

Reviews of Books

A HISTORY OF NORTHUMBERLAND, issued under the direction of the Northumberland County History Committee. Vol. VIII. THE PARISH OF TYNEMOUTH. By H. H. E. Craster, M.A., Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. Pp. xiv, 457, demy 4to. Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Andrew Reid & Company, Limited, 1907. £2 2s. nett.

THE members of the Northumberland County History Committee have added to their laurels by the production of the eighth volume of the great series which will ultimately embrace every district of the county of Northumberland. It is no disparagement to the work expended on previous volumes to say that the history of the parish of Tynemouth has established a record for a well-digested and exhaustive review of the historical materials at their disposal.

One of the causes which have contributed to make this volume a notable member of the series must be ascribed, without a doubt, to the accomplishments of the editor, who has brought to his task a trained scholarship for the tackling of historical problems, and a literary skill for their exposition and presentation. The subject, too, must be reckoned as contributory in some measure to this excellent result, for the volume is confined to a single franchise which has occupied a conspicuous place in northern history. Mr. Craster has been fortunate in succeeding to the editorial chair at the very juncture, when a stage in the enterprise was reached which afforded him such a fine opportunity for the display of his critical abilities and historical knowledge. Northumberland has produced several topographical writers of the first rank who have placed their gifts at the disposal of their native county, and there is no sign that the genius of the race has been exhausted. It should be mentioned, also, that the editor is assisted by a county committee, with the Duke of Northumberland at its head, all the members of which are well-known antiquaries distinguished in some department of Northumbrian history. In any case, to whomsoever special credit may be due, the sum of their united labours is making the history of their county a model for the rest of the English shires.

The history of the priory is marked at every period by careful research. There is no need to keep in mind the caution of Dugdale's editors that, 'as far as the Saxon period goes the reader must form his own judgment from the testimonies adduced.' No such uncertainty accompanies us in the perusal of these pages. There is no attempt to write history where history does not exist. Nor is there a dogmatic repetition

of venerable legends : a sound critical judgment points us to the most trustworthy sources. The same remark may be made about such difficult matters as castleward and cornage, and other institutional and economic problems, about which there is room for divergence of opinion. Intelligent reasons have been given for the conclusions favoured by the author, and the reader is left to accept or reject them as he thinks fit.

There is one epoch, however, and that not the least important of the history of Northumberland, which does not appear to have been so fully emphasized as its undoubted obscurity required. No clear distinction has been made in dealing with institutions in their relation to native as distinguished from feudal law, and the gradual absorption of one law by the other. Northumbria had characteristics of early law and custom which differentiated it from the rest of the kingdom, and tenaciously resisted the inroads of Norman ideas. The danger is that these archaic survivals should be interpreted in the light of feudal prepossessions. For instance, Mr. Craster says (p. 214) that, 'as the lands of the monastery were held in frankalmoin, they were free from the feudal obligations of military service.' But he did not tell us that freedom from military service was not originally inherent in tenure by frankalmoin. Feudalism made it so, or rather it grew to be reckoned as such under that influence. Nothing is clearer than that all the land of Northumbria was obliged to contribute to its own defence. If religious men held their lands free from that obligation, it was because the original donor had burdened the rest of his land with the quota due from that which he had alienated. There is a classical illustration of the usage among the Coldingham charters (No. 21) when King David I. broke through the crystallizing process by transferring the military burden of some of the lands of the monastery, held in free alms, from the shoulders of the donor to those of the beneficiaries. Then, too, what is the meaning of the next sentence, where it is stated that, 'on the other hand the prior maintained the castle of Tynemouth at his own cost and so contributed to the work of national defence. His men were not required to go out with the fyrd, except in cases of actual invasion of the earldom'? Now, if the prior's lands were held in frankalmoin, which meant freedom from military service, why was he obliged to maintain a castle, and why did he enjoy immunity of the fyrd, except in a certain specified contingency? Is there not confusion here? Is not the author mixing up cornage with knight's service? It is becoming more and more evident that the traditional view, to which some scholars cling with superstitious idolatry, is not sufficient to explain the problems of early Northumbrian institutions.

The chapter on the manor is of great interest and value. Few single manors could be discussed with such fulness. There is, of course, a sameness about manorial customs everywhere, but especially within the ancient kingdom of Northumbria, but we do not fail to meet with fuller explanation of obscure points in individual manors, not to be expected in all of them. Where can we look for this guidance if not in a great ecclesiastical franchise where agricultural economy had reached

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a high standard? The student will not be disappointed in his perusal of this section of the work. Seldom has it been one's good fortune to meet with such a comprehensive survey, thanks to the clearness of the scholarly narrative, no less than to the abundance of the material.

English county volumes have, as a rule, little attraction for students of Scottish history, but the history of Northumberland is an exception to this rule, and no English county can compete with it for close connexion with the national history north of the Tweed. In order to prove what a mere platitude this statement is, the Scottish antiquary has only to consult this volume. So long as the great repository of Durham continues to pour out its unrivalled store of early evidences, no worker in Scottish history can afford to shut his eyes to what the English side of the Borderland can teach him. In addition to these, the Register of St. Alban's (Cott. MS. Tib. E. vi.), the mother house of the priory of Tynemouth, has been ransacked for charters bearing on the franchise with the most happy results for Scottish history. It would be tedious to enumerate particularly the scope of the editor's diligence in this respect. The abstracts of early Scottish charters, embodied in the notes, are a sufficient indication of what has been accomplished.

The eighth volume, like its fellows in the series, is enriched with many illustrations of seals, charters, ground plans, elevations, views, maps, old prints, drawings, and other miscellaneous antiquities, all of which are conceived and executed in the best style. In this connexion it should be noticed that the descriptive narrative on the architectural features of the monastic buildings is due to Mr. W. H. Knowles, who superintended excavations in 1904-5 for the purpose of ascertaining the Norman plan of the conventual church. Technical articles on such subjects as geology, coal-trade, and sea-fisheries have been supplied by competent contributors, while the pre-Conquest stones at Tynemouth have been described by the veteran expert, Dr. Greenwell, and the pedigrees have been prepared by Mr. J. C. Hodgson, the editor of previous volumes of this history. Not the least valuable and welcome service to the reader has been performed by Miss B. M. Craster, who has furnished a full and trustworthy index. The typography of the volume is a credit to the Newcastle press.

JAMES WILSON.

CROMWELL. By Wolfgang Michael, Professor in the University of Freiburg. 2 Vols. Pp. Vol. I. xi, 281; Vol. II. vii, 244. 8vo. Berlin: E. Hofmann & Co. 1907.

THIS latest Life of Cromwell is a welcome addition to the brilliant series of biographies published under the title of *Geisteshelden*. Professor Michael (who is already known by his *History of England in the Eighteenth Century* and by his article in the *Historische Zeitschrift* on the dissolution of the Long Parliament) has made a very thorough study of authorities, both contemporary and modern, as appears from the

admirable bibliography at the end of each volume. As a foreigner, he is not hampered by the prejudices and traditions which overpower most Englishmen and Scotsmen, to say nothing of Irishmen, when dealing with the figure of the Great Protector; and a new light is often thrown upon the events of the Civil War by analogies or contrasts with the Continent. Charles's government without a Parliament is compared with Louis XIII.'s policy towards the States General, the career of Strafford with that of the German Landesherrn. The disasters which befell the Protestants in the early stages of the Thirty Years' War are directly ascribed to the absence of the chief power on whom they might fairly have counted. In the admirable chapter on the Cromwellian Army, in which full justice is done to Professor Firth's researches, the New Model is brought into line with the army systems of Maurice of Orange and Gustavus Adolphus. On p. 214 the author probably underestimates Cromwell's personal dislike of Charles and his share in the King's execution; though with the clearer perspective of a foreign observer, he realises that it was the Irish and Scottish campaigns, far more than the tragedy of Whitehall, which laid the basis of Cromwell's commanding position. It is worth noting that he invariably repels the old charge of hypocrisy made against Cromwell, since 'the Puritan manner of speech, which certainly hides practical thoughts under devout phrases, can none the less only be regarded as hypocritical by those who fail to understand the men of that age.' A good deal of space is devoted to the political theories of the Civil War (and here it is pleasant to note the influence ascribed to Buchanan's *De Jure* as a handbook for the men of the Long Parliament) and to the verdicts of contemporaries, both at home and abroad. Among the latter the most noteworthy are Andrew Gryphius' *Die ermordete Majestät, oder Carolus Stuardus*; the comparison drawn by Petrus Negeschius between the Protector and Tiberius; and the *Dialogue between Cromwell and Charles*, published in triple rhymed verse at Hamburg in 1651 and reproduced in full at the end of the first volume. No attempt is made to conceal the fact that Cromwell proved unequal to the constitutional problems before him, or that Finance was the weakest side of his rule. But Gardiner's argument, that faulty finance was bound to prove fatal to his foreign policy, is met by a reference to the victories of the Great Elector under far worse financial circumstances. For at the very time when West Prussia was being won, that prince could not afford to save his envoy in London from imprisonment for debt; while his envoy at the Hague had to abandon his mission to England from sheer lack of money.

Undoubtedly the most valuable portion of the book is that which deals with Cromwell's Foreign Policy. This is partly based upon fresh material from the Archives of Stockholm and Berlin, notably the Reports of Johann Friedrich Schlezer, the Brandenburg envoy in London from 1655 to 1659, which, though consulted by Erdmannsdörffer for his German History, have never as yet been printed. Schlezer was at first regarded with scant favour by Cromwell, who held that the Elector should have sent an envoy of higher rank; and latterly his position

was impaired by his imprisonment for debt. But he seems none the less to have been intimate with President Lawrence of the Privy Council, with George Fleetwood, brother of Cromwell's son-in-law, and with Bate, the Protector's physician, and his reports are full of interesting matter.

Nothing illustrates more clearly the great position which Cromwell had won for himself in Europe, than the success with which he assumed the rôle of mediator among the Northern Powers. At his accession to power, he found Holland and Denmark in commercial alliance, and the Sound was closed to English ships during the Dutch War. Cromwell's main aim in pressing for an alliance with Sweden, apart from Protestant sympathies for the land of the great Gustavus, was to secure the freedom of Baltic trade; and partly as a result of this rapprochement, partly as a natural consequence of the Dutch War, Denmark in 1654 conceded to British vessels in the Sound the same rights as those already enjoyed by the Dutch. The war of 1657 between Denmark and Sweden caused Cromwell great annoyance, and the peace of Roskilde was due to the exertions of his envoy Meadows. Henceforth the Sound ceased to be in a single hand, and British commerce derived still further encouragement from Cromwell's design of sending a warfleet to the Baltic. Of far more doubtful expediency was Cromwell's dream of territorial acquisition in Germany, though at the moment the strategic value of the Duchy of Bremen—as a wedge between Holland and Denmark, an outpost of British trade, and a point of contact with the German Protestants in their struggle against the Habsburgs—may well have outweighed the less obvious drawbacks which its later acquisition by George I. were found to involve for Great Britain. Meanwhile Professor Michael vigorously defends Cromwell's policy in occupying Dunkirk. 'The disgust of the French, the anxiety of the Dutch, speak volumes for the advantage which the acquisition of Dunkirk was bound to bring to England. But even more conclusive is the fact that later on Dunkirk, when held by the French, formed a permanent danger to British trade, and that in the wars against Louis XIV. it was one of the most important objects of struggle.' Professor Michael is perhaps least convincing when he writes of the Protestant policy of Cromwell. Thurloe was no doubt quite correct in reporting Cromwell as eager for a league of Protestant princes and republics, and the project of union with Holland was a dream worthy of such a champion of Protestantism. But after all, where practical politics were concerned, Cromwell was before all else an intensely patriotic, almost insular Englishman, who placed the greatness and even the material interests of his country before the vague ideals of cosmopolitan Calvinism. No one who reads Professor Michael's account of the Dutch and Spanish wars, and of the Protector's Northern Policy, can refuse to admit his contention that Cromwell's 'contribution to the rise of modern British sea-power cannot be estimated too highly,' and that his services to British commerce are hardly less important. 'England's power under the Protectorate seemed all the more imposing to the Continent, because under the first two Stuarts it had almost

been forgotten'; and this fact is emphasised by the disgraceful change which took place under the Restoration.

The book contains two interesting portraits of Cromwell, from the castle of Gripsholm in Sweden. There cannot be too many good books on Cromwell, and this volume, which combines German thoroughness and scholarship with an attractive style, is well worthy of an English translation.

R. W. SETON-WATSON.

ACCOUNTS OF THE LORD HIGH TREASURER OF SCOTLAND. Edited by Sir James Balfour Paul. Vol. vii. A.D. 1538-1541. Pp. liii, 627. Roy. 8vo. Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House. 1907. 15s. nett.

MORE colour and variety of history may be said to characterize the finance of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland than can be found in any other official record. His circle is the court; the centre of interest is social and personal; and round about the king and his energies the whole story of the time revolves. From 1538 until 1541 the royal horizon, which had but recently been darkened by the death of Queen Magdalene, was clear and bright at the coming of Marie of Lorraine, although probably few observers suspected how brief would be the interval of repose and how soon the storm was to break at almost all points of the compass in military disaster, religious conflict, and civil war. The present instalment of the royal accounts comprises part of detailed costs of three ships—the *Mary Willoughby*, the *Morisat*, and the *Salamander*—employed in the king's service to and from France between 1536 and 1538 relative to the wooing and home-bringing of the successive brides.

More attractive points of these French Accounts, as the preface styles them, are the general receipts and outlays, including the dowries of the two queens, on the one hand, and the costs of apparel, napery, and new-year gifts of the king while in France, on the other. Goldsmith work ran away with money, and the wine bill and the scale of tips were alike kingly. Particular items of all kinds abound: a random few may be cited. There are 400 crowns 'gevin to the gentilman that brocht the suerd and hatt fra the Papis halines to the Kingis grace'; there is mention of Ralf Sadler and continual allusion to Oliver Sinclair; there are payments for spying in the Straits of Dover—'throu the pace of Cales to vesie the Inglis schoir'—to secure the home-coming bridal party, while the 'lard of Grange' saw to the furnishing of the ships and John Barton saw to the sails. Gunners, 'lavanderis,' 'the pantreman,' 'Johne Scot, Frencheman, quhilck wes maister of the Kingis schip,' 'the maister tymmerman quhilck maid the *Salamander*,' the organist, the 'tapister,' the maister-cuke, the 'minstralis of the Quene of Frauncis,' and the king's tailors, drew in their several manners and degrees upon the royal treasury.

Domestic facts are still more important, and might tempt quotation without end. It is the tale of a Scotland full of life and progress. There is much making of artillery and gunpowder, and there is record of

extensive fortification at Edinburgh Castle as well as at Leith, and even in 'the Kingis grace castell in Bute.' Evidently there was plenty of work for court goldsmiths. In architecture there were operations on Linlithgow which Sir David Lindsay vaunts as fit to be 'ane pattern in Portugall or France.' On shipping matters there are many passages about the building, repairing, and outfitting of vessels, and concerning voyages, such as that of the *Unicorn* 'to seik the pyrotis,' and that of the king himself to the Isles, and the disposal of such things as 'the auld puldir barrellis resavit furtht of the schippis efter thair returnyng fra the Ilis.' Personal items include the costs of scabbards for the king's rapiers, the purchase of 'jousting gear' and the stabling of his great jousting horse. Though gunpowder figures largely in the war-stores, we hear also of 'hand-bowis,' some being 'Scottis bowis' at 9s. and others 'Inglis' at 16s. each. Signs of the age appear in the burning of a man at Cupar in 1539 and the forfeiture of a heretic's effects. Interesting also are the references to mining enterprises in Crawford Muir, in which the quest of gold was furthered by Englishmen and Frenchmen.

Sir James Balfour Paul's annotations are well chosen and well thought out, and his consideration for his readers includes the last favour of leaving them some things for themselves. The present reviewer has been glad to note one or two points. The first is that a dog of the king's, which is named, is the hound 'Bagsche' whose 'complaint and publict confessioun' give Sir David Lindsay so bright a theme. Geordie Steill, mentioned in that poem, whom Bagsche cursed so heartily, appears in these accounts doing many messages for the king. 'Patrick Strivling' (whom Bagsche—a dog who bragged of making many 'bludie sarkis'—very nearly worried to death) was a groom of the king's chamber. 'Black Makesonn,' another victim in the poem, was one of the king's lackeys. How far the poetical episodes of Bagsche's career are historical it is of course impossible to say, but from the accounts it is certain that in 1536 £4 Scots was paid to a 'leiche, for the mending of the Kingis dog callit Begsche.'

Squire Meldrum, famed as a subject of Lindsay's verse, makes his appearance in these official pages, as does Sir David himself. Another interesting name we meet with here is that of Alexander Orrock of Sillebawbye, master of the mint from 1538, to whom almost without a doubt the base silver bawbee owed both its first coinage and its name. Well edited, prefaced and indexed, these records are invaluable additions to the social, military, industrial, marine, and even the literary, history of the age of James V.

GEO. NEILSON.

GEORGE BUCHANAN: GLASGOW QUATERCENTENARY STUDIES, 1906.

Edited by George Neilson, LL.D. 8vo. Pp. xxxiii, 556. Glasgow: James MacLehose & Sons. 1907. 12s. 6d. nett.

THE Introduction to this comprehensive volume supplies us with an interesting account of the celebrations of the four-hundredth anniversary

of the birth of Buchanan held at St. Andrews and Glasgow during the summer and autumn of 1906. The volume itself begins with the admirable Address delivered by the Rev. Principal Lindsay at the University, Glasgow. Then follow papers of varied interest on Buchanan's connexion with the University and Grammar School of Glasgow, on the Scottish, and on the First English, Translation of his Latin *History of Scotland*, on an English translation of the *Baptistes*, attributed to Milton, with some verse-renderings of short passages from his other poems. The volume also includes Mr. T. D. Robb's Prize Essay on *Sixteenth-Century Humanism as illustrated by the Life and Work of George Buchanan*, Dr. McKechnie's paper on the treatise *De Jure Regni apud Scotos*, Dr. G. Neilson's footnotes on the *Franciscan*, Dr. Bell's on a musical setting of Buchanan's Paraphrase of the Psalms, a genealogical note by Mr. A. W. Gray Buchanan, with papers on the Portraits of Buchanan by Mr. W. Carruthers, and on his *Marginalia* by the Rev. P. H. Aitken, and, finally, the great Catalogue of Printed Books, MSS, Charters, and other Documents, by Dr. David Murray, followed by one or two Ana, and an Index.

The volume, as a whole, reflects the highest credit on the editor and on all who have taken part in its preparation and production, and Glasgow is to be congratulated on the important share which it has taken in the Quatercentenary commemoration of the birth of one of the greatest representatives of Scotland, in the world of Scholarship and of Letters. A pre-eminent degree of literary interest belongs to Principal Lindsay's Address, which is a masterpiece of its kind, being a graphic account of the salient points of Buchanan's career, clothed in the same attractive style which made the Principal's Chapter on Luther one of the most interesting portions of the volume on the Reformation in the *Cambridge Modern History*. We are here enabled to follow the general course of Buchanan's life as a student and as a lecturer in Paris, and as a teacher at Bordeaux and Coimbra, and also to learn something as to the trial before the Inquisition at Lisbon, on which new light has since been thrown by the publication of the official minutes of the trial of Buchanan and his companions in tribulation, for which we are indebted to Mr. Henriques of Lisbon, whose work was published in December, 1906. As is well known, it was mainly during this time of residence in Portugal that the celebrated Latin Paraphrase of the Psalms was composed. The life of Buchanan after his return to Scotland is much more briefly sketched in the Address, space being thus gained for an estimate of his genius, in the course of which he is justly described as 'great as a teacher, great as a poet, and, above all, great as a political thinker,' while the *Baptistes* and the treatise *De Jure Regni* are singled out as those of his works which 'have done most to influence and to mould mankind.' There is only one point in this admirable Address on which one might perhaps be permitted to express a respectful doubt. In the contrast between the 'New Learning and the Old,' on p. 5, the former is apparently identified with the new interest in classical studies during the Revival of Learning, and the

latter with the attitude towards the Classics which prevailed among the Schoolmen of the Middle Ages. Similarly, on p. 24, 'the New Learning, as it was called, had revived the study of the treasures of a cultured literary antiquity.' Such an identification is, I am aware, quite common; it is frequently to be found, for instance, in Green's *Short History of the English People*. We there read of 'the group of scholars who represented the New Learning in England,' of Erasmus, during his 'long scholar-life,' as embodying 'the quickening influence of the New Learning,' and how 'as yet the New Learning, though scared by Luther's intemperate language, had steadily backed him in his struggle' (pp. 306, 308, 321). But it would be interesting to ascertain on what authority this identification ultimately rests. We are assured by the learned Abbot President of the English Benedictine Congregation, Abbot Gasquet, in the Second Chapter of his volume on *The Eve of the Reformation*, that, 'in the Reformation days,' the term 'New Learning,' 'was in no sense connected with the revival of letters, or with what is now understood by learning and culture; but it was a well-recognised expression used to denote the novel religious teachings of Luther and his followers.' Abbot Gasquet supports this opinion by several cogent examples, e.g. a Catholic preacher, whose sermons were printed in 1557, praises the olden times 'before this wicked "New Learning" arose in Saxony,' and there are similar examples in 1531 and 1537, while there is 'an absence of any contemporary evidence of the use of this expression to denote the revival of letters' (pp. 15-20). Ever since Abbot Gasquet's book was published in 1900 a ban has fallen on this familiar phrase in its popular modern acceptation, and one is, consequently, compelled to take refuge in inconvenient periphrases, in the endeavour to avoid its use. If there is really any example of the 'New Learning' being used as a synonym for 'the new interest in classical studies,' either in the British Isles or in Germany, or elsewhere, during the Age of the Reformation, no one is better able to point it out than the learned author of the *Life of Luther* and of other works on the History of the Reformation, and we should be grateful for any light that Principal Lindsay would kindly throw on the subject.

Not unnaturally we find Mr. Robb, in his excellent essay on *Sixteenth-Century Humanism* (on p. 196 and elsewhere) similarly treating 'the New Learning' as synonymous with Humanism in some of its earlier phases. Mr. Robb's essay abounds in those broad and general statements which are not unwelcome to most readers, but, here and there, a little more precision might perhaps be expected by scholars. Thus, in the very first paragraph, we are told that, when Buchanan left Scotland as a lad of 14 (the date implied being 1520) 'every university was full of the Greek and Trojan clamour.' This may have been true of some universities; it was certainly true of Oxford, but it was not true of Cambridge. We have only to turn to a letter of Erasmus (No. 380), written in 1519, to find him saying, in a well-known passage, 'England has two celebrated universities, Cambridge and Oxford. Greek is taught at both, but at Cambridge without dis-

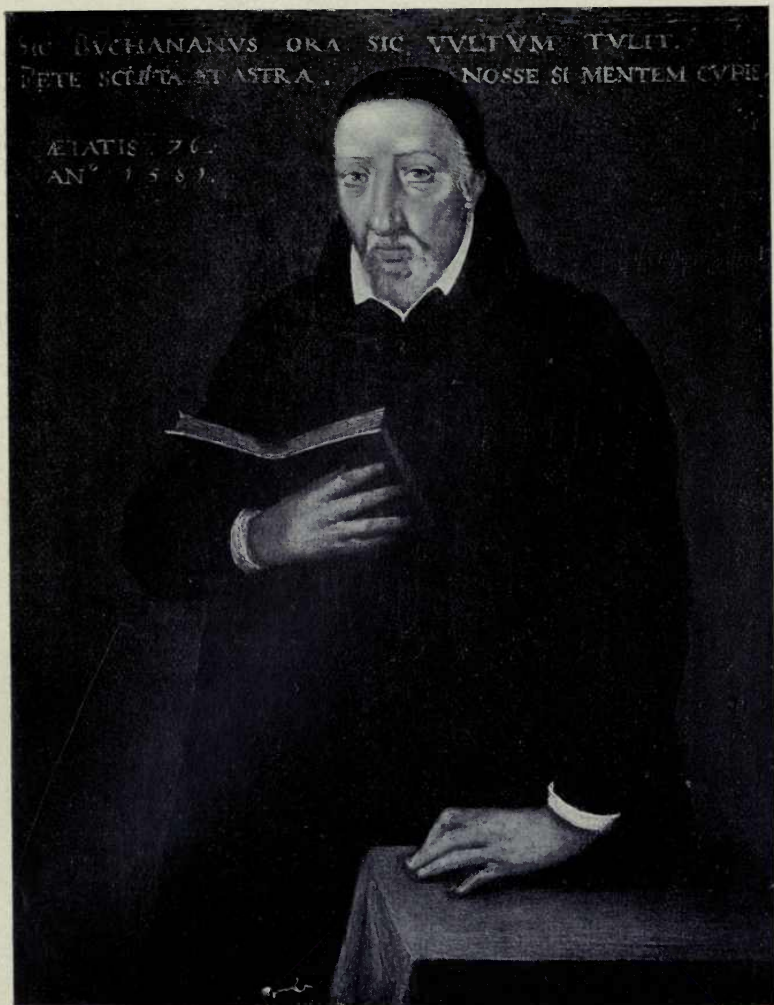
turbance (*tranquille*), as its school is under the government of John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, a divine, not only in learning, but in life.' It was at Oxford, in the year 1518, that the battle broke out between the 'Greeks and the Trojans,' a battle that was easily quelled by the judicious letter sent by More, who was then in attendance on Henry VIII. at Abingdon in the immediate neighbourhood. Mr. Robb writes with discrimination on the subject of Humanism, and indicates the points in which Buchanan (in some respects like More and Erasmus) stands apart from others who belong to the same general movement. But, incidentally, we here find him observing that 'Cardinal Bembo, telling a hopeful disciple to avoid reading Scripture, lest he should contaminate his Latin style, is the typical Italian humanist of his time.' The 'hopeful disciple' is meant for Sadoletto, and the story is possibly derived from the *Cambridge Modern History* (i. 564), or (more probably) from its necessarily unnamed source in J. A. Symonds' *Revival of Learning* (p. 398, ed. 1882). Symonds' authority, which is not given, was doubtless the article on Bembo in the well-known *Dictionary* of Bayle, who states that certain persons, 'allege that, having learned that Sadoletto was expounding the *Epistle to the Romans*, Bembo said to him: *Omitte has nugas, non enim decent gravem virum tales ineptiae*. The only authority quoted by Bayle is a note by Gregorius Michaelis, in his Latin edition (Hamburg, 1676) of the *Curiositez Inouyes* (Rouen, 1632), of the French cabalistic writer, Jacques Gaffarel. This note, which is an absolutely unsupported statement, written more than a century after the death of Bembo, is surely unworthy of credit. Mazzuchelli, in his far longer article on Bembo, published half a century after Bayle's death, omits the story, while he significantly observes that there is no authority for a similar story about Bembo's having requested permission to read the Office in Greek for fear of spoiling his Latin. It may be hoped that we have now heard the last of this apparently unfounded fabrication. Cardinal Bembo was 'a typical Italian Humanist,' but not for the reason alleged in the above sentence by Mr. Robb, and by his precursors who have unfortunately led him astray. Similarly, he has been accidentally misled by Froude in making Erasmus use the word *coaugmentatus* (which has no authority) instead of *coagmentatus*, which is duly found in the original text,—the Commentary on 1 Timothy i. 6 (p. 664, ed. 1535). Mr. Robb's English renderings of his quotations from Buchanan's poems are generally excellent; it is quite exceptional to find such an imperfect line of blank verse as 'Mustiness is anything raked out,' which is a flaw in an otherwise fine rendering of a passage from the *Baptistes* (p. 178). Mr. Robb's able and suggestive essay is followed by Dr. McKechnie's weighty and important paper on Buchanan's political philosophy, showing at some length that the only reason why his treatise *De Jure Regni*, which aroused so much discussion in its day, is now neglected, is the fact that the author's 'chief theories of government have been quietly absorbed into the stock of ideas that form the common heritage of mankind.' There are other articles over which one is tempted to linger. One of the most attractive is that on Buchanan's portraits, by Mr. W. Carruthers,

which is illustrated by no less than ten of the existing paintings or engravings. The frontispiece is taken from the painting in the National Gallery, London, and the 'general effect' of the engraving in Boissard's *Icones* (1598), also reproduced as the frontispiece of Dr. Hume Brown's classic *Life of Buchanan*, and followed (by the way) in the Greyfriars memorial in Edinburgh, is recognized as 'satisfactory.' The ambiguous monogram on this engraving is here read I. G. T. H., *i.e.* Jacques Granthomme, and this solution should presumably be substituted for the reading P. C. H. on p. 503.

An important feature of the Commemoration at St. Andrews in July, 1906, was an exhibition of books which had formerly belonged to Buchanan, together with examples of all the editions of his works that could then be collected. By the friendly co-operation of St. Andrews, this collection was exhibited anew at Glasgow in the first fortnight of November, with such additions as further opportunity made possible. The many interesting items in this extensive collection have necessarily gone back to their respective owners; but, although the books have been thus dispersed, we happily have a permanent memorial of the exhibition in the admirabile 'Catalogue of Printed Books, MSS., Charters, and other Documents,' which fills as many as 150 pages of this volume. It is the work of Dr. David Murray, whose extensive and accurate bibliographical knowledge has already been exemplified in the papers on *Some Early Grammars and other School Books in use in Scotland, more particularly those printed at or relating to Glasgow*, published by the Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow in 1905-6. Dr. David Murray is evidently one of those thorough and genuine scholars who can make even a catalogue attractive by enriching it with many items of biographical or literary interest—by doing, in fact, much more than is in the bond.

The Latin poems of Buchanan are dealt with in various parts of this volume; they have also been recently the theme of an excellent article by Dr. E. K. Rand, of Cambridge, U.S.A., filling eight columns of the *New York Nation* for November 7. This article is, happily, accessible to all students or admirers of Buchanan, while only a few of them have had the privilege of seeing the privately-printed poem of 1906, consisting of some 250 Latin hexameters from the skilful pen of Professor W. R. Hardie,—the *Buchanani Genethliacon*, which stands by the side of Dr. Hume Brown's *Biography* as one of the scholarly tributes which have been paid in Edinburgh to the memory of the greatest Humanist of Scotland. I trust that this poem may some day be published in the pages of the *Scottish Historical Review* or elsewhere. Meanwhile, the Memorial Volume produced by the patriotic co-operation of many eager and able workers in Glasgow is one which every one who is interested in Buchanan is bound to buy. By far the greatest part is of much more than local interest, while all its contents contribute towards enabling us to form a more perfect picture of one who is eloquently described, by Principal Lindsay, as 'a genuine Scot to the marrow of his bones, who had obtained an almost unique

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National Portrait Gallery, London

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position among the learned men of Europe,' and, by Mr. Robb, as 'the greatest Scotsman of his time, and one of the greatest men in Western Europe.'

J. E. SANDYS.

ANDREAS AND THE FATES OF THE APOSTLES : Two Anglo-Saxon Narrative Poems. Edited by George Philip Krapp, Lecturer in English in Columbia University. Pp. lxxxix, 238. London : Ginn & Company. 1906.

THESE two poems have already been the subject of notice and discussion in the *S.H. Review* ; the present edition ought to have been commended before this to those readers who have taken an interest in problems of authorship, and even more to those who wish to read the poems and understand them. Mr. Krapp's work is thoroughly good, and delightful to follow and to praise. If there is any fault to be found, it can only be that he has left scarcely anything for his pupils to do ; everything is provided and made easy for them.

As to the relation between *Andreas* and the *Fates of the Apostles*, Mr. Krapp holds that they are separate poems, and that *Andreas* is probably not by Cynewulf. In support of this opinion he brings forward as his chief argument the fact that each poem has a source of its own, and 'its own internal development.' The case is stated clearly and impartially, and is not easy to refute. The more one looks at the poems and the account of their origins, the less likely it appears that they should have formed the continuous work.

The separation of the two poems of course still leaves it possible that *Andreas* may have been written by Cynewulf ; here there is room for private judgment, only to be controlled by strict enquiry into the language and style of the poem. Mr. Krapp gives a list of the chief differences in language between *Andreas* and the poems known to be Cynewulf's. The value of this evidence will be variously estimated by different readers according to their own experience in this sort of study ; Mr. Krapp's summing up is not peremptory. His caution and his clearness of statement are very welcome in contrast to some of the logic employed by other students of old English literature. We cannot forget the historian who proved that Cynewulf could not have been a Northumbrian—because there were 15 kings of Northumbria in the eighth century as against 7 in Mercia—Northumbria plainly a disturbed unhappy country, not fit for a poetic child.

W. P. KER.

THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND, Vol. VII. THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM THE ACCESSION OF JAMES I. TO THE RESTORATION, 1603-1660. By F. C. MONTAGUE, M.A. Pp. xix, 514. Demy 8vo. London : Longmans, Green & Co. 1907. 7s. 6d. net.

MAINTAINING throughout a steady level of achievement, this volume of the new *Political History* has many admirable features. It is moderate

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in tone, well balanced, well proportioned, and well written. Yet the very evenness of its merit results in a defect. Professor Montague has undertaken almost too conscientiously the heavy and perhaps thankless task set him by the editors, and has tried to pack everything—or almost everything—of importance, connected with these sixty momentous years, into his 500 pages. His book, crowded as it is with lucid narrative and instructive commentary, has become monotonous in its uniformly adequate attainment. As a standard by which the tyro may measure and correct the extremes of partisan writers, or for purposes of ready reference, it could hardly be improved; but no one portion of the praiseworthy whole rises sufficiently high to fire the enthusiasm of the most impressionable reader. There is too much of the level plain; too little of the mountain top with its possibilities of bird's-eye views. The dread of omitting anything of moment, and the endeavour to keep each topic in due subordination to the whole, have produced a general effect of flatness. Among many shrewd observations upon men and events, there occur too few of those broad generalizations and estimates of far-reaching tendencies that help to raise such a history to the highest rank. The sense of disappointment experienced in consequence is not lightened by the conviction that this defect proceeds from no fault on the author's part, but from the regulations wherewith his task has been surrounded and conditioned. Those, indeed, who have learned from Professor Montague's earlier works how thorough is his mastery of the principles of constitutional law and political theory, will realise that he might have produced a more interesting book, if he had been left at liberty to fill his pages with topics of his own selection, confining himself to a full and adequate treatment of those matters in which his deepest sympathies were engaged, or wherein he had some special message of his own to convey.

Of his estimates of individual men and causes it is unnecessary to speak here in any detail. While never striving after originality, Professor Montague does not defer unduly to accepted estimates—not even to those of Mr. Gardiner. His verdict on Bacon's moral delinquencies, for example, is more severe than that pronounced by the majority of recent writers. Wentworth, again, is represented as an apostle of liberty who lapsed to the king's side mainly through 'motives of self-interest' (p. 226). In spite of the high authority of Macaulay (whom he might have cited in support of his contention), this is surely an erroneous conception of that haughty and consistent upholder of prerogative (and of progress through prerogative), who found himself for a brief season thrown by the neglect of the court into alliance with the uncongenial leaders of the Puritan opposition. The account given of Cromwell's quarrel with his parliament on the question of the 'fundamentals' and the right of veto, seems somewhat inadequate (pp. 424-5). In the final summing up of the Protector's permanent contribution to history (pp. 459-462), two vital factors are omitted—his scheme of finance, which, adopted by the advisers of Charles II. at the Restoration, laid the foundation of England's future greatness

among European powers, and his anticipation of the main lines on which the Union of 1707 was ultimately achieved. In treating incidentally of Scotland and its affairs, civil and ecclesiastical, Mr. Montague shows his usual moderation and fair-mindedness. His statement, however, that 'the highlands, a full half of the kingdom, were still barbarous' under Charles I. (p. 203), requires some qualification ; while the description of the Scots at the time of the signing of the Covenant as 'a shrewd and sceptical race' (p. 207) arouses curiosity as to his grounds for the latter half of this opinion.

Mr. Montague could not be expected to make any startling discoveries in dealing with a period that had been subjected so recently to an exhaustive scrutiny by the untiring labours of Mr. Gardiner, especially as that writer has been followed by quite a number of historians eager to glean what little he had left. The results of modern research, however, have been here reduced to reasonable dimensions, sifted and arranged by a thoroughly competent authority, and presented in a straightforward and readable form.

WM. S. McKECHNIE.

THE ROMAN JOURNALS OF FERDINAND GREGOROVIVS 1852-1874. Edited by Friedrich Althaus and translated from the second German edition by Mrs. Gustavus W. Hamilton. Pp. xxiv, 473. Post 8vo. London : George Bell & Sons, 1907. 10s. 6d.

THIS excellent rendering into English of Gregorovius' *Tagebücher* is from the pen of the translator of his *History of the City of Rome in the Middle Ages*, and a word of praise is due to the competent manner in which the *Journal* has been made accessible to English readers. The book well merits the labour which has been spent on it, for it has a double interest, historical and psychological. The twenty-two years of the author's residence in Rome, of which the *Journal* forms a record, were full of critical events, and throughout the period 'the Roman question' was the key which unlocked most of the secret chambers of European diplomacy. Of these events Gregorovius was an interested and, with certain limitations due to his character and mental training, a well-informed observer, and the *Journal* contains many dramatic side-lights on the death struggle of the Temporal Power of the Papacy, and on the social life of Rome 'before the Deluge.' But the strong anti-clericalism of the author necessarily limits the value of his impressions, and while his point of view was greatly modified as the period of his residence in Rome lengthened out, the change was due to the spell of the Eternal City working on a poetic spirit which had lived and suffered in her midst, and not to a widened outlook over the field of human activity. But while he thus failed at times rightly to estimate the aims of the actors who played their parts in the tragi-comedy of the latter years of Pio Nono, his powers as poet and historian enabled him to produce telling partial portraits of many of them. In 1855, for example, he wrote of Louis Napoleon: 'He has no genial virtue, is nothing but a legacy hunter'; and of Tosti: 'Nevertheless in his look there is

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something of superior sagacity, that suddenly reveals the material of the prince of the Church. It is the inherited spirit of the Benedictine aristocracy that dwells within him. Tosti lives in communion with the minds that from Monte Cassino have influenced the world.' Of Manning at the time of the Vatican Council he wrote: 'Sat near Manning at Arnim's last evening party and closely observed the fanatic; a little grey man, looking as if encompassed by cobwebs'; and on discovering the exiled Royal family of Naples on their knees on the vast pavement of St. Peter's he likened the melancholy group to 'a heap of withered leaves.' The death of Gervinus evoked the penetrating judgment: 'It would appear that he wore himself out in the conflict between his doctrinaire convictions and the realities of the present. He was an entirely noble-minded man, inflexible, of firm convictions, and far reaching intelligence, a great prosaic spirit.' Gregorovius had a clear insight into the general trend of European politics, and the forecasts of events which are to be found in this *Journal* were frequently very near the mark. He divined the future of France and Austria when many observers with more accurate knowledge of the course of events were woefully at sea.

The autobiographic aspect of the *Journal* yields nothing in interest to its historical side, and in this respect its pages must appeal strongly to every worker in the field of history, for they record with poignant simplicity the painful struggle without which no *ouvrage de longue haleine* can be brought to completion. When Gregorovius reached Rome, in October 1852, he was a disappointed student of thirty-one, filled with the unrest which dogs the footsteps of one conscious of powers for which he cannot find an outlet, and two years passed before he recorded in his *Journal*, with austere joy, the inception of his life's work.

It was not until after twenty years of unremitting labour in what was then a virgin field that he could write: 'It is the result of a life and the product of personal enthusiasm. The bell which I have cast will be rung by many sacristans.' During the intervening period his *History* was an obsession; he gave himself body and soul to the work, grimly marking in his *Journal* the stations of what, to the creative artist, must always be a *via dolorosa* with such entries as: 'Have begun the third Chapter of Book VIII. This great work forms my real life,' or, in the fateful month of December 1870: 'Am agitated—and how can I finish the History of Rome at a time like this.'

Such entries, which seem perhaps commonplace apart from their context, strike the reader of the *Journal* with strange force as he comes upon them standing out against the dark background of Teutonic melancholy which is never absent from its pages. This constitutional melancholy which is familiar to readers of modern German memoirs, almost invariably accompanies healthy and intense mental activity and is a sign, not of a morbid state of mind, but rather of the conflict between a deep tide of racial emotion and the disillusioned self-knowledge of our times. This sad note which sounds, to take a recent instance, through the Hohenlohe Memoirs, gains an unwonted appeal in the case of Gregorovius whose *Journal* is steeped in the indescribable atmosphere of Rome. For

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the historian of the city, in spite of his anti-clericalism, yielded himself more and more as the years of his residence passed to those elements of its charm most intimately associated with its religious aspect, and when it became the capital of the Italian kingdom he returned sadly to Germany, divining that his own past, with its quiet love tragedy, had vanished with the temporal power. But these suggestions must suffice to indicate the intense psychological interest of the journal, which will enable readers to turn to the *History* with a new appreciation as the work of a severe and noble spirit.

DAVID BAIRD SMITH.

HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS IN NORTH AMERICA, COLONIAL AND FEDERAL. By Thomas Hughes, S.J. Vol. I. FROM THE FIRST COLONIZATION TILL 1645. Pp. xvi, 658. 8vo. With Maps and Facsimiles. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1907. 15s. nett.

THE history of Jesuit life and work in the British Colonies of North America is but a small portion of the great and comprehensive design which has occupied the attention of the promoters for a considerable period, and which, when completed, will embrace in different languages the official and authoritative account of the missionary enterprise of the Society throughout the world. It is very appropriate that such an undertaking should have the countenance and support of the Fathers of the Order, inasmuch as free access to original documents was indispensable if the work could claim to be regarded as trustworthy and complete. The Anglo-American section of the general scheme has fallen to Father Thomas Hughes, a member of the Society, who has brought to the execution of his task a wide acquaintance with his subject, literary and documentary, a sympathetic and lucid method of exposition, and a pleasing and easy style; for though the latter is sometimes disjointed and his facts not always well arranged, the reader is able to follow the argument without disconcerting effort.

It is somewhat unfortunate that the introductory volume has been issued separately from the volume of evidences which is to follow. In some measure the reader is left to accept the author's conclusions on faith when the opportunity of verification is denied him. We have no reasons, however, for assuming that the volume comprising the documentary material will not fully substantiate the narrative contained in the literary introduction before us. In a work planned on such a large scale it is very satisfactory that we should have, not scraps and quotations, but complete documents without revision or expurgation.

Under the stress of religious disability in England, the eyes of those earnest men, who were unable to accept the ecclesiastical settlement under Queen Elizabeth, were turned westward to find a new home and freedom of conscience in another land. So far back as 1574 Sir Humphrey Gylberte, who was at the head of these schemes, enjoyed the confidence of English Roman Catholics in looking for relief to a new world. If the Papists were willing to emigrate, it was supposed that the councillors of the Queen would place no obstacles in their way. In 1578 letters

patent were issued to Gilbert for the purpose of pegging out claims in the northern parts of America. The expedition had a colonial as well as a missionary character. The adventurers landed in Newfoundland in 1583 with their little fleet, and took possession in the Queen's name. Then followed a succession of maritime enterprises, which finally resulted in establishing a colonial empire in these regions for Great Britain. So rapid was the development of colonial activity, when the first English settlements had been made, that in the course of eighty years from the date of Gilbert's expedition no less than fifty-nine charters were granted for what had cost the British Crown nothing. The settlements, so authorized, were seen to range from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the equatorial line at the mouth of the Amazon. But unfortunately these charters were coloured by the national religion established at home, which made it impossible for any society or order in sympathy or communion with the Roman Church to feel enthusiasm about the enterprise. A distinct variation for the better, however, came in the letters patent of 20th June, 1632, which were drawn up from the Roman Catholic point of view, for the colonization of Maryland. The conversion of George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, in 1625, gave a new direction to colonial activity and laid the foundation of Jesuit Missions in the West.

One of the most interesting chapters in the volume is taken up with the establishment of the Maryland Mission during the years 1633-1640, when Father Andrew White was selected to supervise the enterprise. He was the author of the *Declaratio Coloniae*, or 'An Account of the Colony of the Lord Baron of Baltimore in Maryland near Virginia,' in which the first conditions of plantation were set out. The primary object of colonization in the New England, as stated in the Declaration, was of course spiritual, not without a flavour of the old motives which prompted Pope Gregory in a distant century to send missionaries to evangelize the Old England. But the scope of the enterprise was not to attract missionaries and ecclesiastics only: religious zeal was not enough to found a colony. The principles of Loyola were applied concurrently with those of Gregory in giving the enterprise a secular or commercial aspect for the purpose of winning over adventurers or men with money to invest. Lord Baltimore, with an eye to business, took care to have these conditions embodied in his instructions to the commissioners of plantation in 1633. As the new colony developed, and as the colonists co-operated with the governor in enriching each other, the missionaries had cause for complaint by reason of their non-recognition in the territorial administration. No provision was made for the maintenance of the ministry, though the Jesuit Fathers contended that they should be treated on the same terms as the clergy in all the countries of Europe.

In treating of this colonial injustice to the Jesuit missionaries, the author has been a little harsh with the other religious communities who were working in the same field. It is notoriously unfair to select a few shady incidents in the life of a rival in order to

throw out in stronger relief the virtue of the hero of the tale. The work of the Puritans and Huguenots, it is true, receives a scant recognition, but the Anglican contribution to America in point of men, in the opinion of Father Hughes, depended upon the tithes and glebes which were to attend the ministry. The ministers of the Church of England professed themselves to be helpless without the money of the establishment. 'No tithes, no ministers' was the motto of the Anglicans. But Rome had poor priests to fall back upon, if she had not poor bishops, as the author says with delightful irony, who undertook to go whithersoever the Pope sent them without asking for viaticum or travelling expenses. Another disadvantage the young Anglican graduates had in the mission field: they were veritable dunces in theology, and easily foiled in argument. Father White, when he took up his mission, had little difficulty in pulverizing the logic of those untrained controversialists. No sensible man will complain of these side-lights on colonial history. Even respectable Roman Catholics, like Gregory Panzani and others, who had not the good fortune to be Jesuits, were but poor creatures at best.

The volume is so full of historical material and moral reflections that no student of the seventeenth century can well dispense with it. It is enriched with appendices of more than ordinary interest. The study of Indian land titles and the critical discussion of the Statutes of Mortmain in their application to America are well worth perusal. The bibliography, register of sources, lists of generals and provincials, the maps and indexes, show how exhaustively the scheme has been carried out in this the first instalment.

JAMES WILSON.

THE CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY. Edited by A. W. Ward, Litt.D., G. W. Prothero, Litt.D., and Stanley Leathes, M.A. Vol. X. Restoration and Reaction. Pp. xxviii, 936. Royal 8vo. Cambridge: University Press. 1907. 16s. nett.

THIS volume deals with a period of history the latter part of which is within the memory of some still living. The difficulty of adequate treatment is consequently great, it being well-nigh impossible to reach a point of view sufficiently detached for thorough impartiality. The editors recognise this drawback, and, while giving it due weight, yet point out in their preface that 'for this period the authentic records are for the most part accessible though as yet imperfectly worked.' Regarding the material, abundance but faintly describes the wealth of authorities, printed and in manuscript. One has only to turn to the bibliography, occupying 107 pages, in order to see that the task of selection and rejection amid this mass is sufficient to dismay any but the stoutest hearted.

The book opens with an account by Mr. Alison Phillips of the Congresses—'the Confederation of Europe'—by which an attempt was made for a few years after the fall of Napoleon to govern the western world. The idea is a fascinating one, that Europe 'forms but a single family,' and that therefore, with a single eye to the welfare of mankind,

it should lead the world in the paths of international wisdom, which are peace. But the rising sentiment of nationalism, which the struggle with Napoleon had done much to strengthen, and the distrust of each other evinced by the Powers, could not be got over, and the attempt was foredoomed to fail. Alexander I., that interesting personality who prayed and wept with Quakers, and was received in London with enthusiasm as the embodiment of courtesy and enlightened humanity in a ruler, in his latter years became the tool of the reactionary party. The Tsar was doubtless sincere in his efforts to support the Quadruple Alliance, and for a time he succeeded, becoming 'the central figure of the Confederation of Europe, and arbiter of the world.' Events, however,—among them the murder of Kotzebue and the subsequent assassination of the Duke of Berry—proved sufficiently powerful to draw him back to the policy of repression, and the 'Holy Alliance' sank into a reactionary league of the three powers of eastern Europe. In this chapter Mr. Phillips is treading on, to him, well-known ground, and he marshals his facts with skill and a sense of due proportion.

To the same author have also been entrusted the chapter dealing with Greece and the Balkan Peninsula, and that which treats of Mehemet Ali and the invasion of Syria by his son Ibrahim. This latter chapter is full of stirring events, and in view of more recent developments in Egypt its interest is great. It closes, however, with the 'Convention of the Straits' and a reference to the failure of intellect which overtook in his old age the brilliant ruler of Egypt.

The chapters devoted to French history are in the hands of Professor Bourgeois, who discusses 'Reaction and Revolution in France' (Chapter III.), and also writes Chapter XV., dealing with 'the Orleans Monarchy.' This latter is an illuminating account of French affairs during that portion of the reign of Louis-Philippe from the Revolution of 1830 till the year 1840, to which is appended a short sketch of the literary activity of the period in France. This is excellent so far as it goes, but it is, perhaps unavoidably, hardly detailed enough to be serviceable to the student. Four lines to Alfred de Musset and seven to Balzac are manifestly inadequate.

The last seven chapters in the volume deal with British history, including therein chapters on 'The Revolution in English Poetry and Fiction,' 'Economic Change,' and 'The British Economists.'

Turning to Mr. Temperley's account of the period between 1815 and 1832, we have a clear, though compressed, history of the reactionary Liverpool Administration dominated by Castlereagh, and one is glad to see that Scottish affairs are not altogether forgotten, as the repression which culminated in 1820 in 'The Battle of Bonnymuir' is duly noted. We could have wished that space had been found for a reference to the abortive trial of the six Duntocher operatives for treason in the same year, at Dumbarton, before a special commission of four judges. The witness with 'a sair leg at the time,' and who consequently 'could not "look" long,' deserves to be immortalized in serious history.

Events hurry on towards the Reform Bill of 1832. Canning succeeds Castlereagh in 1822, and the era of reforms in legal and judicial

procedure, and in commercial policy, and of measures leading to social and industrial improvements sets in. Rampant abuses were gradually got rid of, not without opposition even from Canning's own colleagues, thus pointing Palmerston's shaft when he declared that 'the real opposition sat on the Treasury bench.'

Mr. Temperley, in the latter half of the chapter, refers to the political thinkers of the period leading up to the Reform Acts, including Bentham, James Mill, Francis Place, Cobbett, Macaulay, and Mackintosh. In summing up his survey he points out that while 'popular influences altered the character, and increased the extent of the Reform Bill, middle-class opinion was the deciding factor in its initiation.' It might be said in addition that the opposition, while outwardly violent, was so from the very knowledge that it was fighting a losing battle. It was felt on all hands that existing anomalies could not be seriously defended. Hence many opponents were timid and half-hearted, and there was a disposition on all sides to accept the inevitable. Even Sir Walter Scott could write in his *Journal* calmly: 'It has fallen easily, the old Constitution; no bullying Mirabeau to assail, no eloquent Maury to defend. It has been thrown away like a child's broken toy. Well trained, the good sense of the people is much trusted to; we will see what it will do for us.'

To Mr. Courthope has been assigned what, from its subject and handling, is one of the most inspiring chapters in the volume, 'The Revolution in English Poetry and Fiction.' In it one gets, in short compass, a penetrating and graceful survey of literary activity in Britain during the period under review. The author, who is a past master in the domain of the history of his subject, after a reference to the gradual revival of medieval and democratic ideas, which succeeded in lifting English poetry out of the slough into which it had fallen at the end of the eighteenth century, proceeds to a consideration of the vernacular poetry of Scotland, as exemplified in Ramsay, Fergusson, and especially Burns.

Here Mr. Courthope is able in a couple of pages to point out both the strong and weak points of the poet's temperament.

Burns is at his best in the Scottish vernacular, not because he was unable to write English, but because in his native dialect he threw off the trammels of tradition, and gave free play to the wealth of his fancy and imagination, and to the passionate outpourings of the poet's soul.

The chapter on 'Literature in Germany' is an able and illuminating contribution, and one that well repays careful perusal. Professor Robertson has a thoroughly congenial theme, and the great writers of the period of *Sturm und Drang*, and of the later so-called Romantic School, are brought before the reader, and their contributions to the national literature of Germany dwelt on and described in a manner that leaves nothing to be desired. A survey beginning with Gottsched and Lessing and ending with Börne and Heine is, from the period covered by it, of great importance, and Professor Robertson has done it justice by his discriminating analysis of the forces which moulded the literary activities of the successive writers under review.

We can only glance at the theme handled by Lady Blennerhasset, who writes on 'The Doctrinaires' (Chapter II.) and 'The Papacy and the Catholic Church' (Chapter V.). In the former the writer brings out the influence on events in France wielded by the constitutional royalists such as Royer-Collard, who was largely indebted to our own Thomas Reid. He in turn influenced Guizot and Charles de Rémusat.

In Chapter V. we have an interesting account of the career of Cardinal Consalvi, the trusted minister of Pius VII. His influence was ever on the side of reform in the internal affairs of the States of the Church, but it was his misfortune to be thwarted by reactionaries all through. The corruption engendered by long misgovernment could not be got rid of, and when the Pope returned to Rome in 1815 reaction set in. Murders increased; beggary, which had been suppressed by the French, became again rampant. Under Cardinal Pacca, who restored the Inquisition and the Jesuits, all political publications were 'placed in the Index,' and numerous accusations of heresy were received. The religious Orders were restored. Yet Consalvi was so far successful in his external diplomacy that he was largely instrumental in postponing for fifty-five years the fall of the pope's temporal power. Reform from within in religion, all down the ages, has been genuine and thorough only in a very small degree. Here it required to be reinforced by pressure from without, and the era of Garibaldi was not yet. Lady Blennerhasset seems to think that Gregory XVI. was responsible for preparing the way for the downfall of the temporal power. The truth, however, appears to be that the rising forces making for the eventual unification of Italy were too strong to be effectually resisted by any pope, however able.

A few maps at the end of the book would have greatly increased its convenience as a work of reference.

JOHN EDWARDS.

MARGARETA VON ANJOU VOR UND BEI SHAKESPEARE VON KARL SCHMIDT.
Berlin: Mayer & Müller, 1906. 8vo. pp. xi, 286. 8 marks.

WITH an industry that knows no flagging, our German friends pursue their way of source-searching and collation, treating the 'histories' of Shakespeare in almost exactly the same manner as if they were professed history. An earlier number of the same series of publications, Palaestra X., had for theme and title *Richard the Third up to Shakespeare*. In the present work, Palaestra LIV., Dr. Karl Schmidt deals also with the Wars of the Roses, especially as illustrated in the actual career and in the Shakespearean characterisation of the Queen of Henry VI. Of course it is essentially a Shakespearean study—an examination of historical sources for the episodes and dramatic biography of Margaret as she appears in the first, second, and third parts of *King Henry the Sixth*, and in *King Richard the Third*. It is not at all a general biography, although its full treatment of the fifteenth and sixteenth century annalists will make it of a particular historical as well as literary utility within the field it covers. And that is no narrow one, for Shakespeare's Margaret, like the Margaret of history, is the centre of

action from beginning to end of the long drawn out tragedy of her career. Her story comprises all the fortune and misfortune of the Lancastrian cause. How much, then, we ask, of Shakespeare's Margaret is documented by the chroniclers? How much of it is unhistorical and to be attributed to the dramatist? Dr. Schmidt's answers are admirably concrete: his examination of the contributory authorities is for the most part complete and satisfactory: and a table at the end summarises for ready reference the state of the case as regards each section of these historical and quasi-historical episodes. Here it is enough to remark how intensely more living is Shakespeare's Margaret than all the historical biographers together made her. Yet his art was a glory of fusion: invention only here and there comes in to bring episodes and speeches which are not mere poetically expanded exegesis of history. But to these belong such splendours as Margaret's reminiscences of her stormy voyage (2 *Henry VI.*, iii. 2), her appearance in Parliament (3 *Henry VI.*, i. 1), and the meeting of the queens (*Richard III.*, iv. 4). Dr. Schmidt's work systematically contrasts the unwrought matter of chronicle which Shakespeare found with the product of art into which he shaped it. It is like a skilful analyst's certificate, which determines what was leaven and what was dough.

GEORGE NEILSON.

STUDIES OF POLITICAL THOUGHT FROM GERSON TO GROTIUS (1414-1625). By JOHN NEVILLE FIGGIS. Pp. viii, 258. London: Cambridge University Press. 1907. 3s. 6d.

ADMIRATION for the suggestive and at times brilliant lectures, delivered at Cambridge in 1900, and here given to a wider audience, is somewhat tempered by the difficulty of following with sufficient ease the trend of the argument. The book is not altogether easy reading; and if this is due in part to the complexity and inherent difficulty of the subjects discussed, and to the tightness with which each page is packed with luminous thoughts, it likewise arises in part from the learned lecturer's expectation of finding in his audience learning equal to his own, from the sequence of ideas being governed in places by the exigencies of literary expression rather than by logical necessity, and because the author aims at epigrammatic effects in preference to making his meaning superabundantly clear. It is an interesting question, indeed, how far it is advisable, in expounding problems at once intricate and important, to sacrifice lucidity to excellence of artistic presentment. In works intended for the use of students and the general public, much is to be said in favour of the practice that leans to mercy's side. Mr. Figgis, however, has chosen the path of brilliancy; and in it he has achieved, on the whole, a marked success. The straining after literary effects is most noticeable in the introductory lecture, which is more fitted to dazzle than to enlighten the ordinary reader, abounding as it does in flashes such as these, that 'The Middle Ages ended with the visit of Nogaret to Anagni' (p. 24), or that 'the *praemunientes* clause was the herald of the Reformation' (p. 26). This introduction,

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indeed (like the prefaces to certain of Mr. George Meredith's best known novels), may be read with advantage after perusal of the body of the book, rather than before it. The reader will be well advised, notwithstanding, who does not allow himself to be repelled on the threshold of what is undoubtedly a remarkable and stimulating volume. Mr. Figgis has steeped himself in the political philosophy of the Middle Ages, and in this book makes his readers free of his varied treasures. If his admirers cannot claim for him a place by the side of Dr. Gierke, whose calm judgment and encyclopedic sweep he entirely lacks, Mr. Figgis has certain good qualities of his own not to be found in the German publicist. Mr. Figgis shows, in particular, a special aptitude for singling out from the endless mass of theories those which have played leading parts in the drama of the world's history, and for stating these in a form fitted to challenge and retain the attention of the reader.

There is hardly a page in the whole book that does not suggest food for thought or furnish some striking phrase. Some of the statements made or conclusions arrived at, however, call for supplement if not for correction. The account of Machiavelli's theories, for example, lays too much stress on one aspect of his teaching; while the interpretation of the Jesuit doctrine of 'probabilism' appears to be erroneous. Differences of opinion, however, are inevitable, and any errors of omission or commission hardly detract from the value of a book whose chief merit lies, not in any claim to comprehensiveness of treatment, but rather in its capacity for stimulating thought on some of the deepest problems of society and the theory of government.

WM. S. MCKECHNIE.

OCHTERTYRE BOOKE OF ACCOMPS, 1737-1739. Edited, with introduction and glossary, by James Colville, M.A., D.Sc. Edin. Pp. li, 259. Demy 8vo. Edinburgh: Printed for the Scottish History Society, by T. & A. Constable. 1907.

THIS book is an excellent addition to the other Household Books which have been given to us, as, hitherto, we knew little of social life in Scotland during the few years immediately before 1745, when its conditions changed. We have here the 'Booke of Accomps' which was kept by an anonymous scribe for Lady Murray of Ochtertyre (a daughter of Lord Lovat) at the two houses over which she ruled, Fowls Easter, which lay not very far from Dundee, and the older estate, Ochtertyre, near Crieff, to which the Murray family, who had possessed it before they gained their baronetcy in 1673, migrated during the 'game season.' The book is kept carefully, but is not complete. Its keeper was only charged with the kitchen department and food supply, but the entries under these heads he made fully, and, by the skilful guidance of the editor, who is now a well-known authority on Scottish House Books and Domestic Economy of former days, we are enabled to see of what the domestic life of a county family in Scotland at

the time really consisted. It embraced many things; stock-raising and poultry-keeping, gardening, fowling, fishing, brewing, cooking, and marketing; and all these items we find alluded to, directly or indirectly, in this book. Service appears little in it, as the feudal service was still in force, and vassals supplied poultry as 'kain.' Fowls were therefore rarely bought, but beef was purchased often both in small and large quantities (the entry, 'beefe for servants' peices' is frequent), and 'a veal' occurs occasionally, whereas sheep (the staple food) seem to have been invariably home-bred. In the winter (when the family were at Ochertyre) they lived much on game, which was procured by the fowler either with snares or by hawks, and much of the game thus acquired (which included, besides the ordinary kinds, such species as 'feltefers,' 'tarmikines,' 'blackbirds,' and 'doltereles') went as 'compliments' to the neighbours. Hares were much used as food, but, oddly enough, there are only two entries of rabbits in the whole book. Fish was brought from Dundee to Fowlls, and included every kind, from salmon to 'partons.' That the garden was well supplied, and the fruits of it preserved, is shown by entries like that in February of 'a goose-berry tart,' and in June (1738) 'a sallad and strawberys.' Dried fruits, such as 'currans, reasons, cordictron, orange peel, prewms, amons,' were purchased for puddings, and 'pees,' artichokes, cucumbers, 'asparragus,' 'sallad,' spinage, 'brockla,' 'collyflowr,' and 'cabbag' were among the numerous vegetables. Potatoes were an occasional dish, and we read 'onions are noted, but not leeks.' All those entries indicate much more garden wealth than we would have thought existed in Scotland at the time, and that it was fully used the long menus show. We quote one dinner (May 19, 1738), 'Dinner—lamb's head stoved, lamb in the stove quarters. Veall rost, joints, pickled pork and greens, peices, Asparragus and fryed trouts, puddings and hagas for servts. Supper—hare collops, mutton rost joints, Artichoaks, eggs, and pancakes. Veall for broth joints'; and this itself indicates that, though breakfast was then a meal of little account, the Scottish baron's family fared pretty well. That the Ochertyre household was rather more extravagant than usual is not unlikely, but in order that we may have a just notion of food supplies, Mr. Colville compares this book with other household books extant in an exceedingly instructive manner, introducing much knowledge of old Scottish life and customs, and to his excellent introduction he has added a valuable glossary.

A. FRANCIS STEUART.

GREENOCK STREET NAMES—THEIR HISTORY AND ROMANCE. By Gardner Blair. With an introduction by Sir Hugh Shaw-Stewart, Bart. Pp. xv, 146. Crown 8vo. Greenock: The *Greenock Herald* Offices. 1907. 3s. nett.

THE study of place-names is becoming of increasing interest, not only to the historian, the philologist, and the antiquary, but also to the general public, as tending to throw light on a bygone age. Especially is this the case in the lowlands of Scotland, where so many races—the

Scoto-Picts, the Strathclyde Celts, the Norsemen who ruled the Western Isles, and the Saxons—have come into contact, and left their traces on the nomenclature of the land. But, in the book before us, there is almost a complete absence of such information, owing to the fact that the town of Greenock is only about 300 years old, and even so late as the beginning of the eighteenth century it was merely a fishing village consisting of a 'single row of thatched hovels' along the beach. The only names in the book, among the 110 streets referred to, which bear on local topography, besides the name of the town itself, are Dellingburn Street and West Burn Street, on the lines of these streams, which now run in drains beneath the streets. The derivation of Greenock is a matter of dispute among philologists. Mr. Blair, following the Statistical Account of Scotland of 1842, gives *Grian*=sun and *cnoc* a hill. The name is found in charters of the fourteenth century, and the genesis of the spelling onwards is Grenok, Grinnock, Greinock, Greinnock, Greenhocke, and, at the close of the seventeenth century, it assumes its present form of Greenock. There seems little doubt that *Grian*, gen. *greine*, is the ground root, reappearing in Inchgreen, the site of the Corporation gasworks, but we are rather inclined to the opinion that the affix 'ok' must be taken as a diminutive, and that the whole word thus means 'little sunny spot.' This may seem sarcasm, when we consider the character generally given to Greenock as the rainiest town in Scotland. But, on the other hand, when the name was given, the town itself did not exist, and the castle of Wester Grenok then stood on the brow of the hill, where the first rays of the morning sun, rising behind Cardross, at once shone upon it, and continued to do so all day—when it did shine—thereby differentiating the spot from the site now occupied by Port-Glasgow, which, for six weeks in the year, does not see the sun at all, owing to the abrupt ascent of the hill behind. The diminutive *ok* also appears in a great number of names in the neighbourhood (e.g. Gourock, Cornhaddock, Finnokbog, etc.) which are not in any way connected with *cnoc* a hill.

The book consists of 146 pages, and its contents, as stated in the introduction, originally appeared in Greenock's weekly newspaper, the *Greenock Herald*, on the staff of which, we understand, Mr. Blair is employed. While showing a good deal of painstaking research, the book is, from the nature of the subject and its original form of publication, somewhat scrappy in character and wanting in due perspective. The streets mentioned in the book include in their parentage the names of historical characters, notable townsmen, local magnates, and royal personages. In speaking of the origin of the names George Square (p. 118) and Princes Street (p. 120), the lengthy *verbatim* extracts from Thackeray's *Four Georges* should have been indicated by quotation commas.

The book is clearly printed, well bound, and contains illustrations of various magistrates and others who have been, or are, connected with Greenock, as well as views of buildings illustrative of the story told within its pages. It is prefaced by a neat and appropriate introduction by Sir Hugh Shaw-Stewart, lord of the manor.

A HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE FROM THE FALL OF CONSTANTINOPLE. By Thomas Henry Dyer, LL.D. Third edition, revised and continued to the end of the nineteenth century. By Arthur Hassall, M.A., student of Christ Church, Oxford. 6 volumes. New edition. London: George Bell & Sons. 1907.

DR. DYER'S *History of Modern Europe* is well known and has a high reputation. It is a work of immense learning and labour, designed, in the main, to exhibit the origin, the nature, and the development of the system of combined political action which is known by the name of the European Concert. The third edition was published six years ago, and is now reissued.

Mr. Arthur Hassall, of Christ Church, Oxford, has revised the whole work in the light of the great quantity of new material, much of it bearing specially upon the Napoleonic period, which has become available since Dr. Dyer's book first appeared, and has brought it down to the end of the nineteenth century. It is furnished with maps, chronological and other tables, and a copious index, and will be found a most useful and convenient history, whether for study or reference.

MASTER ROBERT BRUCE, MINISTER IN THE KIRK OF EDINBURGH. By D. C. Macnicol, B.D. Pp. 320. Post 8vo. Edinburgh: Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier. 1907. 5s. nett.

WE welcome the life of this 'stately Presbyterian divine,' although it is written in a style that can only be called uncritical panegyric. Master Robert Bruce was in many ways a central figure in the early part of the reign of James VI., and his ungenerous treatment at the hands of that king cannot be forgotten. The author's method, however, prevents him doing any justice to the attitude of Bruce's opponents, and leads him to attack Mr. Andrew Lang's *History* with unnecessary vehemence.

SCOTTISH SOCIAL SKETCHES OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. By R. Menzies Fergusson, M.A., D.D. Pp. vii, 132. Crown 8vo. Stirling: R. S. Shearer & Son. 1907. 3s. 6d.

FEATURES of social life in the midland shires of Scotland during the seventeenth century are prominent in Dr. Fergusson's gleanings from Presbytery and Kirk Session records of districts mainly within the Forth region. Ecclesiastical and parochial administration, and the poor-law of the period, as well as the spiritual jurisdiction exercised by Kirk Sessions, are all seen in operation in these sketches of local episodes from the Revolution time until the Union. Witchcraft themes occupy a considerable part of the volume, in which it is pleasant to recognise chapters that have already appeared in our columns. A query on the name Cuningar applied to the witch hill at Alloa (see *S.H.R.* iv. 48) has elicited a discussion which, however, contains no appeal to the decisive history of the word contained in the *Oxford Dictionary* s.v. Conyger. Dr. Fergusson's studies in parish archives are examples of meritorious research.

THE SCOTS IN SWEDEN. By the late Th. A. Fischer. Edited, with an Introductory Note, by John Kirkpatrick, LL.B. Pp. x, 278. Demy 8vo. Edinburgh : Otto Schulze & Co. 1907. 12s. 6d. nett.

WE welcome this last work of the late learned Dr. Fischer (whose scholarship and historical zeal Professor Kirkpatrick praises in his short prefatory biography), as it is the third book with which he provided us on the Scots in Northern Europe, and he has got together in it much interesting information. In few countries have Scotsmen risen to such high positions as in Sweden, although there was little trade between it and Scotland in early times. Anders Keith was envoy between Sweden and James VI., and married a kinswoman of King Gustavus Vasa; and in his time the enormous body of Scots joined John III. under Ruthven and Balfour, who together hatched the Scottish Plot in 1573 (see *Scottish Historical Review*, vol. i. p. 191). Of this 'Treachery' Dr. Fischer tells us much that is new and interesting, and he tells us also that Keith and another Scot, Jacob Näf, were faithful to King Sigismund when he lost the Swedish crown. Under Gustavus II. Scots poured into his Swedish armies, and gained the utmost glory and wealth in the Thirty Years' War. Dr. Fischer had already fully treated of this period of strife in his *Scots in Germany*, so that he is able to note here more particularly the soldiers who made a special mark in Sweden—like the families of Douglas, Hamilton, Forbes, and Lichton,—and to give an account of the faithful servant of Gustavus Adolphus and friend of Oxenstierna, Sir James Spens of Wormiston, of whose family we should like to know more. Many of the descendants of the Scots whom the Thirty Years' War drafted abroad, and who claimed, and in many cases were allowed or granted nobility, fought in Sweden (and some in Russia) under Charles XII., and have left families in Sweden and Finland; lists of the Scottish houses extant and extinct are given, which will be found to be of much use. In addition, the author has a note on the merchants of Scottish origin in Göteborg, and, under 'Literaria,' claims for the Scots two Swedish bishops, some theologians, and many physicians, the most interesting of whom was the famous Casten Rönnow, whose patronymic was Dunbar.

Although we are very glad to see this book, as it fills a want, it is by no means the last word on the subject. Dr. Fischer was not a Scot, and could not be expected to grasp fully the intricate subject of Scottish genealogy. Thus he calls the Earl of Orkney in 1612 (Patrick Stuart) at one time a Douglas, at another Robert Stuart. The Earl of Brentford appears as Bramford, and 'Trail of Blebo?' should have no query. He was also, in many instances, unable to connect the Scots in Sweden, some of whom changed their name, with their progenitors in Scotland, and thus, as far as genealogy is concerned, has not added much to Horace Marryat's delightful *One Year in Sweden*.

A. F. S.

M'Iver: An Old-Time Fishing Town 241

AN OLD-TIME FISHING TOWN, EYEMOUTH. By Daniel M'Iver. 356 pp.
Greenock: James M'Kelvie & Sons. 1907.

THIS book is devoted in a great measure to recounting the 'great disaster' of 14th October, 1881, when 189 fishermen—among them half of the male population of Eyemouth—were lost at sea. The rest of the work contains notes on the civil and military history of the town, which is scanty enough, though the writer has done what he could with d'Oysel's fort and the connection of Fast Castle with the Gowrie Conspiracy. Eyemouth's connection with the smuggling fraternity is more interesting reading; and the account of the lives, customs, nicknames, and superstitions of the fishing folk who are the inhabitants of this east-coast town is attractive.

THE PUBLIC RECORDS AND THE CONSTITUTION. By Luke Owen Pike, M.A. London: Henry Frowde. Pp. 39. 2s. 6d. net.

THIS is a stimulating little study, showing how the growth of the Constitution involved ever fresh creations of public records. So complicated is the evolution that Mr. Pike's skeleton sketch plan is eminently necessary to illustrate his thesis that 'the history of England since the Conquest runs parallel with the history of England's records,' and that neither history can be thoroughly understood without a knowledge of the other. All roads in England from the time of the Conqueror have led to Chancery Lane: this is the essence of Mr. Pike's chart of the public records in the custody or under the charge and superintendence of the Master of the Rolls. A Scottish chart on similar lines would well repay the task of compilation by the light it would cast on obscure passages in our annals. Can we offer no temptation to Mr. Maitland Thomson to follow Mr. Pike's admirable example?

RECHERCHES HISTORIQUES ET TOPOGRAPHIQUES SUR LES COMPAGNONS DE GUILLAUME LE CONQUÉRANT. Par Etienne Dupont. Pp. xlv, 185. 8vo. Saint Servan Imprimerie J. Haize. 5 fr.

THIS is one of a series of 'Études Anglo-Françaises' in a field of great difficulty, where, as is obvious, the industry of the author is severely handicapped by an insufficiency of modern works of record and first-class research. Even the older authorities are handled rather loosely by him. For instance, in referring to Henry de Bailleul, he states:

'Un de ses parents Jean de Bailleul (1297) fut roi d'Ecosse: il épousa Dornagille dont il eut Edouard de Bailleul que succéda à son père après la bataille de Dupplin (2 août 1332). Il abdiqua en 1356. Jean de Bailleul se retira dans sa terre de Bailleul (près Dieppe). Il y fut inhumé avec sa femme dame de Galway dans la chœur de l'église de Saint Waast de Bailleul sur Eaulne.'

Confusion could hardly be worse confounded than here. The real value and chief interest, however, to Scottish readers of M. Dupont's book lie in its topographical notes, where the wide local knowledge of the President of the Historical Society of St. Malo enables him to light up many a line of the *Roman de Rou*.

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PORTRAITS IN THE HALL OF THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE IN EDINBURGH. With an Introduction and Biographical Notes by A. A. Grainger Stewart, M.A., LL.B. Pp. xxxvi, 72. Crown 4to. With 70 illustrations. Edinburgh: William Green & Sons. 1907. 21s. nett.

WE are a little disappointed by this book. The Parliament House has an interesting history and many curious associations, but the editor has confined his introduction to a mere description of the building, with extracts from the writings of those who have seen it, from Sir William Brereton and Jorevin de Rocheford, to Robert Chambers, Lord Cockburn, and R. L. Stevenson. The rest of the book consists entirely of reproductions of the portraits of the *Gens de Robe*, which decorate the walls of the Parliament House. These are well reproduced and are interesting historically. The biographical notes deal almost entirely with the legal career of the subjects of the portraits, and are adequate as far as they go.

THE GLEN O' WEEPING. By Marjorie Bowen. Pp. xii, 342. Crown 8vo. London: Alston Rivers, Limited, 1907. 6s.

CRITICISM of novels is hardly for these pages, or Miss Bowen's romance-setting of Glencoe might call for more than passing notice of its vivid if melodramatic rapidity of action and colour of life, which certainly have but faint suggestion of the end of the seventeenth century. But the preface calls for a word upon the bright audacity which finds all the professed histories in all ages quite untrustworthy, and declares for the most part the poets and romancers the true historians. So, plainly, if we are in quest of wisdom we must distrust the historical theory of the preface, and look for the real truth in Miss Bowen's admitted fiction. This is a harder problem than the measure of Lord Stair's blood-guiltiness. We decline to read Miss Bowen for seventeenth-century history, but she is a good twentieth-century story-teller.

Several offprints from the *Transactions* of the British Academy have reached us. In one, the Very Rev. Dr. Armitage Robinson, presents the facts for identifying *An Unrecognised Westminster Chronicler, 1381-1394* (pp. 32, London: Frowde, 1s. 6d.). He was one of the many continuators of Higden's *Polychronicon*. Canon Robinson's inductions lead to a sort of short leet, and although the author's preferences are rather towards John Lakyngheth, Treasurer of the Convent in the Abbey, the unrecognised is frankly unrecognised still. A lucid disquisition, vouched by many citations from the muniments of Westminster, includes in an appendix the passages which demonstrate a Westminster author, including the curious episode of the 'blessed shoe,' of red velvet embroidered with fleurs-de-lys in pearl, which Richard II. received from Pope Urban VI., and lost in the throng at his coronation in 1390. In another, Professor Ridgeway makes bold essay at a hard question, *The Date of the first shaping of the Cuchulainn Saga* (pp. 34, London: Henry Frowde, 3s.). Starting with the hero not as a Celtic god, but as the historical person, nephew of Conchobar MacNessa, King of Ulster,

he applies himself by methods of archaeological analysis to reach some equilibrium in the unstable data. The arms and harness indicated in the earliest forms of the legend are collated with late bronze or early iron age relics discovered in Irish graves, so as to align certain proofs that the culture represented in the Saga is that known to British archaeologists as 'late Celtic,' and as 'La Tène' by continental writers. This late Celtic culture is believed to have died out in Gaul by A.D. 1, in Britain by A.D. 100, and in Ireland probably by A.D. 150. The fair-haired warriors of the Saga (1) fought from scythed chariots. Cuchulainn himself came to Scotland to learn the craft of using that equipment of war. (2) Their swords were sometimes used with both hands: and one is referred to as 'an ivory hilted bright faced weapon.' (3) They wore helmets, ridged, four-cornered. (4) Their shields were round, bearing devices. (5) They wore several tunics one over the other, and (6) they wore breeches, and (7) brooches, sometimes leaf-shaped. (8) They cut oghams on wood. (9) They rode black and grey horses. Professor Ridgeway finds all these characteristics in the archaeology of the period of his choice, and infers that the poems originally took shape when the 'late Celtic' or 'La Tène' phase of culture was still flourishing in Ireland, so that he concludes that the poems were first shaped about A.D. 100. Obviously, however, there is here a very long and very heavy chain of hypotheses, for the explorers of legend have chartered liberties in chronology. Every one of the characteristics indicated was long-lived. Not one of them is definite except, perhaps, the Oghams, which it is scarcely possible to accept as a probable feature of the first century. Not one of them would be difficult to reconcile with, say, the sixth century, for such, if any, as were then historically extinct might well be poetic tradition, and certainly the Oghams might fit that century far better as a working date. Yet a bow must be shot at a venture into the indefinite, and the shaft of Professor Ridgeway, headed with solid archaeological learning, if feathered with much theory, will at least help materially as a trial-shot to find the range.

Notes on the Diplomatic Relations of England and France, 1603-1688 (pp. 47, Oxford, Blackwell), have been compiled by Professor C. H. Firth and Mr. S. C. Lomas to facilitate the study of the relations of Britain and France during the Stuart period. The pamphlet gives a chronological list of British ambassadors to France and French ambassadors to Britain which is invaluable for the study of international relations. Varied and unexpected sources have contributed to the mass of annotated information which this little work succinctly tabulates. The series thus so well begun is well continued under the editorial guidance of Professor Firth by a list of diplomatic representatives between 'England' and North Germany, 1689-1727 (pp. 55, Oxford, Blackwell), compiled by Mr. J. F. Chance, M.A. The rarity of Scots on the embassies, even after the Union, is noteworthy. John Dalrymple, second Earl of Stair, stands almost alone. Mr. Chance's list contains a large body of references and biographic annotations.

In the neat and convenient format of the York Library, we have Leopold von Ranke's classic work, *The History of the Popes* (vol. i. pp. xviii, 548; ii. pp. vii, 573; iii. pp. xii, 500: George Bell & Sons: 1907: cloth, 2s. nett per vol.), in the translation of Mrs. Foster in 1848, brought down to date by Mr. G. R. Dennis, who has incorporated the newer sections with the alterations made by Ranke in his definitive German edition of 1874. Macaulay in 1840 expressed the hope that some future historian as able as Ranke would trace the Catholic revival of the nineteenth century. This, although on a small scale, was done by Ranke himself, whose final chapter extends the story down to 1870, and registers the acts of the Vatican from Leo X. to Pius IX. A good index, with large annotated extracts from contemporary authorities, completes the equipment of this desirable edition.

Mr. James Sinton has privately reprinted fifty copies from the Transactions of the Hawick Archaeological Society of his paper entitled *Dr. John Leyden, Poet and Orientalist* (Hawick, 1907, pp. 8), in which the career of the great-spirited borderer is traced with enthusiasm, and good use is made of several unpublished letters.

On the occasion of the fifteenth centenary of St. John Chrysostom (born *circa* 347, dead 407), celebrated at the University of Louvain, an essay of permanent value was presented by Dom Chr. Baur, O.S.B., entitled *S. Jean Chrysostome et ses Œuvres dans l'Histoire Littéraire* (pp. xii, 312; Louvain, Bureaux du Recueil, 1907; 5 francs). It succinctly traces by the footprints of literature the progress of Chrysostom from modest beginnings to the leading place in the theological literature of Greek Christendom, including a narrative of the struggles of dogma from the sixth to the ninth centuries, and the later epoch of canonised authority and appreciating celebrity, culminating in his recognition as one of 'the three Hierarchs' and the consecration of his axioms in the canon law of the Greeks. All this is reflected, first, by his Greek historiographers, and afterwards by the early translations of his works, spreading his reputation equally through the Latin Church, which rivalled the Greek not only in its cult of the saint, its study of his writings, and its liturgical solemnisation of his memory, but also in its afterglow of legend. Dom Baur's work is basally a bibliography conceived on true chronological lines for tracing the growth of ideas (such as the *os aureum* found as early as A.D. 547) and following the ever-widening course of his dogmatic and exegetic fame from his death until to-day, when he still stands high among the Doctors of the Church—still 'the great clerk,' as our old historian, Wyntoun, called him. It is pleasant to note that an Englishman, Sir Henry Savile, was the first to edit the *Opera Omnia*, which issued from an English press. Praise is accorded, among British authors, to John Eadie and to R. W. Bush (under note, however, that the latter 'ne dissimule pas son point de vue anglican'), but chiefly to W. R. W. Stephens, and we are warned that 'avant tout, M. Stephens aime a trouver l'Anglicanisme

dans Chrysostome.' It is well for us to be on our guard: happily Dom Baur finds no Anglican traits in Dr. Eadie! Bibliography is of course a bottomless task; the *omissa et corrigenda* must turn up till the crack of doom; but for the scientific study of the place of Chrysostom among the Fathers and in the life of all the churches the work of Dom Baur is a fine performance. It is quite incomplete in its notes of manuscripts, which do not in detail enter into the scheme of the bibliography. Nor does it by any means cover the field of Chrysostom legend. But it amply warrants the author's confidence that in its ensemble it approximately registers the influence of a great saint and scholar on the Christian world for fifteen centuries.

Mr. W. R. Scott has sent us an offprint from his paper in the *Vierteljahrschrift für Social- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, 1907, on 'The Constitution and Finance of an English Copper Mining Company in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries: being an account of The Society of the Mines Royal.' It represents a great deal of study on the enterprise of the Society established in 1564 authorising a search for gold, silver, copper, and quicksilver in York, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Cornwall, Devon, Gloucester, Worcester, and Wales. There were twenty-four shares, of which in 1568 fourteen were held by Englishmen and ten by Germans. After many ups and downs, traced by Mr. Scott from numerous records, printed and manuscript, the Society found results unsatisfactory in Cornwall and Cumberland, but had some good fortune through the discovery of silver in Wales; it not only struggled through the Civil War, but continued to maintain itself until 1710, when it was incorporated with the 'Mineral and Battery Works,' to pass in 1718 to 'Onslow's Insurance Company,' which used the charter rights of the original concern for the rather anomalous purposes of marine insurance until parliament declared them unwarrantable. The legitimate powers, however, continued in exercise until the end of the eighteenth century. It was a long-lived Society, and its career well warrants the great pains Mr. Scott has taken to ascertain the elements of so interesting an industrial biography.

A pleasant little pamphlet reaches us, entitled *Der Britische Kaiser-titel zur Zeit der Stuarts*, von Arnold Oskar Meyer (Rom: Verlag von Loescher & Co. 1907. Pp. 9), being a reprint from the *Quellen und Forschungen* of the Royal Prussian Historical Institute in Rome. Noting one or two references to earlier declarations that the realm of England was an empire, the writer specially discusses a proposed coronation medal of James VI. and I., styling himself Jacobus I. Brit[anniarum] Cae[sar] Aug[ustus]. Contemporary thought reckoned him at that time a very likely man for the 'kaiserstuhl' of the German Empire itself. Perhaps Dr. Meyer might have found more suggestion than he has from the 'Imperial Crown' and its significance in the regalia from at least the times of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. A passage in a Scots Act of Parliament of 1469 begins with the declaration that 'Oure

Soverane lord has ful Jurisdictione and fre Impire within his Realme'—the business in hand being the creation of notaries. A quaint phrase in a Franco-Scottish romance of the early thirteenth century says of a Queensferry shipman that there was no greater villain 'En tout l'empire d'Emgleterre.'

The *English Historical Review* (October), if more than ordinarily technical, covers an even more than ordinary range of topics. Professor Haskins brings fresh light from Normandy on the forty days of knight service. Mr. C. G. Bayne collates and prints several accounts of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth. A Magna Carta theme, the amercement of barons by their peers, is debated by Mr. L. W. V. Harcourt, who, against recent critics, interprets and upholds Bracton's statement. Mr. P. S. Allen prints some letters of masters and scholars between 1500 and 1530. Those of an Englishman, Nicholas Daryngton, in 1522, are lively with scholastic gossip, and a German correspondent appears as a warm approver of the doctrine of the rod: 'verberibus aurum in sinum junioribus conjicimus.'

The *Saga Book of the Viking Club* (April) contained a useful summation by Mr. Collingwood of the leading features of the English archaeology affected by the Norse influence, especially in relation to the crosses, of which Mr. Collingwood has long made a study. Illustrations of many examples show the relationships of the art exhibited on both sides of the Border, and bring out the occasional pagan survivals visible in work produced during the transition to Christianity.

In *Scotia* for Lammas Mr. David MacRitchie writes a memorial sketch of the late David Macrae, to whose note of combatant patriotism high tribute is paid, as well as to his vigour of thought and character, his humour, and the attractiveness of his uncontroversial side.

In *Scottish Notes and Queries* Mr. Robert Murdoch has been rendering good service by the compilation of an annotated bibliography of the literature of the Scottish clans, alphabetically arranged.

Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset (September) has a list, with dates, of old inn-signs in these shires. Noteworthy among them are 'The Chequer,' 1643; 'The Three Widows,' about 1650; and 'The Miremaide,' 1629. There are printed some letters from Disraeli connected with the Taunton election of 1835, while an inset consists of a most interesting reduced facsimile of his election address of May, 1835, 'to the Worthy and Independent Electors.' It is brisker than such things nowadays, and refers to his quarrel with O'Connell; Disraeli declares that no one shall ever with impunity brand him as a 'liar' or stigmatize him as a 'miscreant.'

To *The Seven Hills Magazine* (Dublin: James Duffy & Co.) Dr. William J. D. Croke is contributing a very full study of the life and literature of St. Patrick. The Rev. J. P. Conry in the June issue

describes the services of the Irish Brigade in Italy in 1860, when—brave but unsuccessful—they marched in the Papal army against King Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi.

Orkney and Shetland Old-Lore for October has an article by Mr. R. Stuart Bruce on some historic wrecks in Shetland in the seventeenth century. Mr. Smith Leask gathers facts about the cutting and shipping of peat from Orkney. Lovers of old text, however, will find many an oddity and not a few verbal puzzles in Professor Taranger's collection of documents—passports, declarations, conveyances, precepts of sasine, and decrees. They range from 1422 to 1538, and are written in Latin, Norse, and Scots, with many terms, such as 'hovsum ok herberghium toptum ok tvnmolum,' which sound uncanny even to the experienced ear of Scots law, ignorant of 'tunmall' or 'tomel,' a name in the Orkneys for a grass plot in front of a house. The Viking Club is rendering right good service to history.

The Reliquary for October, frontispiced with a beautiful plate of Peel Castle, illustrates and collates the dragoon-like forms sculptured on many early fonts. Dr. J. Charles Cox, veteran antiquary and ecclesiologist, whom we cordially salute as the new editor, contributes a paper on the old Manx crosses and is full of the praises of Mr. Philip M. C. Kermodé, their accredited interpreter. Other pictorial topics are the Trinity in medieval art, detached wooden belfries, Romsey Abbey, a medieval paten, and another Manx discovery by Mr. Kermodé of a fragment of rune-written cross from Kirk Maughold.

In *The Genealogist* (Oct.) Mr. Fothergill's list of Licenses to pass from England beyond the seas includes 'Thomas Boyde 38, Scot, to Delft, to remain with one Mr. Forlush, 19 Nov., 1632,' and 'George Barkley, Scot, 16, to Deepe, to learn the language, 20 Dec., 1632.'

The rarity of matter historical in the *American Journal of Psychology* doubles the pleasure of acknowledging the interest of Mr. L. W. Kline's article in the October number on 'The Psychology of Humour'—a clever analysis punctuated with capital examples of the sources of laughter.

The extraordinary cult of genealogy in the United States is aptly indicated by a list of genealogies in preparation issued last year by the New England Historic Genealogical Society, comprising upwards of 650 families whose pedigrees are being compiled. The American woman in this list maintains her repute as a very determined genealogist.

A very readable essay in the *Revue Historique* (September-October) is by M. Alex Schürr, on the chronicle of 'Gallus Anonymus,' a French monk in Poland, writing between the years 1109 and 1113. M. Ch. Bémont writes a long appreciation of Dr. McKechnie's *Magna Carta*. The conclusion is emphatic:—'Il a sa place marquée à côté de Stubbs dans la bibliothèque des érudits.'

The Rutland Magazine and County Historical Record, always a treasury of local chronicle, genealogy, and antiquity, has seldom presented a feature of Scottish interest so curious as the old engraving of 'Saint William, King of Scots, surnamed the Lyon,' which commemorates him as 'the first Founder of the Trinitie-Friers at Aberdeen, where he had his Chapel the chief Place of Retirement.' The picture illustrates an article on Exton, a manor and village in Rutland, which was once the property of the Earls of Huntingdon. That Honour, restored by Coeur de Lion to the Scottish King William in 1189, was bestowed by him in 1190 upon his brother, the well-known Earl David, ancestor of both Baliol and Bruce.

The Revue Historique (Nov.-Dec.) has an entertaining dissection of the romance of *Raoul de Cambrai* in search of the many historical elements it contains. M. Bedier's criticism raises many awkward points against the orthodox opinion that this romance, written towards 1180, reproduced, with little embellishment, the rude legend of Bertolai, who wrote the poem in its first form *circa* 943. The critique is not yet finished, but a main position is that most of the authentic history in the romance is contained in a few lines of Flodoard's *Annales*, and that there are numerous errors in the supposed 'history' which Bertolai could not have made. Students of feudalism on its legal side may be referred to M. Flach's study of the Code of Hammourabi, in which he finds neither the pretended 'feodalité militaire' of some critics nor a military aristocracy, while he does find many traits of collective proprietorship in Chaldea. M. Lauer, examining a monograph of M. Leroux on the capture of Limoges by the Black Prince in 1370, accepts as demonstrated the view that Froissart has grossly exaggerated the tale of 3000 slain and prisoners. *Robert Owen, 1771-1858* (Paris: Alcan, pp. 374), a biography by M. Ed. Dolléans, is reviewed. The critic says: 'Owen fut un industriel de premier ordre: le succès prodigieux de New Lanark a démontré que la prospérité de l'industrie est liée au bien-être des ouvriers; et en même temps les idées et les utopies d'Owen dont il tenta sans succès la réalisation à New Harmony tiennent une place importante dans les origines du socialisme collectiviste.'

The Revue d'Histoire Ecclésiastique (Oct.) has a long critique of the Italian scholar, Att. Profumo's extensive work on the burning of Rome under Nero. Other notices include commendations of Baur's *Saint Jean Chrysostome* and Lallemand's *Histoire de la Charité: Le Moyen Age*. A very sceptical estimate of the Ninian legend is taken by a critic of M. Kinloch's paper on that saint, which appeared in the *Dublin Review* for July. Miss Kinloch's French critic, however, may be reminded that Dr. Metcalfe's 'refutation' did not convince those of an opposite opinion about the authorship of the metrical legend attributed to Barbour, and marked by special local knowledge.

The October issue describes the relics of St. Albert of Louvain, and examines the legend of St. Beatus, the apostle of the Swiss, regarding

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Engraved by B. Longnate.

S^t WILLIAM KING OF SCOTS,
Surnamed the LYON.

*The first Founder of the Trinitie-Friers at
Aberdeen, where he had his Chapel, the chief
Place of Retirement.*

Published as the Act directs by J. Nichols July 21. 1794.

Printed by permission of the Editor of the *Rutland Magazine*

whom there are current three conflicting views—not altogether unheard of about some other saints: (1) that he never existed; (2) that he was a historic but unknown person; and (3) that he was another saint altogether—St. Beatus of Vendome or St. Beatus of Hohenau. Henri Moretus, S.J., postponing all debate on the ultimate issue, traces the evidences of the cult of the saint since A.D. 1230, and edits a *Vita Sancti Beati presbyteri* from MSS. which carry back to the ninth century.

In the *Analecta Bollandiana* for July Monsieur H. Delehaye edits large sections of Greek texts concerning the Saints of Cyprus, many in number.

The *Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen und Literaturen* for October contains two articles on 'matter of Britain,' which arrest attention. One is by Prof. Albert S. Cook on Chaucer's *Troilus*, 3, lines 1-38, in relation to ultimate sources behind Boccaccio's *Filostrato*. Many parallels are adduced from Seneca, Virgil, Ovid, and Lucretius, and it must be acknowledged that some of them are recognizable. But for a search after sources and for convincing discoveries of them, the palm must be awarded to another paper in this number by Dr. H. Anders, being his *Neue Quellenstudien* of Burns, in which many undetected helps to the poet's wit are shown to come from Pope, Goldsmith, Gray, Young, Ramsay, Fergusson, and others. There are signs of exhaustion in this field of study, and Dr. Anders may be congratulated on the fruits of his labours. Plums are getting scarce.

Queries

JAMES ADAIR. 'To the most invincible and puissant Prince Rodolp, by Divine Grace Emperor of the Romans, perpetual Augustus, King of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduke of Austria, etc., James, by the same Grace, King of Scotland, greeting.

Whereas the bearer of these presents, James Adair, our subject, hath purposed to make a journey to Vienna of Austria; and conscious of the perils which attend an alien and one born under another sun when abroad among the natives with whom he may come into controversy concerning the rights of inheritance; hath besought of us to recommend his cause and proceedings to the protection of your Imperial Highness. We, therefore, etc. Given at our palace of Strivelin, April, 1578.'

The James Adair mentioned in the letter from which the above is an extract, was one of a Galloway family who, originating from a Fitzgerald of Ireland, became a well-known family of Dunskey Castle, Kilhilt, Drumore, Curgie, and other places in Wigtownshire, but who in the seventeenth century went back to Antrim and became owners of Ballymena, Donegore (Loughanmore), and other places.

Who was James Adair of 1578, and whom did he marry?

Had he a son or grandson, Captain James Adair, of Donegore, Antrim, who died in 1686?

If so, how does the second James Adair obtain his title Captain?

T. B. S. ADAIR, R.N.

9 Blythswood Square, Glasgow.

SCOTTISH STUDENTS IN HEIDELBERG. The Rev. W. Caird Taylor, author of the paper on this subject in *S.H.R.*, vol. v., pp. 67-75, sends us the following notes, received from Mr. J. L. Anderson, on the names in his Heidelberg list.

No. XII, 'David Duramenus,' is David Drummond of, or of the family of Balhaldie, as it is now called, near Dunblane, Perthshire. The name of the place has been variously spelt Bachaldy, Bacholdy, Balhaddie, etc. The Drummonds possessed the property when David matriculated in 1597. There were never any Drummonds or Durhams settled in Badcaul, in the parish of Eddrachillis, Sutherlandshire.

As regards No. XXIX., 'Thomas Meluinus,' the Dysart mentioned

is not the well-known burgh on the Fife coast, but a barony of the same name in Maryton parish, near Montrose, long owned by the Melvilles, and so owned when Thomas Melvin (Melville) matriculated.

In the prefatory notice to James Melville's *Diary* (Wodrow Society), it is stated, p. 5, that James was of the Baldoocy family of Melvilles, and that the Dysart Melvilles were acknowledged as the chief family of which the Baldoocy was a branch.

Is any further information available with regard to any other names in the list?

JOHN MURRAY, R.N. Who were the parents and ancestors of John Murray, Lieut. R.N., born 1737-8, who died in Bath in December, 1820? He was secretary to his cousin, James, fourth Earl of Dunmore, while Governor of Virginia, and a schoolfellow and intimate friend of Henry, Second Viscount Palmerston.

C. H. MAYO.

Long Burton Vicarage, Sherborne, Dorset.

DEAN SWIFT. Having undertaken to edit Swift's correspondence, and being anxious to make this new edition as complete as possible, I should be grateful for notice of any unpublished letters by Swift. Since Sir Walter Scott edited the correspondence nearly a century ago, many of Swift's letters have turned up, but it is believed that many more letters are still unprinted and in private hands.

C. LITTON FALKNER.

Mount Mapas,
Killiney, Co. Dublin.

Communications and Replies

A BALLIOL CHARTER OF 1267. The following charter comes from the muniment room of a baronial house in Cumberland. The purport of the deed seems to be that Alexander, son of John de Balliol, quit-claimed to Ranulph de Dacre the land of Thackthwait, a manor among the fells of the English Lake District, near Cockermouth, which belonged to Thomas, son of Alan de Multon, and which Henry III. had bestowed on Alexander by reason of the war lately in England. It was a simple transaction, but its meaning, owing to its somewhat obscure phraseology, is not altogether as plain as one might desire.

Hemingburgh (i. 319-20, Engl. Hist. Soc.) tells us that several northern barons, including John de Balliol, lord of Galloway, were with the king at Northampton in 1264. From subsequent events it may be gathered that Alexander, son of John de Balliol, was also on the king's side: his friendship with Prince Edward and his crusading exploits in his company are a sufficient explanation of his acquisition of an escheat caused by the war.

The difficulty, however, arises when we ask for the name of the owner on whose account it escheated as a result of the barons' rebellion. Thomas, son of Alan de Multon, was lord of the barony of which Thackthwait was but a very small portion. The manor was, therefore, held of him. As it is certain that the whole barony was not forfeited at that time, it may be inferred that Multon himself was not in rebellion, though the phraseology of the charter would appear to imply it. There is, however, no contemporary evidence that he had joined the revolt. It may be noted that Ranulph de Dacre, who acquired the manor in 1267 from Alexander de Balliol, was brother-in-law of Thomas, son of Alan de Multon, and that Thackthwait was reckoned among his possessions at his death in 1286.

CHARTER.

‘Omnibus hoc scriptum uisuris uel auditoris, Alexander filius Johannis de Ballioll, salutem. Noueritis me concessisse et remisisse domino Ranulpho de Daker totum ius et clameum quod habui in terra de Thakthuayt cum pertinenciis, que fuit Thome filii Alani de Multon, quam Rex mihi dedederat ratione guerre nuper in Anglia habite. Ita quod ego nec aliquis pro me decetero aliquod ius uel clameum in predicta terra cum pertinenciis habere uel uendicare poterimus. In cuius rei

testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Data apud Stretford die lune proxime ante festum sancte Potentiane uirginis, anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis l^{mo}' (16 May, 1267).

JAMES WILSON.

AN OSSLIANIC FRAGMENT.¹ Fionn and his men had been scattered. A band of them was pursuing its way north, but whether in flight or in pursuit is unknown. 'Haste' was the watch-cry. A mysterious personage, Macmhurchaidh, controller of the winds, 'was on the steer.' The Fenian leader, impatient at the progress they were making, turned to this individual, saying, 'Mhic Mhurchaidh, ask for wind.'² 'A west wind calm,' was the rejoinder. An interval having elapsed, the Fenian leader spoke again. 'Mhic Mhurchaidh, ask for wind.' 'A north wind as swift as a rod,' was the reply. Shortly afterwards the Fenian leader lifted his head and spoke a third time. 'Praise will not reach her yet; Mhic Mhurchaidh, ask for wind.' 'If there be wind in cold Ifrinn (Hell), send her after her (the ship); and let no one get ashore but Macmhurchaidh, his gillie and his dog,' was the reply. And it is said that Macmhurchaidh had his wishes satisfied.

Another band was fleeing north, pursued by the curses of the Irish Druids or magicians in the service of their foes. A water-carrier accompanied them with the water-skins slung on his shoulder. All went well till they reached the meadowlands and sandy flats of the north-west of Lewis. Then the water-carrier lagged behind, for every step he took he was in danger of sinking. His masters were making for the mountains of the west, and as evening approached he saw the hopelessness of his struggles to keep up with them. At length he sank to the waist, borne down by the weight of his burdens. The note of the verse which he uttered is despairing:

'Carrier am I after the Finns (Feinn),
Journeying lonely after the rest;
Westward sad my face is turned,
Bog-immersed up to the waist.'

A giant monolith, Clach an Truiseal, standing sharply out of the level flats of north-west Lewis, is pointed out to the traveller as the poor

¹Translated by Mr. Kenneth MacLeod from Gaelic tales heard in Stornoway.—ED. S.H.R.

²*Dialogue in Gaelic*:

'Mhic Mhurchaidh, iarr gaoth'; arsa an ceannard.

'Gaoth an iarr chiuin,' fhreagair Macmhurchaidh.

'Mhic Mhurchaidh, iarr gaoth'; arsa an ceannard.

'Gaoth a tuath cho luath ri slat.'

'Cha ruig moladh fhathast oirr; Mhic Mhurchaidh, iarr gaoth.'

'Ma tha gaoth an Ifrinn fhuar, cuir na deidh i, gun duine dhol air tìr ach Macmhurchaidh, a ghille, 's a chu.'

water-carrier, who as night approached was slowly transformed into a pillar of stone by the incantations of the Irish wizards. Under the same adverse influences the band proper of the Feinn, caught by evening ere they had reached 'Ceann Thulivig,' experienced a calamity similar to that which had overtaken the water-carrier, and slowly turned to stone on the slopes of Callernish. Here their grey masses tower up above the plain, the famous stones of Callernish.

Notes and Comments

THE movement for the endowment and establishment of a Chair of Scottish History and Scottish Historical Literature in the University of Glasgow, which was initiated exactly a year ago by Professor Smart, and which has received the highest academic approval, will be vigorously prosecuted during 1908, by appeals to private citizens, to Burns Clubs, and to societies of Scotsmen all over the world. As Chairman of the Committee charged with the duty of organizing the movement, I may be permitted to say a few words by way of justifying and recommending it. Happily, my task has been simplified, if not indeed rendered unnecessary, by the exhaustive discussion which has taken place since Professor Smart wrote his letter on the subject. Indeed, after the valuable contributions made to that discussion from different standpoints by such experts as Professors Medley and Lodge, and Dr. W. S. McKechnie, the question is less one of the advisability of a Chair of Scottish History than of the method of dovetailing it into the University curriculum in such a manner as to complete, or at least to very greatly strengthen, the existing excellent but not thoroughly organized department of History. The occupant of the Fraser Chair of Scottish History in the University of Edinburgh has already quoted in this *Review*, with much effect, the almost sinister lament of the Permanent Secretary of the Scotch Education Department in 1905. 'It was disappointing to note a widespread ignorance of Scottish History even among the more picked pupils who may be supposed to represent the outcome of the most advanced teaching.' Professor Hume Brown himself at once elucidates and emphasises the weakness pointed out by Mr. Struthers when commenting on the treatment of Scottish History in school books. He says: 'The achievements of Scottish statesmen, soldiers, men of science, and men of letters, are put down to the account of England, with the result that, in the eyes of the world, England has all the glory, which in justice should be fairly proportioned between allied peoples.' In order that the teaching of Scottish History in schools may be conducted in such a fashion as to remove the reproach conveyed in Mr. Struthers's remarks, it is necessary that the teachers themselves should be efficiently taught. To attain this object, no better step can be taken than the establishment of such a chair as that proposed to be added to the equipment of Glasgow University. From my point of view, the question is one less of fervid patriotism than of

*Proposed
Chair of Scot-
tish History.*

truly scientific education. The Union of 1707 is past repealing, even if such a step were desirable; the 'auld enemy' has been reduced to the innocuous position of 'the predominant partner' in the firm of the British Empire; I am free to confess that the use of the word 'England' for 'Britain,' as the general designation of the co-partnery, does not greatly gall my patriotism, although it may move me to an occasional protest in the interests of accuracy. But, now that the great task before the Empire—a task in my opinion calculated to demand all its energies—is clearly that of concentration for the future based on a full knowledge of the facts of the past and of the present, it seems to me to be absolutely necessary that in all the schools of the British Islands, the history of each of the three should be fully and thoroughly investigated.

This can be done only by the establishment of a complete department of History, in which that of Scotland should have ample justice done to it. Scotland may not have been so closely bound up with the 'European movement' as England, although, as I think, the influence exerted by such *clara ac venerabilia nomina* as James Watt, Adam Smith, David Hume, and Thomas Carlyle, testifies that it has played a conspicuous part in the still greater 'world-movement.' Besides, the arguments condensed, if not in every particular endorsed, by Dr. McKechnie, bear the stamp of good sense. 'A Scotchman's first duty is to know his native land; European history will give him a culture which loses in intensity what it gains in breadth; a small field thoroughly mastered is better than a smattering of wider knowledge; no subject is more likely to rouse his dormant faculties than what lies nearest to his life and home; what the heart grips tightest the intellect will most quickly absorb and the memory longest retain.' Such minor though important questions as the place to be assigned to a Chair of Scottish History in present or future schemes of graduation and honours teaching should, I think, be postponed till the necessary endowment—I hope not less than £20,000—has been raised. I for one am quite content to leave this matter, now that it has been thrashed out so effectually, in the hands of the University authorities.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

FROM time to time we receive offprints of contributions to the Transactions of the Scottish Ecclesiological Society. Amongst recent papers may be remarked *The Black Rood of Scotland*, a well worked-out story of the fortunes of that remarkable relic. It is from the pen of Mr. George Watson, formerly of Jedburgh, who sends us also a biographical and topographical study of the Archdeaconry of Teviotdale, in which he has assembled in some six-and-twenty pages the marrow of many ecclesiastical and national records bearing on the district. His paper on the Black Rood is an excellent tabulation of evidence. While it fails to establish the earlier history of the relic, it essays with success to shew that the black rood of St. Margaret, Queen of Malcolm Canmore, was the black rood of Scotland: that it was not the cross of

Holyrood at all: that it was as a royal relic taken possession of by Edward I.: that it was, probably, restored in terms of the treaty of Northampton in 1328; and that it, probably, again fell into English hands by capture at the battle of Durham in 1346, after which it remained in the Cathedral of Durham until that august fabric was rabbled in 1540. From that time forth the black rood is heard of no more. Evidence of the actual restoration of the cross in 1328 is only moderately good, and that of the recapture in 1346 is very late and open to criticism. Mr. Watson's handling of all the questions relative to the historic palladium is clear, thorough, and shrewd, although his conclusions do not at all points foreclose debate.

ANOTHER Ecclesiological Society reprint is a notice by Mr. John Edwards of *The Grey Friars and their first houses in Scotland*, being a further chapter on lines of study diligently pursued by him in our columns and elsewhere (see *S.H.R.* iii. 179, iv. 361, v. 13). Early settlements of the Minorites at Berwick, Roxburgh, Dumfries, Dundee, Lanark, Inverkeithing, Kirkcudbright and Elgin are described. It is good to note that Mr. Edwards (like some local critics) discredits the attribution of the foundation of Greyfriars at Dumfries to Dervorgilla de Baliol. Misconception may have arisen through a confusion between Dundee—where undoubtedly Dervorgilla founded a friary—and Dumfries. Edward I.'s stay in Dumfries was in July, 1300, not June, as stated by error in a Wardrobe Account recording payments to the house. The picturesque story about the blood of Comyn being spattered over the walls of the church, which Mr. Edwards quotes from a MS. *Brut*, is a feature of embellishment not found in the original French version, of which the English *Brut* is chiefly a translation.

THE year ending in October 1907 has been one of some importance to the Royal Historical Society. In it the Society has settled in a new home, 7 South Square, Gray's Inn, on a lease of twenty-one years, thus securing to its Fellows a sense of permanency such as they have not hitherto enjoyed; in it the Society has also issued the first volume of its Third Series of Transactions.

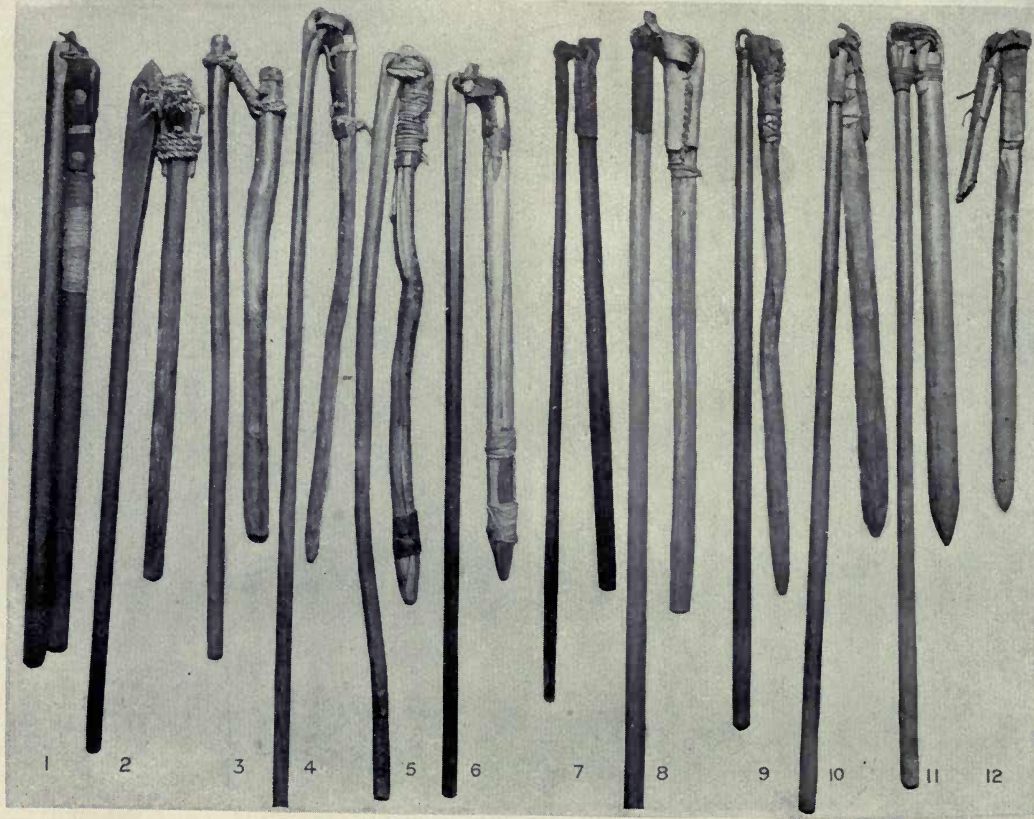
In connection with the new premises, Dr. Hunt, its President, makes an appeal for the Library. 'We now,' he says, 'have a room in which Fellows of the Society can work in comfort; unfortunately,' he adds, 'with the exception of our excellent collection of the publications of kindred societies in other countries, our Library is not yet well furnished with books.' Such works of reference as Dugdale's *Monasticon*, Rymer's *Foedera*, the *Rerum Germanicarum Scriptores* of Pertz, the *Recueil des Historiens* of the Benedictines, the publications of the *Société de l'Histoire de France*, Muratori's *Rerum Italicarum Scriptores*, the *Fonti per la Storia d'Italia*, and our own *Dictionary of National Biography* are still wanting.

The volume which ushers in the new series is one of much interest and variety. It contains a paper 'On a Contemporary Drawing of the Burning of Brighton in the Time of Henry VIII,' by Dr. James Gairdner, with a reproduction of the drawing; a long and delightful account of 'The Rise of Gaius Julius Caesar, with an Account of his Early Friends, Enemies and Rivals,' by Sir Henry H. Howorth; a valuable essay on 'The Northern Treaties of 1719-20,' by Mr. J. F. Chance; another on 'The Commercial Relations of England and Portugal,' by Miss Wallis Chapman; an excellent essay on 'The Minority of Henry III.,' by Mr. G. J. Turner, in which the writer makes some useful remarks on the relative value of chronicles and records as historical data; papers on 'Some Early Spanish Historians' by Mr. James Fitzmaurice-Kelly; on 'Some Elizabethan Penances in the Diocese of Ely,' contributed by Mr. Hubert Hall; and an account of the fascinating 'Diaries (Home and Foreign) of Sir Justinian Isham, 1704-1735,' by the Rev. H. Isham Longden. A new feature in the Transactions is the printing at the end of each paper of any discussion on it considered worth recording.

In his Presidential Address, Dr. Hunt draws attention to two new historical movements: one, The Fund for providing Advanced Historical Teaching in London, and the other, The Historical Association, whose object it is to urge the interests of history on authorities which exercise control over the education of the young. Both are closely connected with the Royal Historical Society. The first provides two lecturers, Mr. Hall, Director of the Society, who lectures on the equipment of the historical student, and Mr. Unwin, who is delivering a course of lectures on Medieval London. The second already numbers about five hundred members, and has branches in the more important towns of England, and others in the course of formation in the British Colonies and in the United States. Its President is Professor Firth, who is also a Vice-President of the Royal Historical Society.

THE Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, with an ordinary membership of about 350, steadily pursues its statutory function of 'inquiry into antiquities in general, but especially into those of the North of England and of the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland and Durham in particular.' Its present secretaries, Mr. Robert Blair and Mr. R. O. Heslop, have much credit by their annual of transactions, *Archaeologia Aeliana* (Third Series, vol. ii. 4to, pp. li, 215). Capital work is being done on all the lines of local research. The Roman wall, of course, is always with the Aelian archaeologists: and there are prehistoric graves to describe, pedigrees and annals of families to trace, and books of heraldry to annotate.

A subject of wide interest is dealt with by Dr. Allison. 'The Flail' has a body of lore and science all to itself, and the examination of specimens, with tabulated results of comparison shown by illustrations, could not fail to prove instructive. The 'flinging tree' has many names, and its parts 'souple,' 'swipple' or 'swingle' (Gaelic 'buailtein'),



1-6. FLAILS NORTH OF TYNE. 7-12. MID-ENGLAND AND SOUTH COUNTRY FLAILS.

From Photographs by Mr. Parker Brewis.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Scotland (North-East). | 4. Cumberland. | 7. Yorkshire (Leyburn). | 10. Somerset |
| 2. Do. (Glenlivet). | 5. Northumberland (Whitfield). | 8. Lincolnshire. | 11. Do. } (wood swivel). |
| 3. Do. (Orkneys). | 6. Do. (Hexhamshire). | 9. Kent (iron swivel). | 12. Devonshire (horn swivel). |

The flails north of the Tyne resemble those of Ireland, and have perforated handles. The Orkney handle is pegged. The mid-English forms, with staple-topped handles, resemble those of Saxony. The south country flails have swivel-topped handles, and resemble the flails of Norway and Sweden.

1528

'haft' or 'handstaff' (Gaelic 'lorg'), 'hat,' or 'capping,' 'hudden,' 'hanging' or 'couplin,' display little diversities of structure as curiously indicative of a mixed tradition as do the vagaries of the names. We gladly avail ourselves of the society's courtesy in reproducing here some typical illustrations. Dr. Allison has found an attractive subject, opening into folk-lore as suggestively as into the history of agriculture.

MR. HESLOP's paper on some documents relating to an incident at Newcastle after the battle of Flodden, possesses unusual interest for both sides of the Border. The fortunes of the day were, according to the best accounts of the battle, materially influenced by the greater efficiency of service from the English artillery than from that of the Scots. We now possess (see *Memories of Flodden*, *Lord High Treasurer's Accounts*, vol. iv.) exact information that the whole artillery of the Scottish army captured in the disastrous engagement was conveyed to Berwick. Orders were sent by King Henry VIII. that these guns were to be forwarded to Newcastle by land, so as to avoid the risks of a sea passage. But the Berwick authorities, apprehensive of an attempt to recapture the prized artillery, refused to let it go without express letters of command from the king. Captain Loveday, of the 'Mary Kateryne,' was sent north and 'with the said ship sailed to Newcastell uppon Tyne to convey suche ordnance as was lately wonne, obteyned and gotten of the Scots at Branxton felde and thenne remayning at Berwyk.' The new orders were to carry it by water to London upon its arrival in Newcastle. While the vessel lay in the Tyne rumours of war on the Border appear to have been current, and proclamation was made in Newcastle on 27th May, 1514, 'that every person their able shulld be redy within an howres warning to rescue Norram Castell if nede requyred.'

Suspicion was rampant, and the documents edited by Mr. Heslop relate to trouble which arose in consequence of the double arrest of a Scot found in the market-place. Captain Loveday declared that 'one George Carre a Scot cam from Scotland as a spy sent by one Dan Carre, and there in the same towne craftely solde lether in the said towne in the market as he had bene an Englishe merchaunt,' wherefore Loveday arrested him. But he released him on surety given, and John Brandling, alderman, and late mayor of Newcastle, took him away and refused to surrender him. A fierce quarrel arose, and (to quote Loveday's 'lamentable complaint') 'in the altericacoon one George Burwell, kynnesman unto the said Branlyng, violently ranne upon your said suppliant, and pulled his shirte and his cheyne thenne being aboute his nek in sundre, which cheyne they toke from hym, and thenne the said Branlyng bad stryke, whereuppon the servaunt of the said Branlyng stroke your said suppliant with a staffe upon the hed so grevously that he therewithe felle unto the grounde.' The alderman answered this 'bill' with quite a different story of the disturbance. He had arrested Carre because he had no safe-conduct. Carre alleged he was English, and the alderman kept him in his own

house till he knew the Lord Warden's pleasure. When Captain Loveday claimed the prisoner he was met with a refusal, and the brawl only began after the captain had 'with violence pulled' the alderman, 'and then the said George Burwell, for dred the seyde Walter Loveday wold have strokyn the same Branlyng, leyd his hond of the seid Walter and putt hym from hym.' However the fray began, blood was hot, and Captain Loveday's brother, William Loveday, was killed in the encounter.

The whole incident is of interest as a fatal conflict of jurisdiction, but of interest still more for the indication the circumstances afford of the apprehension of active measures of reprisal by the Scots, and probably of a strenuous attempt by them to recapture the lost artillery. 'If' (says Mr. Heslop) 'the crushing and disastrous action at Flodden left the Scottish nation defeated, they were yet unsubdued. That reprisal was feared is evident from the reference to the Lord Warden's proclamation. . . . The capture of the entire field ordnance of the Scottish army was a prize of war so great as to make an attempt at its recovery highly probable. Dacre's task was thus a hazardous one. The twenty-two pieces of artillery, though safe within the walls of Berwick, were yet on the confines of the Border. To leave the fortifications was to turn his park of artillery into a long, straggling line of guns, tempting attack as it defiled along the roadless lands of the eastern coast of Northumberland. This might well explain procrastination in the setting forth of Dacre's convoy.'

One or two further circumstances should, perhaps, have been considered in this connection. Lord Dacre had, early in May, 1514, made a most destructive raid on the West March, burning and laying waste, as he boasted, the territory of 400 ploughs. The proclamation at Newcastle referred to in the answers by Brandling to Loveday's 'bill' was made on 'the Saturday next after the Ascencion Day last past,' *i.e.* Saturday, 27th May, 1514. The guns had not then reached Newcastle, and probably never did so, for Pitscottie expressly tells in his narrative of Flodden that the victors 'had away the kingis artillarie with thame to Barwick, quhair meikle of it remaines to this day.'

VOLUME III. of the Third Series (pp. xlvj, 382) is a capital Border miscellany containing the Society's transactions for 1906-7. *English Invasion of 1542.* Mr. Richard Welford contributes an elaborate bibliographical account of Newcastle Typography from 1639 until 1800, as well as a short article on 'The Three Richardsons,' whose hereditary, artistic, and archaeological gifts made them celebrities of Northumberland. Sir Gainsford Bruce writes (with copious extracts from despatches and correspondence in the published State Papers) on the English expedition into Scotland in 1542. The Duke of Norfolk (victor of Flodden, whose thin resolute face, still so lifelike, looks out from Holbein's canvas) arrived at Berwick to assume active command on 16th October, and set out on a marauding northward march on the 22nd, with a force probably over-estimated at 20,000 men, encamping that night at Gainslaw. The

expedition practically achieved nothing, and ingloriously, 'for lack of victuals,' marched into Berwick again on the 28th. 'The result,' says Sir Gainsford Bruce, 'was wholly disproportionate to the great preparations made in bringing so large an army on to the Borders, and the king did not hesitate to express his disappointment at the ill-fortune of the expedition.' Mr. Lang has, with dry wit, summed up the campaign by saying that King Henry's forces 'marched across Tweed and—killed some women.'

MR. C. H. BLAIR contributes a full and well-illustrated description of a book of North Country Arms of the sixteenth century, now the property of Mr. F. W. Dendy of Newcastle. Heraldic study in north England is advanced by the publication of those armorial drawings, 160 in number. Mr. Blair's suggestion is, that the book containing them was compiled soon after 1553 as a record of the arms of the associates of the fifth Earl of Northumberland. Mr. H. H. E. Craster edits a Northumbrian hundred roll of matters criminal, dating about 1274-75, and containing complaints of misgovernment by the sheriffs. One sheriff is accused of keeping two approvers, John of Matfen and Stephen of Scotland, and thereby (probably by the medium of wager of battle) promoting false indictments. An unlooked-for number of Scottish references occurs in Mr. Crawford Hodgson's *Proofs of Age or Heirs of Estate in Northumberland*. David de Strabolgi, Earl of Athol, has his birth in 1309 proved. Bannockburn repeatedly appears, sometimes as a means of fixing a date, once in the deposition of a witness, Robert de Morton, whose father was killed in the battle, and once in that of Roger de Wodrington, who was at the battle with Sir Robert Bertram, his lord—'and there his said lord died.' Another witness fixed a birthday by remembering that on that Monday in 1316 a Scot named Donald de Duns was taken in war and beheaded in Bamburgh. Book-lovers will find a valuable catalogue by Mr. R. W. Ramsey of incunabula and other early books in the library of Houghton le Spring, County Durham. Mr. W. W. Tomlinson closes an unusually varied volume with an obituary sketch of George Irving, a kindly Scot of Annandale, well known among the antiquaries of the Tyne.

EXCAVATIONS being made at Corbridge-on-Tyne, the Roman Corstopitum, are provisionally reported upon by Mr. C. L. Woolley to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries. Interesting facts have emerged which make clearer the character of the bridge which in Roman times here crossed the Tyne. Mr. Woolley mentions that about eighty yards lower down there were found remains of what seemed to have been a medieval quay or ferry landing, considerably made up of large stones, evidently Roman. Architectural finds include voussoirs, which must have belonged to an arch with a span of 12 feet 6 inches, said to be the largest known on any Roman site in northern England. A sculptured lion, an engraved carnelian, a terra-cotta relief, the base of a large amphora having *Vinum* inscribed on it, and one fine painted vase, are among the finds.

*Memories of
Bannock-
burn.*

*Exploration
of
Corstopitum.*

MEDIEVAL writings on the Crusades have received a remarkably interesting and instructive supplement in a Latin treatise—the *Directorium ad faciendum passagium transmarinum* addressed to Philip VI. of France in 1330, and edited for the first time by Mr. C. Raymond Beazley in the July and October numbers of the *American Historical Review*, eighty pages of which are occupied by the text. The *Directorium* is of unknown authorship, but clearly the production of a man who knew the whole ground and the whole conditions of the time for an enterprise in the East; it recalls in some respects the gazetteer features of Jacques de Vitry's *Historia Orientalis et Occidentalis* (circa 1224), while partaking still more of the political and hortatory character of the French lawyer Pierre Dubois' *De Recuperatione Terre Sancte*, addressed, circa 1306, to Edward I., to whom he gave among his other titles that of 'Scotie rex.' But Dubois wrote largely for educational and religious ideals, and in practicality of purpose compared ill with the far better informed and, it must be owned, far more ruthless author of the *Directorium*, whose one commanding motive is to urge the king of the French to a great expedition to the East, ostensibly 'for the liberation of the land consecrated by the blood of Christ,' but really and primarily for the conquest of Constantinople and the Byzantine empire.

Every side of the subject is considered by the author, whose only autobiographical mark of identification is that he was a friar preacher. All the routes to the East are discussed, with the difficulties and the advantages of each, including always a shrewd estimate of the fighting and other qualities of the various peoples to be passed through. Motives are discussed also,—the advancement of Christianity, the superiority of the Western races over those of the barbaric East, the compassion due to the down-trodden Christians there, and the glory of recovering Jerusalem from those who had laid waste the place of God and the sacred city, polluting the temple and casting to the fowls of ravin the bodies of the saints. Ways and means are set forth with deliberate and business-like recognition of the needs of military discipline; and the 'third preamble,' and the fourth also, as well as many incidental paragraphs, are applied to an exposition of the sea passage for which, above all, the sea power of Genoa and Venice is to be called into request. The good friar knows acutely the pains of sea sickness, which is reckoned among the difficulties which specially affect the Franks and Teutons, not accustomed to the sea. 'For,' he says with evident feeling, 'at the motion of the water and various too great tossings and storms men are often driven almost out of their senses, so that they may often be deemed more dead than alive. Besides the sudden change of air, the smell of the sea, the insipid and coarse food, the foetid and tainted water, the crowding of the passengers, the straitness of quarters, the hardness of the bed, and other too numerous ills of the like sort generate and bring on many sorts of ailments.' The 'army of the Lord' has many obstacles to encounter, and there are divers ways to overcome them, but the best, in the friar's view, is to make a dash for the Greek empire and assail Constantinople. A full

plan is laid down for the siege and capture of that city, including special warlike gear, such as rams and beaks, etc., on the vessels (including *uxeria* = *huisseria*, ships of burden, not, as Mr. Beazley interprets, 'siege-machines'), by means of which, drawing close in to the walls towards Pera, the storming of the Byzantine capital may easily be accomplished. The emperor is a poor craven creature, and, despite all the tricks of the heretic Greeks, it will be easy to overcome so perfidious a traitor. The conquest should be made secure: 'for who would ever reckon himself victor over a dragon until he had cut off its head?'

Most curious are the comparative estimates of the various peoples of the Greek empire and of *Rassia* (as he calls the Slavonian region), especially the blended races of Asia Minor, which, whether Turk or Christian, are set down in terms which nearly exhaust the categories of vice—false, cunning, seditious, bloodthirsty, drunken, and gluttonous—the only redeeming virtue of the Christians being that they are capable guides, know the roads and passes, and are skilful spies. Space fails, however, to give anything like an adequate outline of the friar's elaborate book, which, in part a geographical and ethnographical description, in part a religious philippic against the heathen and the corrupt half-breeds, and in whole a fiery exhortation to a great crusade of Eastern conquest, is a singularly energetic utterance, unique in its vivacity, its mixture of knowledge, prejudice, calculation, and ambition, and its sustained force and individuality of style. It has all the zeal of Peter the Hermit diverted not a little to concerns more of the earth than of the Promised Land.

Pierre Dubois urged the king of France to acquire for his family the kingdom of Jerusalem and Cyprus, and to invade and colonise Egypt at the same time. The friar who preached this later crusade to Philip of Valois was similarly minded to aggrandize his country. A good Frenchman if a dubious moralist and a bad prophet, his appeal to his royal master is a first-rank document of medieval thought concerning the aspirations of Christendom in that phase of the Eastern Question which prevailed while the Turk was still far from the gates of Stamboul. Mr. Beazley, whose editorial commentary is equally learned and attractive, may be proud of introducing to modern history the friar and his piquant discourse.

THE interlacing of literature with history, so frequently exemplified in the publications of the Scottish Text Society, is finely exhibited in the latest of their volumes, which is volume V. of Wyntoun's chronicle, under the exact and well-ordered editing of two texts, with variants from other manuscripts, by Mr. F. J. Amours. The present instalment brings us down to 1335, but as it begins with the reign of William the Lyon, its reach is wide and its interest necessarily corresponds. Although the bulk of the text is merely a bettered reproduction of text already printed, it comprises not a few new passages of value for history, and of interest for expression. Notable are a few new lines which extend the number of known citations from Barbour's *Brus*.

*Andrew of
Wyntoun.*

These include a reference to the grief of King Robert over the fall of his kinsman, Gilbert of Clare, earl of Gloucester, at Bannockburn. For piquancy of diction and, it must be owned, severity of judgment none of the new readings can be compared with the long passage in which the fighting bishop of Durham, Anthony Beck, is condemned—here and hereafter—for his unpriestlike cruelty and his uncanonical blessing of massacre at Berwick in 1296, when that Scottish city was stormed by Edward I. Wyntoun is vitally historian, but at times he is poet too. When the time comes, it will be no surprise if Mr. Amours, pronouncing his ripe verdict after such long and faithful labour on his author, should protest for a more generous adjustment of Wyntoun's degree among our Scottish poets.

FLORENCE has been doing honour to Pasquale Villari, biographer of Savonarola and Macchiavelli and historian of Florence, on his eightieth birthday. From an Italian journal we note that a *Pasquale Villari*. biography, with bibliography, has been published, and that a Villari prize has been instituted for the best work 'sulle condizioni del Mezzogiorno.' A graceful Latin ode for the occasion has been written by Dr. Steele of Florence (best known to us of late for his share in the Buchanan quatercentenary) who is designated as 'uno studioso scozzese ammiratore di Pasquale Villari.' It compliments the historian as combining the gifts and the years of Nestor, and as a leader of Latin studies, and it prays that Flora, goddess of the city, may grant him always a long springtime and a short winter, and that at last her snowy lilies (armorial insignia of the city) may cover his tomb. Villari has many Scots admirers to echo Dr. Steele's greeting and praise to the philosophic archivist.