

Reviews of Books

MEMOIRS OF SIR ANDREW MELVILL, translated from the French, and THE WARS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. By Torick Ameer-Ali. With a Foreword by Sir Ian Hamilton. Pp. xvii, 297. With nine Illustrations. London: John Lane. 1918. 10s. 6d. net.

THIS fascinating account of the adventures of a Scottish soldier of fortune, or rather of misfortune, was first published during the lifetime of the author, at Amsterdam in 1704. It is extraordinary how such a memoir escaped the attention of the various Scottish literary and historical clubs, and that now it has been translated (and, on the whole, very well translated) by one who has no Scottish or even European blood in his veins.

Who Sir Andrew exactly was and how or when he got his knighthood are still matters of mystery, notwithstanding his own statements and a portentous birth brief issued by the Privy Council in 1683, but which is as unvarnished as such documents usually are. There is no doubt, however, that he was a cadet of one of the lesser branches of the house of his name, and, like so many Scottish lads of his time, he was sent abroad for his education at the age of thirteen. Soldiering rather than study, however, appealed to the boy, and we find him enlisting in the service of the King of Poland before a year was out; but he saw no fighting, got his discharge, and returned home. His brother being a captain in Lord Grey's regiment he joined that, and became a cornet in a sort of officers' training corps attached to it. But he got no pay, and he and his fellows lived on the country and made themselves so universally unpopular that the people rose against them and took them to 'a castle,' where he suffered many things, but excited the compassion of a pretty servant maid of the governor, who helped him on certain conditions. The whole episode of this amour does not show Melvill in the best light, but everything connected with it and the locality in which it occurred are delightfully vague.

After the surrender of Charles to the English, Melvill went to France and served under Marshal de Gassion at the siege of La Bassée and Lens, in a part of the country which has now so many memories for us all. At the latter place, he says, he was dangerously wounded, but he must have made a speedy recovery, as he was not long afterwards at the siege of Dixmude and of Ypres under the great Condé. At Armentières he was taken prisoner by a band of Croats, by whom he was stripped and put against a wall to be shot. He escaped by the skin of his teeth, and found himself defenceless and naked in an enemy country but free. How ultimately, with no more covering than an old sack, he reached comparative safety must be read to be believed. The horrors of a military

hospital of the sixteenth century were too much even for the hard-bitten Scot, and if it had not been for the kindness of some Irish monks things would have gone very hard with him.

We next find him in the service of the Duke of Lorraine ; but, while no commanders of the day were remarkable for liberality towards their soldiers, the Duke was stingier than any of them, and would neither give his men pay, food, clothes or arms. Melvill, however, had plenty of fighting and adventures, but after the campaign was over he resolved to follow King Charles II. to Scotland in 1650. He got across with difficulty, saw the King, but did not get much more than fair words from him. He accompanied him to Worcester, was taken prisoner in the battle, and was deliberately shot in the stomach by one of his captors. He was most brutally treated by the Parliamentarians, and lay across a cannon mounting all night almost dead. Some one kinder than the rest got him a bed in the house of a poor woman, but the house was pillaged, and he was thrown into a trench with a corpse on the top of him. His hostess and her daughters, who had themselves lost everything, managed to extricate him, and were the means of enabling him, after a confinement of some weeks, to reach London. Here he had some luck, and met with friends who clothed and cared for him.

This adventurous soul could not rest, and before long he was back in France. Staying in Paris a little while he got into a sad scrape through no fault of his own, and was thrown into prison. He was offered his liberty if he became a Roman Catholic, but though, probably, religion did not at this time play a great part in his life, his steadfast Scottish spirit refused the bribe, and he was in the long run set free unconditionally. After serving for a short time in the bodyguard of the Cardinal de Retz (it was at the time of the Fronde), he went off again to a new series of hardships, this time under the command of Turenne and Condé. After some active service with them he left and entered the service of the Count of Waldeck, and fought first for Brandenburg and then for Sweden. To the Waldeck family he owed some friendship, and when, to his great sorrow, his first patron died, he attached himself to his brother Josias.

In 1664 he was fighting under the Emperor with the Turks who had invaded Hungary, and was present at the battle of St. Gothard, which at first promised to be an easy victory for the enemy. Melvill's own regiment retired in good order, but many of the others were so panic-stricken that they did not even offer to defend themselves, but, he tells us, allowed their heads to be cut off without stepping out of their ranks ! French troops, however, were sent forward, and the Turks were handsomely defeated. The campaign ended, Melvill was presented with a medal and gold chain by the Emperor and returned to Germany, where he got a further acknowledgment of his services from the Elector in the shape of his portrait mounted in diamonds.

He now took service with the Duke of Hanover, afterwards Duke of Celle Lüneburg, and was made Commandant of Celle, where he led for a time a life of comparative quiet, and celebrated it by marrying a lady in the household of Sophia Duchess of Hanover, mother of George I. of

England. But he was ere long recalled to active service. The Emperor and the Elector of Brandenburg declared war against France, which was endeavouring to crush Holland. After a year's not very successful campaigning, Melvill was at the battle before Trèves, where his squadron was completely broken, and he himself ridden over by the flying troops. He had eighteen wounds, eight of which were on the head, but his excellent constitution stood him well in service and he recovered rapidly, with the exception of an injured hand, which compelled him to go home and be nursed by his wife. In 1676 he was at the siege of Staden, but this was his last piece of active service. The peace of Nimeguen was proclaimed in 1678, and in the same year Melvill was appointed High Bailiff of the County of Geshorn, at which date his memoirs close.

We know that in 1680 he paid what was probably his last visit to England in the suite of that prince who was afterwards to sit on the English throne as George I., and got the degree of Doctor from the University of Oxford. He died in 1706, after a strenuous and adventurous life of 79 years.

Much labour has been bestowed on the editing of these memoirs. Mr. Ameer-Ali has given a synopsis of the wars of the seventeenth century in 46 pages—a wonderful feat of condensation—and an appendix of corroborative documents relating to the details in the text, and Sir Ian Hamilton has written a bright and appreciative Foreword. The book will keep in remembrance one of Scotland's bravest sons, whose name was in danger of being quite forgotten.

J. BALFOUR PAUL.

NORMAN INSTITUTIONS. Charles Homer Haskins, Gurney Professor of History and Political Science. (Being Vol. XXIV. of Harvard Historical Studies.) Cambridge, Harvard: The University Press. 8vo. Pp. xiv, 377. Med. 8vo. With seven Illustrations.

THIS is a most important book. Of the 'Norman Conquest' much has been written, but of Normandy singularly little. William's success, by some regarded as a crusade at the time, has since been hailed, by Frenchmen, as a reaction of Romance culture against Germanic barbarism, and denounced by Englishmen as the origin of feudal oppression in a land erstwhile free. Normandy has thus always fallen victim to some theory, and even in these later days we have been inclined to regard her gift to England as something impalpable—a breath of new life perhaps, or the touch of the formative hand.

Professor Haskins has brought us down to facts, and has dared to tackle the question of Normandy's influence on the English Constitution, by examining the Norman institutions themselves. His task is difficult, for across the Channel are no Domesday, no Glanville, no 'Dialogus,' and with the possible sources revolution and ignorance have played sad havoc. The ducal archives may have been in part transferred to England,¹ but of them little now remains. A few municipal records survive to offer fragmentary information, but the mainstay of the investigator lies in the

¹P. 243.

monastic collections, where charters, both original and in cartularies, survive in large numbers, in spite of the efforts of the good canons of Coutances.¹ With painstaking care, Professor Haskins has collected these charters from many different sources, and to the investigation of their contents he has brought not only an *apparatus criticus* of the highest order, but a judgment eminently sane and scholarly.

Pre-conquest Normandy was in many ways very like pre-conquest England, which is not surprising, since 'racial' conditions were somewhat similar, and both countries inherited the Frankish tradition. The *Domus*, for instance, was much the same on both sides of the Channel, although the Norman chancery developed much later than that of England. The 'fyrd' was very like the *arrière-ban*, and the *placita regia* had their parallel in Normandy. As regards military service, the dukedom was better organised than the monarchy, and, as Dr. Round had already judged,² 'the Normans were familiar with the *servitium delitum* in terms of the ten-knight unit when they landed in England,' perhaps since the days of Robert the Magnificent. Over the affairs of the Church, too, the Norman dukes had a tighter grip than the English kings, and the Council of Lillebonne (1080) is the true parent of the Constitutions of Clarendon. As regards the fiscus, despite the importance of the Dangelde machinery in England, both lands had similar systems, and the 'farm of the shire' had its counterpart in Normandy—with a difference perhaps, for the *vicomté* was but a pale reflexion of the robust English shire, and Normandy lacked the system of local government whose tough persistence meant so much to England.

It is this parallelism which is the keynote of the whole book, in which the author goes on to depict Normandy under its various rulers until the year 1189. Henry I. and Henry II. are well known to English readers, but Robert Curthose and Geoffrey Plantagenet are much less familiar figures, and the latter was perhaps a much bigger personality than has been realised. Throughout the whole period we see the working of tendencies common to both countries.

In Normandy as in England there develops a judicial system which comprises both itinerant justices and a central court, whose personnel is almost that of the exchequer; and the ministerial class, who rose to power as administrators of this system, was really common to both countries. Many of its members, indeed, like the Brown family, of Sicilian fame, held land on both sides of the Channel. The Norman treasury, too, with its headquarters at Rouen, and its own treasurer,³ was very like the English. In fact, it is clear that the two administrations were not distinct, and that while the minor officials were stationary, the great officials of the king crossed the sea along with him. The fierce energy of Henry II.,

¹ P. 242. About the time of the Revolution they spent days in burning charters they could no longer read.

² P. 18. The author adduces an argument of great weight, unused by Dr. Round.

³ P. 107.

which willingly transferred to one part of his empire a system which appeared to work well in another, did in a sense produce uniformity of administration, though England and Normandy continued to preserve their individuality. Still it must be noted that in his reign the great Norman administrators served an English apprenticeship, and *per contra*, England received the benefit of experiments first tried in Normandy, as, for example, the Saladin tithe, and probably 'the Jury.'

To the Jury Professor Haskins devotes an excellent chapter, founded principally upon the *Livre Noir* of Bayeux, in which, while rejecting Brunner's evidence,¹ he accepts Brunner's conclusion that the royal, or ducal, inquest on oath could become common property only by ducal act—an 'assize' of some sort. That assize, he contends, was certainly earlier in Normandy than any of the English assizes, and may even date back to Geoffrey. He points out that when the duke began to deal, not only with the demesne of his tenants in chief, but also with their fiefs, he was virtually beginning to submit to a jury cases of tenure as between lord and tenant, and that after all the real basis for such extensions of the royal privilege is the popular belief in its efficacy. The jury is finally founded on consent.

To many readers much of the book's value will lie in the appendices, which give, verbatim, many of the authorities used, and supply an admirable survey of the documentary evidence; others will find pleasure in the seven excellent reproductions of Norman charters. Professor Haskins' volume, though it could not be light reading, is a great contribution to learning, and will rank as one of the chief authorities for the period.

J. D. MACKIE.

WARREN HASTINGS IN BENGAL, 1772-1774. Oxford Historical and Literary Studies, Volume IX. By M. E. Monckton Jones. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1918. Pp. xvi, 359. With three Illustrations. Demy 8vo. 12s. 6d. net.

ROUND the policy and actions of no other British Administrator of the first rank did controversy surge more furiously during his lifetime than round those of Warren Hastings. Posterity, taking a saner and more judicial view of his policy and career, unbiassed by the partisan considerations which too often mar the pages of Macaulay, is compelled to concede that to his wise prevision and courageous handling of the almost unprecedented difficulties and snares by which he was surrounded is due the ultimate consolidation of our Indian Empire.

This learned and admirable monograph treats solely of the civil administration set up during the two years 1772-1774, when, prior to the passing of Lord North's Regulating Act, Hastings, as Governor of Bengal, laid the foundations of the system of our rule in India. Subsequent to the passing of that Act, Hastings acted as Governor of Bengal for eleven years; but Mr. Monckton Jones rightly concludes that, whether we study the character of Hastings or the justice of our rule in India, the years that

¹P. 200.

follow these two can best be understood in the light of his original aims, when his hands were free to execute his own policy unhindered, and that it is by the actions he then took and the policy he then inaugurated that the character and aims of Hastings must be judged. And the conclusion to which the learned author comes is justified—that the work which Hastings did in a career of thirty-five years in India raises him above praise or detraction ; by a gradual and steady growth the ideals which he sought have come to prevail. It was Hastings' determination to protect the down-trodden cultivator more than any other single thing that stamps him as a statesman : it served him as a clue through the labyrinth of Bengal's disorders ; holding this fast, he was able to do more than save the British power in Bengal—he saved Bengal itself.

To all who are interested in the British Raj and in the career of one who was practically its creator, we cordially commend this studious and scholarly volume. There are two excellent portraits of Hastings.

W. WALLACE.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF PEACE AFTER WAR. Second Series. By W. R. Scott, D.Phil., Professor of Political Economy in the University of Glasgow. Pp. xii, 139. Med. 8vo. Cambridge : University Press. 1918. 6s. net.

THIS is the second series of Professor W. R. Scott's 'Stanley Jevons Lectures' delivered at University College, London, during the early period of this year.

Like the first series, it is a most readable volume. In the first series Professor Scott shows how the general principles should be applied, and in this volume he deals rather with concrete illustrations.

The first chapter gives the history of the *Mare Liberum*. Many people are under the impression that this is a theory recently enunciated by the Germans. This, however, is not so. The subject was touched upon as long ago as 1606 when Grotius published a tract on the subject. During the Napoleonic wars the French advocated the same views. Some of the publications on the subject seem to have been so singular, that Isaac Disraeli included them in his *Curiosities of Literature*.

The second lecture deals with the League of Nations and commercial policy. The difficulties attending the practical realisation of this scheme have not escaped Professor Scott's notice. He pertinently remarks that 'an enforced tariff may produce as much unrest as an imposed frontier, and that compulsory economic dependence is a more subtle evil than political subserviency.' He adds the faint praise that while diplomatists and statesmen who advocate the scheme are cautious as to the political side, they incline to be optimistic as to the economic side ; while the economists are optimistic as to the political side. The conclusion at which he arrives is that 'the most that can be said of the scheme present is that it is a favourable uncertainty.'

Professor Scott then dips into the future, and his last lecture is headed 'Ten Years After.' In this chapter he deals with the financial burden

which may have to be borne, and seems to reach to the conclusion that a national debt of ten thousand millions and an annual taxation of 665 millions might not be insupportable. These are very large figures.

Perhaps the chapter which will be considered most interesting is that on Conscription of Capital. Professor Scott states that much of what he has said in that lecture is necessarily negative. Some people would prefer to say that it was more than negative, that it was largely destructive. The difficulties attending every such scheme are dealt with in a searching manner. The words Conscription of Capital no doubt appeal to many who are misled by the analogy of Conscription in the Army, but the practical difficulties cannot be overlooked, and they are interestingly described in this chapter.

Professor Scott mentions, apparently with approval, the theory of the alleged tendency of borrowing, to cause inflation of general prices. This theory is not universally accepted. High prices are principally caused by the expenditure of Government. It is their enormous buying that drives up prices. How they acquire the power of buying does not seem to be material; that is whether they get the money by taxation or by borrowing. The inflation is caused by their spending the money, not by their method of getting it.

Professor Scott's wealth of information commands admiration. He has contrived also to find quotations, interesting and apposite to his subject, from sources as unlikely as the *Pilgrim's Progress* and *Paradise Regained*, from Swift and Burke, from Galt's *Annals of the Parish* and Thackeray's *Roundabout Papers*, from *Hudibras* and *Rasselas*. He has also laid under contribution many recent writers on Economics, British, American and Continental.

ALEXANDER MACINDOE.

THE CHARTIST MOVEMENT. By the late Mark Hovell. Edited and completed with a Memoir by Professor T. F. Tout. Pp. xxxvii, 327. Manchester: The University Press; London: Longmans, Green & Co. 7s. 6d. net.

BORN in Manchester in 1888 Mark Hovell, after teaching for some time in that city, entered the University, and in 1908-1910 distinguished himself as a student of history. Intermediate lecturing led to an assistantship in political history at Leipzig in 1912-1913. He had just returned to England when the war came, and in the spring of 1915 he applied for a commission, being soon afterwards gazetted to the Sherwood Foresters. July 1916 found him in France, and on August 12 in the explosion of a mine under the German trenches he was killed—'an excellent scholar in many fields,' says Professor Tout, 'a magnificent worker,' a man of 'strong judgment and sound commonsense.' A portrait shows a shrewd energetic face. His book is a most diligent performance: its material has been essentially drawn from newspaper files, but the biographies of the chartists, the controversial pamphlets of 1836-1848 and the voluminous letters and memoirs in manuscript in the British Museum have been carefully gone through for much addition of intimate fact. Hovell had used to good

purpose his brief span. His study of Chartism and the Chartists—for the human side of the subject with all its comedy and tragedy of character strongly appealed to him—affords a unique register of the movement. He has, with sympathetic insight, appraised the measure of democratic achievement which attended its primarily abortive yet by no means ultimately ineffective activities. There was much good leaven, if there was no loaf. The ideals were discordant, and there was continual schism, with consequent incapacity to reach a practical centre of gravity.

Mr. Hovell shows the call to action which French Revolution theory had popularised, although he does not maintain that English socialism developed out of the revolutionary ideas. He reckons the socialistic theory of the Revolution as having been of little practical importance, and he regards Chartism as largely a cry of distress under industrial and political depression. The French Revolution had been a revolt against aristocracy. The Reform of 1832 was not wholly different and had resulted in disappointment. 'The middle class were using their newly acquired political supremacy to further their economic interests. Hence the idea of class war, which made the possession of political power more essential than ever to the working classes. Without the franchise the working man would be absolutely at the mercy of the middle class.'

This interpretation is perhaps the most important tenet of the book, indicating a mingled economic and political explosive spirit to explain and unify the shifting programme of Chartism in all its phases. It is good to have dispassionate estimates of the leaders. William Lovett, an Owenite convert, to whose activities the movement owed its origin, and who drew up the Bill of 1837, published in 1838 as the 'People's Charter,' makes a persistent and striking contrast with the notorious Feargus O'Connor, whose incoherent advocacy of physical force was only less remarkable than his blatant megalomania. The quarrel of these two was a radical conflict of ideals, and it persisted to the end of the chapter. Thomas Cooper, author of the *Purgatory of Suicides*, completes a trio well worth the patient tracing of their careers. O'Connor's ascendancy was the ruin of the cause: under his heading came at last the grand fiasco in the demonstration of 1848 which escorted the Chartist Petition to an inglorious grave of ridicule in the House of Commons. Praiseworthy effort has been made to assess the values of different localities—London, Birmingham, and certain Scottish centres—as contributory to the story of an enthusiasm which failed, but these provincial aspects of the enquiry leave much to be desired. Radical influences, for example, in Scotland are inadequately considered as a whole, although the part played by Glasgow receives prominence. 'The limited outlook of a Lovett or a Cooper must not blind us to their steady honesty of purpose,' says very justly Professor Tout, who commands assent when he adds that 'Chartism as a creed possessed no body of coherent doctrine.' Representing, however, a noteworthy effort to formulate and realise certain projects of reform, mostly destined afterwards to be brought about by other methods, it deserved the adequate history which Mr. Hovell has left as its monument and his own.

GEO. NEILSON.

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AN OUTLINE SKETCH OF ENGLISH CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY. By George Burton Adams. New Haven : Yale University Press. 1918. Pp. viii, 208. Cr. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

IN the multitude of new details thrown up by the 'spade-work' conducted so vigorously in the years before the great war there is a danger of allowing broad general principles to fall out of sight.

In this modest and business-like little volume Professor Adams, Senior Professor of History in Yale University, whose accurate knowledge of mediæval texts, and ripe, unprejudiced judgment have gained for his opinions respect on both sides of the Atlantic, has endeavoured to restate fundamental principles and to analyse anew tendencies at work in the growth of the Constitution. In such a field of enquiry every historian has his own angle of observation ; but of the helpfulness and suggestiveness of Professor Adams' valuable contribution there is no room for doubt. His book will be widely read ; and even where its solutions of disputed problems are not accepted as final, they will form starting points for new research and will stimulate discussion. As an introduction to a study of the development of free institutions it can be strongly recommended to students in England and Scotland, as well as in America.

WM. S. MCKECHNIE.

DU CONTRAT SOCIAL OU PRINCIPES DU DROIT POLITIQUE. JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU. Modern Language Texts. French Series. Modern Section. Edited by C. E. Vaughan. Pp. lxxvi, 184. Crown 8vo. London : Longmans, Green & Co. for the Manchester University Press. 1918. 5s. net.

IT is a pleasure to read the introduction to this book, which, albeit the author did not suspect it, though he was persecuted from State to State for writing it, was one of the inspirations of the French Revolution. The poise between Rousseau and Montesquieu is well kept as well as their contrast with Hobbes and the allied older social philosophers, and Rousseau's *démarche* into the field of State religion brings him into comparison with the 'fathers of Free Thought,' Locke and Milton. There is a chapter on the origin of the philosophical idea of the 'Social Contract' which must not be neglected. One is tempted to quote from this book in conclusion, an earlier writing by Rousseau *à propos* of the present World-War, 'It is certain that in the long run, nations are what their Governments make them : warriors, citizens, men, when the ruler so wills it ; populace and rabble when it pleases him.' The French text in this 'Contrat' is excellently edited.

FRONTIERS : STUDY IN POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY. By C. B. Fawcett. Illustrated with 5 Diagrams. Pp. 107. Crown 8vo. Oxford : Clarendon Press. 1918. 3s. net.

THIS is an admirable little essay on frontiers and their delimitation. All things relative to them are considered, whether natural or artificial boundaries ; and the correlation of the frontier with either national or imperial expansion. It would be difficult to imagine a subject connected with the frontier boundary that is not here described, weighed, or examined.

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THE PRESIDENT'S CONTROL OF FOREIGN RELATIONS. By Edward S. Corwin, Ph.D. Pp. viii, 216. Demy 8vo. Princeton University Press. London: Oxford University Press. 1917. 6s. 6d. net.

THIS book is particularly apposite at this time. It shows how the control of the foreign relations by the President of the United States has grown in spite of all opposition, and how after a century and a quarter it not only remains paramount, but is in its zenith. The careful compilation of historic evidence is worthy of remark, and also the comment that the outcome is calculated to 'give pause to those who harp so unceasingly at 'secret diplomacy,' to say nothing of those who would wage wars by referendum.' It is a book at this juncture to be carefully studied.

OUTLINE OF ECONOMICS. By R. E. Nelson, B.A. Pp. x, 154. Crown 8vo. London: G. Bell & Sons, Ltd. 1918. 2s. net.

THIS short epitome of economic theory is destined for the use of economic students. It is intended to be simple and is so, and, very wisely, only the less obvious points are elaborated. The 'Wages Fund Theory' and the 'Marxian Theory of Value' are thus omitted.

SELECT CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATING SOUTH AFRICAN HISTORY, 1795-1910. By G. W. Eybers, M.A. Pp. lxxxvii, 582. Demy 8vo. London: G. Routledge & Sons, Ltd. 1918. 21s. net.

UNTIL this volume appeared there was no special work dealing with the constitutional history of the colonies of South Africa, a very interesting subject, bristling with difficulties from the Dutch and British elements in the past and the native questions. This work now fills the gap. The Editor tells us that there will be found 'some mention of practically every important step taken towards the extension of British rule and the placing of native territories under European control.' This alone gives indication of its value to students of constitutional history. The growth of the four colonies that formed the Union is followed up, and in one appendix is given documents to which the Editor attaches great future value, one being the agreement as to the British and German spheres in Africa in 1890, and the other the capitulation in German South West Africa on July 9, 1915.

THE ANNUAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1917. 8vo. Pp. [341] 225. London: Longmans. 24s. net.

THE true perspective of events is not revealed until they appear in the *Annual Register*. Time allays the fever of over-estimated victory, disaster, crisis, and sensation. The twelve months' narrative of the war has little of the diurnal thrill which the news from day to day, always exaggerating expectations whether of hope or anxiety, gave at the time. A retrospect of 1917, especially as regards British prospects, confirms the impression of a year of balancing towards a turning point; it terminates in unabated determination, although the decisive turn had not yet come. In the surveys

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of foreign history the point of view is so inevitably confined to war-politics that other public movement there appears to be none.

Little wonder that the sketch of Literature reveals an absence of initiative, and that science seems to suffer from the same inertia. There has not been a single first-class controversy, and debate is the barometer of civilisation. The summary of finance and commerce aptly traces in the facts of insurance business the many-sided refractions of the war. The obituary section condenses much varied biographical fact. There is a capital index in which (other index-makers please note) general heads and subjects are not smothered by proper names. In style the *Register* continues imperterbably its succinct, clear and practical tradition as an impartial year-book of the world.

THE GATE OF REMEMBRANCE. The Story of the Psychological Experiment which resulted in the discovery of the Edgar Chapel at Glastonbury. By Frederick Bligh Bond, F.R.I.B.A. Pp. x, 176. Demy 8vo. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell. 1918. 6s. net.

THIS is, according to the writer, a successful result of an experiment in 'controlled automatism.' He was deeply versed in the history of Glastonbury Abbey and a member of the Society of Psychical Research, while his friend J. A. was believed to possess the faculty of automatism in a marked degree. Together they worked, with this curious termination, that questions about the Abbey, asked (in modern English) by the one, led to script in medieval Latin or English being written down through the medium of the other, which (says the author) was the cause of the discovery in 1908 of the site and dimensions of the lost 'Edgar Chapel.' This result, surprising in itself, made the experimenters continue, and revelations were forthcoming not only about a pleasant monk 'Johannes' hitherto unknown to history; a gargoye which is stated to be a portrait of Abbot Bere; and curious reminiscences about the foundation of the 'Loretto Chapel.' The book comes from the hands of a learned and cultured architect interested in his art and in Psychic matters, and Mr. Everard Feilding, of the Society of Psychical Research, assures him in a letter 'that the writing about the Edgar Chapel preceded the discovery of it by many months.'

A. F. S.

THE WAR AND THE COMING PEACE: THE MORAL ISSUE. By Morris Jastrow, Jr., LL.D. Pp. 144. Post 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1918. 5s. net.

THE American writer sets out in this work to prove that the War is being fought by the Allies against 'an unholy alliance of power and natural ambitions,' and he develops this by showing how 'in the history of mankind a moral issue always ensues, when power or the threat of power is used to force a national policy.' He ably recounts the examples in the past down to the outbreak of war in 1914, when 'Germany had enthroned power as her God, and ruthless power at that,' until almost all the rest of the world rose instinctively against the glorification of power; and he examines the state of German thought (with Heine on the other

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side) which led to the 'Might is Right' doctrine. The second part of the book deals with 'The Problem of Peace,' and however the author's theories may interest us, they are considerably less certain than his historical facts, on account of the fortunes of the War itself.

THE PROCESSES OF HISTORY. By Frederick J. Teggart, Ph.D. Pp. x, 162. Crown 8vo. Yale University Press. 1918. \$1.25 net.

THIS is a thoughtful little book, 'an attempt to do for human history what biologists are engaged in doing for the history of the forms of life.' The writer lays stress on the enlargement of the scope of history through the means of the study of anthropology, geography, art, literature, religion, philology, politics, and economics, not as heretofore to be treated as separate sciences, but as aspects for the more comprehensive study of man. He pleads therefore for a scientific method to be used to discover the causes and effects of the most knotty historical problems.

In his *League of Nations in History* (Oxford University Press. 3d. net) Professor A. F. Pollard has made a valuable addition to a valuable series. What he gives is mainly an account of the historical reasons explaining the failures in the past of all attempts to realise the idea, by no means new, embodied to-day in the phrase 'League of Nations.' To the friends of that conception, not always overburdened with a knowledge of historical phenomena, nothing is more necessary than such a pamphlet as this, admirably and briefly told by so competent an authority as Professor Pollard.

A proposition of some reach and ambition is advanced by the Rev. James Primrose in his *Ancient Megaliths and Primitive Religion*, to which the sub-title, *The Origin of Ecclesiology*, affords a key. (4to, pp. 15, privately printed 1918, with plates of the great circles at Carnac and Avebury.) Stone monuments are everywhere, whether single columns, stone tables, or circles of standing stone, and everywhere they challenge questions of origin, purpose and history. Mr. Primrose aligns a miscellany of facts and inferences towards the conclusion that the last of these, the *cromlech*, is a sort of crucible of evolution. 'So far as can be made out,' he says, 'the cromlech is the conception from which our whole church architecture has been evolved.' The Pantheon at Rome, he contends, was a repetition of the ancient circles of unhewn stone, and the type was to culminate in the chancels of Gothic cathedrals. This is difficult doctrine, more easily applicable to profane circular structures, say, for instance, the Coliseum at Rome. Logical and historical connection between cromlech and cathedral there may be, but the process calls for more concrete proofs and examples of the transition.

An astonishing output of speeches and printed essays is catalogued in the *Bibliography of Woodrow Wilson, 1910-1917* (pp. vi, 52, Princeton: Library of Princeton University, 1917), by George D. Brown, Reference Librarian of the University. The lawyer in politics is a characteristic theme with the coming President. The post-presidential pieces are almost

all *ex cathedra*, and they include utterances for the epilogue of which a merely American bibliography will not suffice.

'A sculptured relief of the Roman period at Colinton' (reprinted from the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*), by Dr. George Macdonald, skilfully identifies a group of three seated figures built into the garden wall of Mrs. Turnbull of Hailes. That they are three mother goddesses, no one will doubt after comparing the pictorial analogues from the continent. The figures in all the examples but one carry 'kindly fruits of the earth,'—the mark of the cult which in Britain was not a local adoption by the invaders, but an importation.

The *English Historical Review* for July opens with Professor Haverfield's search after signs of 'Centuriation in Roman Britain,' that artifice of land surveying administrators in Mediterranean territories, in which division into large squares (as shown in a graphic map of a region between Venice and Padua) was the characteristic. British examples have not hitherto been established, and Professor Haverfield's record of a possible instance along the Stane Street from Colchester to Dunmow admittedly falls short of proof. Miss Grace F. Ward follows out the early history of the Merchant Staplers during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, emphasizing their judicial functions, as well as their mercantile privileges, and illustrating the evolution of a corporate character and a federal element in their organization. Dr. E. R. Turner traces the evolution of the doctrine of inviolability of the post. Modern conditions recall primitive practices of an opposite tendency. Short papers deal with various matter: the commencement of the year in the Alfredian chronicle; Canute's charter to Fécamp; rights of sokemen in the village waste; Friar Malachy, an Irish author, assigned to circa 1300-1310 (and distinguished from St. Malachy); and an Irishman's letter, giving account of Ireland in the troubles of 1797. Professor G. Lapsley usefully collects facts about various castle-officers (*capellani, clerici, custodes civitatis, portarii, janitores, ostiarii, vigiles*, and others) in the twelfth century. A notelet on Bruce's rebellion in 1306 turns on a letter (misdated 1297-1298 in the Rolls edition of Whethamstede in the St. Alban's chronicles), which Mr. Charles Johnson now persuasively assigns to March, 1306, prior to Bruce's coronation. Dr. J. H. Round corrects a good many errors of place-name identifications in a recent calendar of miscellaneous inquisitions.

In the *Juridical Review* for June Mr. W. Roughead begins a sketch of the poet Robert Fergusson's life in special connection with his relationships to the law. A capital article by Mr. C. S. Lobingier, a presidential address to the Far Eastern American Bar Association, groups many proofs of the infiltration of Roman law into medieval English law. 'Roman law,' he says in plain terms, which are a contradiction of some current prejudices on both sides of the Atlantic, 'is one of our *fontes*.' The conception of English law as an independent growth is subject to many qualifications. We have all been borrowing from Rome since the twelfth century.

In the *Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, vol. xxiii. part ii., Mr. George Bolam's cyclopedic catalogue of the fishes of Northumberland and the eastern border is concluded. Diversifying natural history with occasional anecdote and much descriptive fact, its attraction will not be confined to anglers. In 'Alnwick Topography, 1748-1900,' Dr. C. C. Burman has drawn up a meritorious bibliographical list of publications. Several good short pieces further attest the catholicity of Mr. J. C. Hodgson's editorial choice, as well as the extensive ramifications of his own biographical researches, and maintain the quality of these transactions. Among them may be singled out Mr. Hunter Blair's pictorial note on the seals of Berwick, and the Rev. J. F. Leishman's biographical sketch of John Baird of Yetholm (1799-1861), the Gipsies' Advocate. An extract from the Belford Parish Register for 1790 mentions the erection a year or two previously of several threshing mills in that and the adjoining parish of Northumberland. Of this mechanism the memorandum of 1790 says: 'Muckle, an ingenious mechanic from Scotland, who built Warn Mill about six or seven years ago, was, if not the original inventor, the first that brought them to any degree of perfection.' To an inventive millwright recognition is due, and perhaps Muckle ought to have more.

The Journal of the United Provinces Historical Society, September, 1917, Vol. I. part I, edited by the Honorary Secretary (Calcutta: Longmans, Green & Co.), inaugurates the published work of a Society instituted at Allahabad and already accomplishing excellent Indian, Persian, and Arabian studies of provincial customs and antiquities. Its wand of authority does not range quite so far as that of the Royal Asiatic Society, but the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, with a population of forty-seven millions, are assuredly a wide enough domain. The opening number outlines the Society's programme, records and illustrates excavations at Garwha, discusses folk-lore and games and festivals, and historically analyses the coinage of the Mughal Emperors. A special contribution of nearly 100 pages by Mr. R. P. Dewhurst edits an old commentary in Hindi, written early in the seventeenth century, but without either transliteration or translation. In a Notes and Queries section mention is made of an important statue of Alexander the Great, standing seven feet high, found at Cyrene, in North Africa, and claimed as probably the most authentic of all the likenesses of Alexander.

The American Historical Review for April, in reporting the annual conference of the American Historical Association, notes the important conclusion of Professor Andrew C. McLaughlin, that the background of American Federation was the practice of the old British Empire before 1764 under the fierce criticisms of 1764-1787, with particular relation to parliamentary control as the one thing indispensable. Mr. P. J. Treat discusses the Mikado's ratifications of treaty 1858-1861. Mr. W. W. Pierson, Jr., comes closer to modern politics in describing the committee of Congress on the conduct of the Civil War which, evoked by the disaster of Bull Run, sat and criticised, for the most part wisely, from 1861

until the secession was put down. Professor Roland G. Usher tracing Austro-German relations since 1866, accentuates the growth of Pan-germanism as at first a secret mutual policy, afterwards developing into the explosive assertions which made the war. Professor G. B. Adams offers a theoretic reconstruction of private jurisdiction in England, reviewing conclusions of Vinogradoff and Maitland, as well as Professor Hearnshaw's standpoint on Leet jurisdiction. The distinction of Baronial, Franchisal and Domanial types is put forward rather hazily to explain the specialisations of tribunals with economic advantage and consideration of private convenience as forces in determining the fate of courts.

The circumstances of the time have tended to direct the *Bulletins* of Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, chiefly into economic grooves, but the series wanders between politics and economics, applied to current conditions.

Mr. F. W. Baumgartner on *Neutralization of States* takes an adverse view of it as a constitutional expedient chiefly because, being conceived in the interest of the guarantors rather than of the guaranteed state, it cannot create lasting conditions of peace. Mr. H. Michell on *Profit Sharing and Producers' Co-operation* narrates what he himself styles 'the rather melancholy story' of the attempts in Canada to realise the ideals of the self-governing workshop. Mr. W. C. Clark writes on the question *Should Maximum Prices be fixed?* He approves of the Canadian general attitude of encouraging production and refusing to fix maximum prices.

Notes and Comments

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS AT LANGSIDE, 1568. This booklet by Mr. Ludovic MacLellan Mann, published on the 350th anniversary of the battle of Langside, and well illustrated, takes a high place among the works written during war time for the benefit of the sick and wounded. Its *raison d'être* was a small but interesting collection of relics of the ill-fated Queen, and of the battle that counted for so much in her life, which was formed at the Langside Public Library. The book contains a *resumé* of the Queen's life and association with Langside, pleasantly written and with a good account of the battle, and it mentions many of the exhibits which were collected. These included the Queen's 'death mask' (which much resembles a cameo portrait given by the Queen to the Duke of Norfolk, now in the collection of the Duke of Portland), and the 'casket' (which Mr. Lang thought was 'probably one of the two silver caskets of Mary's which Hepburn of Bowton saw at Dunbar in April-May 1567') from Hamilton Palace; the beautiful Pollock portrait, the Queen's beads (lent by the Duchess of Norfolk), examples of her embroidery, MSS. and relics from Langside field itself. The little book is worthy of the trouble bestowed upon it.

HIGHLAND SCHOOLS TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
The following return was found among a packet of letters dated 1708-1732 belonging to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The Editor is indebted for it to the Rev. W. K. Lowther Clarke, Editorial Secretary of the Society.

Schools erected by the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge, with the number of Schollars taught at each of them.

Schools		Schollars
1	Hirta or St: Kilda in the Island of Sky, a minister maintained here by the Society	—
2	Harray in the Continent of Orkney	118
3	Larg in the Shire of Sutherland	044
4	Duirness in the Shire of Sutherland	085
5	Glenelg in the Shire of Inverness	042
6	Abertarph in the Highlands of Shire of Ross	062
7	Walls a Island in Zetland	046
8	Glenlivet in the Highlands	060
9	Shappinshay a Island in Orkney	061
10	Monaltrie in the Shire of Aberdeen	100
11	Snizort in the Isle of Sky	053
12	Kildonan in the Shire Sutherland	030
13	Pollow in the said Shire	030
14	Lochearn	
15	Glenlednoch	
16	Glenartna	080
	} in perthshire	
17	Tombelly in the Highlands	070
18	Edinkilly 3 small schools in this Highland Country	080
19	Strathire in shire of perth	024
20	Balquhidder in shire of perth	040
21	Blair of Athol in perthshire	084
22	Southronaldshay a Island in Orkney	075
23	Kilmalie in the Country of Lochaber	020
24	Pennymore in the Island of Mull in the shire of Argyle	033
25	Bridge of Turk	
26	Latter	
27	Anie	
28	Cullintengle	
	} These foure in the highlands Lately erected and no return as yet from them	