

Reviews of Books.

ACTA DOMINORUM CONCILII, ACTS OF THE LORDS OF COUNCIL IN CIVIL CAUSES. Vol. II., 1496-1500, with some Acta Auditorum et Dominorum Concilii, 1469-1483. Edited by George Neilson, LL.D. and Henry Paton, M.A. Pp. cxxxv, 587. Royal 8vo. Edinburgh: H.M. Stationery Office. 1918. (Issued 1919). 21s. net.

THIS book has been long and eagerly waited. The date on the title-page of Volume I. is 1839, so that eighty years have elapsed since Thomas Thomson hurriedly printed off his text, and did not wait to illuminate it by the introduction which he was so well fitted to write. The circumstances of the publication of the first volume constituted nothing less than a disaster to the study of Scottish legal history, and it matters little to a later generation whether the blame is to be attached to the Home Secretary of 1839 and his advisers, or to the great master of Scottish record scholars himself. What does matter is that the Deputy Clerk Register and the Curator of the Historical Department of the Register House have been wise enough to obtain for the second volume the services of two editors who are pre-eminently fitted to record and to illustrate the evidence which it contains. Mr Paton's name is ample security for an accurate text, deciphered by an expert palæographer, and printed with scrupulous exactitude, and everyone who knows Dr. Neilson's distinguished work must bring to the reading of the Introduction the very highest expectations.

These expectations will not be disappointed. As to the text, the present writer cannot do more than express his personal confidence in its value and importance for the history of Scottish institutions. The field is practically new. Not many years ago, the late Sheriff Mackay, whose work and whose personality are still remembered with gratitude and respect, declared that 'before James V. instituted the Court of Session in 1532, there was no system of jurisprudence to which the name of Scots Law could properly be applied.' Here are 500 pages in which we have the records of the application to individual cases of what was indubitably a legal system; even a glance at the twenty pages of Legal Analysis which the editors have confined to illustrative examples of points of law is sufficient evidence on that score; and the period covered by the volume ends more than thirty years before the date selected by Sheriff Mackay. It is obviously impossible to discover at a first reading the whole value of this new material, even when, as with myself, interest and knowledge are confined to its historical, as distinguished from its more strictly legal, implications.

The value and importance of the Introduction are not less notable, but more easily recognisable. It falls into three sections—information about the MSS. and their publication ; suggestions about the Committees of the Scottish Parliament, their practice and their history ; and a discussion of the *origines* of Scots Law. The first of these draws attention to, and explains the significance of, the method adopted by Robertson in the suppressed first volume of the Parliamentary Records, and states the principles which have governed the preparation of the present volume. In the second section, Dr. Neilson traces the history of the *Audiores* and of the *Domini Concilii*, insists upon the importance of Parliament as a Court of Law, and illustrates from contemporary poetry the demand for a better administration of justice, based on the institution of committees ‘buttressed with *jurisperiti*,’ and selected by the Estates of the Realm in Parliament assembled. He shows the steps, not always following a precise course of evolution, by which the Auditors were gradually replaced by the bodies known as Session and as Council, until, at the close of his period, we reach the Continual Council, which was the precursor of the Court of Session. The place of Auditors in English and French legal history is explained, and the explanation leads to an interesting association of the Scottish Lords of the Articles with the English delegates on petitions appointed in the reigns of the first three Edwards. The general line of the ingenious and suggestive argument may be gathered from the following sentences :

‘Parliament deputed to a committee in two divisions (one comprehensive and general in scope, and the other specialized for judicial functions) the unfinished business of the Parliament until the ensuing session. The commission for each division ran only during the adjournment. The provinces of the two committees often overlapped, and there is reason to believe that the Auditors acted with and were part of the general committee ‘hafand the power of Parliament.’ . . . In the occasional sittings of the full committee there may thus be recognised the simple exercise of parliamentary authority and control by the ultimate committee deputed to hold the Parliament. In the meetings of the Auditors, whether with or without other members or coadjutors, equally with the analogous meetings of the Council, there is the less difficulty in understanding the situation when emphasis is once more laid [as in Robertson’s suppressed volume] on the unity and indivisibility of the record of Parliament. Differentiation of function often goes far without separation of records, but the tendency is for the differentiation to become absolute only by the setting up of a separate record. . . . King and Parliament were [in the fifteenth century] together evolving from auditorial antecedents, and were before long to succeed in definitely establishing the Court of Session, indubitably the supreme achievement of the Scottish parliamentary system.’

Much knowledge, reflection, and insight are crowded into the paragraph from which these sentences are taken, and the discussion represents a very distinct advance in the investigation of the origins of our institutions.

In the last portion of the Introduction we have a not less important discussion of the origins not merely of our institutions but of Scots law

itself. The period covered by the text evinces 'no great novelty of principles, but a constant, though gradual, change of detail,' and this change affords 'the weightiest and most extended evidence we have for the Reception of Roman Law in Scotland.' Among the influences, the working of which is traceable in this connexion, a high place is assigned to the beloved and revered name of William Elphinstone, a Glasgow student and the Founder of the University of Aberdeen, one of the very ablest, as he was also one of the very saintliest, of the whole group of College Founders on both sides of the Tweed. An earlier date than is usually assigned to the Reception is one of the noteworthy results of the research which has gone to make this Introduction, but the Reception was never, in Dr. Neilson's view, complete in the sense that the Common Law of Scotland could be taken as an equivalent term for Roman Law. An acute analysis of French parallels leads Dr. Neilson on to his two most important suggestions. The first of these is that the Scottish Parliament may be analogous, not to 'the English Parliament making for a primarily legislative object,' but rather to 'the French Parliament culminating in a court of law.' 'That the king's subjects should be 'servit of the law,'—may this not have been the dominant function of Parliament in theory as in fact?' The second is that the affinities between French and Scottish ideas and methods of procedure may have had 'something directly to do with the gradual change which was coming over the law, and conducing to the incorporation with the old laws and customs of a considerable body of doctrine from the civilians.' With a further expression of this illuminating and attractive idea we must close our attempt to survey the outlines of these invaluable introductory pages :

'Is the speculation too rash that the legal unities and affinities of France and Scotland are part of the great chapter of the Reception of Roman Law, that they are the footprint, still sharply clear and recognisable, of that triumphant movement over the juristic mind of Europe, and that they promise some day, when these initial hints are supplemented by the studies of other investigators, to make good, as a self-evident proposition, the inference that in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the Reception came into Scotland by way of France? And when in 1532 the Court of Session was founded on the model of the Parlement of Paris, was that by any means the first time the pitcher had been sent to the well?'

ROBERT S. RAIT.

THE COLLECTED WORKS OF SIR FRANCIS PALGRAVE. Edited by his son, Sir R. H. Inglis Palgrave. In ten volumes.

THE HISTORY OF NORMANDY AND ENGLAND. In four volumes. Vol. I. Pp. lvi. 560. Vol. II. xxxix. 588. R. 8vo. Cambridge: University Press. 1919. 30s. net each.

It is sixty years since the *History of Normandy and England*, the latest of Sir Francis Palgrave's works, partially saw the light; yet recently the piety of his last surviving son, Sir Inglis Palgrave, boldly planned a complete edition of his father's chief works, though he unfortunately did not live to

witness the publication of the first instalment of this enterprise in the two noble volumes now before us.

There is no danger of some aspects of Palgrave's work being forgotten : every medievalist has had, and will long have, occasion to make use of the great series of texts which he edited for the Record Commission. The comparatively few, who are interested in the growth of historical science in this country, appreciate the importance of the work of the man who, as first Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, inaugurated the new system by which most of the public records of England and Wales were centralised under his care in the new Record Office in Chancery Lane. Yet Palgrave's personal contribution to constructive history has fallen into greater oblivion than it deserves. The extraordinary diffuseness of his style, his excessive discursiveness, and some looseness of scholarship, which tended to conceal the wide range of his learning, have, along with the inaccessibility of the old editions of his works, done something to militate against his fame. Palgrave too was a thorough going advocate of extreme and sometimes unpopular views of history. Thus Scottish readers will remember how he upheld Edward I.'s claims to overlordship over the northern kingdom with the fervour and conviction that the hot partisan brings into the discussion of modern politics. In a similar fashion Palgrave's sturdy but somewhat one-sided and over-eager maintenance of extreme 'Romanistic' theory did harm to his reputation in a generation addicted to the maintenance with almost equal one-sidedness of the 'Germanistic' view of the origin of most English institutions. But the whirligig of time has its revenges, and the modern reaction against Germanism, heightened, but not initiated, by the recent facts of political history, will perhaps seek in this reprint some justification for a faith which our fathers would have spurned.

It may be doubted, however, whether Palgrave's big books will ever be widely read or exercise much influence. It would perhaps be better if they were more studied than they are likely to be. Palgrave was a pioneer, and had with the qualities some of the defects of a pioneer. But he had gifts of imagination and insight, a wealth of vision and colour, a zeal for constructive work, and a scorn of narrow pedantry and mere detail which are too often found somewhat to seek in the more meticulous scholarship of the modern generation. He was always the man of letters. He not only wrote historical novels, but in his more sober books it is hard to say where the science ends and where the fancy comes in. Accordingly his outlook seems to us extraordinarily old-fashioned. Yet a hasty scamper through his diffuse pages must leave in any scholarly reader's mind a strong conviction that he was often working on the right paths, and some of his wildest flights of imagination are extremely suggestive. He was a pioneer of historical travel ; he taught that history must be written from records ; he upheld the doctrine of historical continuity ; he believed in the importance of constitutional and even of administrative history. He emphasized, often in quaint fashions, the essential interconnection between the mediæval history of France and England, the importance of the Church as an institution and as a spiritual influence, the value of the 'dark ages' as a period of

progressive and rapidly ripening civilisation. Those to whom his books will now perhaps for the first time become familiar will be pleased to recognise in his *obiter dicta* truths long familiar to them from other channels. How many of us have quoted the chance remark of Stubbs that the medieval chancery was the secretariat of state for all departments. But if we turn to i. 47 of the present reprint we shall find that Palgrave wrote a generation earlier than Stubbs that 'the chancery was the great secretariat of the realm, the chancellor being the secretary of state for all departments.' In 1824 he contemplated an outline of the history of the chancery. That outline has not yet been written by Palgrave or anybody else. And is not almost the last word of Anglo-Norman history expressed in two other chance sayings of Palgrave's in i. 58: 'William the Conqueror's government was not so much a system of innovation, as one which prepared the way for a system, new equally to Normandy and England'; 'England gave to Normandy more than she borrowed.' The curious reader will find many shrewd anticipations of modern scholarship in Palgrave, half concealed by the verbose rigmarole in which they are sometimes imbedded. Let us then recognise his great qualities the more, since his defects are so patent. It is the fate of the pioneer not to get his deserts, especially from the latter generations which have climbed to greater heights by mounting on his shoulders. In the same way scholarly travellers in Northern Italy have learnt much from their Murray's Guide. But how few of them know that Palgrave was himself the author of Murray's *Handbook for North Italy*, which he began as early as 1839.

The personality of Palgrave was a very vivid and considerable one, and our gratitude to Sir Inglis is due not only for reprinting the sketch of his father's life, which his brother, Sir Reginald, wrote for the Royal Society, but for amplifying it with some personal pages of his own. In particular, the copious extracts from Palgrave's letters are extremely well worth reading. They show his zeal, his force, his impetuosity, his varied interests, his immense curiosity, the width of his information and the eye for local colour, both for its own delight and as an embellishment for his histories. Not the least impressive among his travel impressions is his holy terror of the restoration of ancient buildings. 'Never restore, only repair' was his doctrine. 'Restoration is impossible' he says again. 'You cannot grind old bones new. You may repeat the outward form,' but 'there is an anachronism in every stone.' These are surely sound sayings for a man writing in 1847.

Sir Inglis Palgrave has also told us something of his father's historical ideals and methods of work. He has also aspired to bring his father's works up to date, but the attempts which have been made in this direction are not very successful. The maps, tables, and similar helps to the reader are useful enough, though some of them are guilty of strange lapses into obsolete doctrine. But in truth the scholarship of a work written two generations ago cannot be modernised. The attempt is as impossible as the restoration of an old building. Heroic efforts have been made to bring the bibliographies of Palgrave into some relation to modern scholarship, but the effort has been directed by somewhat inadequate knowledge of what has

been done since Palgrave wrote, and with all the scholarship in the world it could hardly be successful. The elaborate notes appended to Palgrave's texts are largely unnecessary. When they tell us what is true they tell us what every intelligent reader of a book like this could supply for himself. When they occasionally attempt to call upon the resources of modern scholarship to elucidate Palgrave's text they are less effective. In subsequent volumes the Cambridge Press would be well advised to drop all these attempts at the impossible task of bringing Palgrave up to date. But the republication of the texts of Palgrave's own works is a worthy enterprise and deserves every encouragement.

T. F. Tout.

THE BARONIAL OPPOSITION TO EDWARD II.: ITS CHARACTER AND POLICY. A Study in Administrative History. By James Conway Davies. Pp. x, 644. Cr. 4to. Cambridge: At the University Press. 1918. 21s. net.

In publishing in revised form the thesis which gained the Thirlwall Prize in the University of Cambridge in 1917, Mr. J. C. Davies has made a substantial contribution to the administrative history of the reign of Edward II. Only some 200 pages of his book are devoted to the narrative of the action of the baronial opposition; the remaining 400 contain a minute analysis of the household system in which the royal power entrenched itself against baronial attack, and an appendix of 139 illustrative documents.

This proportion of treatment is inevitable and significant. It arises from the fact that Mr. Davies holds the view which was advocated by Professor Tout in his book on *The Place of Edward II. in English History*, and which is borne in upon every student of the period, namely, that the key to the political events of the reign must be sought in the history of administration. That fact once grasped, the historian will be able, with relief, to readjust his ideas of relative values. He will be able to avert his eyes from the sordid tragedy in which Edward II. lost his throne, his self-respect, and finally his life. He will see in that revolution, based on spite and jealousy, only one, and that by no means the most significant, of contemporary attacks on royal power. He will find that bigger issues cling about earlier and less startling actions, beginning with the far-reaching claims of control made in the Ordinances, and continuing through a series of baronial experiments. Moreover, he will realise that though the individual perished, the system lived, and that Edward III., for good or ill, inherited almost unimpaired that household system which gave strength even to the weakness of his father.

Mr. Davies' work is well documented. He has made careful use of printed sources, and he has despoiled the records in the British Museum, the Public Record Office, and the libraries of Canterbury Cathedral, Cambridge University, and elsewhere. Particularly notable are his researches in the Memoranda Rolls of the Exchequer, which have enabled him to tell us much that is new with regard to the persons forming the so-called Middle Party, the only organisation in which there seemed for a time to lie some hope of a dignified settlement of quarrels and a successful

conduct of affairs. From the same source come valuable particulars with regard to the king's council and its relation to the exchequer. The series of Ancient Correspondence, also, has furnished much illustrative material and some new details, such as those concerning a personal quarrel between the Earls of Lancaster and Pembroke about Thorpwaterville Castle—one more of the many instances in the reign where private disputes intensified political antipathies. Mr. Davies has compared with the printed editions two manuscript copies of the Ordinances of 1311, which formed the starting-point of baronial attack, and were quoted by contemporaries with almost pathetic frequency in the same breath with Magna Carta. Detailed treatment has also been given to the so-called 'additional ordinances,' with various suggestions on the puzzling question of their relation to the main document.

As a whole, Mr. Davies' book is full of interesting information. There may be some divergency of opinion on certain points. For example, we must know more than we do as yet with regard to the organisation and personnel of noble households before we can safely conclude that the royal court 'had a monopoly of administrative talent' and that 'the barons' administration of their lands was not efficient' (p. 66). Compare with this the evidence in the correspondence of the younger Despenser as to his minute supervision of the administration of his estates in Glamorgan (pp. 102-3), or, again, the important place taken in the royal service by John Walwayn, who started his career as an official in the household of the Earl of Hereford (pp. 355-6).

Readers will find some slight loss of clarity due to the fact that Mr. Davies follows an unfortunate precedent set by Stubbs in an early edition of his *Constitutional History*, and generally confines the term 'administration' to what Professor Tout called 'national administration,' that is, the work of the great public departments of State, council, chancery and exchequer, as opposed to the more personal instruments of 'court administration,' chamber, wardrobe, and so forth. Mr. Davies prefers to oppose 'administration' to 'household.' The point is a mere difference of term, for Mr. Davies himself knows well, and, indeed, his whole thesis is dependent upon the fact, that the administration of the country was a single unity, in which the work of the public and personal instruments was inextricably intertwined. That being so, the artificial restriction of the term 'administration' to one part of the machinery jars upon the reader as somewhat unhistorical.

No review of Mr. Davies' book would be complete which failed to call attention to the value of the appendix of documents. Most of these have not been printed before, and together they form a repertory of administrative practice suggesting numerous points of interest. They show amongst other things the amazing length to which the use of the privy seal, and even of the verbal order, might be carried in matters of State. As a whole, they not only constitute the justification of the statements made in Mr. Davies' book, but also furnish the raw material for many possible investigations in the same field.

HILDA JOHNSTONE.

THE PICTISH NATION: ITS PEOPLE AND ITS CHURCH. By Archibald B. Scott, B.D. Pp. xiv, 560. 4to. Edinburgh: T. N. Foulis. 1918. 25s. net.

IN this interesting volume Mr. Scott pursues in greater detail and over a wider field his researches in Celtic history, with especial reference as before to the Picts of Alba. The origin and development of the Pictish Church in what is now Scotland fills the greater part of his book, and a very absorbing tale it is: but scarcely less so is the account of the desperate struggle of the Picts and their successive kings against Angle, Dane, and Gaidheal: in the end a losing struggle in which they went under: but in the course of which many events and personalities emerge from the northern mists into the light of day.

Mr. Scott's own shorter works on St. Ninian and St. Moluag might be said to form the basis on which these later studies have amplified themselves, and he has ransacked the treasuries of old Celtic Literature to bring before us a lifelike picture of Pictish saints and warriors from the fifth century to the ninth. There are shorter general chapters on the language and customs of the people, and later on the Viking invasions and the survival of the *Cele De*: but the central part of the book is concerned at length with the founding of the Pictish Church in Galloway by St. Ninian in the fifth century: its debt to St. Martin and his community at Tours, and its history as the sole church of the Picts of Alba for four hundred years and more, until it was gradually incorporated with the Gaidhealic church after the fusion of the two kingdoms under Kenneth MacAlpin. Mr. Scott gives account of many *Lives of the Saints*, and tells of the foundation of other great Pictish communities such as those at Glasgow, Culross and St. Andrews: and in Ireland at Bangor and Maghbile, intimately associated as they were with the church of Ninian in Alba. He deals with many problems, and sheds light on varying and disputed matters in the lives of Palladius and Paul Hên, St. Patrick, St. Kentigern, and others.

Mr. Scott makes also further deduction from the facts already known about the Ptolemaic map of Britain: showing how the twisted position assigned to Scotland has led to falsification of the extent of the work of Ninian and his followers, and also of Columba, in Pictland. What we should call *West* Pictland was *North* for both Ptolemy and Bede, and Drumalban the line, not of the so-called Grampians, but of the mountain chain running from Loch Lomond to Ben Hee; Ninian therefore christianised *East* Pictland (not *South* as Bede has it): that is, East of Drumalban: and Columba's missionary journeys lay to the west of that line, viz. the Gaidhealic border.

Further, the author emphasizes the significance of Columba's introduction to the Pictish king by two great Pictish ecclesiastics, his conclusion being that St. Columba did not convert any extent of Pictish country, nor its king, owing partly to the difficulty of language which did not exist to the same degree between St. Ninian (a Briton) and the Picts.

After the fusion of the Gaidhealic and the Pictish churches, the Gaidheals edited Pictish manuscripts in their own interest, and as on the

Continent of Europe 'Scot' came to stand for any Irishman, the Picts tended in historical writings to become merged in the other branch of the Celtic family, and thus to lose their identity.

Mr. Scott supports his various contentions by much archeological detail : he gives useful tables of the Celtic Church communities with their origins, founders, and approximate dates, as also of the parallel Scotie and Pictish kings.

In the eighth century, when the organisation of the Pictish Church was complete, came the Viking invasions, which presently made an end of colleges, libraries and schools, and forced the ecclesiastics to flee for their lives to the European Continent. The Celtic people that emerged from these onslaughts were the Gaidheals, not the Picts : and with the ruin of the latter, and their absorption by Scandinavians, Gaidheals, and Angles, Mr. Scott's tale comes to an end.

Of the spirit which animated the early Pictish missionaries, and their devoted zeal, he gives a glowing account : and his exhilarating enthusiasm is infectious enough to incline the reader to condone his unsparing condemnation of everything Teutonic, though he cannot but wish the unguarded ethnological deductions of the Preface had been omitted.

MARY LOVE.

THE HISTORY OF EUROPE FROM 1862 TO 1914, FROM THE ACCESSION OF BISMARCK TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE GREAT WAR. By Lucius Hudson Holt, Ph.D., Professor of English and History, United States Military Academy, and Alexander Wheeler Chilton, Assistant Professor of History, United States Military Academy. Pp. xvi, 611. Demy 8vo. New York : The Macmillan Company. 14s. net.

THE obscurity of the international situation in Europe previous to 1914 rendered it very difficult for a concise and clear account of the relations between the Powers to be written. Any account given of the causes and effects of such incidents as the Austrian annexation of Bosnia or the appearance of the *Panther* at Agadir was of necessity tentative and disputable. The revelations of the last five years with regard to German aims and national characteristics have illuminated the whole field of modern history, and have rendered a more authoritative and connected account of the complicated international relationships both possible and desirable. The American authors of this book write with the advantage of a full knowledge of occurrences in Europe up to the end of 1917 ; their standpoint is one which, to the British reader, will seem amply justified by facts, namely, 'that the chief interest in international affairs in Europe during the half-century preceding the outbreak of the Great War revolves about the political ambitions and methods of the Prusso-German State.' They commence their account from the year 1862—significant in that it marked the appointment of Bismarck to the Chancellorship of Prussia. When Bismarck assumed office the Prussians were apparently an industrious, unambitious power, content with their international position ; under his guidance they embarked on a policy of aggression, which finally, after his death, developed into the mad lust for world dominion, the revelation of

which startled Europe in 1914. A clear, careful and interesting account is given of the steps by which Bismarck established firstly Prussian hegemony among the German states and then German hegemony in the councils of Europe. The German pre-eminence established after 1870 was maintained throughout the period of the Russo-Turkish War and consolidated by the formation of the Triple Alliance in 1882. After the adhesion of Italy to the Alliance France inevitably felt her isolation insupportable; the next step is consequently the formation of a defence against German hegemony by the accomplishment of an Entente between France and Russia, and later between France and Britain—steps which had their logical sequence in a rapprochement between Britain and Russia. The influence of colonial rivalries and of the Turkish and Balkan questions on the international situation are described in detail, and the story is finally closed by an account of the negotiations preceding the outbreak of war in August, 1914. The whole book is impartial and eminently clear; it is thoroughly to be recommended as a readable history of the Europe of pre-war days, written in the light of recent and sinister knowledge of German policy and methods.

W. D. ROBIESON.

LATIN EPIGRAPHY: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF LATIN INSCRIPTIONS. By Sir John Edwin Sandys, Litt.D., F.B.A. With fifty Illustrations. Cambridge: University Press. 1919. 12s. 6d. net.

THIS manual is furnished with a very full guide to the literature of its subject, though the bibliography is, perhaps, somewhat ill-balanced here and there. Thus, the note to *C.I.L.* xiii. (p. xx) gives references to the French regional collections, but says nothing of Haug and Sixt's work on the inscriptions of Wurtemberg, or of the Rhine Museums catalogues by Lehner (Bonn) and others; Ruggiero's *Dizionario* is mentioned, but not his *Sylloge*; Haverfield's Chester catalogue, but not his Carlisle catalogue; and so on. However, considering the scope of the manual, one would rather have the balance restored by excision than by addition.

But it is not on the bibliographical side that this handbook most invites criticism. There are certain defects one would expect to find in a manual of epigraphy not written by an epigraphist, and these the author's practised skill in compilation has not enabled him to avoid. The choice of illustrations and examples does not speak to any familiarity with Latin inscriptions, but to what the author himself describes (rather oddly) as 'a first-hand acquaintance with the general literature of the subject.' Even when he remarks (p. 198) that on a weathered stone the horizontal strokes of certain letters are often worn away, Sir John Sandys is not relying (apparently) on his own observation, but on the authority of Hagenbuch in Orelli. The fact that British inscriptions are rarely cited in the existing (foreign) manuals is the reason, one must suppose, why so few find a place in this book; but surely a British scholar, writing for British students, might have ventured here to modify his authorities. The Cheshire Military Diploma, for example, might have been illustrated instead of an Italian one (Fig. 49), even if Daremberg-Saglio is more accessible than The British Museum. And if British inscriptions are few, so also are inscriptions from the provinces akin

to our own, while not many of the examples given are of the kind that British students are specially concerned with. Indeed, there is not much interest of any sort (as there might easily have been) in the subject-matter of the 'sixty inscriptions exemplifying abbreviated phrases.' The author explains that his work is intended for students whose interest is literary. This may account for certain omissions, but much, even most, of the detail does not answer to such a design. It is, in fact, hard to see what class of student this book would suit. It is much easier to name the class of student for whom an epigraphic manual in English really is required. There are many interested in Roman imperial studies who should know something of epigraphy as an historical instrument. These include archæologists who take part in our excavations and find themselves confronted with new epigraphic documents of their own discovering, without having had any opportunity for a regular training in epigraphy, such as is now given at some of our universities. A manual which would help such students to decipher, date and interpret inscriptions and employ them as historical material would be really useful. But it would have to be written by an epigraphist.

S. N. MILLER.

FARQUHARSON GENEALOGIES. No. III.: EARLY FARQUHARSONS AND CRAIGNIETY FAMILY. By A. M. Mackintosh. Pp. iv, 56. 8vo. (Impression of 100 copies. Printed for the Annotator. Nairn: George Bain.) 1918. 5s.

MR. MACKINTOSH'S diligence in commentary and exposition upon the BROUCHDEARG MS. of 1733 has on previous occasions been commended in our columns (*S.H.R.* xi. 443; xii. 210). His present instalment edits in six pages the text of the Farquharson pedigree from that MS., and follows up with the critical notes on various steps of the descent. The MS. starts the pedigree with the allegation that Farquhar Shaw, 'whose name first gave rise to this surname,' came from Rothimurcus about 1435. Apart from the problems of clan relationship, which we must leave to those it concerns, we note the discussion of two interesting and more general questions. First is an examination (cf. *S.H.R.* xv. 53) of the well-known story of the 'Race of the Trough,' orphan captive children fed, according to the story, 'from a long trough made for the purpose,' the date somewhere about 1527. Sir Walter Scott's statement that the orphans were Farquharsons is very unwelcome to Mr. Mackintosh, who says 'Sir Walter had no authority for introducing that name into his story,' and denies their being Farquharsons. According to Chapman, whose MS. *circa* 1729 Scott is supposed to have consulted, the parentage of the orphans was unknown. Another question debated is whether Finla Mor, killed at Pinkie in 1547, could have had, as affirmed in an early genealogy, 'the banner Royall to carry' in the battle, so that he fell 'with the same in his hand.' Some considerations favouring this statement include a grant of arms by the Lyon King in 1692 based upon it (compare the Grameid, line 442). Clan Farquharson has a watchful guardian of its honours and interests in Mr. Mackintosh, who shrewdly and boldly formulates both his beliefs and his doubts.

GEO. NEILSON.

ELIZABETHAN ULSTER. By Lord Ernest Hamilton. Pp. 352 and Map. 8vo. London : Hurst and Blackett, Ltd. 1919. 16s net.

Too much cannot be known about the commencement and continuation of the 'Plantation of Ulster,' which has rendered one province of Ireland different in race and feeling from the rest, and we are grateful therefore for this book, which is a narrative written *currente calamo*. Whether a less modern style, which bears traces of haste and leaves the reader rather breathless, would not have been a better vehicle, is a matter of opinion. The book, for all that, has a value of its own. It has not enough references to be of great historical weight, but the matter it has to deal with, the plot and counterplot between the 'Irishry,' the Scottish Highlanders—McDonnells of the Glynns,—and the representatives of Queen Elizabeth in Ireland, always attempting to increase the English in Ulster by fresh settlements, makes it very interesting to read. The struggle in Elizabeth's time lay between her Lords Deputies and other officers, her pet Irish noble, Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, and 'The O'Neill,' Tirlough Luineach. Interwoven were the plots and plans of the tribes of O'Donnell, Magennis, *et hoc genus omne*, and the too little known Scots-Gaelic settlement of the McDonnells in Antrim. These at once fused with the Irish, but until treated unwisely by Queen Elizabeth—jealous of all things Scottish—were not originally very hostile to the English influence.

It is curious to see how continuous was the traffic between Argyllshire and Ireland, and how the power of the Earls of Argyll—through ladies of his family—had spread in Ulster; and the lives of Katharine Maclean, Countess of Argyll, and of Lady Agnes Campbell, wife first of a McDonnell then of an O'Neill, would make very tragic studies. The writer tries to be fair to all parties. He points out that barbarous warfare and land-wasting was the practice of the time, and not of one side only, that although the Tudor rulers looked askance at Tanistry as a bad Irish custom, their officials connived at it as a way of ruling and of making their fortunes. The book ends with the collapse of the Spanish invasion, the submission of Tyrone, the death of the Queen, and Tyrone's flight in 1607 under her successor, when the real Plantation of Ulster from Scotland (begun by Sir Hugh Montgomery, James Hamilton, and Con. McNeil Oge in 1603) took place. It is a stirring period and full of extraordinary episodes. We wish we could say that it was easy to understand, but the Irish customs (many extinguished by the rival English culture) alone make it difficult. The continuous and contemporaneous marriages of the Chiefs, and the want of certainty as to their succession, enhances this. Nor does this book simplify the difficulties. The titles given are not always the same and are sometimes incorrect (*e.g.* there was no 'Lord of the Isles' in 1570). There are no pedigrees to throw light either on the Irish Chiefties or the Scottish Clansettlers. There are too few dates, and there is no index.

A. FRANCIS STEUART.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, session 1917-1918. Pp. xxx, 295. 4to. Edinburgh: Printed for the Society. 1918.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL objects studied here include fibulae, cists, pottery, cup-marks, a stone cresset, a cruise, and food-vessel urns, as well as some mediæval and more modern articles, such as Celtic cross-slabs at St. Andrews, pieces of needlework from Dalmahoy and from Rushbrooke Hall, Suffolk, four ancient Scottish standards and a thirteenth century chapter seal of Glasgow.

In his notice of the standards of Cavers, Keith Earl Marischal, Bellenden and Marchmont, Sir James Balfour Paul discusses the heraldry and lettering. The needlework from Rushbrooke is a 'cloth of estate' supposed to have been worked by Mary of Scots while in England. Mr. W. Balfour Stewart shows that the royal tradition is in every way probable. The tapestry at Dalmahoy is collated by Mr. R. Scott Moncrieff, with pieces from the late Sir Noël Paton's collection, and a date circa 1560 is suggested for both. Dr. Hay Fleming adds to his already long list of similar stones at St. Andrews; the three now described, characteristically decorated, were, like many others, discovered in the burial ground north of St. Rule's tower and chapel, and east of the east gable of the cathedral. Dr. James Primrose concludes that the chapter seal, circa 1280, is a rude diminutive sketch of Glasgow cathedral, with a figure of Bishop Wishart added, but unfortunately he cannot furnish fresh reasons for this rather robust interpretation. Sir James Balfour Paul's analysis of the connection between Scottish saints and fairs brings out some useful facts about these market dedications. Mr. Storer Clouston illustrates old Orkney armorials of the families of Halcro, Flett, Menzies, Fraser, Cragy and Sinclair. Dr. George Macdonald presents an elaborate and carefully revised list of Roman coins found in Scotland.

A paper on *Agricola and the Roman Wall*, by Professor Haverfield, the latest of so many learned and acute constructive studies of Roman Britain from the same pen, cannot fail to be a mournful reminder of the great loss which his recent death has occasioned. No student in Europe had a greater mastery of Roman archæology, and so far as Britain, and especially England, is concerned, his wonderful store of historical knowledge and epigraphic science, balanced and buttressed by his experience in actual exploration of Roman sites, gave him a place easily foremost among the specialists on Roman Britain of his own or any previous epoch.

He was a great scholar of antiquities, taken from us while still relatively in his prime.

THE BOOK OF THE LEWS: THE STORY OF A HEBRIDEAN ISLE. By W. C. MacKenzie, F.S.A. Scot. Pp. xv, 276. Demy 8vo. With 23 Illustrations. Paisley: Alexander Gardner. 1919. 12s. 6d. net.

THE author, who has done excellent work in the same field before, being a native, brings to the work an enthusiasm of local patriotism akin to that of Hugh Miller for Cromarty. Mr. MacKenzie had already given a

regular chronological history of the Highlands and Isles, and now he discusses in a series of 'Historical Sketches' the chief periods in the story of the Lews. The book is for the general reader, and attractive in style. He does not quote Norse Gaelic or Latin passages of his authorities, though he freely gives references in notes, but he lucidly and racy states the conclusions he draws from them, which, though in some cases novel or open to question, are always interesting.

The book ought to have a wide circulation among those interested in Highland history or in the Long Island, which at present has a good share of public attention while political economists await with friendly interest the result of Lord Leverhulme's experiment.

The sketches begin with the Norsemen in Lewis, as before them there is no mention of it in written history, and to them are owing the great majority of its place-names. Next, sketches deal with the Macleods, long the Lords of Lewis, with the ill-fated Fife adventurers and the history of the island's greatest industry—the fishings. The rule of Cromwell and his fort at Stornoway are sketches showing great research, and that on the period of Seaforth proprietorship gives occasion for a recital of the Stewart risings. Then he deals with the religion and the daily life of the people. In the latter he says, 'We have no contemporary statement of rent and taxation in the Hebrides during the sixteenth century.' But there is extant and quoted in *Old Ross-shire* a tax roll for all the north of 1612, giving 'M'Cleod Lewis and all lands yr of xl lib.' It gives Cromarty at the same amount, though it has not a hundredth of the area, and Belladrum, 6 pleuches (about 480 acres), is given at £2 12s. 6d. or one-fifteenth of the tax to one eight-hundredth of the area, showing the comparatively low average of Lewis land. The chapters on the Callernish Standing Stones, the Brochs and the Isle of Pigmies do ample justice to the island's prehistoric remains.

The work is well illustrated, but the sketch map of Lewis might with great advantage have been on a much larger scale, so as to show all places mentioned, and it would have been a very great help to the description of Callernish if there had been reproduced Mr. James Fraser's plan and illustration from his paper in the *Transactions of the Inverness Scientific Society*.

W. MACGILL.

HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR, 1861–1865. By James Ford Rhodes, LL.D., D.Litt. Pp. xxii, 454. Demy 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1919. 12s. 6d. net.

DR. RHODES sets out to write a history of America during the war. His viewpoint is Washington, not the battlefield; the main heroic figure is Lincoln, and the changing atmosphere of Washington throughout the four years the war continued is faithfully and skilfully described. As a well-documented account of the political and social situation Dr. Rhodes's history is of great value. His research has been profound, so profound, indeed, that his pages tend to become overloaded with avoidable detail. The book is a mine of information on such subjects as inflation of

currency and conscription and the various social and economic difficulties which beset both North and South. The delicate problem of the relations between the Northern States and Britain is treated with sympathy and understanding.

But the reader who turns to this volume in the expectation of finding a concise and ordered history of the campaigns between the Northern and Southern States will be disappointed. Dr. Rhodes has much to say of military operations, and his history is provided with many excellent maps, but he fails to describe in any detail either armies or armaments, he neglects the geography on which tactics depend, and he leaves the reader without any clear idea of the strategical development of the successive campaigns. Apparently, as a layman, he considers he is disqualified from pronouncing on problems which are within the domain of the soldier. Yet his obvious learning and knowledge of the authorities would have enabled him, had he so desired, to present a readable and logical account of the various steps which led to the hemming in and surrender of the Southern forces. As it is, the account given must be confusing to anyone without some previous knowledge of the struggle. A good index and an excellent bibliography are appended.

ARCHÆOLOGIA AELIANA. Third series. Vol. XV. Pp. xxx, 224. 4to.

Printed for the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
1918.

THE Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne have 'carried on' through the war with a vigour only whetted by the restraints and obstacles of the time. Yet signs proclaim a certain shortage of contributions. Mr. Crawford Hodgson is responsible for no fewer than five biographical papers, the subjects being John Horsley, the historian, Richard Dawes, a Newcastle schoolmaster, George Tate, historian of Alnwick, the seventh Duke of Northumberland, and perhaps most interesting of all, Canon William Greenwell. These notes on distinguished Northumbrian lives are replete with genealogical lore and personal facts, gleaned with ingenuity and persistence, and often rescued from very evanescent and casual repositories.

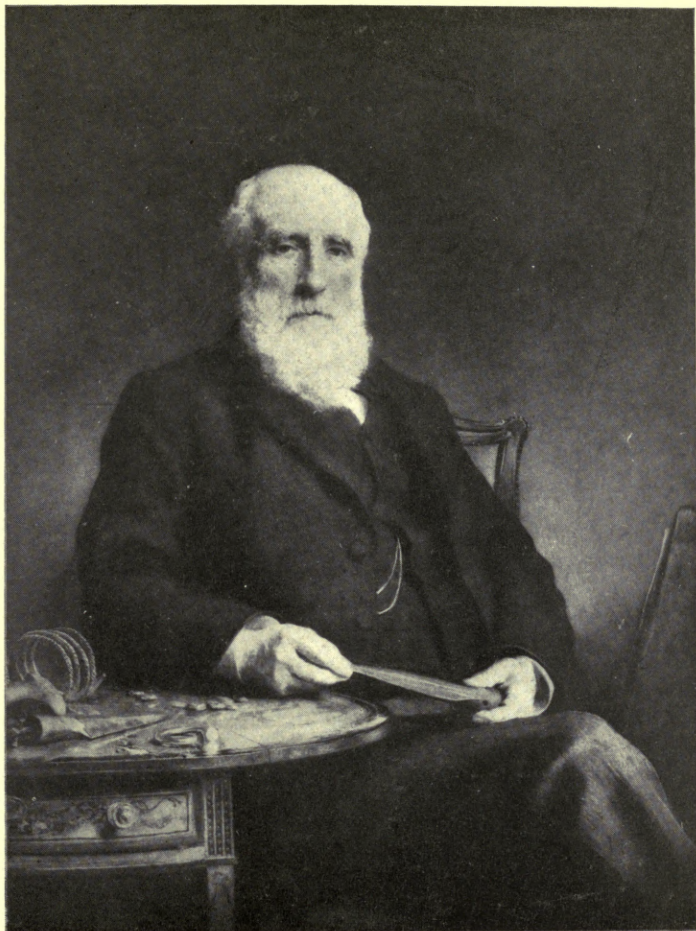
Professor Haverfield, dealing with the altars to the *Di Veteres*, a common cult along the Hadrianic Wall, concludes from readings *HVETERI* and *VHETERI* that the name cannot be the Latin adjective *vetus*, but is a German word. But the major purpose of Prof. Haverfield is to group the forty Northumbrian examples of this suggestive type.

Mr. C. H. H. Blair continues the grand catalogue of Durham Seals, dealing in this considerable instalment with seals of ecclesiastics, hospitals, universities and monasteries. One of these is the extremely interesting seal of Baliol Hall, Oxford, of which Mr. Blair has written a very carefully detailed description.

The portrait of Canon Greenwell which illustrates Mr. Crawford Hodgson's valuable memorial sketch is here reproduced by permission.

GEO. NEILSON.

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THE REV. WILLIAM GREENWELL, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A.

From the painting by Sir A. S. Cope, A.R.A.

THE STIRLING MERCHANT GILD AND LIFE OF JOHN COWANE, FOUNDER OF COWANE'S HOSPITAL IN STIRLING. By David B. Morris, Town Clerk, Stirling. Pp. xiv, 367. 8vo. Stirling: Jamieson & Munro, Ltd. 1919.

ANYONE who knows Stirling knows the fine old Cowane's Hospital or Gild Hall, but it is only when one has read this very complete study that one learns to what and to whom it owed its being. Stirling was one of the old burghs of Scotland, four of which, Edinburgh, Roxburgh, Berwick, and Stirling, had a code of law, the *Leges Quatuor Burgorum*, as early as the time of King David I. The town had a charter from King Alexander II. in 1226, and the Gildry was then a going concern. The author points out the historical differences between the Gilds in Scotland and the Guilds in England, one important result of which was to prevent the settlement of Lombard bankers and Jews in the former country. He also recounts the usual trouble with 'unfreemen,' and the constant struggle with the 'crafts,' which were the cost of the progress of all such communities. Stirling conquered most of its local rivals, quashing their fairs and otherwise vanquishing them. The Gildry had a high estate. It had hautboys; it had official robes; and the Dean of Gild's ring was perhaps given by King David II. It tried its members for wearing 'bonnets,' and exercised very salutary discipline, as well as dispensed charities. It was this last category which leads one on to the exhaustive life of John Cowane, one of Stirling's best of sons and citizens, whose biography and friendly connections are given to us with a delightful wealth of detail.

Born in Stirling about 1570, he died there in 1633. He held every office which was desirable, from Dean of Gild to M.P., and ruled well, and saw everything that was to be seen in his time. He (by his brother's piety) founded in 1634 the hospital for 'tuelf decayed gildbroder,' and we are told that the Town Council accepted the gift, giving God thanks 'quha movit the said umquhile Johannes mynd to sa gude a worke.' The writer shows how good the work was. He tells too of the causes of John Cowane's wealth, his loans to his well-born 'friends,' and his privateering, and how he gave his ships 'to fight the Germans.' He traces his genealogy, his relics, and his possessions, which include a 'Taed Stane,' now located at Kirkcudbright, and his memorials. This book is a noble tribute to his excellent memory.

HISTORICAL PORTRAITS, 1700-1850. The Lives by C. R. L. Fletcher, formerly Fellow of All Souls and Magdalen Colleges. The Portraits chosen by Emery Walker, F.S.A., with an Introduction by C. F. Bell. 2 vols. Vol. I., pp. xliii, 268, with 114 portraits. Vol. II., pp. viii, 332, with 137 portraits. 4to. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1919. 12s. 6d. net each volume.

THESE two volumes complete a work which was begun many years ago. The volume of *Historical Portraits*, 1400-1600, was published in 1909, and the second series covering the years 1600-1700, appeared in 1911 (see *S.H.R.* VI., 401, and IX., 332). The Lives for the second series were

contributed partly by Mr. H. B. Butler, and partly by Mr. Fletcher. For the two new volumes Mr. Fletcher is their sole author, but with this exception, the responsibility for the selection of the portraits and the writing of the Introduction and of the Lives, remains the same throughout.

During recent years, students of portraiture have received much assistance not only from books dealing solely with the subject such as the great Catalogue of the National Gallery, but also from general works like the illustrated edition of Green's *History of the English People*, and Mr. Firth's wonderful collection in his edition of Macaulay's *History of England*. Such special studies as Mrs. Lane Poole's *Catalogue of Oxford Portraits* are also of peculiar value. But this scheme which the Clarendon Press has now happily carried to completion is the most useful as well as the most comprehensive work of its kind which has been issued for very many years. The reproduction of the portraits have not the beauty of those in Lodge, and those in the present series are less well reproduced than the portraits in the first and second volumes issued ten years ago. There is a purply-blue tint in the prints which detracts from their beauty, and also from their life-like appearance, but it may be that time will improve these reproductions as it has improved many of the originals.

On the other hand, the excellence of the choice of portraits, and the wide range of interest which they cover, as well as the value of the biographical sketches will for long make this work a standard work of reference, which ought to be in every Public Library of importance, and to which successive generations of students will turn with gratitude.

In these two new volumes many of the portraits are, as in the former volumes, full-page plates, while other plates combine two or four portraits. By far the larger number come from the National Gallery, but a considerable proportion are portraits which still hang in the historic collections which the artistic taste of former generations provided with care and with pride. So many of these collections are now being scattered that there is additional reason for gratitude to the Clarendon Press and to Mr. Emery Walker for preserving this very valuable record of the moving spirits of the last five centuries.

A SOURCE BOOK OF AUSTRALIAN HISTORY. Compiled by Gwendolen H. Swinburne, M.A. Pp. viii, 211. 8vo. With a map. London : G. Bell & Sons, Ltd. 1919. 5s. net.

WE are given here accounts of different phases of Australian History Geographical, including fine and strenuous exploration and land travel, and General History. The latter includes the discovery (or rediscovery after Torres) of Tasmania by Tasman, and goes down to the landing at Gallipoli, and 'what Anzac means' in the Great War. The original sources are all interesting ; but one must not forget they do not include everything. For example we are given an indignant description of the planning of the infant town of Adelaide by an early settler of South Australia, but with no indication of how successful the scheme ultimately became when controversy died away.

THE MASERES LETTERS, 1766-1768. Edited, with an Introduction, Notes and Appendices, by W. Stewart Wallace, M.A. Pp. x, 135. 8vo. Oxford : University Press. 1919. 5s. 6d. net.

FRANCIS MASERES, an Englishman, born of pure Huguenot descent, was sent out to Quebec in 1766 as Attorney General. Speaking French, he was best equipped of the early officials for intercourse with the French-Canadians; but against that there was the barrier of religion, he being a stout Protestant. Still he became an important link between Canada and London, whither, through religious difficulties, he retired in 1769, and died there in his ninety-third year in 1824. He tried to act as Mentor to the Government in Canadian affairs, and the Editor thinks usually for good. The letters he wrote during the three years, and very critical years they were for Canada, are here reprinted, and are valuable as they are full of information and outspoken comments. They are very well placed before the studious reader.

A GENTLE CYNIC: being a Translation of the Book of Koheleth, by Morris Jastrow, jun., Ph.D., LL.D. Philadelphia : Lippincott Co. 1919

THE writer of this book intends to treat the 'Book of Job' and the 'Song of Songs' in the same way as he has here done 'Ecclesiastes,' and we hope he will find it worth doing. In this recension, even though he may have purified the text, we cannot regard the new translation as an improvement in diction on the old. Professor Jastrow holds that the book of 'Koheleth' is 'a strange book in a sacred canon' written by King Solomon, according to tradition, but really much later, and interlarded with glosses by commentators to make the work more moral from their point of view. The author strips the book of these emendations, and professes to restore the original text.

COMMEMORATION OF THE CENTENARY OF THE BIRTH OF JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. 4to. New York. 1919.

THIS is an account of the Symposium held in New York under the auspices of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, February 19-22, 1919, in honour of one of America's great Men of Letters. It includes excellent speeches in memoriam by Elihu Root, John Galsworthy, M. Hutton, and Brander Matthews; Literary exercises by, among others Alfred Noyes and Stephen Leacock. Due mention was made of Lowell's paternal English Stock, and one speaker, at least, pointed out the Orcadian descent of his Mother. Her progenitors being Spences and Traills of Westness.

THE AMERICAN MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE. By R. M. Story. Pp. 231. University of Illinois : Urbana. \$1.25.

STUDENTS of 'civics' may with advantage turn to this, which is one of the University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences. It traces the development of 'mayoralty' in the United States, finding the stem in the English pattern of mayor, but shows the American new departures especially in

(1) the veto widely given to the transatlantic variant ; (2) the necessity of his 'approval' of numerous measures ; (3) 'the drift towards executive domination' ; and (4) the recent new types, the 'mayor-commissioner' and the 'city manager,' which are current exemplifications of the devolution of large civic authority to individuals, who, on the German plan, have professional qualifications for the task of administration. The mayor system, says Dr. Story, is not only on its trial, but 'has before it a struggle for existence.' Some Americanisms and spellings attract attention, 'thru,' 'tho,' 'brot,' among the latter ; while among the former, 'blanket' appears to be used to cover general powers not excluded.

The Household of a Tudor Nobleman, by Paul van Brunt Jones, Ph.D. (University of Illinois Studies, vol. vi. No. 4, Urbana, 1917) is a useful piece of work by a young American scholar, who, under Professor E. P. Cheyney's direction, has put together a composite description of a great nobleman's household in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries from the numerous printed accounts available. The medievalist will be struck with the continuity of the medieval aristocratic establishment into the period which is generally supposed to have destroyed the power of the old nobility, and even with its recrudescence in the case of new men, such as William Cecil, Lord Burghley, who kept house like a Percy or a Neville. Mr. Jones has done his work well : his clearness, scholarship, and method leave little to be desired. A little more care in putting place names in their modern forms would have been desirable. But the side of the book that wants most strengthening is the lack of emphasis to the administrative as opposed to the domestic side of the nobleman's household. We are told more of what he ate and where he ate it, than we are of how he managed his estates and his domestics. More constant reference to the analogies presented by the government of the royal household would here have been useful. Henry VII. and Henry VIII. to some extent governed their realm through the administrative department called the King's Chamber. Was there nothing in the chamber or wardrobe of the noble of the period that corresponded to the King's domestic administrative offices? How then did the noble rule his estates, and control the huge following that attended him? Even the store of arms and armour which Dr. Jones notes in the armoury of the Tudor nobleman's household had sometimes its use. So accessible a source as Bacon's *Essays* records as 'almost peculiar to England' the 'state of free servants and attendants upon noblemen and gentlemen' as much 'conducting unto martial greatness.'

T. F. TOUT.

For a series of *Helps for Students of History*, published at sixpence each, which the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has undertaken, the editorial service of Mr. C. Johnson and Mr. J. P. Whitney is a guarantee of good contributors and good work. Mr. R. C. Fowler starts with 'Episcopal Registers of England and Wales.' Mr. F. J. C. Hearnshaw follows on 'Municipal Records.' Mr. R. L. Poole describes 'Medieval Reckonings of Time.' Mr. Johnson takes for his own province 'The Public Record Office.' These works cover lightly a wide

field. Sometimes one feels that the Englishman has a remarkable faculty of not looking over his own garden wall. On municipal records, for example, it might have been noted how far behind Scotland the English boroughs were in publishing their records. Our old Scottish Burgh Records Society deserved well of its time, antedating in its publications, by thirty years, the admirable work of Miss Mary Bateson, Mr. W. H. Stevenson, and Mr. Ballard on the archives of the chief English boroughs. The latter as compared with the former show a great advance of method on the modern editorial lines of exposition, a function which Sir James Marwick and his collaborators fifty years ago scarcely considered as falling definitely into their task. Mr. Poole's medieval data, presented simply and clearly, embrace in outline the chief computations in use in the middle ages, for many elements of which he shows the origins. Numerous instances of complexity show the traps for the unwary computer of day, month, year, era, or indiction, including the calendar full moon, which is not guaranteed to be true to fact. Mr. Johnson's sketch neatly summarises and classifies the infinite contents of the Public Record Office, explaining the relationship with Parliament, Exchequer, and the Law Courts, from which the records came. This new venture of the S.P.C.K. merits welcome.

The English Historical Review for July opens with Mr. William Foster's account of the acquisition of St. Helena, and its preliminary fortification in May, 1659, by Captain John Dutton, acting under orders of the East India Company. The development of the inner cabinet of George II., 1739-1741, is dealt with by Mr. R. R. Sedgwick, who shows how regular and formal its meetings grew during those years. A laborious and invaluable task has been accomplished by Dr. W. Farrer in the preparation of an 'Outline Itinerary of King Henry the First.' On principles akin to those of Eyton's well-known Itinerary of Henry II., Dr. Farrer has calendared all Henry's charters, and all chronicle references available to prove his movements; and the result is a wonderful body of new relationships of the documents, the places of granting, the witnesses, circumstances, occasions, and dates of multifarious writs and transactions. This first instalment of the Itinerary embraces 378 entries between the years 1100 and 1117. It is scarcely too much to say that the complete work will be virtually a new chronicle of Henry I., accomplished for a very dark and difficult reign in a manner which, in its modern method with extended possibilities of research, outstrips even the monumental performance of Eyton forty years ago for the life and time of the second Henry. Rev. H. E. Salter has ferreted out some fresh documentary evidences concerning that piquant and important personage, Geoffrey of Monmouth, and his residence in the neighbourhood of Oxford between 1129 and 1151.

History prospers under Professor Pollard's ferule. Mr. Norman Baynes is subtly suggestive and finely interesting in a compact, much-referenced, and closely reasoned essay on 'Greek Religion and the Saviour King.' He traces the course of recent historical studies of the Oriental phases of European concepts of divinity. An old tribulation, 'The Evils of

Examinations,' is discussed by Professor Firth. The present reviewer is still young enough to rejoice that this learned 'examiner re-examined' favours for history (1) a limited access to books at examinations; and (2) intimation of one half the questions to the candidates beforehand. Mr. Geoffrey Callender in a revision of the sea fight of the *Revenge* in 1591, on the whole sides with the doughty Sir Richard Grenville rather than with his more cautious captain and master of the ship in the matter of the policy at first of retiral and at last of surrender.

The French Quarterly: Manchester at the University Press: Volume 1, Nos. 1-3. The French Professors who conceived this project, and the Manchester University Press which has enabled it to be realised, deserve every encouragement. A publication of this kind has many difficulties to face. It will not attract readers who have access to the leading French periodicals, and it is apt to become a vehicle for the expression of the views of special political and literary movements, the merits of which the uninformed reader is not able to estimate. On the other hand, the number of readers who keep in touch with French periodical literature, is limited, and the Editors have managed on the whole to avoid the second difficulty. The contributions by Mm. Boutroux and D'Estournelles de Constant are inevitable and welcome, but the most solid feature of the French Quarterly is to be found in the *Variétés* which contain a number of interesting literary articles of the solid kind which one associates with *The Modern Language Quarterly*. The reviews and bibliography are interesting and useful. The first three numbers of the French Quarterly justify the hope that, if sufficient support is obtained from contributors and readers, success may be achieved.

The preparation is announced of a General History from Antiquity to Modern Times under the direction of MM. Halphen and Sagnac. The work will be in twenty volumes, and will be published by Alcan. An interesting notice is devoted to the fifth volume of the fascinating work of the late M. Pierre Duhem, *Le système du monde, histoire des doctrines cosmologiques de Platon à Copernic*. The latter number contains an obituary notice of M. Gaston Bonet-Maury, 'le plus aimable des hommes et le meilleur des amis.' M. Bonet-Maury, who was Secretary of the French branch of the Franco-Scottish Society and an honorary graduate in Divinity of Glasgow University, was a contributor to this *Review*. The late Dr. Neville-Figgis is not unfairly judged: 'Il a remué beaucoup d'idées, mais sans rien creuser à fond; sa personne a été supérieure à ses écrits.'

In *The Anglo-French Review* (London: Dent & Son, Ltd., monthly 2s. 6d.) for July, André Lichtenberger, in a fantasy after Kipling, not only makes Mowgli speak French, but sends him to the front, where again he hunts, never to return among men. Mr. Lewis Melville prints fresh letters of Beckford about his youthful mystifications, but chiefly on Vathek. M. Henri Malo utilises his knowledge of the *corsaires* of Dunkirk in an account, with many new details, of the voyage of Prince Charles Edward to Scotland in 1745 in the *Du Teillay*, (as—perhaps correctly—he names the vessel familiar to us as the *Doutelle*), as well as of the subsequent marine

part played by the French ships and sailors in the expedition, down to the defeated Prince's return in 1746 on the *Heureuse* to Roscoff.

The Juridical Review for July opens with Lord Guthrie's estimate of R. L. Stevenson's personality and character. The article is only a first instalment, but the incomplete appreciation seeks to reconcile the bohemian who was on the surface in Stevenson with the puritan who was beneath. A facsimile of a charming letter to 'Cummy' would of itself attract the admirers of R. L. S., whose portrait, for once conventional in wig and gown, presented to Lord Guthrie by his 'old comrade,' appears as frontispiece. A very technical, but copiously collected, analysis and contrast of *Jus* (a ratio for judges) and *Lex* (a command to subjects) in Roman law, is an anonymous compendium of historical and juristic development.

The 31st Bulletin of Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, is *Economics, Prices, and the War*, by Mr. W. A. Mackintosh (Jackson Press: Kingston, pp. 15). While denying that economic theory has gone to pieces, the essay confirms the view of some and the suspicion of many that the price charged to the consumer has little logical relation to the price paid to the producer. Two basic reasons of discontent during the war are given: (1) the consumer's knowledge that prices were rarely beyond the dealer's control; and (2) that rising prices induced unequal distribution of the burden of war. Statistics of excess-profit taxation would, it is urged, give surest light and guidance as to where the shoe pinched, and where the profits went wrong.

Although a little reduced in size, the *Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society Proceedings during the year 1918* (pp. lxxviii, 124) may be cited as proving the vitality of antiquarian work and thought in an English county while the great War was being brought to its stern close. The transactions represent all classes of study. The Dean (Dr. Armitage Robinson) of Wells, collates the foundation charter and other documents of Witham Charterhouse, founded by Henry II. circa 1181-1182. Dr. A. C. Fryer describes and extensively illustrates the monumental effigies of thirteenth and fourteenth century civilians, male and female, in the shire. A paper by Prebendary Harbin on a land-charter area 1300 is posthumously edited. Short papers deal with architectural points—'two early English responds,' a piscina and part of a reredos; and a wider theme, the 'Heronries of Somerset,' is dealt with from Dr. Wiglesworth's combined standpoints of an antiquary and an ornithologist. His horror at the suggestion of possible destruction to the ancient heronry of Pixton will be shared by every archaeologist to whom the broad-winged, heavy, slow, yet powerful flight of the heron is a sight of never failing charm in the landscape of our river valleys.

Old Lore Miscellany of Orkney, Shetland, Caithness, and Sutherland (January, 1919, vol. vii. Index) is the terminal part of a very useful Viking Society collection, edited by Alfred W. Johnston and Mrs. Amy Johnston. An index of subjects, as well as of places and names, greatly facilitates reference. Mr. George Bain, Wick, has made the index very intelligently.

The Future (July-August, 1919) is the official organ of the English Language Union, an association 'to promote the study of the English language in foreign countries.' Popular in aim, it has portraits and pictures, and its matter, though scrappy and not well focussed, includes several excellent quotations.

The Bookman (New York: G. H. Doran Co., 35 cents) for May is a favourable sample of that light, bright, and comprehensive literary journal. There are no profound articles, but F. Dilnot's sketch of Philip Gibbs will gratify many British readers of that vivid war-correspondent; Dr. D. J. Hill's survey of Dr. Egan's experiences of ten years on the German frontier as U.S. Ambassador to Denmark is enlightening, and the 'Gossip Shop' has lively wares.

Yale Review (April, 1919) blends much contrary thought, often in forms of airy banter. One of the best examples of this is the late Randolph Bourne's 'History of a Literary Radical,' which cleverly and refreshingly sums up, not without satire, the shifts of opinion on the classics and the study of them. Articles on Henry Adams, and on the 'Chronicles of America' contain penetrative criticisms of United States method in history.

In the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics* for April appears a survey by C. R. Aurner of the movement in that State since 1857 for formal education in the principles, art, and practice of self-government. The demand for 'Civics'—that the community should be taught citizenship, including local history—is styled 'a great text for all Americans.'

The numbers of the *Revue Historique* for March-April and May-June contain a further instalment of M. Louis Halphen's weighty examination of the history of Charlemagne, in which the learned archivist studies the sources available for the history of the conquest of Saxony. In two articles M. Maurice Courant provides an interesting article of the history of Siberia during the period from the Russian colonisation in the seventeenth century, to the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway. The 'Bulletin Historique' in the latter number is devoted to recent works on the history of the Low Countries, and that in the earlier number to Roman antiquities. Mention may be made of the publication of the first volume of M. Montauson's *Bibliographie générale des travaux paléontologiques et archéologiques* (Leroux), which promises to be an indispensable work of reference. An appreciative review is devoted to the last work of the late M. Vidal de la Blaché on *La France de l'Est*, which will form a worthy companion to the distinguished author's contribution to *Lavisse*, and there is an estimate of the *Private Correspondence* of Earl of Granville.