

Reviews of Books

THE ENGLISH DOMINICANS. By Bede Jarrett, O.P. Pp. xii, 236.
8vo. London: Burns Oates & Washburne, Ltd. 1921. 18s.

THIS book supplies a long-felt want by giving within the compass of a moderate volume a plain, clear and intelligent account of the English province of the Order of Preachers from its first establishment by Gilbert de Fresney in 1221 down to the present day. It is doubly appropriate that it should be issued on the seventh centenary of Gilbert's mission, and that it should come from the pen of Gilbert's present successor as provincial prior, Father Bede Jarrett.

The book is well written, skilfully arranged under appropriate chapters, shows wide knowledge of the literature of the subject, and is largely based upon the sources. Its scale is insufficient for completeness, but no one is more conscious of that than is the writer. The study is made more interesting by Father Jarrett's keen enthusiasm for his order and faith in the Dominican ideal, a faith which colours, but does not distort, his facts. Sometimes perhaps his zeal leads Father Jarrett to see the hand of the preaching friars in matters with which they had a real, but a less decisive influence than he imagines. For instance, he makes his own the ingenious and interesting but rather dubious claims made by his 'master and friend,' Mr. Ernest Barker, that the Dominican system of elections introduced to England the representative idea firstly into the provincial convocations and ultimately into the national councils. All that can be safely affirmed is that representation was in the air, and that the Dominicans as innovators made an early use of it. A tendency to 'whitewash' persons like Edward II. or Richard II. because they were friendly to the Preaching Friars is an even more harmless illustration of the same tendency. But substantially the work is written on critical lines, and the author's zest in his subject does far more good than harm. It makes the book human and likeable and carries the reader along.

It is inevitable that the scope of the work raises, rather than settles, many problems on which we should have desired Father Jarrett's mature guidance. For instance, the constitutional history of the order requires a more detailed working out than he has found space to devote to it. The archaeology of the few remaining Dominican convents of the pre-Reformation period in England deserves a more detailed and a more concentrated treatment. As things stand, the rather dispersed statements of the text do not explain all the valuable photographs which illustrate the book. More adequate is the description of the Dominican life, and the appreciation of

the contribution which the most intellectualist of the mendicant orders made to the philosophy and theology of the middle ages. But conscious, no doubt, of the restricted space at his disposal, Father Jarrett generally sticks pretty closely to the English province, which is his special theme. He might have brightened up his account of the academic and didactic work of the order, had he drawn more freely upon the surviving records of the provinces of Toulouse and Provence, which have enabled Bishop Douais to give so copious a description of the organisation of study within the order of preachers in those provinces. It is true that the provincial records of England have perished centuries ago, but there is every probability that the system which we know worked in Southern France was equally active in England. We may accept this view without always endorsing the local patriotism which makes our author claim for the English province almost a paramount position among the provinces of his order.

To many readers an interesting and novel part of the work will be the account of the painful efforts to keep up the provincial tradition in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, its re-establishment by Cardinal Philip Howard in the period of the Restoration, and its enormous development during the nineteenth century. Very valuable to workers on the subject will be the appendices giving full lists of provincial priors, of the dates and places at which provincial chapters have been held, and of pre-Reformation Dominican houses in England. The one house of Dominican nuns at Dartford is adequately dealt with in the text. Scotland and Ireland are outside his conception of his subject.

A regrettable omission is a bibliography, and its absence is the more to be lamented since Father Jarrett cites his authorities in such a compressed form that only experts can identify many of his references, and some will unluckily defy identification even to experts. Our author is clearly not thoroughly at home in the Public Record Office, or he would have had more definite ideas of what a 'letter patent' was than he sometimes shows. Anyhow it is certain that a letter patent is not a letter close, though a mention on p. 102 of the 'Royal Patent Rolls of 1320' is authenticated by a reference to the close roll in a note—a reference the more otiose since the particular letter close can be read in print in the pages of Rymer's *Foedera*. The 'treasury receipts' of p. 210 and the 'private note books' of p. 114 show that exchequer and wardrobe mechanism are as unfamiliar to Father Jarrett as is that of the Chancery. This is only a part of those limitations in medieval technique which are revealed in many *obiter dicta* throughout the book, notably in the university section where we read of 'lay professors' at Oxford at a time when there were no permanent 'chairs' or endowed professorships at all, and when every student, and therefore every graduate, had to be a 'clerk.' But it would not be fair to stress all this, since technical scholarship can hardly be demanded in a book that is frankly popular in scope. Indeed it is remarkable how seldom the thinness of the background reveals itself, and that despite a certain want of minute care in correcting proofs, and an occasional *lapsus calami*, such as that which makes the 'great regent,' William Marshal, alive in 1233, and makes the chronicler Trivet a prophet of rare insight, for 'his signature is

appended to a condemnation by the University (of Oxford) of the opinions of Wycliffe' in 1315. There is no need to labour such details. But Father Jarrett's book is good enough to be taken seriously, and they could all be emended without much difficulty in a second edition.

In conclusion, let us thank the prior provincial for having put so fairly before us the great part played by his order in our history. He represents his order the more vividly since to him its history and ideals are not a mere matter of archaeology but the conditions of his daily life. It is a thousand pities that, while many scholars are intently studying the origins and early history of the Minorites, the Order of Preachers should have so long lacked an English historian. The allowance must fully be made to Father Jarrett which is due to pioneer work, especially since pioneer popularisation is more difficult than pioneer investigation. It is much to be wished that the subject he has sketched as a whole should be envisaged in detail by scholars both outside and inside the order.

T. F. TOUT.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND, THEIR RELATIONS IN THE MIDDLE AGES AND NOW. By T. F. Tout, Professor of History, University of Manchester. Pp. viii, 168. Crown 8vo. Manchester: The University Press. 1922.

THIS volume may fairly be described as a *livre de circonstance*. It contains four lectures delivered before the University of Rennes, which present in an expanded form the substance of the author's Creighton Lecture of 1920. In its original form, it probably presented the articulated bones of a clearly defined skeleton based on Professor Tout's intimate knowledge of two centuries of history, but the expansion which it has undergone has somewhat loosened its structure. The value of Professor Tout's volume lies in its presentation of France and England as sharers in a common inheritance to which the modern idea of nationality was alien. 'England and France,' he writes, 'were more like in the Middle Ages than they are now, because medieval conditions were similar in all Western Europe.' He contends further that within that common civilization, there was a more restricted unit which included France and England. This smaller unit was the result of racial, institutional and other affinities. He traces the development of the Anglo-French community from the loss of Normandy to the beginning of the Hundred Years' War, noting increasing political division on the one hand, and a growing institutional and social resemblance on the other. The concluding lecture is devoted to the Hundred Years' War and a rapid survey of the succeeding period. This long struggle inevitably produced national feeling, but that only to a degree which was compatible with the persisting influence of a common inheritance and a common social system. In his journey, Professor Tout passes rapidly over wide stretches of Debatable Land, on which many historians have broken lances, but his general conclusions may be accepted as sound from the English point of view. His readers will, of course, understand that the Lectures partook of the nature of propaganda, and as such they are certainly of more value than many similar productions. They are interesting, and suggest fruitful fields for research and speculation.

DAVID BAIRD SMITH.

BRITISH DIPLOMACY, 1813-1815. Select Documents dealing with the Reconstruction of Europe. Edited by C. K. Webster, M.A., Professor of Modern History in the University of Liverpool. Pp. xlvii, 409. 8vo. London: G. Bell & Sons. 1921. 12s. 6d.

It is to be regretted that Professor Webster, instead of assuming the more modest rôle of editor, has not himself given us a chapter of history, as, from his able introduction, it is evident he was well qualified to do. But it seems that the author is about to deal with the subject in the forthcoming *Cambridge History of British Foreign Policy*. The events covered by the years 1813-15 are amongst the most momentous in the history of the modern world, events bearing a strange resemblance to those which have recently taken place and at the same time a striking contrast. The materials of the present volume consist of dispatches and memoranda drawn from published and unpublished resources, and it is stated that perhaps fifty or sixty thousand documents have been consulted in its preparation.

The outstanding figure now brought before us is Castlereagh, of whom Mr. Webster has a high opinion, considering that he has suffered from 'the scurrility of writers like Creevey and the jealousy of rivals like Brougham.' Castlereagh is associated with an unpopular policy at home, where he was the introducer of a bill for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus in 1817, and he may not have got sufficient credit for his services in the work of European reconstruction. Mr. Webster says that he stood alone 'in his attempt to substitute discussion and agreement for force in International affairs.' He also seems to have done his best to induce other nations to follow England's example in the suppression of the Slave Trade. We are told that he wished 'most scrupulously to avoid any appearance of forcing the old dynasty on an unwilling France.' But he was an opponent of constitutional liberty in Europe, and had no sympathy with the doctrine of self-determination, which has played so great a part in recent negotiations, and has added much to the anxieties of present-day statesmen.

W. G. SCOTT MONCRIEFF.

THE OLD DEESIDE ROAD, ABERDEEN TO BRAEMAR: ITS COURSE, HISTORY AND ASSOCIATIONS. By G. M. Fraser, Aberdeen Public Library. Pp. xv, 260. With 38 Illustrations and a Map. Large 4to. Aberdeen: The University Press, for the Aberdeen Natural History and Antiquarian Society. 1921.

THE object of this book is concisely defined in the introduction as an 'Inquiry into the course and history and associations of the Old Deeside Road, the Mounth Passes over the Grampians, the Ferries and Fords on the Dee, and the Cross-country Roads to the north that were connected with the old highway.' Bringing to his task a wealth of detailed knowledge won by years of close study in the local history of Aberdeen and its neighbourhood, Mr. Fraser has achieved a conspicuous success in dealing with a difficult theme, and has added yet another to the long list of his excellent published works. His book is characterised by minuteness and accuracy of research, good arrangement, and lucid treatment. Apart from

its local interest it will be welcomed in wider circles as a weighty contribution to a branch of Scottish history which only in recent years has begun at last to receive adequate attention : the study of the great lines of communication by which the course of Scotland's development, national and local, has been so largely determined. Round the story of the Old Deeside Road Mr. Fraser has grouped a mass of interesting topographical and historical information which will make his book an authoritative work on the district.

From the viewpoint of the general historian, by far the most valuable part of the work is contained in Chapters VI. and VII., which discuss in great detail the cross-roads leading over the Grampian range. The main historic communications ran north and south, and in the days when the great northern province of Moravia was the centre of recalcitrant Celticism these routes across the Mounth were of prime strategical importance. Mr. Fraser has conducted this part of his researches with painstaking accuracy, and has produced the first comprehensive account of these important passes. The story of the gradual progress in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries of Anglo-Norman civilisation over these passes would in itself form the theme of a valuable study. Thus by the middle of the thirteenth century there were Bissets at Aboyne, Durwards at Lumphanan, Strachan and Coull, Frasers at Durris, the Normanised Celtic Lords of Mar at Kindrochit, Migvie, Invernochty and Kildrummy, Normanised Celtic Earls of Fife at Strathbogie, De Moravias at Boharm, and De Pollocs at Rothes. The historian who should in future attempt the study of the settlement of these great Norman families along the routes from south to north, and the introduction by them of feudalism into a Celtic district, will find his labours greatly lightened by the competent geographical apparatus which Mr. Fraser has provided.

There is an excellent map at the end of the book ; but it is to be regretted that space was not found for the insertion in the body of the work of detailed sectional sketch-maps accompanying the text—such as Mr. Hilaire Belloc has furnished so lavishly in his delightful work on the Old Road between Winchester and Canterbury. Such detailed maps would have greatly helped the elucidation of complex problems of minute local topography which otherwise can be understood only by reference to the large scale O.S. maps.

The weakest feature in the book is its index, which is at once meagre and capricious. On one or two points of detail criticism may be permitted. At page 98 doubt is suggested as to the whereabouts of the manor-house of Durris, visited by Edward I. in 1296. But the site known as Castle Hill, on which relics of medieval occupation have been found, is a well-defined Norman motte of twelfth to thirteenth century type, and there is no doubt that the chief message of the manor of Durris stood here. On page 192 Gairn Castle—which incidentally is more properly to be called Abergairn Castle—is described as 'probably fifteenth century' ; but the 'two-stepped' plan, the thin walls, and the well-marked style of masonry—consisting of large rough boulders with small flat stones wedged into the interstices as pinnings (compare Knock, Birse and other local castles)—prove that the

present remains cannot date from earlier than the end of the sixteenth century.

Four appendices deal respectively with the Causey Mounth Road, the Skene and Alford Road, Toll-houses in Aberdeenshire, and the Milestones in Aberdeenshire, and contain useful information, much of which is now available for the first time. A feature of Mr. Fraser's book is its series of illustrations, which form a valuable and charming record of the road and of the scenery through which it passes.

W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE IRISH PEOPLE FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO 1920. By Mary Hayden, M.A., and George A. Moonan. Pp. viii, 580. With 13 Maps. Demy 8vo. London: Longmans, Green and Co. 1921. 20s.

THIS is an able book containing much useful information well condensed. The authors, who are both engaged in the teaching of history, seem to aim at doing for their country what Mr. Green did for England, and, more recently, Professor Terry for Scotland.

Ireland is such a controversial subject that its treatment can hardly be expected to satisfy everybody. 'While writing,' they say, 'from a frankly national standpoint, the authors have made every effort to attain accuracy and avoid prejudice.' They are fairly entitled to make such a statement. Thus when telling the story of the famous Irish chieftain, Shane O'Neill, they do not attempt to conceal his treachery or cruelty. With reference to the Irish Church establishment it is pointed out that there was not the smallest hostility felt towards its clergy, often popular in these districts, priest and parson being close friends. 'Many had generously spent themselves in work for the relief of the victims of the Famine, and this was remembered with gratitude.'

Among much other interesting matter are careful accounts of the art and literature of the country from the earliest times.

A series of maps, specially designed, show for example the divisions of the country at various dates, the Irish mission field, which included a great part of Europe, the extent of the Pale, and of the Tudor and Stuart plantations.

W. G. SCOTT MONCRIEFF.

A HISTORY OF FRANCE FROM THE DEATH OF LOUIS XI. VOL. I., 1483-1493. By John S. C. Bridge. Pp. xvi, 296 and one Map. 8vo. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1921. 16s.

THIS volume bears to be the first instalment of a larger work, and if the standard which it sets is maintained, the English reader may look forward to a valuable contribution to French history. The ten years with which it deals have been somewhat neglected by recent writers of political history, not because they are wanting in interest—Mr. Bridge has demonstrated the contrary—but rather on account of the superior and more varied attractions offered by the succeeding period. Mr. Bridge has resisted the temptation to regard events with an eye on the future, imposing on himself something of the self-denying ordinance which S. R. Gardiner exhibited

in dealing with England in the seventeenth century. His material lends itself to this treatment, in respect that it concerns ten years almost as clearly defined as the reign of a powerful Pope. Anne de Beaujeu took up the reins after a sharp struggle which had something of the character of a disputed Papal election, and abandoned them so completely and swiftly that one is tempted to speak of her political death. She carried on in a modified form the policy of her father, Louis XI., but when her brother took her place everything was changed.

Mr. Bridge confines himself to the political history of Anne's regency to the exclusion of art and letters and ecclesiastical affairs. It may be that he will deal with these aspects of the period in a subsequent volume, but they have received recent attention from Champion, Renaudet and others. In any event by confining his treatment to one field he has given his study cohesion and point.

In an interesting note Mr. Bridge deals with the vexed question of the relative political importance of Anne and her husband. Petit-Dutailles took the view that husband and wife had an equal share in directing the government, but Mr. Bridge discards this judgment in favour of the lady, and provides numerous citations in her support. He fails, however, to convince at least one reader, who recalls the tendency of supporters and opponents equally to exaggerate the rôle played by a female ruler, a tendency which found frequent expression in the political writings of the sixteenth century. If one may revert to the Papal simile, it may be suggested that Anne and Pierre played the parts of a Pope and an influential Secretary of State. But it is a thankless task to come between husband and wife.

Mr. Bridge's study is admirably composed, and clearly and pleasantly written. It cannot be neglected by any student of Scottish foreign policy in the latter years of the fifteenth century, and offers a background for the diplomatic activities of John of Ireland and William Dunbar.

DAVID BAIRD SMITH.

THE GLASGOW PRESS IN 1840. By William Stewart. Pp. 31. 4to.
Glasgow : Printed for private distribution. 1921.

BIBLIOGRAPHERS sometimes make finds, and Mr. Stewart has had his share. His present recovery is the opening number of the *Scottish Radical*, December 5, 1840. Whether there was ever a second number neither Mr. Stewart nor the Mitchell Library can say. The first number had a stock of satire and invective pro-Chartist, anti-Tory and anti-Whig in about equal proportions, and keen and intimately informed regarding the contemporary press. Peter Mackenzie comes in heavily for abuse. Motherwell, William Weir and Thornton Leigh Hunt are commended. 'The renegade Bennet' (originally Bennoch) is so designated as a pervert to toryism from republicanism. This well introduced reprint of the inaugural leading article of 1840 is the rescue of a foundation document for which the future historian of radicalism (may his day be hastened) will owe Mr. Stewart hearty thanks.

GEO. NEILSON.

A TRAVERS LA HAUTE EGYPTE. Nouvelles notes de Voyage par Camille Lagier, ancien Professeur au Caire. Pp. 260, with illustrations. 8vo. Bruxelles: Vromant et Cie. 1921.

THIS volume is a collection of travel notes, and gives a vivid impression of the country and people. The sketches convey lucidly the impression at one time of sunshine and colour in the crowded noisy towns, and at another of the wide spaces of the desert.

M. Lagier writes learnedly, but with a light touch, of the religious practices of various peoples in ancient Egypt, and there is a particularly interesting chapter on Catholic establishments in Egypt in the fourth century, so numerous at one time that there were said to be six hundred convents round Alexandria, and from the Nile Valley they spread through Europe.

He discusses Egyptian historical problems both ancient and modern, and shows how much of modern Egypt has an almost Biblical atmosphere. He describes fully some of the ancient customs which have survived among Mohammedans and the Copts, and also gives an interesting account of a visit to one of the principal Catholic families in Egypt, where the patriarchal system was strictly observed. The head of the family was surrounded by his sons and grandsons, who treated him with the greatest respect and neither spoke nor smoked in his presence without his permission.

There are two panoramic plans of the Nile basin, a map of Egypt and many excellent illustrations.

JOURNAL OF INDIAN HISTORY. Editor, Shafaat Ahmad Khan. November, 1921. Pp. 187. Humphrey Milford: Oxford University Press. Single copy, Rs. 3.

THIS is apparently the first issue of a new periodical to be published three times yearly under the direction of the Modern Indian History Department. The editor is a professor of Indian history at Allahabad, and not only edits but contributes five out of the eight articles which this number contains. There is much valuable matter here for the student of Indian history and its connection with England. In his second article Dr. Khan deals at length with the data for the history of British India in the seventeenth century. There is an interesting account of the ancient Mughal Government. It may be news to many that the same struggle between the state and ecclesiastical control, exhibited in Europe during the sixteenth century, prevailed at the same time in India. There is an interesting account of the weighing of the emperor on his lunar and solar birthdays—he being weighed against articles afterwards distributed among courtiers and the poor.

THE INFLUENCE OF GEORGE III. ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION. By A. Mervyn Davies. Pp. 84. Post 8vo. Oxford: University Press. 1921. 4s. 6d.

To the author of this essay was awarded the Stanhope Prize for 1921, and it well deserves such an award. The influence of George III. is a marked

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element in the political history of the period covered by his reign. It raises a curious question, viz. how could an honest man, who made much of what he took to be his conscience, fail to see that bribery and corruption must only work for evil? For that he bribed, either directly with money or by conferring posts of various sorts, clerical, civil and military, which he kept in his own hands, is beyond all doubt. He was not the merely simple-minded man some have pictured him to be. He had talent and great talent of a sort. Mr. Davies points out that the way in which he stimulated 'a feeling of suspicion and estrangement between Newcastle and Pitt showed in a young man of twenty-three an extraordinary aptitude for political tactics.' The fact that he overthrew the Whig oligarchy at the very outset of his reign is alone a proof of his great skill. He had but one purpose in life—the carrying out of his own will. He cared nothing for ministers or for Parliament, except as the means by which this will could take effect. Unfortunately the power which he exerted was all in favour of the retention and not the removing of the great abuses which abounded. As to his influence upon the Constitution, in so far as of a permanent nature, Mr. Davies considers that it was exactly the opposite of what the king aimed at effecting. 'George III. by his very steps to strengthen monarchy against liberalism only succeeded in strengthening liberalism against monarchy. He became the sport of what might almost, to borrow a psychologist's term, be called 'the law of reversed effort'.'

EVERYDAY LIFE IN THE OLD STONE AGE. Written and illustrated by Marjorie and C. H. B. Quennell. Pp. x, 109. Crown 8vo. London: B. T. Batsford. 1921. 5s.

THE joint authors of this attractive little book are already favourably known by their publication, *Everyday Things in England*, which dealt with the social life of that country from the date of the conquest to the end of the eighteenth century. It was, like the present work, very fully supplied with most useful drawings illustrating the text.

In dealing with this old stone age the writers cannot present the same definite dates. When man first appeared in Europe must always be a matter of conjecture. So indeed must the manner of his life be, but as regards this we have much assistance from a study of the ways and habits of races still or recently existing, such as the Tasmanians, Australians and Eskimos, who have made no real advance from primitive times. This book is intended, as was their former work, for boys and girls, and every effort is made to tell the story in as popular and simple a manner as possible. Much assistance is afforded by the illustrations, seventy in number and varied in character. Amongst the subjects illustrated are the remarkable and highly artistic cave drawings, which raise curious questions.

THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WEALDEN IRON INDUSTRY. By Mary Cecilia Delany. Pp. 62. 8vo. With three sketch maps. London: Benn Brothers Limited. 1921.

COVERING portions of Kent, Surrey and Essex the Weald, now almost wholly agricultural, was anciently not only a forest of large extent feeding

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an immense stock of swine, but also of far wider national importance for its extensive product of iron, which it would seem was specially developed in Roman times but prevailed right through the middle ages down to the eighteenth century. Old bloomeries have left remains dotting the entire area of a region which supplied Henry III. and Edward III. with horseshoes, Henry VIII. with cannon, and the lieges of George III. with their stores of pig-iron as the staple of the domestic supplies. Both wrought-iron and cast-iron were turned out in large quantities and we hear of artificial blasts and great water-hammers used in the manufacture. There is always regret about an exhausted industry like this, and Miss Delany has gathered up the historical memories with a sigh. The facts are many and were well worth collecting.

THE OLD CALTON : GLASGOW GREEN : RIVER CLYDE. By James M'Farlane. Pp. 24. 8vo. Glasgow : Aird & Coghill Limited.

THE CHINA CLIPPERS. Same author and publishers.

EX-TREASURER James M'Farlane has reprinted from the Old Glasgow Club's records his notes, half personal memories and half historical surveys. A little sententious, but with a scintillation of humour throughout, he rescues from oblivion many associations of Glasgow localities, incidents and personages, and puts wind anew into the sails of the old clippers which were the last thing in sail craft and made a gallant attempt to rival steam. These two sketches are sympathetic and informing, interspersed as they are with actual recollections of an observant man.

SCOTLAND'S MARK ON AMERICA. By George F. Black. Pp. 126. 8vo. Published by The Scottish Section of 'America's Making.' New York : 1921.

How deep has been the seal set by Scotsmen on the other side of the Atlantic is overwhelmingly demonstrated by Dr. Black's industrious and surprising compilation of a biographical list, with brief characterization of career in each instance, comprising notices of upwards of 1300 men. They are statesmen and politicians, judges, lawyers and diplomats, men of letters and science, artists, financiers and journalists. 'Whatever men do,' the Scot was there, and one of the number is the chiel among them taking notes for the information and delectation of his compatriots yonder and here. One overlooked name is that of Samuel Elliott of Lockerbie. There is a word about various St. Andrew's Societies and a thousand cognate bodies, collectively nourishing the memory of the old land, which in return watches them with the ardent interest of close kinship. The Scot at home welcomes this compact memorial as an integral chapter of his own history. It is a continuance of capital service, bibliographical and historical, which Dr. Black has been steadily rendering since he crossed the sea.

ANCIENT TALES FROM MANY LANDS. A Collection of Folk Stories. By R. M. Fleming. With an Introduction by H. J. Fleure, D.Sc. Pp. 194, with 9 Plates. Demy 8vo. London : Benn Bros. 1922. 10s. 6d.

THIS is a collection of folk tales from many countries : Japan, Polynesia, New Zealand, China, India, Africa, Egypt and other European stories, including a couple from Ireland and one from Wales. The author has taken great pains to get at the spirit of these tales, and recounts them in an interesting manner. She adds appendices with reference to the use of traditional stories in the teaching of geography. She emphasises the importance of the half-legendary tales which gather round the names of great heroes, and shows how traditions help to mould the future of a race. 'Their presence or absence means much in the life of a people, for inspired action must always be preceded by inspired ideals.'

INTERNATIONAL LAW. A treatise by L. Oppenheim, M.A., LL.D. Vol. II. War and Neutrality. Third edition, edited by Ronald F. Roxburgh. Pp. xlv, 671. 8vo. London : Longmans, Green and Co. 1921. 36s.

THE distinguished author of this work died before the revision of the present volume had been completed. While the war has involved changes, they are, as the editor points out, fewer than might have been expected. While opposed to the idea that recent events have made an end of the laws of war, the author had to admit that they were placed in a state of partial suspense due in some measure to the new conditions introduced by the new methods of carrying war on.

The subject of the settlement of State differences is very fully entered into. The recent establishment of the League of Nations has rendered certain modifications necessary under this head. As to war by means of air vessels, it is pointed out that this must necessarily 'blur or even efface, the distinction between members of the armed forces and civilians.'

THREE LECTURES ON OLD NEWCASTLE, ITS SUBURBS AND GILDS, AND AN ESSAY ON NORTHUMBERLAND. By Frederick Walter Dendy. Pp. vi, 85. Demy 8vo. Published by the Literary and Philosophical Society, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

THE name and reputation of Dr. Dendy have grown with the years. Long ago the present reviewer first heard his unique merit as a municipal chronicler and expositor declared by the late Mr. R. O. Heslop, no mean judge of 'Men of Mark' on the Tyne. These lectures lose no time, but plunge into the reconstruction of the past, quickly reaching the middle ages, pausing to build and repair the castles, to register the coming of the friars, and to keep watch and guard on the warring Scots who were making a new Border tradition needing a new military policy. The Black Death called for readjustments, economic and political, but through all the living organism drove ever forward. Field maps of Benwell 1637, Walker 1745, and Elswick 1800, as well as a re-creation chart of Jesmond field-names are

part of a topographical survey of those townships absorbed by the borough, most of them not very long ago.

Gilds are set in relation to the European system they exemplify, and the lecturer gleans from the waste the story of merchants of woollen cloth, mercers and merchants of corn, and of their rivals, the crafts of skinnners, tailors, saddlers, bakers, tanners, cordwainers, butchers, smiths and fullers, whom the fifteenth century found challenging the merchant monopoly of government. Not till James VI. carried south his experience with the wayward burghs of Scotland did the vastly augmented list of crafts achieve terms approximating share and share alike in the constitution of the town council. Peculiarities of the Tyne included the 'Hostmen' who entertained foreign merchants visiting the town. Curiously, the coal export trade, starting somewhat late in the race of commerce, fell to the Hostmen's gild, whose records thus form a bureau of information about the chief historical industry of 'coaly Tyne.' Dr. Dendy's general view of the gilds is a fairly good summary of their place in Europe, albeit inadequate in theory. Lastly we turn with expectation to the account of the shire, but find it a reprint of a capital sketch written in 1906 which links the rise of borough fortunes with those of the county, and joins the remote agricultural day of acre strips and leases with the mechanical enterprises of the present time.

THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE WESTERN WORLD. An Outline Syllabus. By Harry Elmer Barnes, Ph.D. Pp. xiv, 126. Crown 8vo. London and New York : D. Appleton & Co. 1921. 6s.

THIS volume is a syllabus which has been prepared mainly for historians, although, as the author states, he is hopeful that 'it will prove equally useful to historical sociologists, and to students of historical and institutional economics.'

Fairly full biographical references are given for suggested readings under each heading.

ARCHAEOLOGIA AELIANA. Edited by R. Blair. Third Series. Vol. XVIII. Pp. xxxix, 217. 4to. Kendal: Titus Wilson and Son. 1921.

THE work of the Newcastle antiquaries for 1920 is notable for variety rather than for the close-knit monograph type of contribution. Professor Allen Mawer skates over some thin ice in his inferences on Northumbrian history from place-names, which are slippery footing. There ought to be a jury of scholars to pass such speculations before they are promoted to the plane of historical data. The pursuit of place-words in this connection has fascinations, but the danger is excessive, and the rational certainties are too few to enable the craft to make much progress in public confidence. How much more secure are the architectural characteristics of the parish churches as exhibited by Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson, whose five-and-twenty plates of examples are visible types. His comments are generalisations from art history as well as from local structures, sometimes 'exceeding magnificent' and autobiographical. Manuscript is probably safer than either

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philology or architectural specialities, and Mr. J. C. Hodgson, editing Shawdon Court Rolls, 1708-1719, has so much family fact about this township in Whittingham that its rather drab manorial record in his hand reveals the later chapters of a long evolution.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN INDIAN POLICY, 1818-1858. By G. Anderson, C.I.E., M.A., and M. Subedar, B.A. Pp. viii, 179. Post 8vo. London : George Bell & Sons. 1921. 5s.

THE haphazard growth of the East India Company's power in India gave little scope for an Indian policy until there came a period of peace after the Maharatta power had been destroyed. The editors of this volume trace the gradual development of the political trend from that time to the end of the Company's existence, and they have made a very judicious selection from the original sources. We follow the enlightened policy of Mount Stuart Elphinstone, the methods of legislation, the changes of relations between the Europeans and Indians, the introduction of the competitive system in the public services (Lord Macaulay is quoted), the suppression of Sati and Jhagi, and the gradual growth of education. It is a useful work and one that is a pleasure to peruse.

AMONG THE FISHER FOLKS OF USAN AND FERRYDEN. With Descriptive and Historical Jottings and Anecdotes regarding the Antiquities and Places of Interest in the Parish of Craigend and its surroundings. By D. H. Edwards. Pp. xv, 256. Crown 8vo. Brechin : The Advertiser Office. 1921.

THE fishing villages are communities by themselves and have many ways and customs of their own. In Usan we are told there is one prevailing surname, Paton, the only exception being 'one or two Perts and Couetts . . . by marriage of Usan Patons with Ferryden folks.' The book recounts many legends of their customs and peculiarities, the fishing which bulks so largely in the local life, the kirks and schools so dear to the Scots heart, the local lairds, 'gossiping' provosts and bailies who perhaps still exist, as well as tales of smuggling and other things now past history.

NATIONAL WELFARE AND NATIONAL DECAY. By Wm. M'Dougall, F.R.S., Professor of Psychology in Harvard University. Pp. viii, 214. With 4 plates. Crown 8vo. London : Methuen & Co., Ltd. 1921. 6s.

THIS volume contains the lectures delivered by the author at the Lowell Institution in Boston under the title, 'Is America Safe for Democracy?' These lectures are now published in a somewhat altered form so as to suit the problems which confront Britain. They deal with various aspects of eugenics, but mainly from psychological and historical standpoints, rather than from the biological point of view.

The author takes up the old controversy as to whether there is or is not a larger proportion of persons of superior natural endowments in the upper social classes, and endeavours by psychological arguments to prove that this is so.

Very great is the contribution to British history which year by year is finding its record in American publications, such as those of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the American Historical Association, and the historical periodicals, all-too shortly noticed from time to time in these pages. The mass grows from which at many points the future will collect its impression and correct the impressions of the earlier generation. Take, for instance, the Continental Congress which debated the American Revolution from 1774 until 1883 when debate was no longer requisite. To the Carnegie Institution is due the enterprise of a stately volume gathering the scattered correspondence, diaries and memoranda of that history-making body. Publication has now begun with *Letters of Members of the Continental Congress*, edited by Edmund C. Burnett, volume i., August 29, 1774, to July 4, 1776 (pp. lxvi, 572). It includes no fewer than 762 letters, memoranda, diary entries and the like, and is a first class body of documentary evidences of what the generation of the Revolution thought and believed. The tome is equipped with admirable but never obtrusive annotations and a brief biographical apparatus explanatory of the careers of the writers of these letters, the recovery of which has been a labour and a triumph. There are to be other five volumes, so the prospect is that the sextet will be one of the greatest American books of American history which the patriotism of the United States has ever inspired. There will be future occasion to return to this theme. The format is worthy of the work.

Different in style but not less historically weighty is the *Annual Report of the American Historical Association* for the year 1918 in two volumes and a supplemental volume (vol. i., pp. 487, 8vo, Washington Government Printing Office, 1921). The second volume is *The Autobiography of Martin van Buren*, edited by John C. Fitzpatrick (pp. 808, 8vo), and the third is *Supplement: Writings on American History*, compiled by Grace G. Griffin (pp. 206, 8vo). The trio make a solid tribute to United States history with some overflow into Europe. First comes a record of the Proceedings of the Association in 1918, in which mention is made of the *Historical Outlook*, a continuation of the *History Teacher's Magazine*, conducted under regulation by the Association. We should have been glad to see this periodical. Then follow reports on Publications on Bibliography, on the *American Historical Review* and on the financing of Miss Griffin's work. Obituary sketches include two cordial pages on Theodore Roosevelt as a student of history.

Chief of the American articles is L. G. Connor's 'Brief History of the Sheep Industry in the United States.' Crowded with statistics, 'graphic' maps and citations of agricultural journals and reports, this all-comprehensive treatise discusses in a hundred pages the history of sheep (with all sequels of mutton, fleeces, prices and economic relationships) from their first introduction into Jamestown in 1609. Memoirs of the Albemarle Agricultural Society, with the minute-book of that Virginian association founded in 1817, furnish, through the editorship of Dr. Rodney H. True, a large commentary which one day the student of the comparative farm will find packed with data on horse-breeding, ploughing matches (ox-teams still in

evidence), cattle shows, machinery, implements, and domestic manufactures. Lyman Carrier writes a substantial life-sketch of a naturalist, cartographer and historian, Dr. John Mitchell—birth year unknown, died 1768. He practised as a physician for nearly fifty years in Virginia, and the record of his studies and observations rewards perusal. Dr. W. R. Thayer illustrates the 'Vagaries of Historians' by witty quotations from Henry Adams alternating with rather doctrinaire expositions of German 'obsession' which remind us how far away the crisis of 1918 now seems. The Directory of the American Association, a *Who's Who* in miniature, embodies a most useful idea.

Van Buren's 'Autobiography' (forming vol. ii.) is very elaborate, and as the life of a leading statesman 1782-1862, president U.S.A. 1837-1841, it is a standard work of American political history from the inside and a perfect store of information, anecdote and episode.

Volume iii., Miss Griffin's bibliographic 'Supplement,' registers 2379 publications on American history in 1918.

Lavish indexes to each of these three volumes make them eminently helpful by the almost incredible fullness of the references.

The Rev. Dr. King Hewison has reprinted from the *Dumfries and Galloway Standard* a reply to Professors Baldwin Brown and Blyth Webster. Bearing the title *The Runic Roods of Ruthwell and Bewcastle* (an unfortunate repetition of the name of his book of 1914), it concentrates on the heart of the question, viz. the actual and extant inscriptions, especially that at Bewcastle, which, it will have to be acknowledged, is in somewhat sorry case. The sheet of illustration, exhibiting at one view the various reproductions of the Bewcastle stone in 1742, 1801, 1816, 1854, 1857, 1892, 1914 and 1921, adds a legitimate and telling corroboration to the argument against the eighth century which he has consistently maintained. Perhaps the detached onlooker at this great discussion will incline to favour the inference that the final archaeological issue will have to be decided, so far as decision is possible, on circumstantial grounds of a general historical character, rather than on absolute epigraphic determinations of the runes after a thousand odd years of weathering in our strenuous climate.

Among the gleanings in the recent volume, *Dante 1321-1921 Essays in Commemoration* (University of London Press, 1921) primary notice falls to Viscount Bryce's interpretation of the poet's anti-papal view of the transcendence of the Empire with the theory of universal monarchy. Dr. Paget Toynbee's 'Oxford and Dante' is a prodigiously diligent catalogue and criticism of five hundred years, erratic and spasmodic sometimes, though of growing fruitfulness, in which much honour was done to the great Italian. Concerning the date of the *De Monarchia*, now critically examined by Cesare Foligno, certain reconsidered lines of evidence including the poet's correspondence, use of Roman law, and the express reference to the *Paradiso* in the work itself, favour *circa* 1319 for the *De Monarchia*.

Perhaps the finest paper of the whole set is Professor J. W. Mackail's parallel of the Italy of Virgil and the Italy of Dante, in which the local patriotism of the former for Mantua and his attitude towards a then unifying

Italia merging with Rome, is shewn to be almost duplicated by Dante's passion for Florence on the one hand and his glorification of Latin-Italian-Roman-imperial unity on the other. Mr. Philip H. Wicksteed follows, with many citations, Dante's innumerable phrases and allusions shewing how much his thought was tinged by the Latin poets. Professor W. P. Ker in his essayette 'Allegory and Myth' poses an important problem when he suggests that Dante's intensity often carries allegory beyond imagery into reality and vision.

The Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, in its *History*, vol. xxiv. part iii., being its publication for 1921, has put into archaeological circulation several excellent papers of research as well as some delightful contributions to natural history. Foremost among the latter must be set a brilliant study of waterfowl by Viscount Grey drawn from his observations of his own birds in the pond at Falloden. The touch of personal acquaintance and individual characterisation of various of the duck tribe, British and foreign, gives to these notes a positively biographical note which imparts a peculiar charm to the presidential anniversary address.

Meetings of the Society at Cockburn Law, Holy Island, Belford and Berwick are well described, and there are two very notable articles by Mr. John Ferguson, the one on the priory of St. Bathans or St. Bothans and the other an important new structural essay on the abbey of Kelso. It claims to bring collateral authority, hitherto overlooked, about the outward shape—*instar ecclesie Sancti Augustini de Urbe*—of the abbey church in 1517. This offers piquant and hopeful points of (possibly confirmatory) criticism to a constructional theory of Mr. Macgregor Chalmers suggesting at Kelso a parallel to the west front of Ely Cathedral. One wants to know something now not only about St. Augustine de Urbe, with its twin cross in plan, but also about the basilica of St. Peter, with its square and pyramidal (?) tower (*quadrata* and *fastigiata*) similar to Kelso.

Mr. Howard Pease writes on sundry moorland crosses in Northumberland and Mr. J. C. Hodgson is strong in genealogies of Berwick families.

A reprint from the *Proceedings of the British Academy* likely to enlist interest is Professor A. F. Pollard's 'Raleigh Lecture' entitled *The Elizabethans and the Empire* (Pp. 20, Humphrey Milford, price 1s. 6d. net), which traces the building of the Empire as scarcely begun and not yet visible when Elizabeth died. The command of the sea was the condition which was to count for most of all in the colonizing civilization which has proved to be the peculiar type of the British empire, with its special capacity in the long run for the recognizing and cheerfully in the long run tolerating liberty in other peoples.

The Viking Club issues indexes for vols. vii. and viii. of its *Old Lore Miscellany of Orkney, Shetland, Caithness, and Sutherland*, ingeniously combining, where suitable, a glossarial exposition along with the references. Volume ix. part i. is attractive with its store of Caithness customs and superstitions, 'weather words' in Orkney dialect, a rental of Brabster (Caithness) in 1697, and a series of notes on Orkney and Shetland 'fiscal antiquities,' the last named including 'skatt,' 'eyrisland,' 'bordland,' and

'ploughland,' as well as the contrasted 'lispund' measure of Orkney and of Shetland.

In the *English Historical Review* for January Dr. J. H. Round crumples up certain minor inconsistencies of Mr. Walter Rye, more or less concerning Eudo Dapifer. Mr. Godfrey Davies watches and notes the subtle changes slowly accomplishing themselves in the matter of 'Council' and 'Cabinet' between 1679 and 1688. His studies prove that any attempt to restore the former greatness of the privy council was futile and that by 1688 the cabinet was pressing hard against personal rule of the sovereign and had pushed its way far towards the necessity of representative government. Other contents include a proposal for arbitration between Simon de Montfort and Henry III. in 1260, a petition of the clergy of Canterbury in 1297 to Pope Boniface VIII. and a visitation of Westminster Abbey in 1444.

Scottish interest will be keenly aroused by a considerable series of excerpts from the Register of Louvain University from 1485 to 1527. They give names and places of origin of over 250 foreign students admitted to matriculation. Many of them were from Scotland, especially from the north, Aberdeen being prominent in the list of those it sends, such as Thomas Coutes, John de Strapeghey, William 'de Abordonia,' John Moat, William Hay, James Vrwin. St. Andrews has many representatives, including Master Roland Blacader, Thomas Grane, Dominus Alex. Fotheringham and George Bruyn. Glasgow also has its contribution, embracing Master Robert Blakadair and Master James Herioth. Even Codburt Thomson de Idenburgo belongs to the Glasgow diocese. There are students from other places, John Hay of Dundee being one of a number, and John Cockcresh and Andrew Clamerock hailing from Dumfries. The list has celebrities, chief among them Magister Erasmus of Rotterdam, professor. Johannes Despaultre, identified as the grammarian whose fame is European, appears in 1498 along with two Scots, Master Patrick Panter [afterwards secretary of James IV.] and Master Adam Witla. The identification of all this fine list of student Scots abroad offers some pretty problems. Père H. de Vocht who edits the extracts has great credit in presenting so important a voucher of advanced education sought by Scotsmen in the great medieval university. He has identified many of them, and his succinct notes excellently open the task.

History for January has its chief article in Prof. A. J. Grant's stimulating essay on 'Dante's Conception of History.' For Dante the world-centre was Roman Law, for which his admiration was without bound and, it must be added, without criticism. On the other hand the Church, as well as the Papacy, had failed: it was not merely Boniface VIII. with whose memory Dante was at feud. Prof. Grant himself rather too cheerfully gives up the conception of 'progress' at the touch of Prof. Bury. Miss Jeffries Davis concludes her introduction to London records in a strain conceding a good deal in her coming work to local pride; we shall watch for the other side also.

The finance of an Elizabethan festival observed at Yeovil from 1564 until 1577 make a valuable contribution to *Notes and Queries for Somerset*

and Dorset for December. Robin Hood and his garments and the 'fetherynge of Robyn hooode's arrowes' are standard items in the charges. In 1572 it was appropriately John Fletcher who was paid for the feathering. Local traditional references to the mystery of King Arthur's 'passing' to Avallon and the alleged finding of his bones at Glastonbury come from the pen of Canon Armitage Robinson and invite scrutiny. A 'View of Gillingham Manor' circa 1650 gives a capital specimen of a detailed perambulation with point to point tracing of the line, record of 'bound-stones,' and incidental register of numerous field-names.

In *The American Historical Review* for July 1921 Carl Becker discusses 'Mr. Wells and the New History,' expounding his general doctrine with a disposition to favour, and finally classifying the book as 'the adventures of a generous soul among catastrophes.'

John R. Knipfing, on 'German Historians and Macedonian Imperialism,' contrasts the antipathy of Niebuhr with the enthusiasm of Hegel, followed by Droysen, Beloch and Holm, Eduard Meyer, Kahrstedt and Drerup, the last of whom oddly seeks to disparage either Demosthenes or Asquith by likening the two. The poisoning of Demosthenes and Philip is Cicero and Cæsar over again. The survey of the German historians establishes for Mr. Knipfing 'beyond reasonable doubt that the studies of even the foremost of German historians on the period of Greek history from 358 to 338 B.C. are in crying need of revision.' But, one asks, will our own or the Italian or the French studies stand the test any better? Lord Bryce, on 'The Life of Disraeli,' vols. v. and vi. is perhaps too serious and adverse in his estimate of the politician. The piquancy of the Queen Victoria episodes is with obvious deliberation left out of the emphasis. It is a political rather than a biographical notice of Mr. Buckle's remarkable biography of Beaconsfield. Percy Bidwell describes the agricultural revolution in New England, induced by western competition, improved transport, concentration of textiles and organised production mainly since 1840.

Valuable peeps into a somewhat unfamiliar province of history are afforded (1) by Kenneth Latourette, who writes a short account of the earlier Chinese historians, and traces the main contributions, Chinese and European, during the last seven years, to the exposition of Chinese history, and (2) by a general notice in a paper by Walter Swingle on Chinese Historical Sources. There is a wilderness of annals, and the introduction of studies in so vast a field by Americans in particular as the 'next door neighbours' of China is advocated by Mr. Swingle as a proper task of United States scholarship.

A first instalment of a Journal occupying twenty pages of small print describes first in extremely well informed detail a passage by sea from Haiti via Jamaica to Cuba and Havana in 1765. There the voyager 'had sight of the moro Castle.' [This was just three years after 'the Moro low was laid at the sound of the drum,' as the ditty of the soldier in Burns's *Jolly Beggars* expresses it.] Our traveller (who is anonymous, but is believed to have been a Frenchman, and who wrote a homely English as well as an equally ill-spelt French) speaks of the fine harbour of Havana, and goes on to say 'the moro Castle stands on a rock on the larbord side going in and the punto opposite to it on the starbord side.' In March 1764 he set sail

for the American continent, landing in Carolina. He made a very extensive tour through Carolina and Virginia, picking up much statistical and topographical information as he went. He reached Newcastle, Delaware, on June 6, and on June 8 came to a halt near Fredericksburg, Virginia, from which a future instalment will conduct him to Annapolis and New York. This diary of a passage through the Colonial states of the coast, made by an observer who had something of Defoe's skill in gathering news and local fact, and who perhaps meant to derive material gain from the compilation, has been discovered in Paris among certain hydrographic service archives by Mr. Abel Doysie. It may almost be reckoned a gazetteer of the districts traversed.

The same review in the October number strikes out fresh constructive and critical lines on the coal trade in seventeenth and eighteenth century England, and on early colonial architecture in America. Edward R. Turner's study of the English coal industry is heavily vouched with authorities, and is full of incident and oddity. The connection of mining and shipping proves unexpectedly close. Scottish coal takes its part alongside of the English coal, of which the chief consignments were to the port of London. As manufacture developed the demand from founders, distillers, soap-boilers, dyers and sugar-bakers grew steadily. An early author said that to his knowledge the collieries 'bred up more mariners than all of England's commerce with other countries.' The 'hostmen' of the Tyne tried hard to secure their monopoly, which was briskly resisted. In 1704 we read, 'Her Ma^{ty} disapproves all sorts of Combinations of the like Nature.' The story touches instances of primitive organization among the miners. Customs duties made the coal traffic a special subject of Government promotion and regulation. Before the industrial revolution arrived the struggle between the capitalists, the carriers and shippers and the pitmen was in full swing, and Mr. Turner indicates in his careful yet spirited record that miners, keelmen and coalheavers, prohibited from striking, were worsted in their policy.

Fiske Kimball maintains that recent writers on the American frontier system have misinterpreted the facts when they supposed that log cabins and Indian palisades were the standards of style for the gradually expanding early settlements. He denies this, and urges that the whole theory of the frontier is an outrage on actual history. The new view is that the American types of frame-buildings were little behind the homesteads which the settlers had left behind them in England and had not forgotten. Soon, by structures modelled on English handbooks, they were erecting dwellings quite worthy of any comparison. When 1776 came it found the colonist ready to regard the Declaration of Independence as applicable to matters of art. In church building the essentially Gothic style, traditional in England, had been adapted with notable success.

Carl Becker edits a remarkable letter or memorandum appearing to be written by Danton to Queen Marie Antionette, dated 4th August, 1793, when she was a prisoner in the Conciergerie at Paris. The genuineness of the document seems scarcely disputable, and Mr. Becker discusses warily the purpose of a communication obviously open to suspicion of some motive

of treason to the Republic. A facsimile of the curious writing is a piquant feature of Mr. Becker's paper.

Professor Franklin Jameson describes the recent Anglo-American Conference of Professors of History, evidently gratified by the entire spirit of the gathering and its work.

The second part of the French Traveller's Journal in 1765 exceeds if possible the first part in the value of the observations. Many details of the state of the settlements and the appearance of the country, the towns, villages, rivers and ports are given. British readers will note that the colonists would drink the king's health and then drink 'Damnation to the Stamp Act,' proclaiming their determination to 'fight to the last Drop of their blood' rather than consent to 'any such slavery.'

The American Historical Review starts the year with a discussion of the diplomatic exchanges out of which there came the announcement of the Monroe Doctrine, and especially of the part played by Russia and Metternich in 1822-24 in rendering the doctrine of little effect. Dexter Perkins, who writes the article, frankly concludes that the weakness of America a century ago explains its light weight in diplomacy with Europe. Monroe's stand, he acknowledges, 'did not alter in any essential respect the view-point of the Continental powers.' Have we changed all that? Nelson Gay out of the letters from Italy of Moncure Daniel to the U.S. Secretary of State in 1860 surveys the Sicilian Campaign of Garibaldi and the curious openness with which its intrigues and preparations were conducted. The article illustrates as the vital factor of the situation the irresistible desire of the Italian people from Sicily to the Alps for a unity of liberty. Darling Foster describes Daniel Webster's 'Seventh of March Speech' and its influence in checking the Secession movement in 1850. A long letter of 1834 lightly, brightly, but with circumstance and point, describes the appearance and life of the city of Washington. It was written by Robert C. Caldwell, a naval lieutenant, to his father, and is an excellently readable and even racy production.

Among reviews attention will be drawn to a brief condemnation of Strachey's *Queen Victoria* as a shallow and thin performance. A rather important verdict on a much debated issue is given by Julius Olson who, against the unbelieving Nansen, supports the credibility and good faith of the Wineland Sagas and reckons Nansen 'definitely vanquished.'

The Iowa Journal for July has two local articles, both by John E. Briggs tracing the connection of Iowa State with the diplomatic service, and emphasising the part played by John Adam Kasson during 1860-1901. His significance overflows into the second article on his work as a postal negotiator. Clarence R. Aurner takes up a good social theme in sketching the rise of Mechanics' Institutions in Britain during 1817-1823 and the derivative foundations in the United States from 1826, inclusive of the association formed in Iowa in 1841.

There is a sharp side-light on the share of these movements in United States public education, although the chapter of decline of such democratic popular-science organisations seems to be a different course of events from

what happened in Great Britain. Students of education might find the subject a profitable investigation. Clarence Aurner points out the large interest Glasgow has in this branch of social evolution. Dr. John Anderson, as far back as 1760, had begun his 'anti-toga class' attended by operatives in working clothes. On his death this course was standardised in the Andersonian University, where in 1796 the lectures were given to over a thousand persons. In 1799 Dr. George Birkbeck lectured to large classes, and was called to Anderson's chair. 'It has generally been conceded,' says Clarence Aurner, 'that these lectures were the origin of mechanics' institutions under whatever name they were organised,' and he cites from the *American Journal of Education* the dictum that Anderson 'opened the temple of science to the hard labouring mechanic and artisan.'

Subsequently the idea of a library was added by Dr. Andrew Ure, and in 1823 the Glasgow Mechanics' Institute was established.

It is curious that the Scottish source of these facts should not have been plainly stated in the article; apparently it is from Dr. (afterwards Sir) David C. M'Vail's well informed introductory address of 1878-79 at Anderson's College that the narrative in general ultimately comes regarding that remarkable personality John Anderson.

Probably the most important article is by Louis B. Schmidt, being a second instalment of a study of the Internal Grain Trade of the United States, 1860-1890. Starting with an engaging picture of the great tow-barges of the Mississippi from the early 'sixties before and after the Civil War, the article follows the amazing development of thirty years, the end of which found the grain traffic concentrated in ten capital towns—Chicago master of them all with 223 million bushels of grain and flour receipt. St. Louis was second, but far behind, with 77 millions. A third and final instalment is to treat of the Atlantic export. The description of the riverine development is intelligible and instructive, the more so as it is not overwhelmed by the wilderness of figures which it controls and absorbs.

Professor Schmidt has specialised in this wonderful cereal movement for many years with especial regard to the agrarian revolution which has resulted from it, inducing in its turn an equally surprising expansion of transport facilities, as well as a marked geographical influence on the changing distribution of the population. The summations of his third article promise important generalisations.

In the *Iowa Journal* for October there is a wonderfully illuminating record of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly of Iowa, in other words, the Senate and House of Representatives of that State. It is a skilful analysis of 89 days' legislation last year. A perusal of the article (which is by John E. Briggs) probably furnishes a better basis of comparison between British parliamentary methods and local State legislation in America than can be otherwise found. It is instructive to find that '90 per cent of the work of every legislative session is code revision'—a sign that enactments are shortlived indeed. Codification (see *S.H.R.* XIX. 156) is a great enterprise evidently worthy of all the labour of drafting and debate which it entails. But the general subjects of the Assembly are a vast field of shifting, directive, and corrective survey. They touch public and private life at points and angles

of observation so different from our own in the things themselves, yet so closely akin in the spirit of treatment, that perusal is an instructive glance not only at the legislation, the administration, and the judicial procedure of the State, but at municipal management, street and road policy and practice, 'jitney busses,' railroads, motors, and the taxation of transport, as well as a mass of provisions for 'social welfare' as the comprehensive technical term. Crime naturally is a very necessary head, including kidnapping for ransom and train robbery as punishable by imprisonment for life. 'A bad world, my masters'! Among many social administrative details 'the practice of podiatry' and regulation of 'drugless healing' arouse curiosity. Drainage and sanitation require far-reaching ordinances and the 'park tax' is an enlightened institution.

The *French Quarterly* for September contains the outline of a project of an edition of the apologetical portions of Pascal's *Pensées*, by the Rev. H. F. Stewart, of Trinity College, Cambridge, and an interesting article by Mr. A. F. Powell on the relations between Sainte-Beuve and Matthew Arnold. The December number contains a study by M. Chauviré on Henri de Regnier. In 1914 M. Chauviré published an interesting study of Jean Bodin. He is more at home in the sixteenth than in the twentieth century. M. J. Deschamps contributes a note on the Youth of Sainte-Beuve. Both numbers contain useful notices of current French publications.

In the *Revue d'Histoire Ecclésiastique* for October Dom. Villecourt publishes the first part of a study of the chrisme in the Coptic Church based on a unique Arab MS. in the Bibliothèque Nationale. M. Viller continues his account of the question of union between the Greek and Latin churches between 1274 and 1438. Fr. Callery makes a contribution to the history of the 'spiritual' Franciscans, with reference to the *Arbor Vitae* of Ubertinus Casalensis, and M. Pinard concludes his series of articles on the 'Theory of Religious Experience.'

Among the books reviewed are Watkins' *History of Penance* ('travail méritoire et consciencieux'), Butters' *Benedictine Monachism* (described, with some reservations, as a substantial contribution to monastic history and theory), Cohn's *Das Zeitalter der Normannen in Sizilien* (12 pages: critical but favourable), Murray's *Erasmus and Luther* (critical), and a new volume of Pastor's *Geschichte der Päpste, 1559-1565* (12 pages). Reference is made to the Liebaert collection of 1644 photographs from Latin MSS., sets of which can be purchased from the Roman photographer, Pompeo Sansaini, via Antonio Scialoja 3, Rome. Professor W. M. Lindsay has drawn attention to the importance of this collection. The number contains the usual admirable bibliography.

D. B. S.

The *Revue Celtique* xxxviii. contains an interesting note by Mr. M. V. Hay on a mis-representation by Skene (*Celtic Scotland*, ii. 7) of the import of a letter of St. Columbanus to Boniface IV. Skene has been followed by a number of Scottish historians, without verifying his reference. Mr. Hay makes it clear that St. Columbanus' words will not bear the anti-Roman interpretation which Skene gave them.

Notes and Communications

SCOTTISH EMIGRANTS IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. Mr. George A. Taylor, of Boston, has sent me the following document, transcribed from the original in the Archives Department of the State of Massachusetts. It is interesting as showing the care which was taken by the original settlers in that part of America to ensure that new immigrants should be worthy of acceptance as neighbours and of good moral character. *Autre temps, autre moeurs.*

J. BALFOUR PAUL.

To the Hon^{ble} Gov^r, Dep^{tie} Gov^r and the rest of the Hono^{ble} Magistrates and Dep^{ty}s now assembled in the Gen^l Court held at Boston
12th February 1679.

The Petition of Hugh Campbell, merch^t in Boston, Humbly Sheweth that whereas yo^r Petitioner at the time of his Departure from Scotland, was desired by sundry Godly Persons, inhabiting in the West Parts of Scotland, to informe myself of the customes, way of Gov^mt and priveledges of his Majesties subjects in these parts of y^e world, and to give them an acco^t thereof; for that they did apprehend that the severity which was exercised towards them by some in powre there, and other troubles would necessitate them to leave their Native Land, and to transplant themselves and famalyes into some of his Maj^{ty}s plantaçõs where they might find acceptance. And I, having seriously considered their request, and taken the advice of sundry Christian Friends in this place doe apprehend none of his Maj^{ty}s Plantations so convenient for them (all things considered) as amongst his Maj^{ty}s good subjects in this colony: whereupon some time since I did acquaint the hono^{ble} Gov^t and Councill with the matter, who did signifie to me that a people of a Holy Conversation, Orthodox in matters of Religion and such as would be conformable to the Laws of England and of this Place would be acceptable to them. And since that y^e Transportation of famelys into a Strang Land is a matter of so great concernment, and not to be undertaken in the place to which they shall come,

Your Petitio^r therefore humbly Intreats the favour of this Hono^{ble} Court to take this matter into their serious consideraçõn, and for the Incouragem^t of such a People (so qualified as aforesaid, bringing with them an able and orthodox minister and schoolmaster) to grant to your Petitio^r for their use and account a convenient quantity of

Land sufficient to accomodate one hundred ffamilys or thereabout,
so shall he ever pray as in duty bound st. [servant]

HUGH CAMPBELL

[endorsed]

In answer to this petition the Magistrates Judges meet to allow to the petitioner on behalf of such as may on that account transport themselves hither, such accomodation to their number in the Nempug Country¹ as it will afford, provided they come within two years after this graunte

6 febr 29. The Magists have past this, their brethren the Deputys hereto consenting. Edward Rawson, secret.

Consented to be the Deputys

WILLIAM TORREY, Cleric.

SEVENTH CENTENARY OF DUMBARTON AS ROYAL BURGH. *Scottish Royal Burghs*, by John Irving (Pp. 71, 8vo, Dumbarton: Bennett & Thomson 1921), is a well-timed preliminary to the coming celebrations of the septcentenary of Dumbarton being made a royal burgh by Alexander II.

It shows good cause for gratification over the part the burgh played. Many historical phases are here lightly sketched, especially the conditions which evoked the foundation charter, and the periodic variances with overshadowing Glasgow are duly chronicled. A main line of a brief essay is to give the burgh its place in Scottish institutions of its class. The founding of the county, the story of shipbuilding and the many themes of the 'Murragh' and the seaport are historic factors purposely subordinated in reserve for the fuller sept-centenary light which the occasion may be expected to generate.

¹ About 40 or 50 miles west of the present city of Boston.