Unpublished Topical Poem by Dr. Blacklock

IN 1762 Thomas Blacklock, the blind descriptive poet, whose name will always be associated with that of Burns, was ordained minister of Kirkcudbright, in consequence of a presentation from the Crown obtained for him by the Earl of Selkirk. But the parishioners refused to receive him, alleging that his blindness rendered him incapable of performing the duties of his sacred office in a satisfactory manner. After some vexatious litigation the poet resigned his living and retired to Edinburgh, where he remained till his death in 1791. The following lampoon, which does not appear to have been printed heretofore, shows how deeply he resented the conduct of the men who had stirred up the people of Kirkcudbright against him. It is taken from a MS. of the eighteenth century, in the possession of Annan Mechanics' Institute, to which it was presented, together with other Blacklock MSS., by the late Mr. W. R. Duncan, Liverpool, a descendant of the blind poet's sister, whose husband, William M'Murdo, merchant, Dumfries, was an uncle of Burns's friend John M'Murdo, Drumlanrig, father of 'Bonie Jean' and 'Phillis the Fair.'

FRANK MILLER.

PISTAPOLIS.

An Hyperpindaric Ode with Notes by Scriblerus Redivivus.
Written in 1765.

Quem virum, aut heroa, lyra, vel acri
Tibia sumes celebrare Clio?
Quem Deum? cujus recinet jocosa
Nomen imago. Hor.

(See the Notes.)

WHAT Heroes, what Rulers, what Sages profound,
O Muse, shall thy fiddle or Bagpipe resound?
What Demigods wrapt in a Pedlar's disguise
Shall thy numbers once more reinstate in the skies?

Pistapolis, mother of Patriots and Sages,
The glory of Nature and wonder of ages,
With all her high worthies, a numberless throng,
At once shall inspire and ennoble thy song.

But if in thy view their procession should pass,
Though thy Tongue were of Iron, and thy Lungs were of brass,
To praise them in strains, like thy subject refin'd,
Were to p—ss in the ocean, or f—rt at the wind.

But, my Clio, if men will not trust what they hear,
To the truth of each accent then solemnly swear
By that Reverend old Saint, who from Donaghadee
Held his head in his Teeth, whilst he swam cross the Sea—

Rembombo[1] the herald shall first grace my numbers,
Whose voice and whose Drum wake the city from slumbers;
Whose muse, in sublime topographical lay,
Once painted the beauties of *brave Galloway*.

How vain were his Talents, what pity, alas!
That such worth should be stript of its coat and its place!
Ye Magistrates wise, by the length of your ears,
From such heavy misfortunes protect all your Peers.

Who next should in merit and dignity glare?
'Tis Cebastus,[2] the great, with his right noble air;
Whose plans for the good of the public excell
All plans, since the eldest projected in Hell.

Ye Denisons, listen; whatever betide,
Despotic let these o'er your Councils preside:
Hence, with riches and commerce still cram'd to the throat,
Your purses shall chink and your citizens vote.

[1] Rembombo is an Italian word, which signifies a loud noise; it is here employed as a name for Alexr. Mcknaught, a town-Officer, and author of a ballad describing the stewartry and shire of Galloway: he is called a Herald, because he published the determinations of the Council with the Drum. He is placed in the front of these Heroes with no other view than to reflect honour on those who succeed him.

[2] In the year 1740, when Politicians assumed the name of Patriots, a Gentleman of considerable birth and fortune was recommended by a noble Duke to represent five Boroughs in Parliament, of which Pistapolis was one. Cebastus, who then led the town, deluded his Grace with the expectation of its voice till the very day of Election, when it was given in favour of another member. Since that period the same Political interest being still prepollent, is assiduously careful to preserve the votes of the other four boroughs, and thus render Pistapolis of no consequence.

Now, ye Bitches and Jades of Parnassus, rehearse
The praise of Tom Crab[3] in most musical verse;
In his Consort's embrace let the husband appear;
Let the Sire o'er his offspring diffuse the soft tear.

In the front of his virtues let charity stand;
On a throne let fair honesty grace her right hand:
Let him never be angry, though even without Sin;
More poignant than snuff, yet more mild than Popin.

Nor thee[4] shall the Muse to oblivion consign,
Thou laudable germ of a stem so divine;
Whose genius so bright, so diffusively glows,
Thou'rt a Mævius in verse, and a Maitland in prose.

Melpomene, mourn the sad exit of R——d,[5]
Whose soul was as large, and as fair as his Bread;
His zeal was so fervent, his actions so pure,
No means could his happiness further secure.

His conduct, when pois'd in the most equal scale,
Like his weights, in propriety never could fail;
His face and his conscience in colour were one;
He knock'd, and all hell cried, 'Anon, sir, anon!'

Two Brothers[6] behold of superlative grace,
With sanctified accent and holiday face,
To pedling and traffic so mightily giv'n,
That with words and with forms they would traffic for heav'n.

[3] Tom Crab is well known by that name in the place where he lives: he was allied to Cebastus by marriage, and joined with him in the administration of Pistapolis at the period above mentioned; he likewise acted in the honourable capacities of Smugler and Tobaconist: his favorite liquor was hot ale and brandy, which is there called Popin: he is a tyrannical husband, a cruel father, a doubtful friend, a capricious neighbour, and a treacherous Citizen.

[4] This worthy Descendant of Tom Crab, having offended his fathers piety by indulging loose amours, obtained his reconciliation by writting a most flaming pamphlet against a certain settlement. For the character of Mævius, to whom he is compared, see Virgil, Ecl. 3. Maitland is Author of the Antiquities of Scotland; a dull and inaccurate Journalist.

[5] R——d was a Baker and a magistrate in Pistapolis, distinguished for his religious enthusiasm: he depended so firmly on his connection with the Council, that his bread was not only composed of the most wretched materials, but far beneath the standard weight: A Gentleman provoked by this avowed insolence and dishonesty, observed, 'that when people had a mind to become villains with impunity, they took care to be elected Magistrates and Elders.' This Saint-errant died of the Black Jaundice worth 1200 pounds.

[6] The Brothers here mentioned are shop-keepers in Pistapolis; it would be hard to determine whether their pretended zeal or ignorance is greatest; one of them was suspected of swearing falsely, to avoid the charge of a neighbouring Bookseller, from whom he had received Goods.

But here let detraction her malice restrain;
No ignorance brands them, no perjuries stain;
To them art and Nature each talent dispense,
But honesty, decency, manners and sense.

Be the next panegyric, Molliloquus,[7] thine,
Whose Wisdom and Lenity gloriously shine;
In maxims maternal so thoroughly bred,
No example so fair can be quoted in trade.

Taurophanes,[7] hail! of deportment so mild;
Of tender soul'd Father more tender soul'd child!
When nature soft lessons of Pity requires,
No school like the shambles compassion inspires.

Thy merit, O Candidus,[8] ne'er can be told;
In practice tho' young, yet in Politics old;
Whose tongue with thy heart is so closely ally'd,
That the one never thought what the other deny'd:

Thy modest demeanour, so prudent, yet smart;
Thy sweet smiling fiz and benevolent heart;
The charms of thy person, thy mind, and thy mien
Can alone be express'd by the mouth of Miss B———:

Miss B—— of veracity ever sincere,
Whose words reach the heart ere they pass through the ear;
For what tongue can be feeble, what heart can design,
Whose language and feelings are prompted by wine?

But Balbus,[9] ye Muses, remains yet unsung,
Of pregnant invention and voluble tongue;
Whose scull tho' retentive, why should he complain,
Since bodies opaque still preserve what they gain?

[7] 'Molliloquus and Taurophanes are merchants in company: the first is gentle in his behaviour, but vindictive in his temper; his mother was transported for debauching the youth of the Town, by alluring them to embezle the effects of their Parents or masters: the last was the son of a Butcher, and lately elevated to the chief magistracy.'

[8] Candidus is a Creature of Cebastus, likewise admitted into the magistracy; a parasite to his betters and a tyrant to his inferiors; he is present with no person whom he does not caress; nor absent from any one whom he does not defame: He courted Miss B—— till every thing concerning the marriage was settled; then rejected her without the least apology for his infidelity: the excuse, which he afterwards rather insinuated than urged, ought to have been perfectly known to him before the engagement, as from the 12th year of her age they had lived in the most unreserved intimacy.

[9] Balbus is a Tobaconist in Pistapolis, whose hesitation of speech is remarkable, and seems to be caused by the barrenness of his understanding.

With Souls, which fraternal affections endear,
Let Timon[10] and Scurra caressing appear;
Who, Brothers by nature and Brothers by choice,
In the joy of each other alone can rejoice:

Each advantage and pleasure in common they share;
No sharp litigations their treasures impair;
This fam'd for detesting all Law as a curse,
That for cleanness of face and profusion of purse.

Mercator[11] for sweetness of temper renown'd,
Of knowledge extensive and judgement profound;
For Wisdom more fam'd than his Consort, tho' wise,
Shall next in my strains be extoll'd to the skies.

In judgement sedate, yet in manner so gay,
Forgive the fond Muse which describes thee, O R—[12]
Whose temper ne'er ruffled with passion was known,
Whose brow ne'er contracted appear'd in a frown:

Let thy Wife and thy Maid, with thy kindness imprest,
Thy spirits serene and good nature attest,
Whose skins, with thy favours, embellish'd, still glow
In all the rich tinctures of Iris's bow.

But tell me, ye Sisters melodious, what mean ye
To smother in silence the praise of Mack—zie,[13]
His manners, his lineage, his actions relate,
The charms of his form, and contents of his pate:

As Boreas, one evening the Nightmare's rude guest,
In a gust of strong passion his hostess compress'd;

[10] Timon is said not to have washed his face for 30 years; he is a most virulent and sarcastic slanderer, particularly when refused half a crown, which he is constantly solliciting to borrow from his acquaintances: he quarrelled with his brother Scurra, who is a half-bred Attorney, of a litigious temper, about the division of their patrimony, and it was with difficulty that both were persuaded to submit their claims to arbitration.

[11] Mercator, as the name imports, is a merchant, distinguished for his affectation of knowledge in learning, a claim which is neither supported by nature nor art. He rules his family with arbitrary sway, and the wisdom of his wife is only discovered in her passive disposition.

[12] Mr. R—— is an attorney formidable to his neighbours both in a public and private character: his passions are so impetuous that the most trivial incident fires them even to conflagration, which generally exhausts its rage on his wife and maid.

[13] The person characterized in this and the three following verses is likewise a man of the Law, notable for the vanity of his heart, the weakness of his head and the loudness of his voice.

She produc'd, as the fruit of his mighty embrace,
This minion of Nature, this mirror of grace:

So the mountains of old, as great Esop has shewn,
Were heard in maternal convulsions to groan;
Till Lucina with pity regarded their throws;
So they yawn'd, and a mouse from the aperture rose.

Now in Rhetoric, in Law, and in Grammar compleat,
The Charmer was freed of a burden so sweet;
All the parts of his function hence doom'd to perform
With his Wits in a Cloud and his voice in a storm.

To Brontes,[14] ye Muses, your tribute impart,
Tho' distant in place, yet united in heart;
Who sings his instructions in such a sweet tone,
As Devils emit, when in torture they groan;

Who learning and Piety quite would explode
For the Good of the Church and the Glory of God:
Yet thinks it essential to edification,
That Priests should approve and commit Fornication.

When Judas on earth could his Master betray,
Obscur'd in the Man the Divinity lay;
But pre-eminence sure they must merit in hell,
Who his Cause, not his Person, so gloriously sell.

But who is that Youth for Good nature renown'd,
With conjugal Garlands so recently crown'd,
Where Piety, Wisdom, and Eloquence center,
Adorn'd by the Graces! Ye Gods, it is Stentor![15]

Should the Winds in fierce anarchy burst from their cave,
Enlarg'd by their Tyrant to bellow and rave,
When the Rostrum he mounts and his genius explores,
Though as little he means, yet as loudly he roars.

[14] The Revd. Brontes is Minister of a parish not far from Pistapolis: he opposed the settlement of a man to whose moral character and intellectual qualifications no reasonable objection could be formed, whilst he supported another of his brethren, who was accused upon no slight evidence of criminal amours: the wretched singsong in which he delivers his discourses is well-known, and commonly imitated through the whole Country.

[15] Stentor, mentioned verse 34th, is the present incumbent of Pistapolis; his temper is unequal and subject to chagrin; his stile inaccurate, his thoughts loose and careless; but these defects are atoned by a popular manner and sonorous voice.

Old Beelzebub, struck with his high reputation,
Ascended to hear him in vociferation;
But with horror return'd to his mansion profound,
Much afraid of the sense, but still more of the sound.

In these happy regions of Virtue, I ween,
No Gossips, Detractors, nor Smuglers are seen;
Each man you behold is a Sage or a Wit,
And the Cæstus of Venus[16] each Female will fit.

[16] The Cæstus of Venus, to which the 37th verse alludes, could only be worn by such Virgins or matrons as were strictly chaste.

(The Printer is desired to put the Notes at the bottom of their respective pages.)

NOTES ON THE TEXT.

1. 'Pistapolis.'—This word is possibly derived from the Greek *pistis*, faith, and *apolis*, without a city. The poet may have meant to imply that by persecuting him the people of Kirkcudbright had driven a faithful shepherd from their midst.

2. 'Scriblerus Redivivus.'—Blacklock himself. 'Pistapolis' would hardly have secured for its author a place among the wits of the Scriblerus Club.

3. '*Quem virum*, etc.'—The poet's classical quotation is from Horace, *Odes* i. 12. *Sumes* appears to be a mistake for *sumis*. The Immaculate Horace and all the modern editions of the *Odes* to which the writer has access give *sumis* as the reading.

4. 'Popin' (v. 10).—In some parts of the country this beverage was known as 'hot-pot.' A curious old chap-book entitled *The Whole Tryal and Indictment of Sir John Barleycorn, Knight* (1709), refers to 'hot-pots of brandy and ale' as common refreshments.

5. 'Germ' (v. 11).—*Germen*, a shoot.

6. 'Holiday face' (v. 14).—In the MS. 'holiday' is lightly crossed out.

7. 'Stentor' (v. 34).—Dr. Hew Scott thus notices Blacklock's successor:—'1765. William Crombie, A.M., graduated at the Univ. of St. Andrews in 1753, licen. by the Pres. of Cupar, 16th Oct., 1759, and ord. by them 5th Aug., 1761, as min. of the Presbyterian Congregation at Wisbech, Cambridgesh., pres. by Geo. III. in Feb., and adm. 6th March, 1765; trans. to Spott 19th Oct., 1769.' —*Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ*, Part II., p. 691.

8. 'Smuglers' (v. 37).—In the eighteenth century smuggling was a flourishing occupation along the coast of the Solway; and doubtless there were Tom Trumbulls at Kirkcudbright as well as at Annan, Blacklock's native place. Matters became worse after *Pistapolis* was written, as the following extract from a

Galloway book shews :—'Subsequent to the revestment of the Government of the Isle of Man in the crown of Great Britain, in the year 1765, the illicit intercourse of smuggling with that island so much occupied the attention and capitals of the most intelligent and enterprising part of the inhabitants of Galloway, that the idea of acquiring wealth in a commercial line by fair and upright dealing, seemed to be wholly laid aside. Even the clergy at this period were adventurers in the free trade.'—Mackenzie's *History of Galloway* (Kirkcudbright, 1841), Vol. II., Appendix, p. 55.

9. *Directions to the Printer.*—From these directions it is clear that the pasquil was originally intended for publication. Perhaps it was well for Blacklock's reputation that he successfully resisted the temptation to hand it to the printers, remembering his own words—

> 'I ne'er, for satire, torture common sense;
> Nor show my wit at God's, nor man's expence.'

FRANK MILLER.

Reviews of Books

THE GREAT REVOLT OF 1381. By CHARLES OMAN, M.A. Pp. viii, 219, 8vo. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1906. 8s. 6d. nett.

THE labour of producing a scientific work upon so important a theme as the Peasants' Revolt of 1381 was left by Englishmen to a young French student: the labour of reading that work in its French form seems also too great to be expected of those who are not professed students, and the pleasant task of introducing a wide circle of readers to the newly discovered sources has been taken up by Professor Oman. He writes, as always, in a clear, fluent, and beguiling style, and abundantly acknowledges the fact that his information was prepared for him, almost in entirety, by the work of the late M. André Réville, and by the less far-reaching researches of Mr. Edgar Powell. The student will still require to have before him both Réville and Powell's work, for the sake of their details and for the texts printed in their appendices, but as a general summary of their results the new Oxford volume is sufficient. Professor Oman in his turn has appended a hitherto unprinted poll-tax return for a portion of an Essex hundred, and has translated the 'Anominale Chronicle,' a French source printed without editorial commentary by Mr. G. M. Trevelyan in the *English Historical Review*. The translation given by Mr. Oman is extremely helpful: a critical estimate of the value of the whole is however still lacking. The translation is in some places too loose, but the text undoubtedly presents many difficulties. Charing Cross for 'charnelle crouchée' seems an unlikely guess: 'covenant taille' is represented by 'regular covenant'; 'estute devers le este pre de S. Bartholomew' (stood towards the east near St. Bartholomew's) appears as 'turned into the eastern meadow in front of St. Bartholomew's.' The passage 'que nul seigneur de ore en avant averoyt seigneurie fors *sivilement* ester proportione entre toutz gentz fors tant seulement le roy' is rendered 'that no lord should have lordship save civilly, and that there should be equality (?) among all people save only the king'; some emendation is necessary to get sense, and *si uelement* (equally) may perhaps serve. There is an unnecessary note on the familiar phrase 'opes demesne' (own use).

The text of the work contains an analysis of the causes of the outbreak, and a detailed narrative of the course of the insurrection, divided somewhat awkwardly into two parts which overlap and contain some repetitions. The precise nature of the intended tax is discussed, but the clause on the 'affeering,' according to their estate, of the labourers, artificers, servants, etc., is omitted. It should be pointed out that as

early as Jan. 2, 1381, the sheriff and escheator of Kent received an order to send in independent lists of all persons of taxable age, 'without communication with the collectors or controllers of the subsidy.' Thus at the very beginning it was seen to be necessary to check the returns. Mr. Oman is inclined to believe that the rebellion was due largely to the writ (brought to light by Mr. Powell) for the revision of the returns issued on March 16, 1381—a document which he prints in full. In working out the statistics of concealed population Mr. Oman has omitted to notice Mr. Powell's comment that the P.R.O. enrolled returns contain the revised statement, not the original statement, and he has used them as if they represented the original returns. Professor Oman does not seek to enlist the sympathies of his reader on the side of the rebels, but writes from the point of view of fourteenth century authority. The St. Albans' chronicler himself is indeed more willing than Mr. Oman to admit that the claim of the men of St. Albans to the franchises of a borough had some foundation in fact. The monks appreciated, as the latter-day historian hardly seems able to do, what precisely were the legal points at issue; and the chronicle enables us to correct the professor's statement repeatedly in favour of the burgesses. In this matter, as elsewhere, Professor Oman has occasionally inserted passages of commentary which do not harmonise with each other. Although it is suggested, as a possible explanation of Richard's proposal in Parliament that manumissions should be made, that he may have sincerely believed in the need for them, in another passage Professor Oman says that 'it is clear that the sentimental sympathy for the oppressed peasantry attributed to the young king . . . had no real existence.'

MARY BATESON.

A HISTORY OF ENGLISH PROSODY FROM THE TWELFTH CENTURY TO THE PRESENT DAY. Vol. I. From the Origins to Spenser. By George Saintsbury, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh. Pp. xvii, 428. Cr. 8vo. London: Macmillan & Co. Ltd. 1906. 10s. nett.

PROSODY is the most difficult of all the Sciences; in the modern tongues, at any rate, it is seldom that any two scholars agree as to principles, methods or results. Yet the study of metre is all alive. Many, it is true, are repelled by it, both simple people and great clerks; they see no good in it, and they think it irreligious to vivisect the tissues of poetry. It is not a popular science. It flourishes by its own strength, and those who follow it appear to be sustained, unwearying, by their own will and appetite for it. They do not seem to care whether any one listens to their teaching; they seldom listen long to one another. Books on metre are written to please the authors of them, and the authors are justified. Mr. Saintsbury's book is full of the pleasures of the chase, and no one in those fields has enjoyed them more or expressed them better. It is not a task-book, but a free-spirited exploration. Therefore, although Prosody is a hard subject, this book will attract readers, if they have any sense at all for the adventures of literary history. One thing

at least is amply proved in this book—namely, that the technical study of poetry has no chilling or deadening effect on the true worshipper.

The history of verse, as Mr. Saintsbury takes it, is one aspect of the history of poetry; that is to say, the minute examination of structure does not leave out of account the nature of the living thing; we are not kept all the time at the microscope. This is the great beauty of his book; it is a history of English poetry in one particular form or mode. There is something more than mere prosody, for example, in the sentences about *The Testament of Cresseid*; 'the astonishing variety of colour and tone which exists there though it has been too little recognised,' and 'not Chaucer himself, not Sackville, has brought out the echoing clangour and melancholy majesty of the metre better than is done in the great tragic passages of this piece.' The author perceives that the form of verse is not separable from the soul of poetry: poetry 'has neither kernel nor husk, but is all one,' to adapt the phrase of another critic.

Mr. Saintsbury has kept out, systematically and intentionally, the foreign,—Latin, French, Provençal or other,—counterparts of English stanzas. 'It is a great pity, but it can't be helped.' He has hardened his heart, in this volume, at any rate: is it really too late to hope for some supplement, some collection of examples, in a subsequent part of the book? Here are some of the grounds of this appeal. First, that it would give him no trouble; because it can be clearly proved from other published works of Mr. Saintsbury's that he has all the desirable things ready, if only he would bring them out. Secondly, that his story is maimed for the want of them. And this is how it is maimed: because those French and Latin verses were in the air when the English verses came into being, and the English verses cannot be understood without them. We, the petitioners, are not thinking of any derivation theory; we do not ask to know exactly *where the music comes from*. What we ask is to be allowed to hear the other people's music; because we know that the old poets in England heard it. We believe that all poets have the entry of a House of Rumour where disembodied sounds are going about, the wordless forms of stanzas and cadences; spectral iambics which enter into the poetical mind and turn into poems;—wild fleeting anapaests, that light on the poet in his dreams and tempt his words to dance with them. There is no way for the prosaic mind to enter this house, but something of its ways may be learned by comparing the verses of different lands. How good it is, for instance, in Mr. Grierson's book on the 17th Century to come on the old French *Avril* measure both in Low Dutch and in Italian? How pleasant to find the 'Old 124th' in the Psalm-book of Marot and Beza, and to know that the verse 'Now Israel may say and that truly' is the old French heroic line, with the French cesura, familiar in Blind Harry's *Wallace* long before. Or, to take another example, here is an earlier avatar of the *Holy Fair*—proving nothing, except that those tunes have travelled over the world. This is from the *Klage der Kunst* of Conrad of Würzburg:

Der brunne lûter als ein glas
Stuont wol mit grüenem üemet,

Daz velt dar umbe schone was
Gezieret und gesüemet ;
Von einem plâne ich nie gelas
Der wære baz gerüemet,
Der meie het da wol sîn gras
Geræset und geblüemet.

Is there any harm in this? or in thinking of this along with the *Holy Fair*? or with *Will Waterproof*? The best in this kind are but echoes.

W. P. KER.

VIKINGERNE. BILLEDER FRA VORE FORFÆDRES LIV.[1] AF ALEXANDER BUGGE. København og Kristiania. Vol. I. 319 pp. 1904. Vol. II. 342 pp. 1906.

THE purpose of these volumes is to supply a portraiture of the Viking rovers who, issuing chiefly from Norway, were the terror and the scourge of the coasts of Europe, notably those of the British isles, France, and Flanders, during a period of a couple of centuries or more—in the eighth, ninth, and tenth of our era. The work does not profess to be a history, but a study of the origin, the character, and the achievements of these Vikings at home and abroad, the forces which operated in the development of their civilization, and the influences which they in return exerted upon the peoples with whom they came in contact. These aspects of Viking life have been illustrated by Professor Bugge on somewhat similar lines in his other work, *Vesterlandenes Indflydelse*, recently noticed in these pages (*S.H.R.* iii. 370), and no one living is better qualified than he is to deal with the subject. His laborious investigations, quickened by hereditary instinct, have enabled him to accumulate a mass of information on all the bearings of Viking life, and this he has set out with almost exhaustive, and certainly most instructive, fulness. The material is thus before us for a critical digest of the whole available facts, and this, it is to be hoped, we may yet look for from Professor Bugge as a further contribution to the literature of the subject. To British readers the work appeals with special interest not only as expanding our knowledge of a somewhat obscure portion of our history, but because, as a matter of fact, these Danes and Norsemen must be credited with an important part in the development of our own history and institutions. In the nature of the enquiry, where similar causes are found operating, and similar effects resulting at many different points and times, repetitions are unavoidable ; but neither this nor any other point of minor criticism affects our judgment upon the work as a thoroughly reliable exposition of the character and exploits of these valiant Norsemen.

The first volume, citing Procopius and Jordanes, and other perhaps not too reliable authorities, describes first the early Germanic tribes, the Herulians in particular, from whom the Northern peoples sprung. The condition of women and children, life and culture generally in the North in the Viking age, the incursions and the conquests and settlements of the

[1] *The Vikings. Pictures from the Life of our Forefathers.*

Danes and Norwegians in England and Ireland, the Viking relics in the Isle of Man and elsewhere, are next dealt with ; and, lastly, the transition stage from the Viking time to the Middle Ages. It is impossible here to refer in detail to the multitude of facts, or to the bearings, secular or religious, of the incidents recorded in the course of this investigation, extending over several centuries. But, unquestionably, to the student a mine of important material is presented.

One curious racial phenomenon, pointed out by Professor Bugge, presents itself in early as well as in later times, namely, the impossibility of the Danes, the Swedes, and the Norwegians being united in one nationality. This seems to result from some rooted elements of diversity which cannot be successfully overcome, even though the three peoples have a common origin and kindred languages, traditions, and feelings ; and the recent settlement of Norway as a free and independent kingdom, released from the friction of an uncongenial alliance, is the latest demonstration that a united Scandinavia with or without the adjacent Danish kingdom must not be. For the first thousand years of their settlement in the North the language of the people of the three countries was practically the same. But, from the time when Viking conquests were followed up by permanent foreign settlements, all this was changed, and the breaking down and differentiating of the language in the three countries went further in one century than in four hundred years preceding.

The time of the 'Wanderings,' or first foreign enterprises of the Norsemen, is set down as from the middle of the third to the middle of the sixth century, and it was not until a couple of centuries later that the Viking movement attained its full force. The object at first was mainly plunder, but gradually, as the ninth century advanced, their victories ended in settlements which became permanent in England, Ireland, Orkney, Shetland, and the Hebrides, and on some of the Scottish coasts, not to speak of their more remote colonies in the Faroe Isles and Iceland. Though ever ready to adopt the language and manners of the peoples among whom they settled, and finally indeed merging themselves among those peoples, the author emphasises the fact that the Norsemen have yet left enduring traces of their own historic character wherever they gained a firm footing ; as in England, where Parliamentary institutions and trial by jury, if faintly adumbrated by the Saxon *Witenagemot* and other gatherings of the people, yet received their most effective impulses from the Constitutional instincts of the Norse settlers, a view in which students of British history are likely to acquiesce. The venerable self-governing polity of the Isle of Man, with its legislative assembly and the promulgation of its laws from the Tynwald hill, is represented not only as a prototype of our own Parliamentary system, but, according to Professor Bugge, may be accepted as the original after which the ancient Althing at Thingvalla in Iceland was modelled, and, somewhat surprising though the idea appears, the antiquity of the Manx institution may even warrant its claim to such priority of conception.

The character and the outward developments of the paganism introduced in the British isles by the Norsemen are fully described by the author, but

it was not possible that that system in its social or religious bearings could long maintain itself in opposition to the higher ideals of Christianity which were then permeating all western Europe. Accordingly, polygamy, human sacrifices, and the slave market at Bristol, in which the Norsemen were the most active procuring agents, in the course of time disappeared. But the blending of the old cult with the new nominal Christianity continued for a while as a curious mixture, the Founder of Christianity and the deities of the North being invoked alternatively, or preferably, as the force of circumstances, or the whim of the moment, suggested. King Olaf Trygvisson, who Christianized Orkney and Shetland at the point of the sword about the year 1000, is represented as living the life not of a Christian man, but of a heathen, while St. Olaf was the owner of concubines, and in his ethics generally varied little from the standard of the pre-Christian era. It is to this time of transition that the author is inclined to attribute the origination of much of the Norse mythology and literature in the form and spirit exemplified in the Edda lays and other early compositions, a view propounded by the late Gudbrand Vigfusson in his Introduction to the *Corpus Poeticum Boreale*, published in 1883, and by Dr. Sophus Bugge and others. Whatever amount of truth may be in this, there is assuredly in our view a genuinely Northern substratum of thought and feeling stamped with all the characteristic energy of the Norsemen and clearly indicative of their persistent mental qualities; and for the origin of such a literature we think we must look elsewhere than to settlements in Ireland or the Hebrides, whatever accretions may latterly have been derived from those quarters.

In connection with the author's recognition of influences from the West, it is interesting to observe the tribute he pays to Orkney and Shetland as having been outlying centres of art and culture for Norway, as Rhodes and Crete were for ancient Greece. This attribution would, however, seem to be in some degree justified by what we know of the character and exploits of the Earls of Orkney and their people in Orkney and Shetland as related in the *Orkneyinga Saga*, and by their rearing, in the twelfth and succeeding centuries, of the Cathedral of St. Magnus in Kirkwall, the most splendid temple in the whole domain of ancient Norway and her dependencies after the Cathedral of Trondhjem. In the words of a competent native scholar, the late Balfour of Trenaby, in his *Odal Rights and Feudal Wrongs*, 'the little Court of Orkney was the most elegant and refined in Europe, and adorned with the official services of many proud Scottish nobles'; while the inscribed and sculptured stones which have been found are silent but suggestive memorials of a Celtic and a Scandinavian art and civilization of no mean order which successively prevailed in the islands.

The description of the sculptured stones of the Isle of Man forms an important section of the work; these stones, like the civil polity of the island, being perhaps the most marked illustrations of Northern civilization anywhere to be found outside of the homelands of the Vikings. One stone figured in the book with sculpturings which are described as representing the dragon Fafnir, with Regin the smith forging the sword Gram in accordance with the legend, is stated to belong to our Iona, but it cannot be recognized as from that island or from elsewhere in Scotland. It may

be remarked, too, that Gaut, the rune carver, who claims on one of the Manx stones to have 'risted' all the inscriptions in the island, is supposed by Professor Bugge, from the form of the name, to have come from Gotland. But the name Gaut, or Gauti, was an early one among the Norse settlers in the north isles of Scotland, *e.g.* Gauti of Skeggbjarnarstadir mentioned in the *Orkneyinga Saga*, and it still occurs in Orkney and Shetland in a modernized form. It has also been observed in later times in the Scandinavian motherland, as in the case of Archbishop Gowte of Trondhjem (1532), of Heming Gadde, bishop of Lincopine in Sweden (1504), and others, and it is still to be occasionally encountered as 'Gade' in Norway and Denmark.

The second volume is to some extent a recapitulation and expansion of the first, with further detailed illustrations. An important chapter is devoted to the Danes and Norwegians from their first appearance in England, their subsequent conquests, and their petty independent states there and in Ireland. Scottish readers will be disappointed to find that there is but scanty reference to the Norsemen and their doings in Scotland and the Scottish isles; and we trust that ere long Professor Bugge, or some other authority in Norway or Denmark, will make this a special study, utilizing from the mother-country point of view the materials which have been accumulated by the labours of Scottish antiquaries, since the publication of Worsaae's book in 1851. This would prove a valuable supplement to Professor Bugge's exposition of Viking life and exploits elsewhere in Britain.

We can only regret, in closing this notice, that Professor Bugge's important work is written in a language which confines it to a limited circle of readers. But we are grateful that a phase of history in which this country is materially concerned has been studied by an investigator who has carefully collected his facts and has set forth lucidly very much which the student of northern history and institutions will welcome, and little which he will feel called upon to challenge. The absence of an Index detracts from the usefulness of the work for purposes of reference.

GILBERT GOUDIE.

A GENEALOGICAL HISTORY OF THE SAVAGE FAMILY IN ULSTER, BEING A REVISION AND ENLARGEMENT OF CERTAIN CHAPTERS OF 'THE SAVAGES OF THE ARDS.' Edited by G. F. S. A. With Illustrations. Demy 4to. Pp. xx, 321. London: Printed at the Chiswick Press. 1906. 21s. nett.

THIS handsome and elaborate volume, in which is recorded the history of the Irish branch of the ancient family of Savage, is something considerably more than a mere genealogical compilation. It is justly remarked in the Introduction that the memoirs of a family which has taken an active part in Ulster history for seven hundred years, besides being interesting to its members, have a wider interest as 'throwing some light on a period of Anglo-Irish history which has got to be thoroughly investigated, and in which lie the germs of political problems with which we have still to grapple.' If Irish history from the Anglo-Norman

conquest to, say, Tudor times is ever to be effectively amplified or classified, the process is more likely to be effected through a study of the story of the greater Irish septs on the one hand and of the great Anglo-Irish families on the other than by any other means. Of the twelfth century settlement of Ireland there is no better memorial than the history of the Savages of the Ards, a family which has been continuously connected for above seven centuries with that easternmost portion of Ireland—the peninsula enclosing Strangford Lough—which lies closest to Great Britain. For centuries this district, in virtue of its accessibility by sea from Dublin, was practically the only part of Ulster in which English rule was maintained; and in following the fortunes of one of the Norman lords of Lecale we may go near to tracing the record of Ulster under the Plantagenets. The present volume is at once an enlargement and an abridgment of the work on *The Savages of the Ards* which was published some years ago, its author having set himself to treat exclusively of the main branch of the family, and having utilised a large mass of records which were not available when the original work was compiled. Those who knew its accomplished author, the late Professor Savage-Armstrong, who so long filled the Chair of History and English Literature at the Queen's College, Cork, will join in the regret expressed in a brief note prefixed to the book that he did not live to see the end of his labours. Professor Savage-Armstrong died in July, after seeing the proofs of this book through the press. The author of *Ballads of Down* and *Stories of Wicklow* was a writer of no mean merit, and it is a misfortune to Irish historical and literary studies that he did not longer enjoy the leisure which followed his retirement from his engrossing professorial duties.

C. Litton Falkiner.

Life and Letters of the First Earl of Durham, 1792-1840. By Stuart J. Reid. Vol. I., pp. xviii, 409; Vol. II., pp. x, 409. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 36s. nett.

It may be a question whether the author of this biography has fully realised the requirements of his task; but one cannot but be grateful for the industry and enthusiasm which have enabled him to set so vividly before us a picturesque and pathetic figure—that of an aristocratic statesman, as sensitive and tender as he was masterful and overbearing, too liberal to be a Whig, detested as a Radical by his own class, suspected as an Imperialist by his own party, eager for power but never permitted to lead, and falling in mid career under the accumulated burden of ill-health, official censure, and crushing domestic sorrow.

John George Lambton entered Parliament, two years before the final overthrow of Napoleon, in 1813. On the conclusion of peace the Whigs were in no haste to revive the question of parliamentary reform; and Lambton considerably alarmed the Whig leader, his father-in-law, Earl Grey, when, not content with raising this question, he put forward certain extreme demands, such as triennial Parliaments and equal electoral districts, which caused him to be known amongst his tenantry and colliers in the north as 'Radical Jack.' The breach was

widened when he accepted a peerage from Canning, and was by no means closed when in 1830 Lambton, now Lord Durham, became a member of the Grey Ministry as Lord Privy Seal. He was one of the Committee of Four which drafted the Reform Bill; but Grey negatived his proposal of the ballot; and his zealous Radicalism may be inferred from the cartoon which depicts Grey, Durham and Brougham as the witches in *Macbeth*, boiling their cauldron on a fire of Durham coal. Opposed to coercion in Ireland, and wearied of his position as 'the dissenting Minister,' he retired (with an Earldom) in 1833; he was excluded from office when the Government was reconstituted next year under Melbourne; and he finally disgusted the Whigs and made a bitter enemy of Brougham by expounding to great public meetings his heterodox view of the Reform Bill as no more than a means to an end. He had, however, already won distinction in a field in which Radical orators do not usually excel. We learn from this book that it was Durham who proposed the joint intervention of Great Britain and France which resulted in the independence of Belgium; and in 1835, disappointed of the Foreign Office in Melbourne's second Ministry, he consented to go as ambassador to St. Petersburg. Here he set himself to combat the antipathy to the Czar which William IV. shared with the Radical friends of Poland; and he pointed out with remarkable prescience that the most probable direction of Russian advance was, not towards Constantinople, but towards India. In 1838, only a month or two after his return, he undertook the mission to rebellious Canada which, it has been said, 'made a country but marred a career.' Durham had no sympathy with the indifference to colonial expansion which then and for long afterwards prevailed at Downing Street; and in his ever-memorable Report, a triumph of prophetic insight, he insisted that local self-government would be a source of strength, not of weakness, 'to a mighty empire.' Unfortunately, he exceeded his powers in banishing some of the rebels without trial to Bermuda; and when Melbourne, yielding to the outcry of Brougham and the Tories, disallowed his ordinance, he not only resigned, but issued a proclamation to the Canadian people which enabled *The Times* to describe him as 'the Lord High Seditioner.' On his return to England he succeeded during the last year of his life in forestalling a French occupation of New Zealand. Durham's affections were extraordinarily deep, and he had lost his eldest son and four daughters. Worn out and disappointed, he died in 1840 at the age of forty-eight.

Mr. Reid has ably vindicated the statesmanship of Durham; he has an admirable gift of narrative, and his volumes, though lengthy and detailed, are never dull. Nevertheless, the reader who knows something of the period will be at a loss to understand how the Durham of these pages, ardent Radical as he was, could have been so obnoxious to all his colleagues, except apparently Lord John Russell. Mr. Reid alludes in general terms to want of tact, imperious manners, and 'an unfortunate knack of stroking people the wrong way'; but the

incidents which illustrate these and worse faults are belittled or more frequently suppressed. Of Durham's outburst of wrath when the Premier, at Lord Althorp's table, showed himself unwilling to force the Reform Bill through the Lords by a creation of Peers, Mr. Reid says, 'It is difficult to believe that he gave Lord Grey any serious ground for complaint.' A very different and most circumstantial account of this affair is furnished by Charles Greville, whom Mr. Reid dismisses as 'that idle eavesdropper'; yet it was not Greville, but Lord Althorp himself, conspicuous, we are told, for chivalry and common sense, who described it as 'the most brutal attack on Lord Grey I ever heard in my life.' A biographer with any pretensions to impartiality would not have ignored Greville's frequent allusions to Durham as the bully of Grey's Cabinet. Here and there indeed in this work there is a singular reticence, not of words—which are rather too plentiful—but of facts. When so much stress is laid on the discreditable antecedents of Wakefield and Turton, whom Durham took with him to Canada, it is annoying not to be told what these were; and we do not know why the fact—if it be a fact—is not mentioned that Durham's pretensions to the Liberal leadership were so far advanced at the general election of 1834 that a committee was appointed to promote the return of candidates who favoured his claim. A great deal of general history is wrought into the narrative, but it is treated too exclusively from the Durham standpoint to have any critical value. By a slip of the pen (i. 124), Mr. Reid includes freeholders amongst the classes to which Durham proposed to extend the county franchise. 'Dalkeith Palace' on p. 387 of the same volume is apparently a mistake for 'Hamilton Palace.' There are many portraits, and the work is provided with an excellent index.

W. Law Mathieson.

History of the Lands and their Owners in Galloway, with Historical Sketches of the District. By P. H. M'Kerlie. Illustrated new edition. Vol. I., pp. xiii, 646; Vol. II., pp. vii, 544. Med. 8vo. Paisley: Alex. Gardner. 1906. 25s. nett.

It is not easy to do justice to the good points of M'Kerlie's *Lands and their Owners in Galloway* in respect of the variety of widely gathered material presented there. It is harder still to say what ought to be said regarding the style and arrangement of such a book when its author has been half a dozen years in his grave, and when his daughter is editing a re-issue of his work, first completely published in 1877. A historical cyclopaedia of Galloway, or more correctly of Wigtownshire only, the work contains in its confused, unmethodical, irrelevant, and garrulous but comprehensive way a great body of Galloway matter for which, despite prevalent inaccuracy, the author's diligence is to be gratefully commended. On the other hand, the obtrusive self-complacency of the man, his polemical tendency to digress for a jibe at Sir Andrew Agnew and Sir Herbert Maxwell, and his frequent ineptitudes of narrative and composition would compel unpleasant attention from the most

benignant critic. There are endless and of course ineffective discussions of Gaelic and Norse place names. There is doughty battle against the territorial claims of Agnews, Kennedys, and MacDowalls, while the horn of Kerlie and M'Kerlie is exalted. Other glories may be diminished; not so that of Cruggleton, which—with the M'Kerlies—has an elaborate chapter to itself punctuated with illustrations of 'the absence of research shown in *The Hereditary Sheriffs*.' Such foibles apart, and with due allowance for the fact that the author's last revisions of his text do not take account of the many new publications issued between 1877 and 1900, M'Kerlie's book, however formless and uncritical, is and must long remain an indispensable quarry for territorial and genealogical information on western Galloway. A disputatious work of reference, eminently serviceable if read with suspicious caution, it should have been equipped with a better index and a key map. GEO. NEILSON.

THE LAST OF THE ROYAL STUARTS: HENRY STUART, CARDINAL DUKE OF YORK. By Herbert M. Vaughan, B.A. (Oxon). Pp. xix, 309. Dy. 8vo. London: Methuen & Co., 1906. 10s. 6d. nett.

IT is not entirely Mr. Vaughan's fault that his book is rather dull, albeit careful, painstaking, and complete. The fact is that the three hundred odd pages of the book somewhat overload the good Cardinal, a kindly, sensible, well-meaning man, whose life is only interesting in so far as it touches occasionally the orbit of characters and careers more forceful than his own. There was nothing dramatic about him. Of his placid youth Mr. Vaughan has little to tell us beyond what Mr. Lang has written in his life of the Cardinal's more strenuous brother, though he prints for the first time an interesting letter by Dr. Samuel Crisp describing the young princes. On the other hand the book furnishes a fuller account of the Bishop of Frascati than has hitherto been accessible, at least in English. There is nothing in that chapter of the Cardinal's history to challenge Mr. Vaughan's candid admission that Henry IX. was kindly, generous, straightforward, pious, dull-witted, self-satisfied, pompous. In every quality he was his father's son, though Mr. Vaughan seems to hold them non-Stuartian. Such qualities, and a life almost devoid of incidents of public interest, render the biographer's task difficult. Mr. Vaughan has been conscious of the impossibility of making interesting a career which was consistently *piano* and *legato*. Hence, probably, a quite irrelevant dissertation on 'touching' for the King's Evil (pp. 201-206). The book is well illustrated and has a good index. C. SANFORD TERRY.

A GREAT ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN, WILLIAM KING, D.D., 1650-1729: HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY, FAMILY, AND SELECTIONS FROM HIS CORRESPONDENCE. Edited by Sir Charles Simeon King, Bt., with Portraits. Pp. xiv, 322-800. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1906. 10s. 6d. nett.

IT may perhaps be doubted whether the description of Archbishop King, quoted by the editor of this work, as 'the most *famous* archbishop Dublin has ever possessed,' is entirely just. It is difficult to

assign pre-eminence in an episcopal succession which includes, in addition to King's, such names as those of Loftus, Whately, and Trench. But there can be no question that the archbishop was a really remarkable personage, whose career is interesting not less on account of the personality of the man than by reason of the momentous character of the events with which he was concerned. Sir Charles King is entitled to our thanks for a volume which adds considerably to the available sources of knowledge concerning King. But regret will be felt that instead of further materials for a biography an adequate life is not forthcoming. Archbishop King has scarcely been fortunate in his biographical fate. Few men of his time have left fuller or more valuable documentary memorials; yet though a *Life* has often been contemplated, it has never been written, save in so far as it has been written by himself, first in the form of a complete autobiography (which, according to Sir Charles King, was in existence a century ago, but has since been lost), and secondly in the fragment entitled 'Quaedam Vitae Meae Insigniora,' which is printed in this volume. Harris's Life, in the edition of Ware's *Bishops*, is quite inadequate, and all other contributions to the subject are with one exception merely episodical and anecdotic. The exception is, of course, the account of King by the late Professor George Stokes in *Some Worthies of the Irish Church*. Dr. Stokes would have been an ideal biographer of the archbishop, and had he lived he would perhaps have returned to the subject. But his posthumously published lectures do not furnish, and were not intended to furnish, anything like a detailed biography. The present excellent, if somewhat fragmentary compilation, which, besides the autobiographic piece already referred to, combines some account of the archbishop's family, with a selection from his correspondence, and a transcript of his will, may perhaps serve to incite some competent pen to the performance of a task too long delayed. It is matter for regret that the *Diary* kept by King during his imprisonment in Dublin Castle in 1689, lately printed with an introduction and many learned notes by Professor Lawlor in the journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, could not have been included in this collection of original documents bearing on the life of the archbishop.

C. Litton Falkiner.

The Canadian War of 1812. By C. P. Lucas, C.B. Pp. viii, 269. 8vo. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 1906. 12s. nett.

About the Canadian War of 1812 the average man on either side of the Atlantic has either no knowledge at all or else knowledge falsely so called. I have recently been assured from the United States of America that the war took its rise in a desire on the part of Great Britain to re-conquer the lost colonies. Most people on this side, if they know anything about the subject at all, have an impression that the claim of Great Britain to rule as mistress of the seas was vigorously and successfully disputed till the Shannon fought and took the Chesapeake in full view of a crowd of expectant Bostonians.

The war is not one of which Great Britain has any reason to be

proud, but its record contains a good deal of instruction, and quite recently ample justice has been done to the subject in Mr. H. W. Wilson's contribution to the seventh volume of the *Cambridge Modern History*, Dr. Brodrick's volume of the *Political History of England*, and the book now under review. The immediate causes of the war between Great Britain and the United States of America—the injury done to the commerce of the United States by the British Orders in Council issued in reply to Napoleon's Berlin Decree, the right of search, and the impressment of sailors on American ships exercised by British captains—are clearly set forth and illustrated by Mr. Lucas; but, as Dr. Brodrick points out, war might have been avoided had there not been in the United States a war party, who thought that Canada might be won for the American Union. Great Britain had been driven into the policy represented by the Orders in Council—Captain Mahan admits that it was essential to British safety—but a *via media* might have been found, especially as there was in the New England states a strong anti-war party quite alive to the dangers to which a war with a great sea power would expose their coasts. As a matter of fact the Liverpool Ministry withdrew the Orders in Council a few days after the United States had declared war.

Mr. Lucas deals mainly with the war as waged in Canada, and his narrative will reward careful reading, since it gives an excellent account of the somewhat confused and unsatisfactory, in the sense of indecisive, engagements that did duty for campaigns, and enables any one to see what the war did to make Canada a nation and to understand why it bulks so large in Canadian memories. The story of the contest between Great Britain and the United States is full of warning. It shows ominously the amount of mischief that even a weak navy can do to commerce. The American navy was not powerful, and gross neglect of the British navy had made it a very different instrument of war from what it had been at Trafalgar. Yet, as Mr. Wilson points out, American trade was destroyed, and 1400 ships of war and merchant vessels were taken by the British, while 16 units of the British navy and 1607 British merchantmen were taken by the enemy. The story of the sea fights shows the danger of allowing the British navy to fall below the level of the highest efficiency. Much is made of the disproportion between the fighting strength of the British and of the American war ships, but although this explains the defeats it does not excuse them; the disproportion should not have existed. The Duke of Wellington was very uneasy about the successes 'of these damned frigates,' but the successes would not have occurred if the British Admiralty had done its duty, if the navy on the American seas and lakes had been kept up to its traditional standard.

Mr. Lucas fully exposes the teaching of even British text-books, that the bloody repulse sustained by our troops in the attack on New Orleans was the penalty that had to be paid for the wanton burning of the public buildings of Washington by British troops in 1814. If charges of this kind are to be made, it is necessary to remember that in 1813

the Americans burned the Parliamentary buildings of York (Toronto), the capital of Upper Canada, with the library and records, and carried off the church plate and the town library books, and destroyed private property, while the American general, M'Clure, burned the settlement at Newark, 'some 400 women and children being turned out of doors to face the winter night.' It has been a pleasure to read this excellent book, although the author's use of the word 'either' is somewhat irritating.

A. M. Williams.

An Index to the Collected Works of William Hazlitt. Edited by A. R. Waller and Arnold Glover. Pp. xii. 237. Demy 8vo. London: J. M. Dent & Co. 1906. 5s. net.

The edition of the collected works of Hazlitt by Mr. A. R. Waller and the late Mr. Arnold Glover,—which we reviewed in April, 1904,—has now been completed by the appearance of a thirteenth volume, consisting entirely of an index to the other twelve. The genius of Hazlitt is at last commemorated in what a contemporary declared to be the only monument that he demanded,—a complete edition of his works. The care shown by the editors in their first volume has been maintained throughout, and the index, which is especially needful for a writer so voluminous, so allusive, and so fond of repetition as Hazlitt, is unusually thorough. Its 232 double-columned pages add incalculably to the value of the edition. Mr. Waller is to be congratulated on the completion of this labour, and the widow of Mr. Glover, who herself is chiefly responsible for the accuracy of the index, must have the satisfaction of having completed a monument to her husband's editorial zeal.

D. Nichol Smith.

A Short History of the Scottish Highlands and Isles. By W. C. Mackenzie, F.S.A.Scot. Pp. 389. Cr. 8vo. With numerous illustrations. Paisley: Alex. Gardner. 1906. 5s. net.

The Highlands of old lacked homogeneity, and a history of the Highlands must be more or less scrappy. One district receives more attention than is its due; another receives no attention at all. We have little but praise for Mr. Mackenzie's very readable volume. His treatment of latter-day history is especially good. His portraiture of the evictions and miseries which befel the Highlanders, when sheep and deer had usurped their places, is true. Formerly clansmen had been flattered and fed—no matter how—because they constituted the wealth and strength of the chiefs. Latterly they were ruthlessly sacrificed. Mr. Mackenzie in dealing with this period is lenient rather than otherwise. He is less satisfying in treating earlier periods. There is some confusion in his mind as to the identity of the Southern Picts. North of the Forth, there was but one Pictish kingdom, with its capital first at Inverness, afterwards at Abernethy. It was a vigorous monarchy. Its army, under the great son of Beeli, wrecked the Northumbrian power at Nechtansmere. Under the greater Oengus its arms not only crippled the Scots, but also overran the Maetian power of

Strathclyde. Later Galloway was conquered, its inhabitants subsequently being known as Southern Picts. Not till 839 did the Northmen attack Pictland, and four years later Macalpin became king of Albyn. The inference is clear that Pictland did not succumb to Kenneth as a result of the ravages of four years. Kenneth indeed became king of the Picts as grandson of Ferguasia, and the war which ensued was due to the rival claims of Wred and advocated merely by his family partisans. The Picts were the progenitors of the Highlanders. Such names as Oengus, Cineoch, Eogan, Uibhist speak for themselves. Their country was Albyn to them : it is still Alba to their descendants.

In a history of the Isles we should have expected some notice of the struggles of M'Arailt and M'Gofra against Sigurd and Thorfinn, for the outcome was the subversion of a dynasty. MacMaelnambo and the line of Sitric are similarly not referred to, though the grandfather of Goiridh Dubh and Ragnailt receives mention.

Two points in Highland history which seem worthy of more attention are that the men of Ross and Moray who had approved themselves the least amenable to M'Alpin's authority also proved most troublesome to the innovating Anglo-Scottish kings ; and that the sons of John of the Isles by his first marriage, gave place undemurringly to Donald the eldest son by his second marriage, heartily supporting him later at Harlaw. It is true that the 'bound' Macleods could hardly find their way to Skye, as represented : it was only a lucky chance that threw them in the way of their chief returning from far 'Hirt'. The Sgeir Bheirisaidh incident is glossed over—but these are minor details. On the whole a trustworthy record is presented and the whole is well written. The chapters on Montrose and on the social life of later times are exceptionally able.

KENNETH MACLEOD.

AUS SHAKESPEARES MEISTERWERKSTATT, STILGESCHICHTLICHE STUDIEN. Von Gregor Sarrazin. Pp. vii, 226. 8vo. Berlin : Georg Reimer. 1906. 5 marks.

THIS volume contains the results of many years' labour on the style of Shakespeare from *Romeo* to *Hamlet*. It appears to the author that the innumerable studies of Shakespeare's dramatic sources and depiction of character have told us little of the man himself, even when they have not misled us, but that in the study of the style there is a certain clue to the poet's inner life. The fact that Shakespeare borrowed his plots cannot, however, deprive his manipulation of them of its personal interest; and though there is something inherently unsatisfactory in every treatise on Shakespeare's characters, we may underestimate the knowledge to be gained from them of the change in Shakespeare's attitude. It is only too true that Shakespeare's bewildering opulence has occasioned all forms of folly and madness masquerading as criticism. But is the study of style not as likely to 'breed maggots' as any other form of Shakespearian research ? Indeed has it not done so already ?

If studies of dramatic sources and character-drawing are unsatisfactory because they look at only a portion of a big question, the same fault—

if fault it be—lies in the method which Mr. Sarrazin exemplifies in many learned pages. He too is looking at only one facet. And his microscopical habits, to which all praise must be given, of themselves would make it impossible for him to do more, even though he believes them to afford material for establishing 'the laws of psychic mechanics.' No method can hope to envisage the whole of Shakespeare. We may sympathise with Mr. Sarrazin's sense of the inadequacy of previous writers, but we fear that he is too sanguine of what his method is likely to achieve.

While we may not agree with him when he says that it is not generally recognised how far the poet wrote for and about his time, we are yet grateful to him for the evidence which he presents. His collection of parallel expressions and ideas has a distinct interest. But may we suggest that his learning has occasionally dimmed his vision? Is it necessary to consider whether the picture in the sixty-fourth sonnet of the hungry ocean that now gains on the shore and now loses was drawn from knowledge won in Venice, or Holland, or England? We are even asked to think if it was in this country or in a mountainous southern land that Shakespeare saw 'full many a glorious morning flatter the mountain-tops with sovereign eye.' It would appear that one of the chief things to be learned from *Henry V.* is that Shakespeare had a long-suppressed practical interest in bee-keeping and gardening. We sometimes feel that a mist of learning has shown things in unexpected proportions; yet we cannot but acknowledge the care and loyalty of Mr. Sarrazin's labours.

R. G. D.

THE GENEALOGIST, a Quarterly Magazine of Genealogical, Antiquarian, Topographical, and Heraldic Research. New series. Edited by H. W. FORSYTH HARWOOD, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Vol. xxii. Pp. viii, 320. London: George Bell & Sons. 1906. 2/6.

THIS excellent and well-known publication shows no signs of falling away from the high standard which it has maintained for many years. The contributors are genealogists of experience competent to handle the subjects they have undertaken. It would be invidious perhaps to pick out individual articles for special commendation, as each writer in our judgment has done praiseworthy work. But it is only fair to state that Mr. G. J. Turner's article on Richard Fitzroy, the bastard son of King John, will attract most attention from Scottish antiquaries by reason of the connexion of his descendants with the houses of Angus and Athol. The champion of the clan of Menzies has received some rough treatment from Mr. Poyntz Stewart, and though sympathy ought to go with the vanquished, in this instance it cannot be withheld from one who has set himself to expose deplorable presumption. A portrait of the late Dr. Marshall, *York Herald*, founder of the original series of this magazine, is appropriately given as the frontispiece.

JAMES WILSON.

MEMORIALS OF A WARWICKSHIRE FAMILY. By the Rev. Bridgeman G. F. C. W. Boughton-Leigh, M.A. With Prefatory Note by Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid, LL.D., D.L. Pp. xvi, 208. Demy 8vo. London: Henry Frowde. 1906. 10s. net.

IN this book we have pleasant descriptions and notes on certain Warwickshire villages and their connection with the family of Boughton-Leigh, with which much local history has been interwoven. Interesting monumental inscriptions relating to the two families which united are given, and in some cases reproductions of their monuments and relics. The extracts relating to them from the Parish records which are here printed will be interesting as confirming what genealogists already know. The writer evidently loves the county with which his ancestors—the de Bovetons became Boughtons *temp.* Edward III.—have been so long associated, and is able to tell many anecdotes of Rugby, the great school in the neighbourhood. He glories much in the virtues of his clerical ancestors, like Sir Egerton Leigh, 'the preaching baronet,' and is grieved to an extraordinary extent at a certain occasion when his family lost a portion of its ecclesiastical influence.

A. F. S.

A HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES. By C. P. Lucas, C.B. Vol. I. THE MEDITERRANEAN AND EASTERN COLONIES. Second Edition. Revised and brought up to date. By R. E. Stubbs, B.A. Pp. viii, 304. Crown 8vo. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 1906. 5s.

MR. STUBBS, who, like Mr. Lucas, belongs to the Colonial Office staff, has done his work well in revising the first volume of this important book. Nothing can be more useful than the sketches given here, for instance, of Aden, North Borneo, and Weihaiwei, to select places about which quite satisfactory information is not easily accessible to the general reader. Every teacher of history and geography should have Mr. Lucas's book on his shelves.

The Oxford University Press is to be congratulated on its new edition of Motley's *Rise of the Dutch Republic*, in three volumes of the World's Classics, at the extremely small price of three shillings. Such an edition is a distinct boon to historical students. Other recent issues in this excellent series are: Professor Lewis Campbell's *Translation of Aeschylus*; Leigh Hunt's *Essays and Sketches*; Matthew Arnold's *Poems*, 1849-1864.

We welcome a new edition of Chambers's *Concise Gazetteer of the World*, Topographical, Statistical, Historical, and Pronouncing, in 768 closely packed pages (price 6s. nett). Mr. David Patrick, LL.D., is the editor, and has succeeded in making this Gazetteer not only useful but interesting.

In the *Annales de l'Est et du Nord* (Berger-Levrault & Cie., Paris—Nancy) for October an interesting note on the teaching of Latin in

the 16th century deals specially with the dramatic performances in vogue in French colleges before their prohibition by the Parlement. Latin plays were a tradition, and in Lille the town accounts record payments and presents in connection with them, for instance to the schoolmaster in 1544, 'pour un jeu en latin qu'il a faict jouer.' May there not be a hope of recovering some such entry about the *Baptistes* or the *Jephthes* of Buchanan?

The *Revue des Études Historiques* (July-October) has been publishing the correspondence of Girolamo Aleandro between 1510 and 1540 containing many allusions to the Reformation of which the future cardinal was an ardent opponent. Polydore Vergil, writing from London in 1520 about a work he designs on religious antiquities, mentions that he has begun his English history though he does not get on fast with it. Aleandro's friends are more concerned about Luther, and there are many flaming passages of indignation against the Lutheran sect as a creeping and pestilent weed (*anagyrim*) which grows apace.

The *Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen* (October) contains twelfth century English glosses, notes on Scandinavian influence in English, and an important criticism of Dr. Henry Bradley's *Making of English*. Specially interesting is another sheaf of Dr. Otto Ritter's finds on the *quellen* of Burns.

In *Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset* (September) we note a reference to and illustration of a Frithstool at Chewton Mendip Church, Somerset, said to be one of three sanctuary chairs extant in England, the other two being the better known examples at Hexham and Beverley.

The *American Historical Review*, which steadily maintains its place as a quarterly of the highest type, has in the October issue a paper by Mr. James F. Baldwin on the Privy Council of England under Richard II., in which are traced the evidences of the effort of Parliament at the beginning of the reign to control the King's Council—effort too intermittent and inconsistent to prevent the personal government of Richard which marked his closing years and led to his fall.

The English Historical Review, always rich in first hand record material, has in the October number a variety beyond its wont. The Burgesses of Domesday are debated at some length between Mr. Ballard and Miss Bateson—who, alas, debates no more. Orwell challenged as a mythical town, a mere synonym for Harwich, finds a defender in Mr. Hamilton Wylie, urging the presumptions which follow from the name that the *villa de Orewell* was a fact. A review by Prof. Maitland, commending Professor Tout's editing of a volume of *State Trials*, 1289-1293, for the Royal Historical Society, refers to the *Passio Judicum*, a scriptural parody on the judges of Edward I., which may be compared with other examples, *e.g.* the coeval *Passio Scotorum* and the later *Passio Francorum* (*S.H.R.* ii. 214). Many a goodly page by Maitland has gone to the making of the *English Historical Review*. His note of good will to his comrades distinguishes him to the last.

Queries

HERIOTS OF TRABROUN:

(1) Was John Heriot, first of Trabroun (1423), father of Simon Heriot of Trabroun?

(2) Was Andrew Heriot of Trabroun (died *c.* 1531) brother of Agnes Heriot, mother of George Buchanan?

(3) James Heriot of Trabroun (*c.* 1531) succeeded as nephew and heir of the above Andrew—who was his father?

(4) This James Heriot, who died 1580, married, first, Janet Cockburn of the Ormiston family, secondly, Helen Cockburn (G. W. Ballingall's *Selections from old Records regarding the Heriots of Trabroun*). James who succeeded was by the second marriage. Was Robert Heriot 'of Lymphoy, otherwise designed of Trabroun' (*Swintons of that Ilk*, p. 44), a son by the first marriage who died *v.p.*? This Robert married Helen Swinton, and had Agnes, wife of Sir James Foulis of Colinton, Helen, wife of Sir Thomas Craig of Riccartoun, and Jean, wife of John Lawrie, bailie of Edinburgh (see M'Vean's *Epitaphs*, p. 25, and *Foulis of Ravelston's Account Book*, p. xv.).

(5) James Heriot, canon of the Cathedral of Ross and official of St. Andrews within the Archdeaconry of Lothian who died before March 27, 1522, is identified by Mr. Ballingall with the uncle of George Buchanan. Is there any direct proof of this?

(6) Adam Heriot, of the family of Trabroun, born about 1514, died 1574, was Vicar of St. Andrews 1559-1574. Whose son was he?

(7) George Heriot, grandfather of the founder of Heriot's Hospital, is said to have been a son of Trabroun. Is there proof of this?

A. W. G. B.

EARLY STEAM ENGINES IN SCOTLAND. Is anything known as to the whereabouts of documents relating to the erection of an early steam engine at Edmonstone, Midlothian, in 1725, by Andrew Wauchope? Extracts are given at considerable length in Robert Bald's *General View of the Coal Trade in Scotland*, 8vo, 1812. The present head of the Wauchope family has no knowledge of the documents. The engine appears to have been erected under the patent of Thomas Savery. This however only covered England and Berwick-on-Tweed. An extension to cover Scotland, or a Scotch patent, must have been granted. Is there a record of any such grant?

H. W. Dickinson.

Communications and Replies

A LETTER FROM HADDINGTON, 1674. Little does the writer of a commonplace letter think that he may be sketching for remote posterity an actual portrait of himself. Yet as the antiquary deciphers some crabbed writing of bygone days which ill-usage and dust have left torn and discoloured, the figure of the writer may at times emerge—a living personality. When Charles II. was on the throne there followed the profession of the law in Edinburgh a certain Mr. George Banerman, a man of some position, who reckoned among his clients the University or College, as it was then called, and who pursued his calling in chambers situated in front of the weigh-house,—a building which stood in the Lawnmarket at the head of the West Bow. In November, 1674, he betook himself to Haddington, whether on business or pleasure does not appear, but doubtless hoping to combine both, and having settled there at the house of Widow Seatton he writes to his clerk in Edinburgh. He knows the value of a good appearance, so that is his first thought. 'Alexr. Deuchar you shall send me owt my powder box for it wes forgot, if ther be no powder in it get ane quarter of pund & put in it bot I beleive yr. is in it that will serve for a tym. You will lykwayes send me owt wax for I have non, with ane ordinarie comon seall & this with the first occasion.' His business affairs, most important to him, matter least to us, so we may pass them by. Leaning over the table, penning his letter in the gloom of Widow Seatton's parlour, hat on head, he reports a mischance that has occurred.

'You will lykwayes cause buy me a good handsom Caudibeck[1] hatt for presently ane accident has befallen that which I have ther being ane great hole brunt out of the lipp of it at the candle, pray sie that it be good and weall wyled.[2] You will receave the measure of my head. You may sownd Doctor Leslie what he is a mynd to doe anent Colladge bussiness and you may offer yourself to wait upon anie thing they have to doe and anie thing soever wherein the Oldtown and Colladge may be concerned you may acquaint them.[3] direct your letters to me at Haddington to be found at Widow Seatton her house. Heast out my hat & let me know the pryce—send me owt a piece of black ribbon for my hair.

Adieu. G. BANERMAN.'

[1] So called from being made at Caudebec in Normandy. [2] Selected.

[3] What part of Edinburgh was called the 'Oldtoun' in those days?

'Give the enclosed to my sister herself out of your owen hand & let no bodie else doe it & give it to non bot herself. Send me word if my brother's boots be yet readie. The exact measure of my head is the length of threid betwixt the two outmost knots at the end yrof. . . . Let aloan the buying of the hatt till farder order for I have considered how to remead it at present. Send me out by the first carrier my clubb and if ther be anie balls to the fore send them lykwayes.' Having addressed his letter, 'Allexr. Deuchar att Edbr. to be found at Mr. George Banerman his chamber at the foresyd of the Wyhouse,' thinking of his 'gowff' on some breezy Lothian links, he vanishes from our view. A. O. CURLE.

MAJOR COLIN CAMPBELL OF STRACHUR (*S.H.R.* iv. 106). He was probably son of Dugald Campbell of Ederline. Dugald Campbell of Ederline was served heir, Oct. 16, 1782, to his father Colin Campbell of Ederline, who died in June, 1780. He married Mary Campbell, niece of Colin Campbell, planter, South Carolina. Janet Campbell of Strachur, widow of C. Campbell of Ederline, was served heir, March 30, 1807, to her brother, General John Campbell of Strachur, who died August 28, 1806. Colin Campbell of Strachur was served heir, April 12, 1816, to his granduncle Colonel John Campbell, and Nov. 21, 1821, to his grandmother, Janet Campbell of Strachur, who died January 8, 1816. A. W. G. B.

CAMPBELLS OF STRACHUR. Arthur Campbell had a confirmation of the lands of Strachur on the resignation of his father, Ewar Campbell, April 20, 1374 (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*).

Evan [Evar?] Campbell of 'Strogr', 1514 (*Memorial History of the Campbells of Melfort*, p. 110), was probably father of the first wife of John Campbell of Murthly, 1525 (see *Landed Gentry*, 1906, p. 260), and of Ann Campbell, wife of Dugald Campbell of Craignish, who died about 1544-5 (*House of Argyle*, p. 105).

Iver (Urias, Urie, Ewir, or Everus) Campbell was of Strachur before 1563, married Elizabeth Colquhoun, and was still alive 1598 (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*). He was father of Charles Campbell (*Ibid.*).

Charles Campbell of Strachur married, about 1563, Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Jonet Graham, Lady Lany (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*), by her first husband, Dugald Campbell of the Ardkinglass family (see *Strathendrick*, p. 293 n.). He was father of Colin, Ewin, called 'brother of the Laird of Strachur,' Dec. 9, 1600 (*Reg. P. C. Scot.*, vol. vi. p. 183), Arthur and Dougall 'brothers of the Laird of Strachur,' Dec. 8, 1612 (*Ibid.*, vol. ix. p. 507).

Colin Campbell of Strachur married, in or before 1617, Katharine M'Nauchtane (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*), and died before Oct. 7, 1642, when his son Colin was served heir (*Inq. Argyll*, 62).

Colin Campbell of Strachur married, 1643 (contract, dated Oct. 21), Anneta, eldest daughter of Archibald Campbell of Kilmun (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*), is mentioned 1663 (*Scots Acts*).

Archibald Campbell of Strachur is mentioned 1689, and 1693 (*Scots Acts*).

John Campbell of Strachur died before March 17, 1709 (*Com. Rec., Argyll*). Had besides Archibald, a daughter Mary, who married Captain John Campbell of the Kilmartin family (*Landed Gentry*).

Archibald Campbell of Strachur died before May 30, 1738 (*Com. Rec., Argyll*).

Colin Campbell of Strachur died in September, 1743 (*Services of Heirs*), was father of John, who succeeded, and Janet, of whom afterwards.

General John Campbell of Strachur was served heir to his father, July 27, 1744, and January 29, 1800. He died August 28, 1806.

Janet Campbell, afterwards of Strachur, married C. Campbell of Ederline, was served heir to her brother, John, March 30, 1807, and died January 8, 1816.

Dugald Campbell of Ederline was served heir to his father, Colin Campbell of Ederline (died June 1780), dated Oct. 16, 1782. He married Mary Campbell, and must have died before 1816. Was probably father of Colin who succeeded to Strachur.

Colin Campbell of Strachur was served heir to his grand uncle, General John Campbell, April 12, 1816, and to his grandmother, Janet Campbell of Strachur, Nov. 21, 1821. He died June 16, 1824.

John Campbell of Strachur was served heir to his father Colin, January 12, 1825. A. W. G. B.

MR. NIALL CAMPBELL (*S.H.R.* iv. 106). According to Scott's *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanae* (vol. iii. pt. i. p. 112, pt. ii. p. 899) he was son of Major John Campbell, brother of Campbell of Clenary. Archibald Campbell of Clenarie, 1702-1704, was probably son of the latter. Major John Campbell seems to have been a natural son of Archibald, ninth Earl of Argyll. Principal Campbell married Henrietta, daughter of Patrick Campbell of Kildaskland, and had issue (Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1906, p. 263). A. W. G. B.

SIR WILLIAM ROLLOCK: A CORRECTION. When the Jacobite Miss Nairne was accidentally wounded by a shot fired by a Highlander, after Prestonpans, she said that it was fortunate she was not a Whig. Her opinions made it impossible to say that she was fired at for her ideas. In the same way nobody will think me guilty of intentionally traducing a companion of Montrose. But I have accidentally injured the fair fame of Sir William Rollock (*History of Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 129, lines 12-14). Here it is written, 'Montrose . . . finding that Sibbald and Rollock . . . were treacherous and had deserted . . . :' a note adds 'the evidence as to Rollock is hazy. Wishart, p. 77.' The truth is that I misunderstood Wishart in the passage cited. He was not asserting that Rollock with Sibbald deserted, but that, with Sibbald, Rollock was the most trusted early companion of Montrose. In my book (iii. p. 161) the execution of Rollock by the Covenanters is mentioned: no man was braver or more faithful. A. Lang.

THE PENTLAND RISING. Mr. J. B. Dalzell, Allan Park, Larkhall, sends an emendation of a sentence in Miss Sidgwick's manuscript of Drummond's despatch (*S.H.R.* iii. 451). The sentence 'thursday the 22th the horse watched Killmarnock & the foot upon friday at Much adoe,' is probably 'thursday the 22th the horse reached Killmarnock & the foot upon friday wt Much adoe.' If this reading is the correct one, Professor Terry's tentative identification of 'Much adoe' with Meikle Earnock (*S.H.R.* iv. 114) therefore falls, and the accuracy of his original route of Dalziel's force remains undisturbed. It should be pointed out, however, that a careful examination of the Carte MS. does not justify this emendation; Mr. Madan of the Bodleian Library suggests that the Carte MS. is a copy, and that if this emendation is correct the error may be laid to the door of Lord Arlington's original copyist.

GIVING CHANGE AT THE CHURCH PLATE (*S.H.R.* iv. 67-68).—The following is among papers of the Rev. Thomas Brisbane, minister of Dunlop:

Intimation is hereby made to this congregation that as there is a great deal of bad silver at present in circulation and several bad shillings have of late been given in to the Collection it is therefore requested that none will presume for the future to dispose of their base money in that way else if they do and it can be traced they will be called upon to make restitution and be treated as cheaters and robbers of the Poor and it is expected that the Elder who collects will pay particular notice to what silver he changes as it is in this way the fraud must be committed.

With certification that if any more imposition of this kind happen again the practice of changing at the Plate will be discontinued as dangerous and improper.

[Scott's *Fasti Eccles. Scot.* Parish of Dunlop 1780—Thomas Brisbane Presented by Archibald Earl of Eglintoun 16th October 1779. Ordained 25th April succeeding . . . Died 9th May 1837.]

ALEXANDER WOOD.

Notes and Comments

Mary Bateson.

No common loss to history, and even Scots history, is sustained in the death of Miss Bateson on 30th November, 1906. Our columns afford only a narrow opportunity, but even they sufficiently attest her range of research and force, and her breadth of historic sympathy. With northern blood in her veins she had a keen interest in Scottish institutions, not a little sharpened by her work on the MS. of *Ordinances for the Scottish King's Household*, which she edited for the Scottish History Society. On Scottish burghal subjects she had pushed the lines of comparative study far in advance of any previous knowledge of the generic character and alliances of our burghal institutions. A practised and eager archivist she has at her credit a long array of editorial tasks, achieved in a manner reaching the highest technical standards of to-day. Her little book on Medieval England is almost her sole attempt at work on a popular basis. Those who know most about things of the middle ages are the first to appreciate the extraordinary amount of medieval information which that close packed work contains. It shewed notably her interest in the story of education, her perception of literature as a fine part of history, and her zealous concern for the place of woman in medieval life. Only yesterday and it seemed that her career was just reaching its greater outset, and that a decade hence she might have stood not merely a foremost figure, but first in the hierarchy of living British historians. To-day it is a wide and high circle that mourns her abruptly cut off from the promise of her prime, although her bright and general vitality, her historical erudition, and her tireless energy of interest and pursuit have secured no unworthy monument in her accomplished work. Professor Tout has in the *Manchester Guardian* (December 3rd), written a fine summary of her brilliant course as student, lecturer and author, not forgetting the personal quality—her frankness, high spirits, and womanly charm. Professor Maitland too has in the *Athenaeum* (December 10th), testified, as he alone can, to her achievement in the medieval field, especially on burghal life and law. Speaking of her 'Borough Customs,' he says, 'the name of the Englishman who both could and would have done the work does not occur to me.' He places it on the same shelf with Madox and Selden, neither of whom, he concludes, 'will resent the presence of Mary Bateson.'

Frederic William Maitland.

THE preceding paragraph was not yet in type when there came the further unlooked for news that Professor Maitland, too, had been taken from our midst—his last public word, as it were, being the gracious eloge of Miss Bateson which we have just quoted. His death, which occurred at Las Palmas on Dec. 22, 1906, is a loss of the first magnitude to English history, whether as regards research into the origins and growth of the laws of England, or as regards the evolution of legal institutions. He was only 56, but he had behind him the unique historical and legal reputation he had won by his work since 1884, and he had before him a great programme of record work and editorial study in legal history. His reputation was established on a European basis by his *Bracton's Note Book*. Following upon and in a measure resulting from this achievement in exposition of thirteenth century English law came the foundation of the Selden Society with its long array of tasks in the editing of Plea Rolls of royal and manorial courts, and Treatises such as the *Mirror of Justices*, and works of collation such as the comparison of Azo and Bracton. An accomplished archivist, Maitland, with his ever increasing store of knowledge of legal theory and usage during the middle ages, was an ideal editor for the Selden Society, and his engaging personal qualities ensured not only the cordial co-operation but the affectionate regard of a group of the finest medieval scholars in the world. Vinogradoff of Warsaw, Gierke and Liebermann of Berlin, Sir Frederick Pollock of Oxford, these were types of his friends and co-workers. His rare gift of sympathy with all cognate work enabled him to draw his illustrations from Scottish charters, Scottish burghs, and the Scottish statute book as cordially as, and only a degree less surely than, from the records of England. Students of early law everywhere knew his will to serve them; they had only to ask and he was a delighted and delightful correspondent. His genius for research, tireless diligence and brilliant style were turned to account for one great object over all. He began his professorship with the inaugural question, Why is the History of English Law not written? And from 1888 until his death he was busy writing it—writing it variously now by editing a plea roll or a year book, now by collating Glanvill or examining successive states of the Register of Brieves, now by a monograph on Domesday, on Township and Borough or on the reason why the England of the Renaissance had not, like Scotland, a 'Reception' of Roman Law. More formally, he, along with Sir Frederick Pollock, his lifelong friend, essayed and accomplished a large chapter of the subject—the *History of English Law before the time of Edward I.*, a work hailed by the critics as a classic at once. Had the fates willed it, succeeding volumes would probably have come to continue the narrative of law, through the great formative age of Edward I. down, it might have been, past Fortescue and Lyttleton to Fitzherbert and Coke. As general editor for the Selden Society, author of many of its volumes and a guiding light in them all, he had in the concrete manner best suited to the occasion—presenting the medieval texts, and discussing each with the added leverage the preceding volume gave—published a large but select body of material from which the history of law must one day be reared. For this genera-

tion, if not for this century, the answer to Maitland's initial question must be that if the history of English law is not yet written, it is because Maitland himself did not live to complete it. Under his inspiration there was formed round the Selden Society a school of archivists and antiquaries which has taken the whole range of English law (with Scots Law on the circumference) for its province. Over that wide area the loss is incalculable, for Maitland was not only the founder of medieval legal study in England, he was its animating spirit.

Sturla, the Icelandic historian.

PROFESSOR W. P. KER, in his *Epic and Romance*, did much towards the true critical placing of the Icelandic saga in the evolution of European literature. He resumed the subject more than once in his *Dark Ages*. His Romanes Lecture for 1906, *Sturla the Historian* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, pp. 24, 1s. net), returns to the theme to carry it further by particular reference to the saga-work of Sturla, son of Thord, an Icelander of the mid-thirteenth century who wrote the *Sturlunga Saga* and the *Hákonar Saga*. The first is an Icelandic family chronicle which Professor Ker classes as not only a finished example of the great achievement of the Norse literature—its masterly Icelandic prose—but also as a high historical performance. 'His work is the completion of Icelandic prose. It is hardly a metaphor to say that it is the mind of Iceland expressing itself at the end of the old Icelandic life.' The other saga is a biography of that Hacon whose invasion of Scotland in 1263 was his last exploit. Professor Ker's lecture shews his customary appreciation of a story well told in the old literature, equally with his power of recognizing its art and reproducing its charm.

St. Andrews tomb fragment at York.

CONTINUALLY the *Reliquary* exemplifies the value of illustrations in showing contrasts of types, or the evolution of any class of objects. The October number thus instructively deals with Staffordshire pre-Norman crosses, with current forms of horse-brasses, and with Carthaginian, Roman, and early Christian lamps. Mr. Romilly Allen, the editor, himself contributes a note on a missing fragment of a St. Andrews altar tomb now at York Museum. The fragment attracted Mr. Allen's attention specially because of the small scale on which the interlaced pre-Norman pattern is executed. A portion of the sculptured tomb remains at St. Andrews, and the pattern there was recognized as identical with that of the piece at York. In addition to their manifest resemblance as shown in two illustrations, evidence has now been noted in Dibdin's *Bibliographical Tour* (1838) that the York stone was sent from St. Andrews to York as a present to the bibliographer. Thus the identification of the York stone is complete, and Mr. Allen discusses in a sentence 'the crime of those who are responsible for having removed it from its original site.' His concluding suggestion merits quotation also. 'It would,' he says, 'perhaps be too much to expect the Yorkshire Philosophical Society to return a specimen they have had so long to

the St. Andrews Museum. It would be a graceful act to do so nevertheless.' We heartily second the proposal.

Scots History in Schools.

A LITTLE pamphlet, *Scottish History in our Schools*, edited by the Rev. David Macrae, has been issued by the Scottish Patriotic Association, urging on School Boards the necessity of care in the choice of text books from which history is taught in our schools. We are glad that the movement for a better recognition of Scotland in the commonwealth has already effected some part of its purpose by stimulating the production of school books designed to give a true rendering of the place of this country, past and present, as a constituent of the Empire. While the pamphlet, like most protests, is at points over-accentuated, its essential plea is not to be gainsaid. We trust it may not only tend to adjust the international 'orientation' of our school history books, but may also attain a higher end in raising the technical standards of workmanship in Scottish historical study.

An Elizabethan Scheme of Army Reform.

IT is not often that a topic of to-day is the topic of a tractate of the sixteenth century. But *The Defence of the Realme*, which Sir Henry Knyvett, Deputy Lieutenant of Wiltshire, wrote for the information and counselling of Queen Elizabeth in 1596, deals with a problem we have always with us. Reprinted with an introduction and notes by Mr. Charles Hughes (Clarendon Press, 1906, pp. xxxvi, 75, crown 8vo., 5s. nett), the treatise contains the views of a soldier who in 1560 saw service against the French at the siege of Leith, and in 1588 did duty in the preparations to repel the Armada. England in 1596 was apprehensive of a Spanish invasion, and Sir Henry, who had been experimenting and taking a sort of military census in his own shire, submitted to his Queen his 'project of a course to be taken for the defence of this Realme against all forraine invasion.' 'A puissant Navye as well Royall as of Marchantes and others' was no reason in Sir Henry's eyes for dispensing with musters and drills of Her Majesty's subjects in every county. The youths under eighteen were to be trained in the use of the long bow. Men from eighteen to fifty were to form regiments, each having 2100 foot and 500 horse, of whom each band of 25 (whether horse or foot) was to be a 'square,' and each square to be subdivided into two 'societies' of 12. Knights and gentlemen with their household servants were to be counted on for supplying the horsemen. Duly drilled, this 'multitude of skylful horsemen' would, Sir Henry says,—here perhaps specially interested and informed as himself of old a cavalry officer—'make the earth to thunder, a terror to any enemy in the World.' Men over fifty were to be exempted from military service, but were to act as domestic police. Sir Henry was as enthusiastic about the possibilities of his scheme as any War Minister of these days could be. He assured Her Majesty that under it she might hold herself safe from the malice of the world. 'I dare undertake,' said he, 'that if Richard second at a Jorney pretended into Scottland the eight yeare of his Raigne did joye in the appearance and

muster before him of three hundered thowsand horsemen your Majestie shall have good cause to be pleased with the number of serviceable horse of all kyndes which by the said meanes will be raised furnished and trayned ever to be redie at the turning of a hand for every service either forraigne or domesticall.' He provides for mobilising of forces when the beacons are kindled, and estimates that an English army of 24,000 foot and 6000 horse could be maintained in any foreign kingdom. Artillery proper for every regiment was counted at 2 falconettes, 2 falcons, and 2 minions. The project includes a statement of the defensive tactics. A first principle is the policy of 'makeing Ireland safe and conserving a perfect league with the Kinge of Scottes his allies and associates.' An enemy would find it a hard matter to pass the narrow seas, but if he did manage to enter his march was to be retarded by entrenchments and fortifying of straits till a second army of defence came to back up the first, and so with the third and fourth, till the numbers sufficed for 'the assured conquest of the enymie wherein oure multitude of horsemen will no doubte wonderfully prevaile.' A noticeable feature of these proposals is the departure from the medieval age-limits for military service. The old limit both in England and Scotland was from 16 to 60. Mr. Hughes in his highly informing preface comments on Sir Henry's seemingly rather belated preference for the long bow. The rapidity and frequency of discharge which archery still afforded as compared with the firearms of the period explain the fact that long afterwards—so late as 1643—Charles I. asked the University of Oxford for recruits to a regiment of 1200 bowmen. There is a temptation to quote

Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis:

but such arms were much more feasible in 1596 than in the Great Rebellion.

Aberdeen Quatercentenary studies.

In his portion of the Aberdeen Quatercentenary studies, Professor Sanford Terry takes as his text the saying of Sheriff Æneas Mackay, 'a love of historical studies has continued to mark the Aberdonian scholars, who have contributed more to Scottish history than the inhabitants of any other part of Scotland,' and supplies a most useful annotated bibliography of writers from John Barbour to the New Spalding Club. The list of names is a remarkable one. It includes Fordun, Elphinstone, and Boece; Burnet, Sir James Mackintosh, Cosmo Innes, Robertson, and David Masson. The work has been done with much care and sufficient appreciation, and constitutes one of the most useful sections in the volume of which it forms a part. Special studies of this nature are to be cordially welcomed, and we congratulate Professor Terry on the record which he can show for Aberdeen.