialism, Nationalism and Imperialism, Religious Growth (particularly praising T. H. Green), Education and other manifestations of civilisation, we show what a large territory it covers. Each chapter is well thought out, carefully written, and historically adequate ; the whole book is worthy of study.

DOCUMENTS OF THE CANADIAN CONSTITUTION, 1759-1915. Selected and edited by W. P. M. Kennedy, M.A., Toronto. Pp. xxxii, 707. Med. 8vo. Oxford : University Press. 1918. 21s. net.

THIS important collection is divided by the editor into six periods, and it is left for the historical student to find out the full and true worth of the documents in relation to the development of the system of government in Canada. The editor has tried to exclude all documents that have not proved their value, and omits, for reasons of brevity, Lord Durham's *Report*, which must be read by every student. He has produced a book that will be welcomed for its usefulness.

THE PILGRIMS AND THEIR HISTORY. By Roland G. Usher, Ph.D. Pp. x, 310. Post 8vo. New York : The Macmillan Co. 1918. 10s. 6d. net.

THE curious experiment which took one hundred and two 'Pilgrim Fathers' (who were, indeed, mostly young people) to America in 1620 is unfolded to us sympathetically in this study. We correct many ideas of the Pilgrims by it, and we follow them from their congregation at Scrooby in Yorkshire to their hard life in Holland whither, before their American venture, they had gone in a body to try to escape from the Established Church of England and the Puritans who submitted to it. The romance of their voyage in the 'Mayflower' and their early hardships in Plymouth (Mass.) are well described. There the Pilgrims were exposed to struggles (for on a coast teeming with fish they had no appliances for fishing) with starvation. The community prospered in spite of having evolved a caste system which differed only from that of the Mother country in degree, and a severe inquisitorial rule comparable only with that of the strictest Presbyterian *régime*. That this rule was tempered by good sense is indicated by how little Plymouth was tainted with the horrors of witch hunting which spread over the Puritan New World, but that its ethics differed from ours is shown by the fact that it regarded the Indians as 'demoralised' if they received fair payment. It is instructive to see how the settlement merged in the neighbouring communities, although, as the author points out, 'the loss of political independence deprived the Pilgrim tradition of localism and made it a heritage of the nation as a whole,' so bestowing on the settlement a world-wide interest little to be expected at its foundation.

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A HISTORY OF THE MARATHA PEOPLE. By C. A. Kincaid and Rao Bahadur D. B. Parasuis. Vol. I. From the earliest times to the death of Shivaji. Pp. ii, 394, with 8 Illustrations and 2 Maps. Med. 8vo. London : Oxford University Press. 1918. 16s. net.

ANYONE who has read Mr. Kincaid's earlier books will begin his joint-work with pleasurable anticipation and will not be disappointed. We have here a book which, though full of romance, is a serious history of a people (less known to us than to the generation that, like Colonel Newcome, were brought up on Orme's History) who inhabited Daudakaranya or Maharashtra (the country of the Great Rashtrikas), and were thus called Marathas. The authors begin in this volume with the Andhra Kings from *circa* 185 B.C., and keep to their narrative to the death in 1680 of Shivaji, whom they style 'The Great King.' We are led through mazes of Chalukyas and Rashtrakutas to the rule of Delhi in the Dekkan, and the rise of Vijaynagar. Then come the struggles between the Moghuls and the Portuguese, and, lastly, the advent of Shivaji (born April 10th, 1627), who raised the Marathas, constituting them as a force against the Moghul Empire, and giving them a great place in Indian history.

THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA, 1814-1815. By C. K. Webster, M.A. London : Oxford University Press. 1919.

IT is more than useful to read this short and excellent digest of the doings of the Congress of Vienna when, little more than a century later, another Peace Conference is attempting to adjust harmony after the horrors of the Greatest War. The Congress of Vienna met to settle the *débris* of the Napoleonic Empire according to the Will of the Great Powers, and it was only by the skill of Talleyrand, who played upon their antagonistic interests and mutual jealousies, that France again rose to high diplomatic eminence. The questions of Saxony and Poland gave him his opportunity. When the Emperor of Russia said that the King of Saxony was a 'traitor,' Talleyrand, who knew that the position of every crowned-head had changed during the war, replied quietly, '*Traître, et de quelle date, Sire?*' The Emperor Alexander was, however, the only motive-power at the Congress at all in favour of the principle of what we now know as Nationality; but his idea of this was obscured by his own greedy desire for territory, with the result that Moore was able to write satirically of the result of the Congress :

'That Poland left for Russia's lunch
Upon the sideboard, snug reposes,
While Saxony's as pleased as Punch
And Norway's 'on a bed of roses.'

It is something to see in this book a fairer account of the British delegate Castlereagh than one has hitherto done. He was wonderfully disinterested, and save in the case of Murat, not specially false. He, like the other diplomatists, meant to destroy the Napoleonic Empire, and all were content with expedients. They accomplished their objects. British sea-power was not interfered with, and there was no decrease in armaments.

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THE COUCHER BOOK OF FURNESS ABBEY, printed from the original manuscript in the British Museum. Edited by John Brownbill, M.A. Vol. ii. part iii. Pp. xxviii, 585-880. Manchester: Printed for the Chetham Society. 1919.

The last part of the *Coucher Book of Furness Abbey* is very welcome indeed, when one has been wishing for thirty years or more to see the undertaking completed. The mills of learned societies may grind slowly, but with a little patience we almost invariably find that sooner or later they come up to our expectations. The great abbey of Furness in Lancashire north of the Sands occupies a large place in the medieval history of north-western England, and it was inevitable that the endowment of such an institution, and the subsequent administration of its extensive possessions should have bequeathed to posterity a diplomatic literature, not only of primary importance to the territorial history of its own district, but of no small use to the history of the country as a whole. Though several able men like West and Beck have taught us much about the abbey by printing some of the deeds and documents connected with the house, the Chetham Society has made the first genuine attempt to gather within its publications all the relevant information which may be ascertained from original deeds, chartularies, and other miscellanea touching the institution. The work was first entrusted to the late Canon Atkinson of Danby, an experienced antiquary, who produced the earliest instalments so long ago as 1886-7. The enterprise lay dormant after the publication of the first volume till recent years, when it was resumed by Mr. Brownbill, whose name and work in similar fields are a guarantee of scholarly equipment and thoughtful circumspection. Though the last part of the *Coucher Book* is not very exciting, it gives completeness to the whole collection, and supplies documents that the student could not wish to find omitted.

The portion under review is a congeries of fragments drawn from various sources, which includes a rental of the abbey about the time of the suppression, which, when compared with similar rentals found elsewhere, will prove useful in illustration of the early part of the sixteenth century: of court rolls, which, late though they are and bereft of special significance, could not have been passed over; of letters and petitions of the usual nature which sometimes throw light on transactions more or less obscure; of manumissions and transfers of niefs or bondmen in the thirteenth century; of several Manx and Irish charters; and of notes and additions supplementary to Canon Atkinson's first volume. It cannot be maintained that the fragments have little value: in fact they give completeness to the work, and could not be dispensed with.

It is not easy to discern any principle adopted by Mr. Brownbill in the treatment of his materials. Sometimes he reprints documents accessible enough elsewhere, and again he satisfies himself by references to other documents equally important printed in other collections. No definite rule can be detected except that of his own predilection. For his documentary sources the student of Furness Abbey will need more books than the two volumes supplied by the Chetham Society. Nor are we quite

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happy about some of the editor's authorities, a few of which appear rather antiquated. It was not wise, for instance, to cite A. W. Moore (p. 690) on a critical period of the episcopal succession of the Isle of Man, and ignore the more trustworthy delineation by the late Bishop Dowden. In reprinting, too, the charters of Savigny (pp. 730-33), the reader might at least have been referred to Mr. Horace Round's translations and to the repository where the original deeds of Archbishop Hugh of Rouen are at present preserved.

The period ascribed to the confirmation of the deed of Anselm de Furness by Bishop Bernard of Carlisle (p. 703) is an unfortunate slip. Since Stubbs explored the sources so long ago as 1856, there has been no doubt at all about the date of Bishop Bernard's tenure of the northern diocese. Mr. Brownbill has reproduced the traditional notation of 1157-1186, whereas in reality his episcopate was much later, covering the years 1204-1214. It is somewhat hazardous to adumbrate the ascription of this confirmation to the canons of Shap, an abbey in existence certainly in King John's reign, but not in that of Henry II., to which the Bishop's date is relegated. The name of Anselm, the donor of the original charter, first appears in public record at the close of the twelfth century, and therefore agrees with Bernard's true date.

Bishop Bernard's deed, which is one of the puzzles of every collection in which it is printed, has several marks of integrity, not the least of which are the chronological references and the Bishop's appended seal. If it cannot reasonably be pronounced a fake, it was so clumsily drawn up that its meaning is most obscure. There is no desire to be dogmatic in a matter of this nature, but it appears to us that the deed has nothing to do with the abbey of Shap or the river Lowther, but that the institution founded by Anselm of Furness was situated near the eastern shore of the Lake of Derwentwater, between Castlerig and Lodore, the latter of which may be identified with the Lauther of the text. In that case the deed was confirmed by Bishop Bernard in favour of the monks of Furness or Fountains, Anselm's foundation probably being the *domus sancti Johannis*, now represented by the place called St. John's or St. John's in the Vale.

It is no disparagement of an excellent work that doubts should be raised about the manner of treatment of some of the deeds in the collection. We are under too much obligation to the Chetham Society and to the diligence of its present editor to do more than express an individual opinion. The indexes to the completed volume are full and most acceptable, though more technical words might have been included in the index of words and things for the sake of the non-expert reader, so as to make this section glossarial as well as indicative.

JAMES WILSON.

THE LIFE AND WORKS OF ARTHUR HALL OF GRANTHAM. By H. G. Wright, M.A. Pp. viii, 233. 8vo. Publications of the University of Manchester. English Series, No. IX. Longmans, Green & Co. 1919. 10s. 6d. net.

THE first member of Parliament to be expelled and replaced by a new member, the first to have the immunity of members from arrest on civil

process extended to their servants, the author of a publication which disparaged the Commons and enhanced the prestige of the king and the nobles, Arthur Hall should not be unknown to the student of constitutional history. The economist will find in his proposals to James I. one of the earliest arguments for unfettered trade. A Scot may be attracted to him by his fearless but blundering advocacy of the imprisoned Queen Mary at the time of the Norfolk intrigue. But to none will he make a stronger appeal than to the lover of odd characters and odd books. His translation of ten books of Homer, from the French of Salel, is not only the first version in English but the most amazing. It is Homer 'fallen into the oddest man's hands that ever England bred.' As a curiosity of literature it ought certainly to be reprinted. An amusing travesty, it is at the same time an instructive example of the literary tendencies of the early translators. It is also a storehouse of vigorous, quaint vernacular. Mr. Wright's criticism is exhaustive, but, if justly severe in places, it is not quite consistent. In p. 169 he speaks of a certain phrase as serving to 'relieve the dead level of dullness of the rest of the poem'; in p. 149 he praises the diction as excelling that of the French original in vividness, directness and vigour.

But one can see that Mr. Wright, though he scorns the book as Homer, loves it as Hall. And it is as Hall that it merits a reprint. For he was a strange, perverse, spacious character; a blundering pioneer in many quarters; a cantankerous, vindictive wrangler, yet not unlikeable; a follower of Burleigh, a follower of Elizabeth, yet fearlessly independent. Mr. Wright has done the portrait well and filled in a large background with lively pictures of the men and manners of the time. T. D. ROBB.

SIDELIGHTS ON SCOTTISH HISTORY. By Michael Barrett, O.S.B., of Fort Augustus Abbey. Pp. 244. 8vo. London: Sands & Co. 1918.

THE author has produced a very readable volume, which is, however, a work of edification as well as a history. He has not, in most instances, studied original sources, but has followed well known authorities. Some of the chapters have already appeared in various periodicals. It is interesting to note that the essay on 'Factors in the Scottish Reformation' seems to be a deliberate inversion of Dr. Hay Fleming's book, and that much of the ammunition used in the attack has been supplied by Andrew Lang. Father Barrett attributes the success of the heretics largely to their searching system of persecution, but when all is said the martyrdoms for which Presbyterians are responsible did not exceed two, one of which is doubtful. The famous case of Ogilvy occurred under an Episcopalian régime. The sections which recount the steadfast persistence of the Catholic faith supply ample proof that the laws against Popery were not stringently or universally applied, and it is pleasant to read that many of the gallant missionaries, after suffering untold hardships on the Scottish mountains, survived to a good old age in their refuges abroad. The book is a useful compendium of the recognised Catholic historians, and the chapter on 'The Pioneer Scottish Seminary' is based on a manuscript source hitherto unused.

J. DUNCAN MACKIE.

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IRELAND IN THE LAST FIFTY YEARS, 1866-1918. By Ernest Barker. Pp. 148. 8vo. Oxford : Clarendon Press. 1919. 3s. 6d. net.

IT is not an easy thing to write on Ireland candidly and yet impartially, for, as the author points out, the Irish Question is seven hundred and fifty years of age, and bristles with prejudices, misstatements and errors on all sides ; but in this short brochure we have the last half century put before us in a masterly manner. The rule of the Tudors, the Stuarts and Cromwell introduced into Ireland landlords holding ideas of property alien to those of the distressful island, and the discontent that thus arose was increased by an alien Established Church, buttressed up by a vindictive penal code against the native Irish Catholics. It is noteworthy that the author attributes the Irish hatred of the English less to the result of this than to the misery caused by the evictions and wholesale emigrations which followed the awful time of the famine of 1846. After that a new factor came in—the body of Irish in America hostile to British rule, and the Fenian movement was the result. We are given an able history of this and kindred movements, of the agrarian difficulties, of the complicated negotiations ('constitutional' or the reverse) with Parnell and his followers upon the thorny question of Home Rule ; and of the Land Acts and intended ameliorations until and after Gladstone's 'conversion' and disestablishment of the Irish Church. The author points out that of late years there has been great political toleration in Ireland by the Government, and that the Church has educated in its own fashion, and yet it remains a fact that the standard of education is not high. So also the old landlordism has vanished and yet the peasant proprietor remains unsatisfied.

A very fine chapter deals with Ireland before the war and another on Ireland during the war, and neither the unpleasant incidents of gun-running in Ulster nor the horrors of the Dublin rebellion are belittled, though both are explained. The rise of Sinn-Feinn (originally a vague scheme to cultivate one's own garden) into the sphere of politics and its capture of many waverers is well described, and the modern labour changes.

The conclusion the author has come to is that there is still hope for the future. The Home Rule Act of 1914 made the responsibility of the Irish Executive to an Irish Parliament part of the law of the land—though a part resisting yet in abeyance. He holds that one of the ways of winning Ireland is to draw it more into the currents of international communication—this and continued prosperity in a self-governing Ireland still part of the British Commonwealth would give the country a progressive life, and help ancient injustices and hatreds to be forgotten. We thank him for his historical essay and hope his prophecy is correct. A. FRANCIS STEUART.

FINANCE AND TRADE UNDER EDWARD III. By Members of the History School, edited by George Unwin, M.A., Professor of Economic History in the University of Manchester. Manchester : At the University Press. 8vo. London : Longmans, Green & Co. 1918.

THIS volume forms one of a series of historical publications by the University of Manchester. It consists of a number of papers relating to the subject of finance and economics in the reign of Edward III. This is a

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subject on which everyone may not be deeply interested, but it interests us to know how our economic system has been built up from the earliest times, and especially how it fared in the critical period under review. It was the time of the great French Wars—of Crecy and Poitiers; it was also the time of Chaucer, for he was born about the middle of Edward's reign and lived into that of Henry IV. Further, he was appointed Comptroller of the Customs and Subsidy of Wools, Skins and Tanned Hides at the Port of London, an office which he was bound to exercise in person.

These papers are packed full of dates and figures. It would be quite impossible to do justice in a short notice to the valuable results of so much research and industry. The efforts of the adventurous king to raise money, the constitutional questions involved, the development of the great merchants into a power in the State, and the rise and fall of the Bardi and Peruzzi, the great financiers of Florence—all these matters are treated in great detail, and with a singular mastery of facts and historical references. The paper on the Wine Trade is one of the most interesting, and it shows what an anxious time the coming of the Gascon wine-ships must have been, when piracy was rife in the narrow seas. The wool staple, too, was one of the most vitally important of our institutions, and the infinite changes which it underwent, and the enormous sums involved, show us how, behind the more patent and picturesque shows of history, there lay a world of keen activity and intricate negotiation in the matter of providing ways and means.

The authors of these papers deserve the thanks of all historical students for the mass of useful information which they have gathered together.

DAVID J. MACKENZIE.

NORTHUMBRIAN DOCUMENTS OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES. Edited by John Crawford Hodgson. Durham: For the Surtees Society. Andrews & Co. 1918. Pp. xviii, 288, 24.

UNDER Act of Parliament 1 George I. cap. lv., all Roman Catholic landowners were required to register their lands, returning also names of tenants and special conditions of tenure. The Northumberland returns dating from 1717 to 1789 are now edited, along with the correspondence of Miles Stapylton, auditor and commissioner of the Bishop of Durham 1665-1673, relative to the bishopric estates which he administered under the closely attentive eye of Bishop Cosin. An extraordinary variety of local pedigree matter and analogous information about Northumbrian lands, their owners and their occupants, is contained in these papers, but the annotations by Mr. Hodgson in editing them outstrip the papers themselves by their fulness of genealogy and biography on the families concerned.

BOURGEOIS AND BOLSHEVIST. By James Cappon, LL.D.

'THE published programme of the Bolshevik, as we have seen, is 'mercilessness,' that of the Junker was '*Schrecklichkeit*,' or frightfulness. The difference was only in the class each represents.' This is the key to this interesting pamphlet. The author says of the Russian Mystery "No other

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government would have murdered in cold blood the helpless women of the Imperial Family ; no other government would have been capable of the entirely shameless treachery to the Allies of Russia revealed by the Sisson documents. Any nation that enters into negotiations with the Bolshevist Government will have to keep such facts in mind,' for the rest of the governments are still 'Bourgeois,' believe in some sort of degree in democracy and settled government, and so are antagonistic to the Bolshevist ideal at the present time.

PARLIAMENT AND THE TAXPAYER. By E. H. Davenport. With an Introduction by Herbert Samuel. Pp. xviii, 256. Small 8vo. London : Skeffington & Son, Ltd. 1919. 6s. net.

THE introduction indicates that the Procedure of the House of Commons on Estimates and National Finance seems distant and mysterious, whereas the Tax Collector's visit is very direct. It is the connection between the two rather than the descent of the Treasury from the Norman Exchequer, that are examined and criticised in this essay, which dwells on the control of expenditure by Parliament, a much older historic fact than 1688, and dating back to the late Plantagenets. This is traced forward through Tudors and Stuarts until the Revolution secured the principle of an Executive responsible to the Legislature. Once secured, the control lapsed sadly in the days of the Whigs, until, under the rule of the younger Pitt, Parliamentary control was brought back to life. A transitional stage of reform succeeded until the time of Gladstone, who, says the author, 'made of Parliamentary control a whited sepulchre, hiding the corpse of National Economy.' The modern system is criticised ; the evils we are told are not due to the Party system, nevertheless, 'the degradation of financial control is even more complete in 1918, after four years of a party truce.' Reforms of many kinds are suggested, and there is even a chapter on 'Ideal Control.' Altogether it is a very complete essay on a difficult and vital national subject.

GDANSK AND EAST PRUSSIA. Pp. 17. 8vo. Paris, May, 1919.

THIS tract, issued by the Polish Commission of Work, preparatory to the Conference of Peace, gives us the arguments for the plea that Danzig ought to be Polish. The German claim that it is a German city is disposed of by the counter argument that for seven centuries it was a Polish town, that it is not necessary to Germany, whereas it is to a free Poland more essential even than Posen. The brochure gives the history of Danzig, Poland, East Prussia, and the Mazurs, and is of ethnographic as well as political interest.

THE EUROPEAN COMMONWEALTH : Problems Historical and Diplomatic. By J. A. R. Marriott. Pp. vi, 370. 8vo. Oxford : Clarendon Press. 1918. 15s. net.

THESE are essays on the creation and growth of the Nation-State, and its problems in the future as seen by the historian during the period of the Great War. It covers a long period, from Dante's *De Monarchia* to the

present projects of Peace, and in a series of well-written essays instructs its readers on the Hohenzollern traditions which were bound up with the idea that war had for them been a success, forgetting the aftermath of *Weltmacht oder Niedergang*. Other essays, equally good, deal with problems such as the Small States, Poland, the Adriatic, Ireland, and others that the war has either brought into being or profoundly changed. The Vienna settlement is also discussed and not condemned, and the League of Nations considered with the sage comment that 'to attempt to include in such a Commonwealth States which are in very different stages of political growth is only to court the failure which inevitably overtook the League of Autocrats' of the Holy Alliance.

THE UNITED RUSSIA SOCIETIES ASSOCIATION PROCEEDINGS. Vol. I. 1917-18. Pp. 261. 8vo. London: David Nutt. 1919.

THE quick changes in the Russian position has made many of the papers in this volume seem, for the time, *vieux jeux*. Still one reads with some instruction Dr. Vinogradoff's *Impressions of the Russian Revolution* as it appeared to his observant eye. Mr. Aylmer Maud's paper on *Tolstoy and his Influence* is valuable also, for from it we can trace the origins of some of the more distressing features, e.g. Internationalism, of the Russian politics of to-day. Miss Davidson writes of *Russian Song*, and there are contributions on the Ukraine by M. Rastorgoueff, the Caucasus by M. Gambashidze, Russian-Armenia, and Siberia, which should also be read by those who are studying the Russian peoples.

JAMES MADDISON'S NOTES OF DEBATES IN THE FEDERAL CONVENTION OF 1787, AND THEIR RELATION TO A MORE PERFECT SOCIETY OF NATIONS. Edited by James Brown Scott. Pp. xviii, 149. 8vo. With four Illustrations. New York: Oxford University Press. 1918.

JAMES MADDISON was born in Virginia in 1751, and died there in 1836. In 1787 he was a Member of the Federal Convention which was held in Philadelphia. In this capacity he (by a self-imposed task) took full notes of the deliberations of the delegates of twelve of the thirteen 'free, sovereign, and independent States' of America—till then an inchoate Union—which resulted in the Constitutional Convention. It is timely to bring this book out just now, for the diligence of the reporter recreates the scene for us when another Congress is in progress, and the author points out, 'If men be minded to create a more perfect Society of Nations . . . they will be heartened by the history of these things, for, as the venerable Dr. Franklin said in speaking of the convention, 'We had much to reconcile.'

One of the most encouraging features of the period of war-stress has been the readiness and ability with which the great English seats of learning have provided expert guidance for statesmen and the public. The Clarendon Press has issued a series of admirable brochures upon various aspects of the League of Nations. Pre-eminent amongst these stands Professor A. F. Pollard's *The League of Nations: an Historical Argument*, which seeks to differentiate in the light of past experience

between what is possible and impossible of achievement; and is not only brilliantly written, but wise and fearless. Though issued at the modest price of 1s. this is perhaps the most helpful of all the numerous publications, both large and small, that have appeared on this momentous subject. Any individual or society who provided the means of circulating it in thousands at one penny per copy would be a public benefactor. A cordial welcome is deserved also by Mr. Ernest Barker's *A Confederation of the Nations: its Powers and Constitution*, which, appearing in the same series, presents in a compact form a discussion of the machinery of government that such a League of Nations must require, and supplies authoritatively much useful information.

W. S. M'K.

Robert Bowes, when very young, followed his uncles, Daniel and Alexander Macmillan, from Ayrshire to Cambridge, joining and succeeding them in the bookselling and publishing business at Cambridge, which he continued until his death at a great age in the beginning of the present year. His tastes led him to study the bibliography of the university town of his adoption, and he not only prepared papers on the subject, but made a collection of examples of the work of the printers. To the town's Free Library he presented a 'splendid gift of books illustrative of the history of printing in Cambridge,' and the handing over of the gift was made the occasion of an address by the Rev. Dr. Stokes on *Cambridge Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders*. Now after nearly two years the address has been printed in book form (Cambridge: Bowes and Bowes. Pp. iv, 36. Demy 8vo. 1s. 6d. net).

It is a scholarly statement, tracing the origin of the stationers and other purveyors of books in the days before printing was introduced, and following on with notices of the University printers from the time of John Siberch to the present day. As becomes such a work, the book is furnished with lists of University printers (reprinted from Mr. Bowes); of stationers, printers, bookbinders, etc., and of Cambridge Guides. A clever type and rule diagram shows how in 1769 the printers and booksellers were grouped in the neighbourhood of Senate House Yard. Dr. Stokes's address forms an admirably lucid and attractive introduction to the subject with which it deals, at the same time that it is a useful survey for the non-specialising reader.

W. S.

We are glad to see that Professor Tout has prepared a new edition of his *History of Great Britain for Schools*, and also of his *Advanced History*. Both of these bring the story down to the Armistice in November, 1918.

At the same time we have received a new edition of Professor Grant's *Outlines of European History*. This new edition includes a History of England and Great Britain, which had not formed a part of the former issues, and the whole work is brought up to 1914, and deals with the causes which led to the Great War.

We welcome these new issues of books for children written by scholars. It is important that the books which form the elementary groundwork of historical teaching should be written by authors who can speak with authority, as these authors do, and also with a sense of proportion.

The British Academy publishes *The Saxon Bishops of Wells : a Historical Study in the Tenth Century*, by Dr. Armitage Robinson, Dean of Wells (Oxford University Press : Humphrey Milford. Pp. 69. Price 5s. net). After sketching the origins—a traditional church of St. Andrew since the eighth century, and a formal bishopric since 909—the dean examines the very involved and difficult annals of the see. The first bishop Athelm anointed and crowned King Athelstan in 925, and ten later bishops make up the tale of succession until 1033. A notice of the danger from Saracens suffered by English pilgrims in the tenth century agreeably tempers the severity of a close and learned chronological investigation.

Sir Walter Raleigh's History of the World, by Professor Charles H. Firth, a British Academy reprint (pp. 20, price 2s.) is capably charged with facts and criticisms which together give the essay the double force of an exposition and an estimate. Raleigh's tendency to be 'too saucy in censuring princes' cost him dear. He stood out for public virtue, and as such wins the commendation of Professor Firth, who quotes the delightful verdict of Lord Acton, 'I venerate that villainous adventurer, for his views on universal history.'

A remarkable article by Professor Macalister on 'Temair Breg : a Study of the Remains and Traditions of Tara,' with a discussion of some Ogham inscriptions recently discovered in various parts of Ireland, brings vol. xxxiv, Section C, of the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* to a close. A fresh study of Tara Hill, which notices all the new evidence and applies it to the survivals on the famous site, confers obligation on all serious students of ancient history. In this instance the need was urgent. For such an important place, very few accounts are extant to show the growth of instructed opinion about its significance. The notice of Bishop Pococke in 1753 is not very illuminating. The only valuable discussion of the history and antiquities of Tara was made by Dr. George Petrie in 1837, who was materially assisted by the local knowledge and linguistic aptitudes of Dr. O'Donovan. The account resulting from this combination of undoubted genius 'still stands,' as Dr. Macalister very frankly acknowledges, 'as a model of industry and archaeological insight : and it is the quarry from which all later writers on the subject have drawn their materials.' But much water has washed round the Irish coasts since Petrie's day. New facts, new evidence, fresh texts, more critical methods of investigation have come from all points of the compass, all of which have been utilized in this study to bring our knowledge up to date. The careful survey here printed by Dr. Macalister, superseding that of Petrie on several fundamental issues, will associate his name with the famous site for generations to come. The maps of the archaeological survivals accompanying the contribution are very helpful, indeed indispensable, to an intelligent appreciation of the argument, but his map of one of the principal features of the site, reconstructed exclusively by his imagination, belongs not to the realm of ascertained history.

The early contents of vol. xxxv. of the same series are of a miscellaneous

nature, literary, archæological and biographical, by M. Esposito (Nos. 2 and 3) and Mr. H. C. Lawlor (No. 4). The latest issue (No. 5) is a biographical presentation of Richard Talbot, archbishop and chancellor (1418-1449), about whose career Archbishop Bernard has collected all the available information.

From the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* Mr. Henry F. Twiss reprints (Dublin: Hodges, Figgis & Co. Ltd., price 1s.) two papers on *Ancient Deeds* of St. Catherine's, St. James's, and St. Werburgh's parishes, Dublin, during the thirteenth to eighteenth centuries. Intimations of more than local interest are few. But why is *allutarius* (p. 272) rendered 'cutler'? Surely it is 'cordwainer' (for example see *Catholicum Anglicum* under word 'cordewayn.'). And why is *alumpnus* rendered 'fosterfather'? A cellar under a church spire let to a brewer in 1664 (p. 277) looks like sacrilege.

In the *Modern Language Review* for April Herbert Wright registers a historical note on censorship by describing the suppression in 1738 of Henry Brooke's play, *Gustavus Vasa*, which too boldly challenged the Lord Chamberlain. Florence Page traces Hugo's sources for *Quatre-vingt-treize*, and establishes a large debt to Sébastien Mercier. Sir Izrael Gollancz has good notes on the alliterative poem *Cleanness*.

The *American Historical Review* for April has only one European article. It is by Guy S. Ford, and describes the social condition of the Prussian peasantry before the adoption of conscription. Held down at every turn and subject to excessive services of labour to the manorial lord (services which may be indicated by the old Scottish legal phrase 'arage and carriage'), the peasant was almost predestined from birth to that docile obedience to the drill-master which is the base of militarism. Other articles deal with American themes, one of them being W. Trimble's analysis of conflicting types of democracy in New York about 1837. The very names of the distinctive groups, the Locofocos (equal right party), the Hunkers (state bank supporters), and the Barnburners (antibank free-traders), leave one puzzled about the effect of the 'infusion of Slam-bangism,' in inspiring what is discreetly termed 'the ultra-idealism of the age.' A very suggestive editorial remark on the effects of the World-War is that as Europe has suffered enormously more, the situation of America is relatively one of affluence, and that 'it will for a long time be utterly impossible for European governments to spend as much money in sustaining learned publications as they have spent in the past.' The conclusion drawn is: 'It is for America to step into the breach.'

The latest *Bulletin* (History and Political Science) of Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, is by Fred. B. Millett on *English Courtesy Literature before 1557*. It is a brief survey from about 1430 of the didactic poems of manners. One conclusion regarding their whole type is noteworthy: that the influence of Italian courtesy literature is practically negligible.

The *Revue Historique* for November-December, 1918, contains the continuation and conclusion of M. Frank Puaux's study of the War of the Camisards, an interesting account by M. Gaffarel of some aspects of the Philhellenic movement in 1821-2, and a discussion by Abbé Berga of the authorship of the *Essai politique sur la Pologne (1764)*. The *Bulletin historique* is devoted to recent works on the history of France from 1660 to 1789, in which local history predominates. Among the books reviewed may be noted Batiffol's *Les anciennes républiques alsaciennes* (Flammarion, 1918) and Baudrillart's *La vie catholique dans la France contemporaine* (Bloud & Gay), a propaganda volume in which a number of distinguished Catholics have collaborated to produce a true estimate of the religious forces at work in France. The number contains obituary notices of MM. Charles Bayet and Auguste-Émile Picot.

The *Revue Historique* for January-February, 1919, contains *L'affaire des Arginuses (406 B.C.)* by M. Paul Cloché, and *La mission de J. de Lucchésini à Paris en 1811*, by M. Paul Marmottan. The *Bulletin historique* deals with Roman antiquities and the French Revolution. A lengthy review by M. Guignebert of Frazer's *Golden Bough* (new edition) is followed by a critical notice by M. Louis Halphen of Benedetto Croce's *Teoria e storia della storiografia (1917)*. The death is noted of M. Georges Daumet, to whom we owe the best account of the Scots College in Paris. Both the foregoing numbers contain the usual summary of propaganda and war books.

Notes and Communications

THE LADY'S GOWN (*S.H.R.* xvi. 244). The following is a later instance of this custom :

When my great-grandfather, Captain Archibald Swinton, a younger son of Swinton, retired from service in India the first place in his native country which he bought was Manderston.

Among old letters at Kimmerghame is this which he then received from Mrs. Home, the wife of the seller :

'It is with great reluctance, Sir, that I take the pen, I intended to desire Mr. Home of Wedderburn to speak to you, but as he is not come to town, and you leave it soon, am obliged to plead my cause myself. I am persuaded you have not been informed that it is a constant custom for a purchaser to make a present to the Gentleman's wife he buys an estate from, and that night the papers were signed none of us doubted of its being done. The reason Mr. Hay and Mr. Grant said nothing was because they supposed you acquainted before of the custom, and thought it would be indelicate in them to mention it. As you, Sir, are reconed very generous I make no question but I shall find you so by experience. And indeed there never was an offer made to Mr. Home for Manderston but at the same time a handsome present was mentioned for me, and it was owing to myself that it was not spoken of the Day of the Roup, for I took it for granted as did every person else. However, I have no fear of its being too late yet, and hope you will excuse this freedom, an with Mr. Home's compts

Sir,
Your most Humble Servt.

JANET DRUMMOND.

Make my best compts to the Ladies.
Ed. Feb. 13, 1769.'

It will be noticed that this lady signs herself Janet Drummond, evidently her maiden name. I have not been able to discover her parentage ; but it may be more than coincidence that in the first case given by Mr. Whyte we have Janet, Lady Pitfirran, making a claim on behalf of her daughter, the wife of David Drummond.

Did Mrs. Drummond's daughter Janet marry Mr. Home of Manderston, and desire to follow up the successes of her mother.

There is nothing to tell us what response Archibald Swinton made.

GEORGE S. C. SWINTON.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT TRAPRAIN, in Haddingtonshire, by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland made chiefly through the liberality of Mr. John Bruce, F.S.A. Scot., Helensburgh, and conducted under the care of Mr. A. O. Curle, have had a startling and magnificent result in the discovery on the 'second floor level' of the hill of a treasure pit filled with a hoard of silver, crushed and disfigured, but still plainly revealing well developed a variety of finely executed patterns of early Christian art, including several figure-groups and some inscriptions. Mr. Curle has briefly described the find in the *Glasgow Herald* (May 31). A spoon with a fig-shaped bowl and a long pointed handle bears engraved on the former the Chi Rho monogram (derived from the first two letters of the Greek form of the name of Christ). Another has a leaf design engraved on the bowl. This last has a peculiar interest in that a similarly engraved spoon was found in a fourth century cemetery at Abbeville in France. A small cup-shaped strainer has, punctured in the bottom, the sacred monogram, the Chi Rho, while a punctured inscription around the edge gives the reading 'Jesus Christus.' A cup is decorated in repoussé with incidents in the Bible story. Adam and Eve appear on either side of the Tree of Knowledge, round which is coiled the Serpent—Moses strikes the rock, while two figures catch the water in cups—and the Virgin, seated in a chair, holds out our infant Saviour to receive the gifts which the wise men proffer. A large fluted bowl displays a well-executed figure of Venus rising from the waves. Another has a group of goddesses—Juno being recognisable. Another shows Pan, with his pipes. A flask, crushed flat, decorated with zones of gilding, bears around the neck in neatly executed punctured lettering an inscription which reads 'Prymia-coeisiapi,' with the Chi Rho flanked by Alpha and Omega filling the space between the last and first letters. The date of the deposit seems to have been towards the close of the fourth century or in the beginning of the fifth.

A primary suggestion thrown out by Mr. Curle and Dr. George Macdonald is that the hoard is the spoil from the plunder of a Gaulish monastery by some band of raiders, perhaps Teutonic. The happy discovery opens up a grand new chapter of archaeological investigation of the highest importance not only for the development of early monastic settlements in Gaul, but also for the relationships of the shores of Britain and the continent in the last stages of the Roman occupation.

A LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT, 1626. Sir William Peterson, Principal of M'Gill University, has issued in the *University Magazine* the following curious document. It is, he says, 'of interest not only in itself but also because of its historical and personal associations. It is a very human composition, intensely characteristic both of its author and of his age. He had played a considerable part in the ecclesiastical quarrels of his country in the days when Scotland, after settling her own Reformation, took up the challenge of James the Sixth, and strove to convince him and others that Presbytery was more to the mind of the Scottish nation than Episcopacy. In the long war of Kirk and Crown

the people of Scotland were generally on the side of the Kirk; and though the struggle was in point of form mainly about methods of church government and church order, yet the principles involved called forth the devotion of a succession of Scotsmen. Of these men, one was the Reverend Andrew Duncan, Minister of Crail, whose life runs almost parallel with that of King James himself. He incurred the King's displeasure for the part he had taken, along with other contumacious ministers, in the unlawful Assembly at Aberdeen in 1605, and in punishment for his rebel words and deeds he was more than once imprisoned, like so many others of his kind, and banished 'furth of the realm.' But all that failed to shake the serene confidence with which he expressed himself when he came to die; and Andrew Duncan's 'Last Will and Testament' is a fitting epilogue to the stirring drama of his troubled life.'

The Last Will and Testament of Mr. Andrew Duncan, Minister of Crail, 14th Apryle, 1626:—

I, ANDREW DUNCAN, a sinful wight, Christ's unworthie Minister, in his glorious gospel, being sickly and weakly, worn with years and heavyness of heart in this pilgrimedge, and being now weary of this loathsome prison, and body of death, because of sin, and having received sundrie advertisements, and summonses of my MASTER to flitt out of this uncouth country the region of death, home to my native land; And now sitting upon the Prisondoor threshold ready to obey, waiting till the last messenger be sent to convey me home to that glorious palace even the heavenly Hierusalem, that I may enter unto possession of my heretage, even that glorious kingdom of eternity whilk CHRIST came down from Heaven to conqess to me, and then went up to prepare and possess it in my name as my attourney untill it pleased his Majestie to take me thither that I may in my own person possess it: I set down the declaratiōe of my Latter will, concerning these things which GOD had lent me in this world, in manner following: FIRST, As touching myself body and soul, my soul I leave to CHRIST JESUS who gave it, and when it was lost redeemed it; That he may send his holy Angels to transport it to the bosom of Abraham, there to enjoy all happyness and contentment. And as for this fraill body I commend it to the grave, there to sleep and rest as in a sweet bed until the day of refreshment, when it shall be re-united to the soul, and shall be set down at the table with the holy Patriarchs, Prophets, and Apostles, Yea shall be placed on the throne with Christ and get on the crown of glory upon my head. As to the Children whom GOD hath given me (for which I thank his Majestie) I leave them to his providence to be governed and cared for by him beseeching [him] to be their tutor curator and agent in all their adoes: YEA and a FATHER, and that he would lead them so by his gracious SPIRIT through this evil world that they may be profitable instruments both in Kirk and Commonwealth to set out his glory: beseeching them on the other part (as they would have GOD's blessing and mine in all their affairs) to set him before their eyes, and to walk in his ways, living peaceably in his fear in all humility and meekness with all those they have adoe with, holding their course to

heaven, and comforting themselves with the fair to look and glorious heretage whilk CHRIST hath conquered to them, and to all that love him : Under GOD I leave Mr. John Duncan, my eldest son, to be tutor to my youngest daughter Bessie Duncan his youngest sister to take a care of her, and to see that all turnes go right, touching both her person and geir : my exeutors. I leave my three sons, Mr. John, William, and David, to do my turnes after me, and to put in practice my directions, requesting them to be good and comfortable to their sisters, but chiefly to the two that are at home as they would have GOD's blessing and mine. As concerning my temporall goods, the baggadge and clathrie of the earth, as I have gotten them in the world of GOD's liberal hand so I leave them behind me in the world, giving most humble and hearty thanks unto my Heavenly Father for so long and comfortable a lone of the samen.