Reviews of Books

SCALACRONICA: THE REIGNS OF EDWARD I., EDWARD II., AND EDWARD III., as recorded by Sir Thomas Gray, and now translated by the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart. Pp. xix, 195. Cr. 8vo. With 102 heraldic shields in colour. Glasgow: James MacLehose & Sons. 1907. 24s. net.

NOT a century before this book was written St. Louis of France is reported to have said to his son, during an illness he had at Fontainebleau, 'Fair son, I pray thee win the love of the people of thy kingdom. For truly I would rather that *a Scot should come out of Scotland* and rule the people of the kingdom well and justly than that thou shouldest govern them ill-advisedly.' From which utterance of a usually gentle-speaking and fair-minded monarch it would appear that, although it was not beyond the bounds of possibility that a Scot might rule justly and well, yet it was extremely unlikely that any good thing could come out of the Nazareth of such a northern and barbarous kingdom. But really, in reading the pages of the gallant old author of the *Scalachronica*, one cannot but come to the conclusion that the Scottish knights were very like their neighbours, in no way inferior to them in bravery, and if they were rough, they were not rougher than King Louis's own chevaliers, some of whose deeds during their ill-fated crusades are not very pretty reading. Certainly Sir Thomas Gray has no word to say against the Scots. He writes about them and others with a singularly even pen and dispassionate mind. If he had only known it, he had reason to thank the Earl of March that summer day in 1355 when he ambuscaded him in front of Norham Castle, and carried him off a prisoner to Edinburgh, for he gave him an immortality which he would never have had if he had remained the brave but obscure constable of a Border keep.

For two weary years was Sir Thomas kept in the Castle waiting for that ransom which was so difficult to raise. Like a sensible man, however, he did not spend his time in fretting, but, finding there was a library in the place, he set himself to master its contents, and as a result resolved to write not merely the history of the wars in which he had been personally engaged, but a history of the world from the Creation down to the time of writing. He must have been a very diligent student, and evidently became fascinated with the work, as the ancient MSS., some of which at all events had probably been copied

in the scriptorium at Holyrood Abbey, yielded up their secrets to him. It must have been a great labour for him, for his is not the pen of a ready or practised writer. He plods along, a little confusedly at times, but he gets safely to the end of the incident he is narrating, and not without some graphic touches here and there. He has not the word-painting power of Froissart or Villani ; but if he is to be compared with any foreign chronicler, he is more on a level with Jean de Joinville, the doughty Seneschal of Champagne, though he does not come up to his realistic vividness of detail. Still Gray is far from dull, and what is more important he is useful and interesting, giving us information which is to be found in no other writer. One naturally looks to the account of the battle of Bannockburn, and it is quite worth reading. After the first day's skirmishing, which ended in favour of the Scots, and in which the father of our author was taken prisoner, the English army is found 'upon a plain near the Water of Forth beyond Bannockburn, an evil, deep, wet marsh.' Here they remained all night rather sick at heart through the reverses of the day before. The Scots, on the other hand, were quite satisfied with what they had done, and did not think of following up their success, but were on the point of marching off during the night into the Lennox country. But Sir Alexander de Seton, who was in the English service, came across secretly to Bruce and said to him : 'Sir, this is the time if ever you intend to undertake to conquer Scotland. The English have lost heart and are discouraged, and expect nothing but a sudden, open attack.' His advice was taken, with brilliant result. We catch a glimpse of the flying Edward, beating down with his mace any who tried to stop him ; and last, we have the noble speech of Sir Giles d'Argentin, as he contemptuously dropped the king's bridle when he led him out of the field : 'Sir, your rein was committed to me : you are now in safety : there is your castle, where your person may be safe. I am not accustomed to fly, nor am I going to begin now. I commend you to God.' Did Edward go with burning cheeks, as he saw his foreign knight spur back to the battle to find his death in the mellay ?

There is a lively account of the battle of Dupplin, though the unpractised author rather spoils it by the indiscriminate use of the word 'enemy,' sometimes meaning one side and sometimes the other. The whole affair was sadly bungled, and what should have been an easy victory for the Scots was turned into a reverse. During the previous night the English, or at all events their followers and horses, had been so chased about that not forty of them were left together. 'But by the light of a house which was set on fire they drew together again like partridges.' The next day the tables were completely turned, and the English, taking advantage of an error in the attack, fell upon their opponents so fiercely 'that they fell back one upon the other, so that in a short time you might see a heap of men's bodies growing as the strangers surrounded them.'

The latter part of the book contains some interesting details about

the fighting which went on in the north of France during the course of the long war with that country. But the record is more one of isolated feats of arms than the history of a campaign. And the English engaged in it seem to have been fighting not so much from a sense of patriotic duty as for personal gain and love of excitement. We get quaint little peeps behind the scenes occasionally, which go far to show that in those mediaeval days war was not always conducted in so chivalrous a manner as is generally supposed. The great object of most warriors seems to have been to capture an opponent of sufficient importance to ensure a good ransom. There is rather a squalid tale of how the captain of an invested garrison 'came out and surrendered to the pennon of one of the English commanders, whereat one and another of the English took offence, wrangling for a share of his ransom, *so that in the strife he was murdered among them.*'

It is perhaps satisfactory to be told that the knight to whom the surrender was originally made went off in a rage, and the beleaguered garrison, plucking up spirit, made a desperate sally, with much shouting of war-cries and clashing of shields, and discomfited their enemies with considerable loss.

Many similar incidents are recorded, though differing in detail. We seem to feel that the whole war was regarded by the inhabitants more as a rough game, which might be to their pecuniary advantage, than anything else. The people who really did suffer were the unfortunate inhabitants of the country, who were probably pillaged indiscriminately by both sides. But the whole story is very engrossing, though, as might be expected, without much literary style: but the author is simple, natural, and to the point. There is as much incident in his pages as would serve a modern newspaper to expand into hundreds of columns of 'journalese.' Sir Herbert Maxwell is to be congratulated on the very readable translation he has given of this interesting book. It flows along with ease, and has not lost character in its English dress. While the different reigns are given separate sections, it might have been a concession to popular weakness had the work been divided into chapters, as there is no doubt the average reader likes resting-places, clearly defined stops where he may breathe apace before tackling the next portion of the narrative.

Not the least attractive part of the volume lies in the illustrations, no less than upwards of a hundred coats-of-arms being shown in colour. As these are from the practised hand of Mr. Graham Johnston, it is needless to say that they are admirably executed, and it is gratifying to see that the temptation to use real metals in the emblazonment has been wisely shunned, with the result that the shields look much more effective with the gold rendered by yellow and the silver left in the natural white. The arms borne are probably correctly enough given in the main; there can be no doubt, for instance, of the Chandos pile or the Percy lion; but whether Sir William Wallace bore the white lion surrounded by a bordure compony is a more questionable matter; and surely the orle of the Umphravilles was composed of

crosses patée, not of cross crosslets fitchée. But details like these do not detract from the pleasure with which the reader peruses a book like this, which both editor and publishers have done so much, and so successfully, to issue in an attractive form.

JAMES BALFOUR PAUL.

THE ITINERARY OF JOHN LELAND IN OR ABOUT THE YEARS 1535-1543. Parts i. to iii. Edited by Lucy Toulmin Smith. Pp. xliii, 352. With engraved portrait and two maps. Foolscap 4to. London: George Bell & Sons. 1907. 18s. nett.

MISS LUCY TOULMIN SMITH has placed students of local history and economics under obligation by her completion of the first section of the famous *Itinerary of John Leland* in England, which has not been reprinted since the editions, bearing the name of Thomas Hearne, Bodley's librarian, were issued in the eighteenth century. It is not easy to give a satisfactory explanation why a new edition should not have been called for sooner. Hearne, it is true, had done his work well, and much of Leland's text had been embodied in the older county histories. In recent years, however, topographical writers have been crying out for a handier edition, which should provide a continuous text, free from Hearne's peculiarities and easy to consult. There can be no doubt that Hearne had made the most of the opportunities at his disposal, but many things have happened since the beginning of the eighteenth century. New conceptions of the duty of an editor, fresh manuscripts, subsidiary aids to the right interpretation of an author's notes, identification of places, maps of probable routes, and indexes of names and places, call for a new edition and make it welcome when it appears.

It is too late in the day to criticise the value of Leland's topographical notes and observations made during the years 1535-1543. Miss Toulmin Smith rightly calls him 'the father of English topography,' though few of his successors in the same field were able to make use of his work till Hearne made it accessible in 1710. Camden was the favoured patron of local writers in the seventeenth century. But the *Itinerary* has another value in addition to its topographical descriptions. Leland often noted the economic condition of the districts through which he passed, occasionally stopping to mention wastes, inclosed land, bridges, meadows, forests, and parks. These stray observations are sometimes as valuable as his descriptions of castles, towns, and churches. The results of his laborious travels he had intended to embody in a continuous narrative, which was to be, as he told Henry VIII., 'a description of your realm in writing,' had not an unfortunate illness overtaken him, from which he never recovered. It was Bishop Gibson, the learned editor of Camden, who said that what Leland did was faithful and what he designed was glorious.

The editor's work in this edition leaves nothing to be desired. There is a full and interesting introduction, with a life of Leland so

far as it is known, a bibliography of his writings, a critical discussion of the manuscripts of the *Itinerary*, and some notes on the author's methods, all of which are excellent. The volume, embracing Parts i., ii. and iii. of the *Itinerary*, deals with the north-eastern and central portions of England, with the counties of Somerset, Devon and Cornwall, and contains some of the best narrative of the whole work. Good indexes and two maps, on which the routes followed by the antiquary are delineated, add much to the value of what must be called an indispensable book of reference. It is to be hoped that the talented editor, whose name is justly revered by English students of topography and parochial history, will see her way to undertake a new edition of Leland's *Collectanea*, as soon as her labours on the *Itinerary* are completed. Such service would confer a fresh obligation on a not unimportant class of local writers.

The present edition will be completed in five volumes, limited to 500 copies, of which the *Itinerary in Wales*, already issued, will form the third. The volume before us is well printed on hand-made paper, with wide margins, suitable for annotations, and it is bound in a way that makes consultation easy and agreeable.

JAMES WILSON.

CANON PIETRO CASOLA'S PILGRIMAGE TO JERUSALEM IN THE YEAR 1494. Edited with Introduction and Notes by M. Margaret Newett, B.A. (No. 5 in the Historical Series of the Publications of the University of Manchester). Pp. vi, 427. Demy 8vo. Manchester: University Press. 1907. 7s. 6d. nett.

MISS NEWETT'S edition of Canon Pietro Casola's description of his pilgrimage from Milan to the Holy Land in the year 1494 is a note-worthy addition to our knowledge of the intercourse between Europe and Palestine in medieval times. Germany, France, Italy and England, during the last half-century, have vied with each other in collecting and publishing information about the stream of pilgrims who for centuries journeyed from all parts of Europe to see and worship at the places which witnessed the beginnings of the Christian religion. Germany has given us the *Deutsche Pilgerreisen nach dem Heiligen Lande* (2nd and enlarged edition in 1900) and Röhricht's invaluable *Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani* (1097-1291). France has, through the *Société de l'Orient Latin*, published the *Itineraires Français* and the *Itineraires Russes en Orient*, as well as one or two descriptions of voyages to the East. England has had its *Palestine Pilgrims' Text Society*. The Italian Geographical Society has published various details about voyagers to Palestine, and the texts of many pilgrim journeys have been issued from Italian presses. Miss Newett's work is by no means the least interesting and is as carefully edited as any of the others.

Pietro Casola was a canon of the Cathedral of Milan. He had desired to go on pilgrimage to Jerusalem many years before he was able to accomplish it, and had suffered many disappointments. At

last he received the pilgrim's emblems—the cross, the staff, and the wallet—from the hands of his Archbishop and was solemnly blessed by him from the high altar of the Cathedral, in presence of a crowd of people. Casola had read carefully the account which a fellow-citizen, the Cavalier Santo Brasca, had written about his journey to Jerusalem in 1480. The two descriptions are almost complementary.

Like almost all Palestine pilgrims in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the canon started from Venice, and was a passenger in one of the 'pilgrim galleys' dispatched by the Republic to Jaffa, under strict rules framed by the Senate for the regulation of the pilgrim traffic. He seems to have been what we should call a 'first-class' passenger, and paid 'sixty gold ducats of the mint of Venice' for his passage—thirty of which were given in advance. (The second-class fare was forty-five ducats.) For this he was entitled to passage and board—the latter at the Captain's table—by land and by sea to Jerusalem, and beyond it to the river Jordan.

Casola was evidently a shrewd, observant man, with a kindly heart, and not without humour. He tells us that every traveller to the 'Sepulchre of our Lord' must provide himself with three sacks—a sack of patience, a sack of money, and a sack of faith. The two first he had to open constantly on the voyage; the third came into use as soon as he landed at Jaffa.

The greater portion of his book describes the journey out and homeward. He has a great deal to say about Venice, the towns on the Dalmatian coast, Corfu, Rhodes, etc., etc. Compelled to wait long at Venice ere the ship sailed, he describes the town, its churches and its palaces. Like many a modern tourist he was surprised to find that every part of a city built on the waters could be reached on foot. He got on board the galley, which lay at the entrance of the Lido channel on the 4th of June. The vessel reached Jaffa on the 17th of July. There the unfortunate pilgrims, in sight of the country they had endured so much to visit, were compelled to remain ten days on board before the authorities would allow them to land. Once on shore their lives were made a burden to them by the exactions and insolence of the Moslems. The pilgrims reached Jerusalem 'almost dead of heat and thirst' on August 4th. They visited the brook Cedron, and a monument which they were told had been erected in memory of Absalom, but which the canon thought 'was more probably that of Helena, Queen of Adiabone, because so he had read in Josephus' *Wars of the Jews*.' They were conducted somewhat hastily to the Mount of Olives, the valley of Jehosaphat—'a small valley' says the canon, 'nevertheless it is said that it will be the place of the Last Judgment of Our Lord Jesus Christ'—the Holy Sepulchre, the house of Pilate, and the pools of Siloam and of Bethesda. 'Many of the pilgrims drank the water. When I saw the filth, I left it alone; it was enough for me to wash my hands there.'

The visits made within Jerusalem were generally occasions of Turkish extortion. The pilgrims were duly conducted to the Jordan,

to Jericho, and the fountain of Elisha. A special excursion was made to Bethany. The expeditions made in troops, with guides who expounded, and hurried the pilgrims from one sight to another, had a singularly 'tourist' flavour about them, but in modern days there is more comfort and less danger. On one occasion, indeed, almost all the pilgrims were arrested and were set free with great difficulty and after many exactions.

The account of the journey to and from Jaffa, and of the travel and troubles when once within the Turkish dominions, is singularly graphic and intensely interesting. The canon had his share of what he calls 'the tribulation due to the sea'; he was in two great storms: he experienced the terrors of an earthquake; and once he was almost shipwrecked.

Miss Newett's introduction is an admirable bit of work. She has studied carefully what the archives of Venice have to say about pilgrim ships and shipping laws, and her pages are a mine of information on such subjects. For one thing, she has told us how closely passengers packed in the fifteenth century. Every man was by law to have a sleeping-place 18 inches wide and as long as himself. In the days of St. Louis, crusaders had to content themselves with half that amount of accommodation; for they were made to lie, two in a berth 'each with his feet toward the head of the other.' The inmates of the berth must have experienced a great deal of discomfort all throughout the voyage, and one does not like to think of the unfortunates who suffered from 'the tribulation due to the sea.'

THOMAS M. LINDSAY.

THE SCOTS PEERAGE. Edited by Sir James Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms. Vol. III., pp. vi, 617; Vol. IV., pp. vi, 597. Ry. 8vo. Edinburgh: David Douglas. 1906-07. 25s. nett per vol.

SINCE we last noticed this important work two more volumes have appeared, and it is now about half done, and that not merely in the proverbial sense that it is well begun.

We wish that its successful production (for we gladly learn that its success is not confined to the quality of the book, but includes the demand for its acquisition) would stimulate someone to deal on similar lines with the peerage of Ireland, of which the accounts are now far behind both those of England and Scotland.

We called attention in our last review to the importance of giving the double year date in mentioning events occurring in the spring, and we regret that there is still much room for improvement in this respect in the volumes before us, even in the case of dates antecedent to the change of style in Scotland, although, as we have argued, the double date should be given until the new style was adopted also in England.

Let one instance serve for all. In vol. iv. p. 279, lines 11 and 12, this sentence occurs: 'This marriage appears to have been dissolved between March, 1501, and March, 1508.' Here the dates should have

been 1500/1 and 1508/9, and it will be seen that Rothesay Herald has used the new style in the first date and the old in the second! To show that the double dates were easily ascertainable, it is only necessary to refer to Windsor Herald's article on the Earls of Crawford, vol. iii. pp. 23, 24, where they are given.

One of the good features of the book is the large number of marriage contracts that are given for the first time, and in genealogical work, if there is one thing more important than another, it is proof of marriage, although the light-hearted way in which the old-time Scots nobility entered into marriage contracts which they did not fulfil, and got rid of wives when they saw their way to a more profitable or attractive match, greatly increases the difficulty of giving satisfactory account of them.

Mr. John Anderson is responsible for several of the articles, and they are as scholarly and accurate as was to be expected. We hope he will not think us carping if we say that to state (vol. iii. p. 209, line 6) that Lord Duffus 'admitted the authorship of the letter' is an odd way of conveying the fact that the letter was not written by Lord Duffus, but by somebody else. The work of the same writer in vol. iv. on the ancient lords of Galloway is also highly meritorious, and it seems almost ungrateful to remark that these old chieftains, though very important people, have really no business in a peerage, as they were no more peers than Adonizedek and the other petty kings of whom Joshua made short work. We observe that in vol. iii. p. 448, note 7, he writes of 'James Montgomerie, *styled* Lord Lyle'; as this was not a case of a courtesy title, but of a wrongful assumption, we think 'claiming to be' or 'calling himself' would be a happier phrase than 'styled.'

Before leaving Mr. Anderson's part of the work, we must not omit to mention that his able account of the Dukes of Hamilton is, as far as we know, the only place where the wives of James, 2nd Lord Hamilton, are correctly given. In treating of this James' son and successor in the Earldom of Arran, he mentions the grant to him of the Duchy of Chatellherault in Poictou, in 1548/9, and refers to the late Mr. Stodart's able article thereon, but he does not touch on the vexed question of whether any French peerage dignity was so conferred on him. We think not; and even if any such dignity was then created, we entirely agree with Mr. Turnbull, writing in 1843, 'that His Grace of Hamilton, being neither heir male nor heir of line, has as much right to it as he has to the throne of China.' It is interesting to note that G. E. C. should have expressed 'some misgivings' about following Riddell, Nisbet, Bain, and other distinguished writers in treating the fifth feudal Lord of Hamilton as the first peer of Parliament, instead of his son James, who married Princess Mary of Scotland; and that 'the testimony of charter evidence unknown apparently to those writers' points to the 'misgivings' having been well founded.

Perhaps the most noticeable thing in these volumes occurs also in the Hamilton article, namely, the full account of the supposed first

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marriage of Lord Anne Hamilton with Mary, the wealthy heiress of Francis Edwards, which hitherto has been merely a matter of gossip. Evidence is given which raises a strong presumption that such a marriage did take place, though, curiously enough, the fact was denied by the lady who had borne him a son, in or shortly before 1733, of whom the present Earl of Gainsborough is heir male of the body, whilst the present Duke of Hamilton only descends from a son born in 1747, of Lord Anne, by Anna Powell whom he married during the lifetime of Mary Edwards. Accordingly the matter would have a practical as well as a genealogical interest, if the match could be established, for in that case the said Earl would be, as is pointed out, 'nearest heir male to the Dukedom of Hamilton.'

The editor and Mr. Anderson have combined to produce the Huntly article, and though G. E. C., following Riddell (generally a safe guide), alleges that the Setons, who later adopted the name of Gordon, were first ennobled about 1435 by the creation of the Barony of Gordon, we are inclined to agree with the arguments advanced and the conclusion adopted in the volume before us, viz., 'The creation of the title of Lord Gordon appears to be doubtful, and the title of Earl [of Huntly] was probably the first in the family.' Indeed, the whole of the early part of the Huntly article deserves special praise, as it really represents the sanest and most generally accepted version of the much-disputed descent of the 'Jocks and Tams.'

The puzzling problems involved in the various marriages of the uxorious 2nd Earl of Huntly, and the question as to which wife was mother of his son and successor, are also ably dealt with. Personally we incline to take G. E. C.'s view, that the 3rd Earl was son of the Princess Annabella, for if he was son of Elizabeth Hay, and was born in wedlock, it cannot have been before May, 1472, and he would then have sat in Parliament and been one of the Lords of the Articles in 1485, when aged 13, which seems incredible.

In his treatise on the Earls of Eglinton, Mr. Anderson follows the ordinary peerage accounts with regard to the parentage of the first wife of the thirteenth earl, making her to be daughter of Charles Newcomen of Clonahard, but this is not the fact; she was one of the eight illegitimate children of Thomas (Gleadowe-Newcomen), second and last Viscount Newcomen [I.] by Harriet Holland. We are indebted to that indefatigable genealogist, Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, for the ability to make this correction.

Lyon King has himself undertaken the difficult task of dealing with Halyburton of Dirletoun, and has been successful in making a great advance on all previous accounts, which are confused and inaccurate, though even now more definite information would be very welcome concerning the early holders of this obscure peerage. No one knows, within nine or ten years, when it was created, what was the precise title, nor with certainty whether Sir Walter or his son John was the first holder. We think the evidence which Lyon advances justifies him in dispossessing Sir Walter of the distinction he has hitherto enjoyed as first peer, and giving it to his son; but why, having done

so, does he speak at the bottom of p. 334 of '*Walter*, first Lord Halyburton'?

We take the liberty of suggesting to him that, where the daughters of Scots Peers themselves married Scots Peers, the accounts of them under their fathers should be of the shortest possible, so as to avoid swelling bulk by needless repetition, for they must be fully dealt with under their husbands, *e.g.* in the case of Christina Halyburton (p. 335) we should omit all discussion about the divorce, and merely put 'married George, Earl of Rothes (see that title).'

The editor is also to be congratulated on having given the correct parentage of John Ramsay, 1st Viscount of Haddington, (afterwards created Earl of Holderness in England), who has always been confused by Peerage writers with his namesake, the younger brother of the first Lord Ramsay of Dalhousie.

Colonel Allardyce contributes an excellent article on 'Forbes,' which not only corrects the error in Wood's *Douglas* as to the date of the creation, but gives much precise fresh and useful information. He has allowed one or two slips or printer's errors to escape correction. On p. 51 the 3rd Lord is said to have succeeded *in* July, 1462, but all we learn as to the 2nd Lord's death on p. 50 is that it was between September, 1460, and July, 1462. Again, the 3rd Lord is said to have sat in Parliament until 1488, and a few lines later to have died before 1483. From such little blemishes, however, volumes iii. and iv. are singularly free.

In conclusion it must be said that, it is a real pleasure to comment on the production of a work so capably, thoroughly, and conscientiously executed as is 'the Scots Peerage.'

VICARY GIBBS.

THE ENGLISH IN AMERICA. By J. A. Doyle. Vol. IV. THE MIDDLE COLONIES. Pp. xvi, 563. Med. 8vo. Vol. V. THE COLONIES UNDER THE HOUSE OF HANOVER. Pp. xvi, 629. Med. 8vo. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1907. 14s. nett per vol.

THESE two volumes—together with three preceding ones—(1) *Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas*, 1882; (2 and 3) *The Puritan Colonies*—constitute Mr. Doyle's comprehensive account of the English in America, which he was able to complete although he did not survive to enjoy fully the recognition by scholars of his long labour in furtherance of sound learning. In these as in their predecessors, which deal with the plantations successively made by Englishmen on the North American continent, he avoids tediousness by restricting the scale upon which he depicts the complex scenes of early colonial life. He has probably given as detailed an account in his volume on New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania as the general reader—in Britain at least—can persuade himself to read. When contrasted with the bald and meaningless epitome supplied by the Cambridge History, Mr. Doyle's volumes are encyclopaedic and minute. His grouping of cognate facts and tendencies common to several colonies, achieved more especially in the last volume,

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gives to his work a unity and an effectiveness which cannot be attained by any group of monographs, such as the otherwise admirable 'Commonwealth' Series, published in America. This noticeable excellence is enhanced by the fact that he brings the whole story of American institutions down, not to the War of Independence, but to the final achievement of the Conquest of Canada.

The events subsequent to the Conquest of Canada, Mr. Doyle rightly regards as outside of his domain, because just at this point distinctively American history begins. Only when a line of separation is drawn at this point can the early history of the American Colonies take its place as a part of the imperial experience of Britain. A prevailing point of view with Mr. Doyle leads him to hint at lessons from failures and half successes in the planting of America for the enlightenment of contemporary Colonial Secretaries. This is done in a spirit of judicial impartiality. Indeed the distinctively Puritan point of view finds more sympathy at the hands of Mr. Doyle than is quite agreeable to the tone of sentiment now prevailing in the Middle West of the United States.

Turning to *The Middle Colonies*, we find Mr. Doyle improving to the full the great opportunity afforded by the history of the Dutch planting of New Netherlands. The obvious inefficiency of Dutch aims and methods comes out at every turn, and the superiority of English ways is dwelt upon with much temperateness of language; but New England bulks so largely in early America that it is important to bear in mind that some of the best points in the English character were made of little or no account in the Puritan philosophy by which New England was guided. Mr. Doyle apparently recognizes this when he speaks (p. 5), *à propos* of Gilbert, of 'those conceptions of chivalry which formed the better side of the English Renaissance'; and he rightly no doubt credits Usselinx with similarly generous impulses. This is borne out where our author says (p. 67): 'The one inestimable benefit which New York owed to its Dutch founders, a benefit shared by the whole body of English-speaking colonists, was the secure alliance of the Five Nations.' This boon was only gained by some sacrifice, and the reverse side of the medal is shown by the fact dwelt on in this volume that, in the history of the New Netherlands, there was nothing like 'that solid and effective progress' with which New England stretched 'her robust grasp over the wilderness.' The robustness of the grasp was undoubted; but had it not been for the loving-kindness with which Roger Williams, the most recalcitrant of Puritans, met the Narragansett tribes—to the great scandal of Massachusetts, which gained everything by Williams' peace-loving ministrations—New England would have overreached herself, and might not have prevailed unscathed against the powers of the wilderness.

At certain points in Mr. Doyle's vast conspectus of complicated events he has not clearly conceived all the facts. This appears in his account (p. 100 f.) of the massacre on the borderland between Connecticut and New York of the widowed Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, who took refuge there with her family—excepting Captain Edward Hutchinson,

who, be it remembered, was slain by the Nipmucks, ambushed near Marlboro', Mass. 'She only escaped from her Christian persecutors,' says Mr. Doyle, 'to fall a victim to the savage.' This is misleading, since Mrs. Hutchinson, with her husband and her son Edward, were of those who founded Portsmouth, Rhode Island. Mrs. Hutchinson's whole participation in the planting of Rhode Island is ignored, and her massacre is seriously antedated. Again, in the curious episode (p. 199 ff.) of the indictment and arrest of William Dyer, Mr. Doyle is imperfectly informed when he says: 'On Dyer's reaching England the case was brought before the Privy Council, and after, as it would seem, a perfunctory inquiry, was suffered to drop.' Documents easily available at the Record Office show that William Dyer—a son of the William Dyer for whom Dyre's Island was named—waited for more than a year in order that his prosecutor might appear. There was no appearance whatever, and Dyer was sent back to New York with enlarged powers. These were however annulled by the Revolution after which he retired to Pennsylvania. Errors in detail such as these are not lacking, but will doubtless admit of emendation in a second edition, which these volumes richly deserve to attain.

Although the bulk of the volume on the Middle Colonies is given to New York, the settlements on the Delaware come in episodically, and two chapters are given to New Jersey. Indeed, it is not always easy to keep the story of these two adjacent plantations apart. The single chapter which closes the book and deals with Pennsylvania is not quite adequate.

In the second of the two volumes, *The Colonies under the House of Hanover*, Mr. Doyle gathers together the scattered threads of narrative running through the four volumes preceding. Here are seven chapters dealing with general conditions of colonial life in America—population, administration, slavery, wealth, religion, education and literature. Some of these are very slight, notably that on ethnography and that on literature, but all are thoughtful and originally conceived. Mr. Doyle's chapter on Georgia and Oglethorpe is an achievement upon which he merits the heartiest of congratulations. It is the clearest and most telling account in print of what is, in many ways, the noblest of English colonizing ventures—the most high-minded, and also one of the most successful. A point especially well made (p. 438 ff.) has especial interest for Scottish antiquarians and historians, and that is, the inauguration by Oglethorpe and his Trustees of that policy which was carried out on a large scale by Pitt. Advertisements setting forth the tempting points of Georgia were inserted in the Scotch newspapers, and a hundred-and-thirty Highlanders were enlisted, especially to form a military colony on the southern frontier. Unterrified by the tragedy of Darien, these Scotchmen, with whom went a Macleod as ghostly ministrant, named their Georgian domain *Darien*, and declared that, if the Spaniards attacked them, they would 'beat them out of these parts and have their houses ready built to dwell in.' Such at least is the report of them given by Oglethorpe to his trustees.

Louis Dyer.

SCOTTISH KINGS: A SCOTTISH HISTORY FROM 1005 TO 1625. With Notices of the Principal Events, Regnal Years, Pedigrees, Tables, Calendars, Maps, etc. By Sir Archibald H. Dunbar, Bart. Second edition. Pp. xix, 440. Demy 8vo. Edinburgh: David Douglas. 1906. 12s. 6d. nett.

WHEN Sir Archibald Dunbar's *Scottish Kings* was published in 1899 it was at once recognized as a valuable contribution to history. A second edition was issued a few months ago. There are a very few corrections or additions, and the fact that the author has not found it necessary to retract nor to correct shows how carefully his task was originally performed.

That task was 'an endeavour to settle as far as possible the exact date of the noteworthy events of Scottish history during six centuries, from the accession of Malcolm II. in 1005 to the death of James VI. in 1625.'

As Sir Archibald Dunbar observes, 'Unfortunately there are many noteworthy events in the early history of Scotland to which it is impossible to assign an exact date.'

Malcolm II., Duncan, Macbeth, Lulach are almost prehistoric personages, and so imperfect is the record that we do not know the years of the births of Malcolm Canmore, Donald Bane, Edgar, Alexander I., David I., nor of John Balliol nor Robert III.

It is well nigh impossible to give exact dates to any events before the middle of the twelfth century, even the period between 1150-1250 is in comparative darkness.

Sir Archibald Dunbar has, however, done 'more useful work than to fix the exact date' of great events; he has collected, with infinite care and accuracy, references to the passages in the works of all writers who can be called authorities. Unfortunately only a few were contemporary, but others who wrote later may have had access to writings which have perished or may have heard traditions which were sufficiently recent to be trustworthy.

To each statement in his text Sir Archibald has appended a note of the authorities. These notes fill nearly half of each page; they are not mere dry references: the difference between the statements of one chronicle and another, the mistakes which they made, are so noted that it is plain that the completeness of the collecting and collating was due to the learning and the knowledge of the compiler.

If it be not ungracious, in accepting this great gift, I would say that the gift would have been greater had Sir Archibald, from time to time, discriminated between the worth of the chronicles he cited. Some of them did no more than to copy from their predecessors, and as copyists they have no independent value. So in many cases, though the list be a long one, the statement in the text rests on only one of the books.

In dealing with the events of six centuries, the *Scottish Kings* is exposed to the criticism of those who have made part of that time a special study. Each student of the history of a century or of a reign will regret the

omission of some event, will doubt the accuracy of some statements, will wonder why what seems to him very doubtful is treated as certain.

There are omissions and curious assertions as to events prior to the accession of Alexander II. in 1214 which I desiderate and with which I cannot agree. This is not the proper occasion for a minute criticism and for doubt or disagreement as to details. In common with all who have consulted Sir Archibald Dunbar's volume, I give unstinted praise and thanks for the full references to the authorities; his notes will greatly help all future workers in Scottish history.

Some of the Tables and Calendars are admirable, others are of less use. For instance, the 'Scottish Calendar,' pp. 364-387, seems to me unworthy of a place in the volume. Many of the entries are irrelevant. Under 2 January, 'The earliest known instance of impaled arms in Scotland, 1351-2'; '8 January. Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, born 1864'; '24 January. H.R.H. Albert, Prince Consort, naturalized 1840,' and so on.

The 'Church Calendar,' pp. 343-355, is not particularly interesting to Scotsmen. The 'Notes on Eras, Calendars, etc.', is by no means exhaustive. Though the Act of Parliament, 17 Dec. 1599, ordained that the New Year should commence on the 1st of January instead of on the 25th of March, it is certain that the Parliament did not so much make a change as give official sanction to a custom which had been common for many years.

A careful examination of George Buchanan's history shows that he, when dealing with an event as early as the murder of James I. in February, 1436-37, gives the year as 1437, calculating the year as beginning on the 1st of January, so following the usage of many Popes. The uncertainty as to whether an event which took place between 1 January and 25 March should be dated the one year or the other requires some care before a decision is arrived at. Sometimes the answer is obvious; for example, the queen of Alexander III. was present at the coronation of Edward I. on 19 August, 1274; she died in February following; it would be misleading to put her death in 1274, though the year did not end till 25 March. Similarly, Alexander III. was married to his second wife on 14 Oct. 1285, was thrown from his horse and died on the 19th of March following; that, of course, was in 1286; but there are many cases in which it is not clear in which year the event occurred.

Let me express again how valuable Sir A. Dunbar's work is, though those in search of the minutiae of history may sometimes be disappointed because the work does not give an itinerary of our kings. Materials for making a diary of the earlier kings is wanting, but in the reign of Robert Bruce and afterwards a fairly complete itinerary diary might be framed which would assist in fixing the dates of charters; but that was not Sir Archibald Dunbar's object: the object of his book was to fix as far as possible the date of the principal events of Scottish history, and that object has been admirably attained.

A. C. Lawrie.

THE POEMS OF WILLIAM DUNBAR. With Introduction, Notes and Glossary. By H. Bellyse Baildon. Pp. xlii, 396. Cr. 8vo. London: The Cambridge University Press. 1907. 6s. nett.

THE want of convenient text-books has been hitherto a serious obstacle to the study of Scottish literature. In the case of Dunbar specially, the outstanding poet of an outstanding age, there is no edition suitable to the student's needs. The three volumes of Laing are out of date, and also a bibliographical rarity; the several parts by the several editors for the Scottish Text Society, and the unwieldy quarto of Dr. Schipper are too cumbrous, and are also difficult to procure. So Dr. Baildon deserves the thanks of all those who desire to have the old poetry of Scotland brought within easy reach. The editor is to be congratulated on the scholarly and sensible manner in which he has carried out his undertaking. He has acted wisely in selecting the complete text of the Vienna edition as the basis of his work. Small's text is constructed on too conservative lines for practical use, and, on the other hand, Dr. Schipper has so classified the poems as to make them correspond with the different periods of Dunbar's life. The arrangement may not be perfect, for want of sufficient data, but it illuminates wonderfully the darkness of previous editions. The text is very correctly printed; in fact, in the course of an extensive comparison of many passages, only a very few mistakes have been discovered, and all of them belong to the source of origin; none is due to the present editor, who however might have reduced their number if he had consulted the list of 'Additions and Corrections' at the end of Dr. Schipper's volume. The Glossary is practically the same as in the Vienna edition, with a few alterations, insufficient at times, to make it fit with the different plan of editing. It was no easy task to select from the superabundant wealth of annotation and illustration accumulated by the zeal of previous scholars; the task has been judiciously performed. The editor has also added many remarks of his own, the responsibility of which he boldly assumes by the novel and commendable addition of a special editorial mark.

It would be out of place to discuss any of the many *cruces* still abounding in Dunbar in spite of his numerous commentators, but attention may be called to one or two points of some interest historically. 'Calicut' is the place meant in 53, 62, as Dr. Gregor explained, and not 'Calcutta', as Dr. Schipper emphatically asserts, and as the present editor repeats. Calcutta did not come into existence till the end of the seventeenth century; on the other hand, Calicut must have been famous in Dunbar's time as the place where Vasco da Gama first landed in India in 1498, not long before the poem was written. Stewart d'Aubigny, the French ambassador, is called in the title of a poem dedicated to him 'Erle of Beaumont (le) Roger and Bonaffre.' Dr. Gregor, on the suggestion of a distinguished French authority on the history of that period, identified the latter place with Bouafles (misread Bonafles by Dr. Schipper, and Bonafleo here), a village in Normandy. The true explanation is quite different, as appears from the 'Chronique de Jean d'Anton' (*Soc. Hist. de Fr.*): 'Or (août 1501) s'en alla ledit sire d'Aulbigny en la conté de Benaffre, près de

Cappe, laquelle conté lui avoit donnée le Roy, et la fut par l'espace de six semaines.' Vol. ii. p. 98. That is to say d'Aubigny was created earl of Benaffre by Louis XII. in 1501 during the Naples expedition. The Italian name is Venafro, a small town between Rome and Naples, the Venafrum of Horace.

F. J. Amours.

The Land in the Mountains, being an account of the past and present of Tyrol, its people and its castles. By W. A. Baillie-Grohmann. Pp. xxxi, 288. Illustrated with 82 plates, and maps of Modern Tyrol and Ancient Raetia. Demy 8vo. London: Simpkin Marshall & Co. 1907. 12s. 6d. nett.

Mr. Baillie-Grohmann, who many years ago published a charming work on *Tyrol and the Tyrolese*, has compiled in this interesting volume much valuable if miscellaneous information regarding the past and present of that fascinating country. He deserves all credit for his labour of love since no other English book on Tyrol contains a like amount of historical information drawn from printed and even unpublished records. Two long chapters give an outline of its history from Roman times (when the ancient province of Raetia was important as possessing in the Brenner the lowest and oldest pass over the Alps) through the Middle Ages, when it saw some of the fiercest fighting and held the richest silver mines in Europe, down to the Napoleonic era, when Andreas Hofer, 'der Sandwirt im Passeyer,' waged his famous guerilla warfare against Napoleon's Bavarian troops in defence of his country and the Empire. The mediaeval history is remote enough from our present interests, and yet the country was twice connected with our own, first in 1448, when Sigismund, Duke of Tyrol (excited, it is said, by the description brought home by his tutor Aeneas Silvius of the beauty of the daughters of the Scottish Royal house), married, at Innsbruck, the Princess Eleanore, daughter of James I., and again in 1554, when Mary of England married Philip II., by which union Tyrol came to figure in the great seal of England. The Duchess (whose bedroom is still shown in the Burg at Meran, with a beautiful coat-of-arms of Scotland over the door) must have found the court for which she exchanged the semi-barbarism of Scotland an agreeable change, for it was one of the gayest and pleasantest in Europe, the vast mineral wealth of the Unter Innthal having just been discovered, to produce untold riches for her husband and herself.

Other chapters give an interesting account of the Tyrolese castles past and present, of which the country, though but twice the size of Yorkshire, possessed an incredible number. No less than 1250 aristocratic seats have been counted by a friend of the author's. Numbers of them have disappeared, but of some 600 the sites at least are known, and many have been restored. Of these Schloss Tyrol, Tratsberg, Sigmundskron, and Matzen, which is in the author's possession, are the best known. The art treasures which these castles once contained were of priceless value,

forming as they did part of the booty which the Tyrolese mercenaries brought back from the wars. But information as to these riches comes to one now several years after the fair, for the dealer in antiques has already descended on the land and bled it white.

As his earlier book showed, Mr. Grohmann has an unrivalled knowledge of the peasantry past and present, and he makes some interesting observations on the effect at the present day of compulsory military service on the economic conditions of a country which is the most conservative of ancient customs and habits in Europe. The young men who leave their mountain farms to serve in the towns will not go back to the land, and the frugal Italian field-labourer, to whom even the hard life of a Tyrolese farm-servant is economic advancement, is gradually supplanting the old peasantry in possession of their lands. The process is helped by the law of succession, which gives each of the children a *pro indiviso* share of their ancestor's estate, forming a burden on the income of the person who works the farm.

Not the least interesting part of the book are the chapters dealing with topics only remotely connected with the principal theme. Thus there is a fascinating account of the rise of the house of Fugger, that astonishing Augsburg family which, beginning as simple weavers of fustian, became in three generations the Rothschilds of the seventeenth century, 'the dear and faithful sons' of Popes, 'the honoured and trusty friends' of Emperors, and left as many descendants as there are days in the year. It is only because they worked the silver mines in the Unter Innthal and held Schloss Matzen, the author's castle, from 1589 to 1657 that this family comes into the picture. We are told also of famous Tyrolese knights, and especially of the heroic giant Georg von Frundsberg, Maximilian's lieutenant, the founder of the first body of drilled mercenaries in Europe; the inventor of fire-tactics, and victor (under Lonnay) of the battle of Pavia with his Landsknechte. It is interesting to note that Mindelheim, the seat of this Renaissance soldier, formed part of the reward presented to the victor of Blenheim at the end of the Spanish War of Succession, and remained in Marlborough's hands until the peace of Radstadt.

A great charm of the book is the illustrations, which are very numerous and uniformly interesting, many of them representing famous scenes in the Tyrol, others objects of vertu and art from its castles, others again views of the Schloss Matzen, in which the author has naturally so great an interest. They must arouse Heimweh in any reader who has visited Tyrol.

The author writes with a careless ease that does not disdain colloquialism, and now and then his sentences are not under command. Of the introduction—a kind of obituary notice of the author, from the hand of an American admirer—the less said the better.

A. H. Charteris.

THE SEIGNIORIAL SYSTEM IN CANADA: A STUDY IN FRENCH COLONIAL POLICY. By William Bennett Munro, Ph.D., LL.B., Assistant Professor of Government in Harvard University. Harvard Historical Studies. Vol. XIII. Pp. xiv, 296. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. London and Bombay. 1907. 8s. nett.

THIS volume, which is thirteenth in the series of Harvard Historical Studies, published under the direction of the Department of History and Government from the income of the Henry Warren Torrey Fund, is in no way behind any of its predecessors in careful and comprehensive treatment. As a sketch of Canadian feudalism, it was first presented as a thesis for the doctor's degree at the University of Harvard, and was afterwards awarded the Toppan Prize in 1900. In the seventeenth century France transplanted into her North-American territories whatever survivals of the feudal system she then possessed, and in the new environment, when the feudal lords or seigniors were brought into closer relations with their dependants, it acquired to some extent a new vitality. Under favourable conditions in French Canada the system grew and flourished long after its decay in the mother land. When the colony passed to the dominion of England in 1760, the administration of the seigniorial system of land tenure was thrown into unsympathetic hands. There was little chance that the new masters should look with favour on a system they had deliberately abolished a century before as burdensome, grievous, and prejudicial to their own country. Owing, however, to the articles of capitulation, the traditional customs of the conquered race were respected and the system was continued till 1854, when it was abolished, with the concurrence of the people, as unsuitable to the new social and economic conditions of the state. The student of English and Scottish feudalism will find many points of interest and instruction in this study of its latest manifestation in the New World, where, it may be noted, the survivals were 'more prolonged than in any other territory controlled by a European state or peopled by men of European stock.' It need scarcely be said that Dr. Munro, in his clear and well-arranged essay, has had recourse to trustworthy materials. In addition to a long list of printed books which he has consulted, much has been gathered, both on the legal and economic aspects of his subject, from the Canadian archives, inaccessible to most students, and from Government publications not within easy reach of the general reader.

JAMES WILSON.

HIS GRACE THE STEWARD AND TRIAL OF PEERS. By L. W. Vernon Harcourt. Pp. xii, 500. Demy 8vo. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1907. 16s. nett.

FOR thoroughness of workmanship, adequate equipment, sound method, and penetrating criticism, this work, by an unknown author, asserts its right to a place in the front rank of English historical scholarship. All

available authorities in print and manuscript bearing on the topics discussed have been subjected to an exhaustive analysis; every conclusion arrived at, or conjecture hazarded, is supported by an array of excerpts from the original authorities, enabling the reader to formulate judgments for himself, while the entire work is written in a style that is trenchant, lucid, and pleasant to read.

Mr. Harcourt's main conclusion is that the Court of the Lord High Steward was in its origin 'a fraudulent device for the degradation of the nobility generally; it was intended to supersede and altogether deprive them of trial in Parliament' (p. 442). This famous court, if we interpret our author aright, had never been heard of prior to 1499, but was invented in that year by Henry VII. in order to clothe the judicial murder of the Earl of Warwick with some slight show of legality and decency, when the Court of Chivalry was prevented by a technical defect of jurisdiction from acting as the instrument of his tyranny, while Parliament could not be absolutely trusted to supply the necessary *pro forma* condemnation. Precedents of some sort had to be furbished up for this extraordinary innovation. One such was found by the Crown lawyers in the ambiguous circumstances of a trial that had taken place in 1415 before a commission of peers presided over by the Duke of Clarence, who happened to be Lord Steward at the time. Henry VII. failed to find a second precedent, even of this doubtful kind, and thereupon, if we may believe Mr. Harcourt, deliberately forged one. Finding that in the first year of Henry IV. the Earl of Huntingdon had been done to death at Pleshy, uncondemned, at the hands of a mob under somewhat obscure circumstances, Henry, with Tudor-like anxiety scrupulously to observe the letter of the law, thought it feasible and prudent to instruct the deliberate falsification of the records of that year by the insertion of a fictitious narrative of legal proceedings against the Earl, that had never taken place. Such is the astounding explanation given by our author of the appearance in the Year Book for 1400 of what purports to be the judicial record of the indictment and judgment of the Earl of Warwick by eighteen of his fellow peers, presided over by a Steward of England appointed *pro hac vice*. If we can bring ourselves to believe that Henry VII. executed this extraordinary forgery without detection, we may well agree with Mr. Harcourt when he says: 'It is, I think, quite the most interesting fraud in the whole legal history of England' (p. 399).

The most valuable parts of this treatise, however, lie in the chapters introductory to the main theme. Many valuable discussions will be found there upon topics of interest to the constitutional historian, such as the early history of the offices of dapifer and seneschal in England and elsewhere, John Lackland and the peers of France, the successful claim made by the Earls of Leicester to act as sole hereditary Stewards, and the rise of the Court of Chivalry. Chapter VII. contains an important contribution to the controversial literature that surrounds the 39th chapter of Magna Carta, which protects freemen from John's interference with their life, liberty, or property *nisi per legale judicium parium suorum vel per legem terrae*. Our author, while declaring in his hearty way that all

writers who have suggested free translations of these words 'have grievously blundered,' attempts no rendering of his own, falling back (wisely no doubt) on the old literal translation, which evades all difficulties by leaving them unexplained. On two points, however, he is definite enough: '*lex terrae*' he holds to be used here in a loose popular sense like the modern 'law of the land,' not in the technical sense of ordeal or other test or 'trial'; while '*vel*' is used in its ordinary disjunctive sense of 'or,' and not (as it has been the tendency of recent commentators to maintain) as practically equivalent to '*et*.' So far his meaning is clear; but it is a little difficult to reconcile the sharp antithesis drawn on p. 281, that 'the king must proceed by the law of the land; or, if that fails him, then by judgment of the peers,' with the admission on p. 276 that these two things 'are treated as being in many respects coextensive.' If it is true, as our author informs us on p. 236, that 'after a critical examination of the whole original document there can be no reasonable doubt as to the true meaning of this chapter,' he has not been specially happy in explaining that meaning unambiguously to his readers. He complains elsewhere (p. 216) that 'the leading modern authorities have ultimately arrived at contradictory and wholly inconclusive conclusions.' If it is unfair to blame Mr. Harcourt, on the argument *ad hominem*, for bringing a not wholly conclusive conclusion of his own to contradict the others, he ought at least to avoid every appearance of contradicting himself. His penetrating arguments, however, on the interpretation of this passage of the Charter, together with the carefully collected evidence on which he supports them, are worthy of respectful consideration, although we are not so thoroughly convinced as Mr. Harcourt is, that he is entirely in the right and all previous commentators entirely in the wrong. In particular, his failure to discuss the meaning of '*lex*' in the 38th chapter of Magna Carta materially weakens the force of his reasoning as to the meaning of the same word in chapter 39.

We are unwilling to take leave of this valuable and delightful work with any note of disapproval; but the author, it must be owned, shows more gusto in exposing the errors of his fellow-workers than in acknowledging points of agreement. From cover to cover there occurs no word of gratitude to earlier writers, while condemnation is frequent and heartily administered. 'This is quite a mistake' is the curt phrase in which Bishop Stubbs is corrected (p. 392 n.). Judge Littleton (p. 393) is 'grievously in error.' Statements made by Judge Foss (p. 129) and the *Complete Peerage* (p. 135) are 'quite untrue.' Sir R. Cotton (p. 175) shows 'a magnificent disregard for chronology.' Mr. Pike (p. 343) is 'a blind leader of the blind.' Mr. Round and Professor Prothero (p. 130), Sir James Ramsay (p. 394), and Mr. Gardiner (p. 434) are equally censured. 'So inaccurate and unscholarly a work as the *Foedera*' (p. 137) is the phrase in which the three editions of Rymer are dismissed. Three of the leading historians of modern France, MM. Charles Bémont, Petit-Dutaillis, and Guilhiermoz, meet with equally cavalier treatment. 'I cannot pretend to appreciate the ratiocination of these eminent French publicists' (p. 265) he says of two of them, and afterwards apologises

to his readers for 'attempting a serious reply to so frivolous an argument.' On the question under discussion he concludes characteristically: 'In my opinion the problem has been entirely misconceived, and the facts are as I have stated them' (p. 269). Such war-whoops are entirely out of place in a book which demands, on its solid merits, a hearty welcome from all serious students of English institutions. Historians will await with interest further treatises from a writer who has shown himself endowed with all the qualities of a scholar—with one exception.

WM. S. MCKECHNIE.

GEORGE BUCHANAN, A MEMORIAL, 1506-1906. Contributions by various writers compiled and edited by D. A. Millar on behalf of the Executive of the Students' Representative Council of St. Andrews University. Pp. xix., 490. Demy 8vo. St. Andrews: W. C. Henderson & Son, University Press. London: David Nutt. 1907. 7s. 6d. nett.

Two Scottish Universities were dutifully occupied last year in commemorating the greatest of the Scottish Humanists—St. Andrews, which boasts him as her *alumnus*, of right taking the precedence; and Glasgow following suit on the ground at once of his birth in her near neighbourhood, of the life-long interest he took in her welfare, and the tokens of the same which she still possesses—the valuable books he bestowed upon her Library, and the Latin Prayer, of his composition, it is said, with which to this day she opens her Graduation ceremonies. In the course of both commemorations exhibitions were held of portraits of Buchanan, of books that had belonged to him, and of certain minor relics; and papers were read and addresses given dealing with various aspects of his life and works. And each of the two commemorations has found an appropriate record and memento in the shape of a handsome volume. Both these books were decidedly worth printing. We agree with the *Athenaeum* in giving the palm for thoroughness of work to Glasgow's contribution. This from St. Andrews suffers, as a book, from the restrictions of a rule which was no doubt very suitable to the actual festivities—the extremely short space allotted to the several articles; for subjects of the kind cannot be dealt with in a series of snippets. We notice, moreover, that, brief as these papers are, they are not free from errors. To call David Beaton the first Scottish cardinal may indeed be justified on the plea that Clement VII., who in 1381 bestowed the red hat on Walter Wardlaw, Bishop of Glasgow, was not the legitimate pontiff; though Scotland did not stand alone in owning him. But we hardly expected this line to be taken in a volume emanating from a University which owes the bull of its foundation to a Pope of no better title, Benedict XIII. (Peter de Luna). A good many of the articles are too slight to be of any use. Others are marred by an excess of hero-worship, or by the omission of any reference to certain of the more questionable actions of the poet; while, to mention but a single instance, the

discussion here of the question whether the seventeenth century translation of Buchanan's 'Baptistes' was, or was not, the work of John Milton, looks very thin when compared with Mr. J. T. Brown's masterly treatment of the same theme in the Glasgow volume. At the same time there is not a little in this book that deserves the attention of the serious scholar—we may mention, as an example, Mr. Maitland Anderson's learned paper on 'The Writings of Buchanan'; and there is also much likely to interest the casual reader. Moreover, the book, besides fulfilling its immediate purpose as a memorial of a successful celebration, supplies a pleasing proof that, even in these days of all-absorbing Science, the *Literae Humaniores* still count many loving devotees in our oldest University.

The 'get up' of the book is more suggestive of the drawing-room than of the study, for which the absence of a proper title on the back is a real disqualification; and among the wealth of its illustrations, if there are several of real interest, there are others whose connexion with the theme is not very apparent. One of them has much interest for the ecclesiologist: it shews the ancient gateway—of which the stones had been carefully preserved—restored to its proper place in front of St. Salvador's College.

JAMES COOPER.

EAST LOTHIAN. By Charles E. Green. 398 pp. Edinburgh: William Green & Sons. 1907. 10s. nett.

IT is a real pleasure to read this pleasant book, which points out the places of interest in the county of Haddington, 'the Garden of Scotland,' and describes their history in a very attractive manner. Mr. Green has divided his work into three parts—the coast parishes, the Lammermoor or hill parishes, and the central or agricultural parishes, which contain, as R. L. Stevenson said, 'the fat farms of East Lothian.' As the soil of Haddington was very rich, it was settled early, and was soon covered with fine churches, abbeys, castles, and mansions, the remains of many of which are depicted in the 186 illustrations with which this volume is decorated. The county, however, suffered constantly from the depredations and ravages of the English. In 1216 and 1244 Haddington was destroyed by them. Under Edward III. they burned the church called 'the Lamp of Lothian,' which 'was the singular solace of the pious of that part,' and during the invasions of Surrey and Hertford the fields were 'salted down' with 'the bones of thousands slain in battle.' But the wealth of the county caused the lands always to be resettled soon and the destroyed buildings to be restored or rebuilt. Mr. Green leads us through East Lothian, parish by parish, and describes it, as he says, seeking 'what seemed most interesting to himself,' and he has made an admirable selection from his knowledge of its history and traditions. He cites among its worthies Black Agnes of Dunbar, John Major, Knox, Sir David Lyndsay of the Mount, Mr. Secretary Lethington (by the way, the Duchess of Lennox from whom Lethington changed its name

to Lennoxlove was not daughter, but granddaughter to Lord Blantyre), Bishop Burnet, the patriot Fletcher of Salton, the historian Robertson, and Jane Welsh Carlyle. He forgets, among his varied information and quaint county-lore, neither the Pilgrimage of Æneas Sylvius (Pope Pius II.) to Whitekirk in 1435, nor the foundation of the 'cheap magazine' in 1813. He narrates the sufferings of the Covenanters imprisoned on the Bass, and recalls the fact that at Spott the last witch is said to have been burned. He recounts the nefarious doings of the pious custom-house officer Nimmo, and the retorts of the song writer Adam Skirving, and he gives an account of the unfortunate colliers of Tranent, serfs liberated from bondage only in 1775. The castles and towers of Elphinstone, which, according to tradition, 'cracked' when George Wishart was imprisoned in it, Tantallon, Bothwell, Hailes, Saltcoats, and Redhouse still exist, and are all figured in this book as East Lothian fortresses, and also Winton House and Nunraw, both famous for their decorated ceilings. Among the older churches, S. Bothans, Whitekirk, Dunglass, Prestonkirk and Seton are described, and this book will cause many pilgrimages to be made to these places of old renown. This sumptuous work is evidently the result of a labour of love, and to make it complete as well as delightful the author has added a modern map of the county and Bleau's Map of East Lothian in 1654.

A. Francis Steuart.

A Historical Geography of the British Colonies. Vol. VI. Australasia. By J. D. Rogers, Barrister-at-Law. Formerly Stowell Fellow of University College, Oxford. Part I. Historical. Part II. Geographical. With Maps. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 1907.

This is a thoroughly good book and may be recommended not only to teachers, for whom it is a necessity, but also to the rapidly increasing number of those who, without having a professional interest in the subject, are intelligently curious about our Antipodal fellow-citizens and their country. The volume is in two parts, historical and geographical, and both are written with fulness of knowledge and considerable vivacity of style. But the quite unusual liveliness of expression, unusual, that is to say, in a book of this kind, is here consistent with painstaking care, and the student will be glad to have the many references that are embodied in the footnotes. The history will be gratefully received by many whose access to the sources is barred, and who will be stimulated in their reading by such pungent sentences as this, describing E. G. Wakefield: 'His philosophy was shallow, his knowledge limited, his self-confidence profound, and his zeal illimitable.' The geographical description is often vividly picturesque, although at times the grammar is not beyond cavil, as in this about coral islands: 'Coming from the sea the ruins look like tiaras of silver inlaid with emerald, for the eye only sees white breakers and white coral sand surmounted by coco-nuts.' There is a good deal of such writing in this interesting book.

A. M. Williams.

HISTORY OF SCOTLAND FROM THE ROMAN OCCUPATION. By Andrew Lang. Vol. IV. Pp. xvi, 621. Demy 8vo. Edinburgh : Blackwood & Sons. 1907. 20s. nett.

'WITH this volume ends my History of Scotland,' says its author. It begins with the death of Dundee and concludes with 'the last armed attempt to make Scotland once more an independent and a separate nation.' May we indulge in the hope that Mr. Lang will reconsider the matter, and add yet another volume to those which have come before. For he is not one of those who consider that the history of Scotland ended in 1745 : he only leaves to the 'energy of some other hand' the story of subsequent events. Scottish history may at least be continued up to 1832, when our country at last secured a rational constitution. During the intervening period we have the overthrow of territorial power, a great stride in the march of civilisation, the gradual disappearance of the tyranny of the Kirk, forced to witness the existence of tolerated dissent, and the rise of schools of independent thought, the whole history of Scottish philosophy, and the creation of a Scottish literature. If Culloden was the last of our battles, it was not the last of our struggles, nor did our roll of martyrs cease so long as we had judges of the Braxfield type.

The period included in the present volume is not only one of great interest, but one with which Mr. Lang is peculiarly fitted, both by his individual tastes and a long and careful study, to deal. The two most attractive, because most romantic, characters of Scottish history, Mary Stuart and her descendant, Prince Charles Edward, may be said to have, for years back, fascinated our author : he is always dealing with either one or other, and the materials for his history overflow and form separate works. In these recent days much light has been thrown upon Prince Charles and his rising. Mr. Lang himself, in his *Pickle the Spy*, has dealt with the darker and more hidden events ; the valuable literature of *The Lyon in Mourning* has been rescued from the obscurity of MS. ; every day of the Prince's Scottish visit has been accounted for by the *Itinerary* of Mr. Blaikie ; while in the *Elcho Memoir* we have the narrative of a participator in the movement, the close companion of its hero, whose estimate of his character may perhaps be set against the extravagance of popular and still current sentiment.

A glance at the contents of this volume is sufficient to show how attractive they are, not only to the student of politics, who will turn with interest to the Glencoe incident or to the great crises of the Union and the Rebellions, but to all, indeed, who are fond of studying the emancipation, long delayed, of this country from barbarism and intolerance, having for its result the altered standard by which matters came to be judged, superstition and fanaticism sinking into the background and giving way to some measure of secular common sense.

As was to be expected, Mr. Lang lingers long and lovingly in the bye-paths of the subject. The history of Scotland during this period,

although not quite so domestic and social in its character as it afterwards became, nevertheless abounds, as indeed has all Scottish history since the Reformation down, certainly to 1904, in quaint theological disputes and strange bickerings of sects, the fighting always the keener the smaller the body. The dark shadow of witchcraft, so closely connected with theology, was only beginning to be dispelled when the seventeenth century closed, and still continued to influence society until the eighteenth was well advanced. Mr. Lang approaches such subjects somewhat in the spirit of Gibbon, but throws a thinner veil over his satire.

Mr. Lang has again revived the miserable tragedy of Thomas Aikenhead, hanged for alleged blasphemy in 1697. This case, which theological historians have most conveniently ignored, was brought into fresh light by Macaulay, who was attacked at the time for inaccuracy by the Edinburgh *Witness*. It is a sad tale, and one worthy to rank with that of Servetus. Aikenhead did die for his opinions upon religious questions, which, strictly speaking, the Covenanters of Scotland—the popular martyrs—never really did, although the politics for which they suffered had, no doubt, their root in their religious beliefs. The unhappy youth, it seems, attributed a post-Exilian date to the Pentateuch, and some such view, curiously enough, has in these latter days been advocated by Professors of the very Church whose organ attacked Macaulay.

The Presbyterian Church of Scotland, at the dawn of the eighteenth century, was intolerant, and bid fair to become intolerable. Men might be neither rationalists nor prelatists. In so far as Episcopacy was concerned, the persecution of its adherents was an easy matter, as they were chiefly rebels; but the case of Greenshields, in 1711, clearly shows that the Presbyterians aimed at its suppression, apart from any political considerations. For Greenshields had taken the oath and officiated in a chapel with which the non-juring Bishop had nothing to do. Nevertheless, 'He was summoned before the Presbytery, handed over to the secular arm and imprisoned.' He owed his ultimate triumph, as did in our day the modern representatives of his persecutors, to the British House of Lords. As the Church grew cold and formal, she took to prosecuting the warm Evangelical section known as 'The Marrow Men,' whose doctrines were founded upon a long forgotten book imported from England, as much of the theology of Scotland has been. Mr. Lang enters into the controversy with much interest and at some length. His sympathy seems rather with the majority of the Church upon the matter, and he considers the Neonomian less dangerous than the Antinomian.

The revival of patronage under Anne had laid the seeds of secession, as possibly some of its promoters hoped it would. Its result in secessions, carrying off with them the extreme men, was ultimately to bring about that easy-going tolerance which accompanies lightly held convictions. Probably the ever increasing intercourse with England had also to do with this. Scottish divines began to dread the reputation of eccentric provincialism. But the actual reign of the Moderates belongs to that period with which Mr. Lang refuses to deal.

The quarrels of the Presbyterians are well known. It is curious to find that the small body of Episcopalians, the suffering remnant of a church once established and powerful, was at an early date convulsed by its own little controversies. In the latter part of the seventeenth century Established Episcopacy, out of motives of policy, was a mere name. In doctrines and form of worship it was identical with Presbyterianism. It had no form of liturgy, no vestments, and upon the majority of its ministers no Episcopal hands had been laid. But after the Revolution the Scottish Episcopalians were drawn by natural ties to the non-jurors of England, for were not they all supporters of the same exiled king? The non-jurors were High Churchmen, and their northern brethren caught the infection. Questions which had fallen asleep in the days of Laud were revived. These disputes were not without their political bearing. Lockhart of Carnwath seems to have thought them of sufficient importance to report to James. The disturbances arose over what were known as the 'Usages,' and the king had to interpose in the interests of peace and unity. A compromise was arrived at: the Church might have adopted 'High' views, but it was still essentially, as became its origin, Erastian. 'It is to be feared,' says Mr. Lang, 'that these men were less earnest than the Seceders, since a noble opportunity for protests and excommunications and schisms was neglected by them.' Mr. Lang, however, overlooks the fact that the tendency of Episcopacy makes for unity just as that of Presbyterianism is towards schism. 'To your tents, O Israel!' has ever been the cry of the Presbyterian who does not get his own way. For this chapter of Scottish History we refer our readers to page 326 of the present volume.

Another theological matter into which our author enters with a psychological interest is the share taken by Whitefield in the Scottish religious work of his day, and the conflict between him and the more extreme Seceders over the revivals. The Seceders called Whitefield 'a limb of Antichrist, a boar, and a wild beast.' The great preacher may to modern ideas seem to have been unduly obsequious in his dealings with titled folk, but it is hardly fair of Mr. Lang to write of him thus, 'Whitefield suffered the attacks on him unconcernedly. He was strong in the knowledge that he had been brought acquainted with three noblemen and several ladies of quality.' The temptation to satire in dealing with such subjects may be great, but Mr. Lang should resist it.

Mr. Lang has but a poor opinion of the Revolution Government, with whose doings this volume begins. 'It was a bungling Government,' saved by the 'death of Dundee, the tenacity of the Cameronians, the imbecility of Cannon, and the courage and conduct of Mackay.' The leading politicians of Scotland displayed 'every vice of treachery and greed which Thucydides ascribes to the influence of Revolution.' It would have been remarkable had it been otherwise. The misgovernment of the past generation, however conducive to the development of heroes and martyrs, afforded no training for independent and upright statesmen. Government of any sort was difficult: the whole country was in a state of upheaval: those hitherto oppressed had now become the oppressors. Many had, or

thought they had, claims for redress, which they were not slow to press. Those who were or felt neglected had always the threat of falling back upon James, whose emissaries were ever ready with fair promises and bribes. Crawford, President in Parliament, 'was very poor—very Presbyterian.' 'Office and the spoils of office were what he desired.' Polwarth was 'pragmatic'; Stair 'the most unpopular if the most scrupulously serviceable' of the Ministers. The Constitution stood in sore need of reform, and a national creed had to be fixed. Many a storm raged round the Lords of the Articles, who had hitherto, after a summary fashion, done the work of Parliament. Were they to be ended or mended? Ended they were in 1690, and for seventeen years Scotland experienced the development of constitutional government in training for the Union.

This volume begins with stormy scenes, and closes a history that has been little but a record of wars and rumours of wars—of civil and ecclesiastical strife—the story of a country which, in addition to suffering from great physical difficulties due to climate and soil, has had its civilisation retarded by the eccentricities of its inhabitants, and the persistent enmity of its nearest and more prosperous neighbour.

Mr. Lang has done his work faithfully and with much ability. He expects criticism. Indeed, he pictures to himself the specialist joyfully detecting errors. Doubtless they will be found. The satire to which reference has been made, with which certain religious and kindred subjects have been treated, will to a certainty offend. He nevertheless impresses us with the character of an honest, careful inquirer. But has not Scott taught us that 'if the Scots do not prefer Scotland to truth, they certainly prefer Scotland to inquiry'? W. G. Scott-Moncrieff.

Dublin: A Historical and Topographical Account of the City. Written by Samuel A. Ossory Fitzpatrick; illustrated by W. Curtis Green. Pp. xv, 360. Crown 8vo. London: Methuen, 1907. 4s. 6d. nett.

The Story of Dublin. By D. A. Chart, M.A.; illustrated by Henry J. Howard. Pp. xvi, 355. 8vo. London: J. M. Dent & Co., 1907. 4s. 6d. nett.

It is a curious circumstance that in this age of popular handbooks Dublin should have so long escaped the attention of the projectors of the various series of topographical histories. But it is even more curious that the Irish capital, hitherto neglected in this regard, should simultaneously be made the subject of two similar but quite independent works. Both have indeed been long announced as in preparation. But in both cases the publication has obviously been accelerated with the very natural object of catching the special market provided by the Dublin Exhibition of this year. This business-like expedition has not been to the advantage of the authors. In the case of Mr. Fitzpatrick's work it is plain that those responsible for his volume have yielded to the temptation of converting what ought to be a history into something not very easily to be distinguished from a guide book. In a

series entitled 'Ancient Cities,' it is surely somewhat incongruous to find an appendix taken up with so modern a convenience as the Dublin Tramways.

Even the plea of haste can scarcely excuse such errors as those with which Mr. Fitzpatrick has disfigured his otherwise agreeable pages; and in a series directed by so competent a general editor as Dr. Windle we have a right to expect a higher standard of accuracy. The following examples, taken almost at random, are only a few out of many instances of the carelessness which mars the book throughout. At p. 324 Sir John Gilbert, the well-known author of the best-known history of Dublin, is cited as Sir James. At p. 171 the statue of *Sir* James Whiteside is mentioned: Chief Justice Whiteside was never knighted. On the same page the familiar name of Richard Lalor Sheil, the orator, is misspelt Shiel. At p. 158 we read of Lord Clare's house, 5 Ely Place; at p. 323 the same house is described as No. 6. Edmund, not Edward Dwyer Gray is the correct name of the well-known Lord Mayor mentioned at p. 242. Simpson's Hospital (p. 181) is in Great Britain Street, not Jervis Street; and Sir P. Dun's is in Grand Canal Street, not Denzille Street. More serious historical inaccuracies are those which illustrate the lawless condition of Dublin after the Restoration by an outrage which took place in London (see p. 90), and the attribution to Henry V. of a visit to Ireland which he never paid in the character of a monarch. The Sir John Temple mentioned at p. 329 was an ancestor of the Viscounts Palmerston, but never held that title himself; Sir William Petty (p. 146) was never Earl of Shelburne; and the Earl of Arran referred to at p. 95 was the son, not the grandson, of the 1st Duke of Ormond. Orthographical errors, such as Ather*l*ee for Atherdee (p. 100), Mid*d*leton for Midleton (p. 109), are equally numerous, and the familiar name of Mr. W. B. Yeats, the poet, is given as Yeates. Enough has been said to show that whatever merits Mr. Fitzpatrick's work possesses it has not the merit of accuracy; and it is much to be regretted that a book for which there was abundant room has been marred by defects which make it impossible to accept the author as a trustworthy expositor of the history of Dublin.

Mr. Chart has, however, supplied in his *Story of Dublin* a very admirable alternative to Mr. Fitzpatrick's decidedly disappointing performance. In lightness of touch and in its just sense of proportion, this little book is a model of what a topographical sketch ought to be. The book is not entirely free from errors, which show some of the writer's limitations. Thus it is ecclesiastically and historically incorrect to speak of the bishopric of Londonderry. The see of 'Derry dates back to a far earlier century than that which witnessed the plantation of Ulster and the peopling of the ancient city upon the Foyle by a colony of Londoners. But we have observed singularly few errors of fact in Mr. Chart's pages, which are fully worthy of the series to which they are contributed, and may be read with pleasure and advantage by all who wish to make acquaintance in an easy and agreeable way with the historical associations of Dublin.

C. Litton Falkiner.

OLD HOUSES IN EDINBURGH. Drawn by Bruce J. Home. Fol. in 2 vols. 54 plates. 24s. nett. Edinburgh: William J. Hay.

THE second series of Mr. Bruce J. Home's *Old Houses in Edinburgh* has now been issued and worthily maintains the quality of the earlier portion of the work. The illustrations reproduced from pencil drawings done on the spot, with two exceptions, are technically accurate and pleasing, though in some instances they lack softness and atmosphere. It is a pathetic record bearing testimony to the wholesale demolition of picturesque landmarks that has taken place in this ancient city within the most recent times, for though many of Mr. Home's illustrations bear dates of only a few years back, the stranger may now look in vain for some of the subjects of them. It is hoped that the publication of these sketches may arouse the citizens of Edinburgh from their apathy to prevent any unnecessary destruction of the few remaining memorials in stone and lime of their historic past.

A. O. CURLE.

A HISTORY OF DIPLOMACY IN THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPE. Vol. II. 'THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TERRITORIAL SOVEREIGNTY.' By David Jayne Hill, LL.D. Pp. xxv, 663. Dy. 8vo. With four maps. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1906. 18s. nett.

THIS substantial volume, covering the period from 1313 to 1648, forms a second instalment of Dr. Hill's ambitious and comprehensive work, the first part of which, under the sub-title 'The Struggle for Universal Empire,' treating of the years that separate B.C. 30 from A.D. 1313, appeared in 1905. The conception of the uses of history which has guided the author in this arduous undertaking, seems to us a sound one. If the sifting of original materials constitutes the highest form of the historian's craft—a proposition that has not always been pressed so uncompromisingly as it is at the present day—there is room also for those who desire to build with the materials provided by others. Dr. Hill's method has been to read widely, to select whatever had a bearing on his chosen theme, and thus to focus as much light as possible upon one limited and specific subject. His performance, however, has not entirely realized his own ideals. He has, perhaps, allowed himself too wide an interpretation of his theme. 'A History of Diplomacy,' as he states in the preface to Vol. I., 'properly includes not only an account of the progress of international intercourse, but an exposition of the motives by which it has been inspired and the results which it has accomplished,' and also 'a consideration of the genesis of the entire international system and of its progress through the successive stages of its development.'

We sympathize with this refusal to accept too narrow a definition of 'diplomacy'; but such breadth of view brings with it dangers of its own. These volumes, admirable as they are in many ways, contain a history, not so much of diplomacy itself as of all the important matters

that have ever been made the subjects of diplomacy. That is to say, they form contributions to the general history of the periods of which they treat; and it is doubtful whether a student of the methods, as opposed to the results of diplomacy, will find here the information he desires, more explicitly than in any of the ordinary books on European history.

The title of the work is thus, to some extent, a misnomer, although we may accept the claim made in the preface to Vol. II., that 'the emphasis is laid upon diplomatic policy and action rather than upon military operations.' Considered as an accurate, orderly and interesting epitome of European history, these volumes may be warmly welcomed. In view of the wide and complicated field they cover, they are remarkably free from errors, both major and minor. A sense of proportion and a special aptitude for the methodical treatment of intricate subjects form pleasing features of the whole. The author's conclusions are expressed in language that is dignified and well chosen, and in a style conspicuous for lucidity and sobriety; while the admirable apparatus, consisting of Tables of Popes, Emperors and Kings, Lists of Treaties, Maps and Authorities, together with a comprehensive Index, enhances the value of both volumes as convenient and trustworthy works of reference.

Wm. S. McKechnie.

The Prose Works of Jonathan Swift, D.D. Edited by Temple Scott. Vol. XI. Literary Essays. Pp. ix, 440. Cr. 8vo. London: George Bell & Sons. 1907. 5s.

It is always interesting to read again the essays of a bygone generation, and it is peculiarly refreshing to read those of Swift. Much of Swift's condemnation of his contemporaries might with justice be repeated in our own day, and some of his maxims in the 'Treatise on Good Manners' are for all time.

The first essay in the volume is a letter to the Earl of Oxford, 'A Proposal for correcting, improving, and ascertaining the English Tongue,' which he suggested should be undertaken by a society of learned and cultured persons, in order to bring the language up to a standard of perfection and prevent its rapid deterioration. He talked scornfully of the 'dunces of figure, who had credit enough to give rise to some new word, and propagate it in most conversations, though it had neither humour nor significancy.' Have we not suffered severely from this very thing of late years? and also from the habit of using what he described as 'manglings and abbreviations,' of which he gave what seem to us now very mild instances. We wonder what words Swift would have found strong enough to denounce such horrors of mutilation as *bike*, *'phone*, and others of the same sort in daily use. Unlike Mr. Roosevelt, Swift thought language had been maimed by 'a foolish opinion, advanced of late years, that we ought to spell exactly as we speak; which, beside the obvious inconvenience of utterly destroying our etymology, would be a thing we should never see an end of,' each county and town having its own way of pronouncing

the same word, 'all which reduced to writing would entirely confound orthography.'

The longest papers in the volume are the 'Polite Conversation' and the 'Directions to Servants.' An interesting feature of this volume is the publication, for the first time, from Swift's autograph manuscript, of the 'Holyhead Journal,' with its pathetic account of the Dean's somewhat comic distresses while detained by stress of weather, or private reasons of the Captain's, at Holyhead; and also the 'Fragment of Autobiography,' printed from the text prepared by Mr. John Forster for his Life of Swift.

Mr. Temple Scott furnishes the valuable notes to the essays. An engraving from an excellent and characteristic bust of Swift by Cunningham is prefixed to the volume.

THE EARLY DIARY OF FRANCES BURNEY, 1768-1778; WITH A SELECTION FROM HER CORRESPONDENCE, AND FROM THE JOURNALS OF HER SISTERS, SUSAN AND CHARLOTTE BURNEY. Edited by Annie Raine Ellis. Two Vols. Vol. I., pp. xcii, 338; Vol. II., 381. Cr. 8vo. London: George Bell & Sons. 1907. 3s. 6d. per volume.

ALL who love their 'Evelina' and her creator will welcome this new edition of Fanny Burney's Early Diary. The two compact volumes are substantially a reprint of Mrs. Raine Ellis's edition, published in 1889. The type is good and clear, and there is a useful index. Certain alterations have been made with the object of restoring the text, as far as possible, to its original condition before Mme. D'Arblay herself, in her old age, altered and amended it, fifty years after the Diaries were written. The preface gives an account of all the circumstances and surroundings among which the Diaries had their origin, and in a most helpful list of 'Persons of the Drama,' we have all the members of the Burney family who are mentioned. To one cousin, Edward Francis the painter, we owe the portrait that is prefixed to the Diaries. How grateful we are as we turn over these pages that Daddy Crisp's 'shy, silent and demure' Fannikin 'never pretended to be so superior a being as to be above having and indulging a Hobby Horse,' and so contrived to bequeath to generations after her these inimitable records, which contain a mine of valuable information about the manners and habits of the eighteenth century.

The letters of Susan and Charlotte Ann Burney, which are appended, fill in the gaps left in their sister's narrative. It is difficult to say which is the better raconteuse, but the lights of Sukey and Charlotte are almost extinguished by that more brilliant luminary—Fanny.

HISTORY OF THE LANGOBARDS. By Paul the Deacon. Translated by William Dudley Foulke, LL.D. 437 pp. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 1907.

THIS translation is published by the Department of History of the University of Pennsylvania, and has been made to supply a want, as until

now there has been no complete English version of Paul the Deacon's history, though Mommsen called it the stepping-stone from the culture of the ancient to that of the modern world. Waitz's text has been used, and the translator has done his work well and presented a useful and copiously annotated work. He furnishes appendices containing an elaborate examination of the sources of the history, Frankish, Langobard, and Roman, he gives a life of Paul the Deacon, and among his writings, a poem in honour of St. Benedict, and he prints also an interesting enquiry into the perplexing ethnological status of the Langobards, where the rival theories that they were Suevi or Ingvæones is discussed.

Messrs. George Bell & Sons have just issued some delightful additions to their York Library, which contains in a clear type and a handy form a number of books which are not easily accessible, and some well-known classics, which can be had in this pretty and handy form. Among the recent additions to this Library are: *Lectures and Notes on Shakespeare*, by Samuel Taylor Coleridge (564 pages, 2s. nett); *Zadig and Other Tales*, by Voltaire (483 pages, 2s. nett); *An Egyptian Princess*, by George Ebers, translated by E. S. Buchheim (480 pages, 2s. nett); and a reprint, with maps, of Hooper's *History of the Waterloo Campaign* (356 pages, 2s. nett).

The Viking Club is printing much good matter for Norse and Scottish history. Thus the July issue of *Orkney and Shetland Old Lore* contains besides some Orcadian pictures a Shetland legend from the *Fljotsdaela Saga* translated by Mr. W. G. Collingwood and a calendar of Orkney and Shetland sasines of 1624-25 by Mr. Henry Paton.

Among the recent contents of the *Annales de l'Est et du Nord* may be noted (from the April number) an instructive bibliographical note on the historical theses for the faculty of law in Lorraine. Some account is given of several important examples of a form of legal study much needed but unheard of in this country. The customary law of the fiefs in Lorraine, the justiciary institutions of the province, burghal customals, the widow's rights (*gains de survie de la veuve*), wills historically traced with their formalities, discussion of the source of origin of the famous Formulary of Marculfus, enquiry into the office of notary 'seriously documented'—these are specimens of theses from which beyond doubt much gain is to be expected regarding the history of law. Monsieur Gavet has good ground for his inference from them that year by year the value of such treatises will increase. A centre of interest is the degree to which under various conditions the law of Lorraine has kept the Roman tradition on the one hand or has exhibited 'deromanisation' on the other.

The *Rutland Magazine* (April) has a well illustrated paper on the bell gables of the county. *Cum voco venite* is a recurrent bell motto, temp. James I.

In *Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset* for April one subject is Thomas Coryat, author of the *Crudities*. An extract is printed from the books of St. Mary's Church, Westonzoyland, Somerset, recording the battle of Sedgemoor, fought in the vicinity on 6th July, 1685. This contemporary note says that after the battle about 500 prisoners were 'brought into our church, of which there was 79 wounded, and 5 of them died of their wounds in our church.' A subsequent fumigation of the building is attested by the following financial item: 'Paid for ffranckemsense and peitch and ressom and other things to burn in the church after ye prissoners was gon out, 5s. 8d.' Macaulay probably had access to this note in some direct or indirect form, as his statement tallies so exactly.

The Genealogist is quarter by quarter invaluable as a collection of pedigree and heraldic facts, presented by skilled hands, and documented with care. Licenses to pass from England beyond the seas during the year 1632 are indexed in the April and July issues. A number of Scottish persons occur on the list. Among these are Henrie Nisbitt, going to Dieppe; George Oustend, going to Rouen; James Calvin, his brother Thomas Calvin, and his four servants, William Alexander, Andrew Ramsay, James Bunting, and Robert Abercrombie, 'all borne in Scotland, who are to passe to Paris'; James Scott, Walter Scott, John Rea, Andrew More, and James Robertson, also going to Paris; James Richardson, going to Nancy; George Hadden, going to Rotterdam; Andrew Dunlop (27) and Robert Downey (46), 'Scots resident in Rotterdam,' going to Rotterdam. Mr. Gerald Fothergill edits the list of these licenses, which are often tantalising in their reticence, yet many a time throw out little significant facts about the persons concerned and their occasion to travel.

The *Revue Historique* (July-August) prints some striking documents regarding Freemasonry and its progress on the Continent, especially in regard to the frauds of Count Cagliostro, that 'liar of the first magnitude,' as Carlyle called him. Apocryphal oaths and curious correspondence—the documentary part of M. Bourgin's article—are drastically commented upon for their bearing on the network of imposition.

Sources from which genius has drawn inspiration increasingly receive attention from the critics in spite of classic prejudices. In the *Modern Language Review* (July), while Margaret de G. Verrall seeks traces of Plotinus in *In Memoriam*, Mr. Arthur Tilley examines the voyages in Rabelais by the help of the cartographers and navigators whose works were published from 1500 until 1533, and proves that as often as not the good Pantagruel sailed by the card. We may remember that in like fashion Gulliver professed acquaintance and friendship with Herman Moll.

Queries

DEDICATIONS TO ST. JOHN. In pre-Reformation documents, in references to ecclesiastical buildings dedicated to St. John the Evangelist or St. John the Baptist, there is sometimes nothing to distinguish the one from the other. Can ethnology guide one in determining whether the Evangelist or the Baptist was the patron? In Scandinavian districts was it usually the latter?

J. M. Mackinlay.

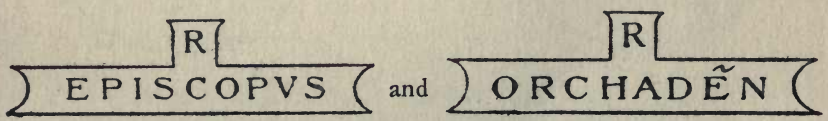
ST. MARIOTA AND HER PROVOSTRY IN EAST LOTHIAN. Bishop Forbes in his *Kalendars of Scottish Saints* (p. 392) says: 'Of Mariota we know nothing beyond the following notice in the Retours: Francis Kinloch of Gilmerton, Nov. 8, 1569, is retoured heir "in terris de Markle cum molendino et praepositura et Capella Sanctae Mariotae et prebendariorum ad eandem pertinentium" (Retours, Haddington, 388).' Has antiquarian research since the publication of Bishop Forbes' work in 1872 thrown any light on the identity of the Saint? Mariot was not unknown in Scotland as a female Christian name. The Provostry in question is styled a monastery in the article on Prestonkirk parish in the *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, where we read, 'The only other ruin in the parish (besides Hailes Castle) is an old religious house on the farm of Markle, the property of Sir David Kinloch of Gilmerton. It appears that a monastery was early established here, and continued till the Reformation; but it is testified in the Parliamentary records that, in 1606, a considerable part of the land originally belonging to the monastery was resumed by the Crown, and annexed to the Chapel Royal of Stirling. That the whole lands were not resumed is manifest, because the park in which the ruin is situated, and another adjoining to it, still called the Provost's Park, have for more than a century and a half belonged to the proprietors of the barony.' Is the date of the foundation of the Provostry known?

J. M. Mackinlay.

Communications and Replies

SOME FURTHER OBSERVATIONS UPON OLD SCOTTISH BOOK-STAMPS (*S.H.R.* iv. 430). Mr. Gordon Duff's interesting paper in the July number of the *Scottish Historical Review* suggests a few supplementary remarks.

1. As to Bishop Robert Reid's collection of books, we learn from Ferrerius that he established at the monastery of Kinloss a considerable library in all kinds of literature (*satis copiosam in omni disciplinarum genere bibliothecam*); and that at Kinloss he built for its reception a very beautiful structure of dressed stone. We still possess books of Bishop Reid exhibiting three different book-stamps (or, at least, impressed marks of ownership) on their covers. The simplest of these shows the lettering



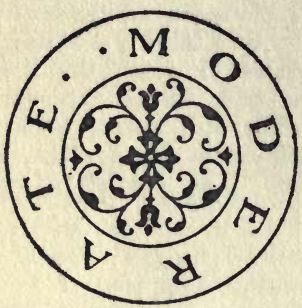
on the one side on the other.

The lettering is in gold, cased by a single line of gold. One may suspect that this was not, strictly speaking, a book-stamp, but was produced by the bookbinder's tool and the impression of separate letters. This mode of marking Bishop Reid's books is pictured in Rev. J. B. Craven's *History of the Church in Orkney from the introduction of Christianity to* 1558 (Kirkwall: 1901). It appears on the cover of two folio volumes of the *Commentarii Joannis Arborei* (Parisiis: 1553), which formerly belonged to the writer of these lines, but which are now in the library of Mr. Craven.

The second of Reid's stamps is circular, and consists of a floral device, surrounded by two concentric circles, while within the space between the circles are the letters '·RR·EPS·OR·' on the one stamp, and on the other the word 'MODERATE.' This stamp appears on the covers of an octavo volume of Duns Scotus on the Sentences (Lugdunum: 1520). The book is in the custody of Mr. Craven, and he has pictured the stamp in his *History of the Church in Orkney*, referred to above. I would suggest that these marks may have been produced

by the binder, with the help of his ornaments and letters, and without separately cut book-stamps.

The third of Reid's book-stamps is that described by Mr. Gordon Duff. It is pictured, as Mr. Gordon Duff has observed, in Dr. John Stuart's *Records of the Monastery of Kinloss* (Preface, p. lv). By the gift of Miss Stuart, daughter of the late Dr. John Stuart, a folio volume, in which is bound (*a*) *Dn. Georgii Wicelii Postilla* (Coloniae: 1553) and (*b*) *Quadragesimales Wicelii Conciones* (Coloniae: 1555), bearing this stamp on both covers, is the property of the Library of St. Mary's Cathedral (Palmerston Place), Edinburgh, and is exhibited in a glass-case in the Chapter House. I may add that the volume possesses the interest attaching to the former ownership (beside that of Reid) of two well-known Scottish ecclesiastics of the pre-Reformation Church, John



Lesley, Bishop of Ross, and William Gordon, Bishop of Aberdeen. It bears on the title-page, in contemporary handwriting, 'Lib. Reverendi Patris Wilhelmj gordonij epicopj abd. Ex Dono Johannis episcopj rossen modernj.'

In March, 1884, in view of the approaching tercentenary of the University of Edinburgh, I presented to the University Library a little octavo volume bearing this stamp. I thought it might be regarded as interesting in consideration of Bishop Reid's bequest for founding a college in Ediburgh. The little book contains some helps for preachers, entitled *D. Eustachii Fidensae episcopi Albanensis. . . . Autoritatum Sanctarum libri quatuor . . .* together with *Antonii Broekiveg a Konigstein Evangeliorum Monotessaron* (Coloniae: 1542).

A few other books which had belonged to Bishop R. Reid are recorded in Mr. Craven's work already noticed. There are, doubtless, other volumes of Bishop Reid's library scattered throughout the country. It would be interesting if their owners would record the titles of such books in the pages of the *Scottish Historical Review*.

2. I have now to call attention to a book-stamp which, so far as I know, has never been described. It appears in gold on one cover, and in blind on the other cover, of *De sacris Ecclesiae Ministeriis ac Beneficiis Libri VIII. . . .* Authore Francisco Duareno Iureconsulto (Parisiis: 1557). Within an oval border of two lines is the legend,

· ALEXANDER · BETOVN · ARCHIDIACONVS · LAVDONIÆ · 1556. Inside the border is a shield bearing arms, quarterly, 1 and 4, a fess between three mascles: 2 and 3 on a chevron, an otter's head erased. Underneath, on a ribbon, is the motto SVI SIMILIS. The cover is simply a parchment wrapper, which apparently had once been stiffened by boards. This Alexander Betoun was a son of the Cardinal by Marion, daughter of Lord Ogilvy of Airly. The book is in the possession of the writer.

3. In addition to what Mr. Gordon Duff has said about the stamp of Andrew Durie, bishop of Galloway, it may be observed that the metal stamp is still in existence and is preserved in the museum of the Antiquaries of Perth.

JOHN DOWDEN.

[The Editor is indebted to the Rev. J. B. Craven, Kirkwall, for his kindness in having lent the blocks which illustrate this note.—ED. *S.H.R.*]

GEORGE BUCHANAN. Professor Hume Brown in his recent little book on *George Buchanan and his Times* (Edinburgh, 1906) says (p. 48), 'Another thing that Buchanan did, made the Catholics still more angry with him. One of his friends was lying very ill, but would not eat meat on Fridays and Sundays because he said it was forbidden by his religion. Buchanan told him how foolish this was, and that it was quite right that he should eat meat on these days for the good of his health, and to encourage him he ate meat himself on the Fridays and Sundays, though he had not the excuse of being ill.' As is known to Catholics, fasting, or abstinence from flesh, is not enjoined on Sundays. It seemed probable that Professor Hume Brown had written Sunday instead of Saturday. The recent publication of the work by Guilherme J. C. Henriques, entitled *George Buchanan in the Lisbon Inquisition*, Lisbon, 1906, sets at rest the question raised. George Buchanan's own words run as follows: 'Per idem tempus amicus quidam meus gravissimo morbo laborabat: neque in extremo periculo carnem attingere audebat diebus veneris ac sabbati. Ego non solum hortatus sum illum ut carnem ederet, sed etiam, quo libentius id faceret, una cum illo edi idque simpliciter, ac bona fide adhuc actum est.'

The thanks of historical students are due to Mr. Henriques for the publication of the original documents, recounting the several examinations of Buchanan before the Inquisition. But the editing of the record is very far from being ideal in merit.

X.

A QUAKER WEDDING IN OLD ABERDEEN IN 1737. At Aberdeen the Twenty ninth day of December 1^{m} vii^{c} and thirty seven years In presence of William Forbes Esquire Sherriff depute of Aberdeen

The said day Compeared James Gray Gardener and Merchant in Old Aberdeen As also Barbara Bannerman lawfull Daughter to the deceast George Bannerman in Baldevinn and represented that they hade agreed some time agoe to enter togither into the Bond of Marriage and that in order to execute their said purpose orderly and decently they hade applyed in the usuall manner to both the Ministers of the parish

of Old Machar within which both partys have resided more than year and day and doe presently reside for Proclamation of Banns as the custom is and as the law directs But that they were Refused that priviledge by the said Ministers for no other Reason Except that one of the partys vizt the said James Gray was Quaker by profession whereas the other was protestant And to verafy their said Representation They produced a Prory.[1] wrote on Stamped paper Signed by both partys before witnesses to Patrick Milne Writer in Aberdeen dated the tenth of December instant Authorizeing him to repair the then nixt Sabath day to the parish Church of Old Machar and at the usual time to make publick intimation in the usuall form of their said purpose of marriage And Also authorizing the said Patrick Milne to doe so on the two nixt succeeding Sabaaths Whereof the Tenor follows[2] As also produced a written Instrument of Requisition under the hand of Andrew Cassie Nottar Publick of the same date with the forsaid Prorie.[1] Bearing the said Patrick Milne as Pror. forsaid to have Gone to the personall presence of the forsaid two Ministers of Old Machar and to have required them to cause their Precentors Proclaim the above parties in the ordinary way and manner concluding that if that was refused the saids Partys might not be deemed Transgressors of the law or of Good order if the nixt best method they could think of was taken for their being proclaimed and that the said Patrick Mill as pror. forsaid conform to the powers Granted to him by the said Prorie. would proclaim them himself in presence of a Nottar Publick and witnesses in case they were Refused Which desire the Ministers refused for the causes sett furth in the Instrument itself Whereof the Tenor follows[2] and Sicklike produced ane Instrument under the hand of the said Andrew Cassie Nottar publick bearing the sd. Patrick Milne to have past to the Cathedrall Church of Old Machar upon the Eliventh Eighteenth and twenty fifth days of December instant Being Sabaaths or Lords days Respectively & successively after others and there in presence of the said Andrew Cassie & witnesses mentioned in the said Protest and Congregation conveened for the time betwixt the Ringing of the second & last Bell That he the said Patrick Milne as Pror. forsaid did proclaim the Bands or purpose of Marriage of the said James Gray & Barbara Bannerman after the due and legall manner as the said Instrument Bears Whereof the Tenor follows[2] And Sicklike produced ane Instrument of Requisition under the hand of the said Andrew Cassie Nottar Publick Bearing the saids James Gray and Barbara Bannerman To have passed to the personall presence of Both the saids Ministers of Old Aberdeen upon the twenty sixth day of December instant and there to have represented that seeing they the Ministers hade refused to cause proclaim their Bands of Marriage after the ordinary way and

[1] Procuratory.

[2] Neither the Procuratory nor the Notarial Instruments were copied into the Diet Book of Court.

that the said Patrick Milne as Pror. for them and as having their Commission for that effect hade the three successive Sabaaths or Lords days preceeding duely and lawfully proclaimed the said James Gray and Barbara Bannerman their Bands of Marriage after the legall & ordinary way In presence of the Congregation Conveened for the Time Therefor they required the saids Ministers to Marry them in the due and ordinary manner Which they refused to doe for the reasons sett furth in the above mentioned Instrument of which the Tenor follows[1] And farther the said James Gray & Barbara Bannerman craved that seeing they intended no Disrespect to the established legall order anent Marriage the Sherriff would be pleased to receive the above mentioned Instruments and vouchers and appoint them to be lodged with the Clerk and cause to be recorded this present application made by them to the Sherriff And that he the said James Gray and she the said Barbara Bannerman might be from this time Repute and hereafter considered as married persons and the said Barbara Bannerman declared judicially she could not write.

(Signed) William Forbes (Signed) James Gray.

Thereafter the Sherriff Interrogate the said James Gray upon his Parents being alive and if they consented to his present design Answered by him that they were both dead And he was farther Interrogate if there was any Blood relation or nearness in consanguinity betwixt him and the said Barbara Bannerman Which he judicially declared there was not And Sicklike the said Barbara Bannerman was interrogate upon the above Questions and gave the same Answers Except that her Mother was yet alive and gave her consent to her marrying the said James Gray And they both declared themselves to be above the Age of Twenty one years

'(Signed) William Forbes.'

The Sherriff having considered the foregoing Representation & desire made by the said James Gray & Barbara Bannerman to him and there appearing no objection from any Person to their present Intended Purpose of marrying together and living hereafter as becomes married persons Therefor the Sherriff for himself considers them the said James Gray and Barbara Bannerman to be married persons and Recommends to all whom it may concern to consider and look upon them as such hereafter and ordains the severall papers above deduced to be lodged in the Clerks hands and Extracts thereof and of this present judiciall Act to be Given out to both partys as demanded Whereupon the saids Partys took Instruments

(Signed) William Forbes.

[The Editor of the *S.H.R.* has to thank Mr. David Littlejohn, LL.D., Aberdeen, for this communication.]

[1] Neither the Procuratory nor the Notarial Instruments were copied into the Diet Book of Court.

THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION. Sir James Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms, has received a communication from the Secretary of the Historical MSS. Commission in answer to the petition (*S.H.R.* iv. 359) sent to the Commission by the Scottish Record Society, of which Sir James Balfour Paul is Chairman. The reply is as follows:

'With reference to your letter of 8th of March last accompanying the petition of the Scottish Record Society, I have now to inform you that this petition was laid before the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners at their meeting on the 9th July, and duly considered. The Commissioners observed that the information furnished to the Society, to the effect that "in future as a general rule no charters or other ancient documents of a kindred nature are to be reported upon or calendared in their reports," is hardly in accordance with the facts, as will be seen from the enclosed copy of the instructions sent to an inspector in Scotland in March, 1900, after careful consideration by the Commissioners.

'I am to add that the subject was again fully discussed, and that it was the unanimous opinion of the Commissioners that, in view of the small amount annually voted by Parliament, they should not depart from the position already laid down, but leave the more detailed treatment of deeds and charters to local societies.

'I am also to enclose an extract from the '*Instructions to Inspectors*,' issued by the Commissioners to show within what limits reports upon local deeds are in general to be confined.'

The instructions sent to an inspector in Scotland in 1900 were as follows:

'The Commissioners do not at all agree with you in the opinion that there is a lack of historical letters in the Scottish muniment rooms, and two or three collections were at once named as likely to prove on inspection very rich in such material, though not medieval. . . . Moreover, even though there was a scarcity of such letters, the Commissioners consider that they ought not as a rule to spend their grant for Scotland on charters so long as there is matter of more general interest, and therefore falling more within the scope of the Commission in other parts of the United Kingdom.

'The Commissioners resolved, therefore, that you should be informed that, while it was not desired that Scottish charters should be altogether disregarded in future—indeed those of very early date, say the twelfth century or even the thirteenth, might always be described at length—preference should in all cases be given to such collections as are chiefly rich in letters and papers illustrative of history and biography, as distinguished from genealogy and topography.'

The following is the extract from the '*Instructions to Inspectors*' to which the Secretary refers:

III. The following classes of documents are often found in local collections, and should be treated as a rule in the manner indicated, namely:

a. *Letters Patent: Quietuses from the Exchequer:* Not to be noticed singly, as there are enrolments of them in the Public Record Office.

Except Royal Charters of earlier reigns than Henry III.

b. *Deeds prior to the end of the 12th century:* Should be copied *in extenso* or abstracted fully, and the names of the witnesses given.

c. *Ordinary conveyances of land, etc., of the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries:* Not to be noticed separately, unless they give genealogical details of families of importance or throw light on philological or economic questions. As a rule it will suffice to say that there is a series of deeds relating to a particular person or place.

A SILVER MAP OF THE WORLD (*S.H.R.* iii. 519). Sir John Evans, K.C.B., has reprinted from the *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. vi., Fourth Series, his paper on 'The Silver Medal or Map of Sir Francis Drake,' with 'Supplemental Remarks.' In the first paper Sir John Evans describes the medal, of which three or at most four examples are known to exist, and of these the best is in his collection; he also sketches shortly Sir Francis Drake's life and the voyage of circumnavigation as shown on the medal, a reproduction of which is also given. In the 'Supplemental Remarks' Sir John draws attention to Purchas' reference to the silver map which was noted in the *Scottish Historical Review* (vol. iii. p. 519). Purchas' explicit statement, at second-hand certainly, that the map was 'cut in silver by a Dutchman, Michael Mercator,' seems to have puzzled the cartographers, who had come to the conclusion that the silver map was engraved by 'F. G.,' the engraver of the well-known map of the New World in Peter Martyr's *De Orbe Novo*. Sir John suggests an ingenious solution of the difficulty—that Michael Mercator was the actual cartographer and 'F. G.' the actual engraver of the map. A short biographical note on Michael Mercator concludes the reprint.

THE LATE MR. ROMILLY ALLEN. By the death on 5th July of Mr. John Romilly Allen, editor of the *Reliquary*, archaeology has lost an exponent of the highest talent and distinction. Born in London in 1847, he became an engineer, and was an authority in his profession on such subjects as the construction of dock walls. But it is as an archaeologist that he achieved his chief celebrity. For many years he studied the ancient monuments of Great Britain, and his industry in research, combined with his practical grasp of their structural and artistic characteristics, soon gave him an acknowledged place as a leading scholar in the field which in Scotland has been so remarkably filled by Dr. Joseph Anderson. His archaeological writings comprise *Christian Symbolism in Great Britain* and the *Monumental History of the Early British Church*, besides many contributions to periodicals, including specially the *Reliquary*, which under his guidance became a repository of rare excellence for an infinite variety of things of beauty

and antiquarian interest as well as for their scientific classification and description. Rhind Lecturer in 1886 and Yates Lecturer in Archaeology at London University in 1898, he did not fail to have his unique accomplishments recognised. The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland elected him an honorary Fellow, and under the Gunning Fellowship he was for a number of years engaged in the preparation of the materials for the volume published by that Society in 1903. A long cherished design of the Society was carried out with great success by that massive tome, *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland* (reviewed, *S.H.R.* i. 58), which represented not merely the ripe product of Romilly Allen's labours in detailed description, artistic analysis, and archaeological classification, but also the consummation of the finest work of Joseph Anderson and of the policy which, largely on his initiative and under his influence and direction, the Society of Antiquaries had so persistently pursued. This great work was Romilly Allen's signal service to Scotland, and it will always honourably, and indeed monumentally, associate his memory with a triumphant advance of Scottish archaeology upon the dark confine of history, where art, though far from rude, is inarticulate, and record has scarcely begun.