

Reviews of Books

HENRY STUART, CARDINAL OF YORK, AND HIS TIMES. By Alice Shield. With an introduction by Andrew Lang. Pp. xvi, 335, and sixteen illustrations. 8vo. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1908. 12s. 6d. nett.

THIS work, which follows that written by the authoress in conjunction with Mr. Andrew Lang, *The King over the Water*, might fitly be entitled 'The Last Stuarts.' It is indeed the story of the exiled James and his two sons, and during the period of their lives there is much more about James and his elder son, Charles Edward, than about the less known Henry of York.

It was perhaps fitting that the last of the Stuarts should adopt the career of a Cardinal Prince of the Roman Church. It was the Church to which all his ancestors had adhered, either openly or in secret, except during the Anglican interlude covered by the reigns of James VI. and his son Charles I. For its sake both his father and grandfather may be said to have forfeited their crowns, and the religious enthusiasm which they had manifested was to some extent inherited by Henry of York. He at least obtained a title which could be recognised by every one without compromise of political convictions. His life was fairly worthy of his sacred and dignified profession, a profession which rendered impossible the continuance of a line upon which fortune persistently refused to smile. 'Henry,' to quote Mrs. Oliphant, 'set his red hat as a seal to the tomb of the Stuarts.' At the outset of his life he had relied upon his brother, to whom he was deeply attached, to retrieve the family fortunes, and he had chosen his own career before that brother had proved an utter failure. It would be perhaps well for the enthusiastic admirers of bonnie Prince Charlie not to read this book. Let the mists fall upon him as he sails away in the French ship from the western shores of Scotland. The Scottish episode is not only the most picturesque, but it is the most worthy in his fairly lengthy career. The young man who, whether shining in all the tinsel of Holyrood, or riding at the head of his victorious clans, or hiding in Highland caves, never ceased to call forth admiration, ere he approached old age had fallen a victim not only to bitter chagrin and foolish pride, but to that vice which so often successfully tempts the unfortunate in all walks of life. Intemperate habits are not only charged against him by his enemies or such scandal-mongers as Sir Horace Mann. Writing in 1767, when Charles was still in the prime of life, the Cardinal says,

'I am persuaded we should gain ground as to everything were it not for the nasty bottle, that goes on but too much, and certainly must at last kill him.' There is evidence, however, that towards the end of his life his habits improved. 'He was impossible' says his latest biographer, Mr. Andrew Lang, and all must concur in the verdict.

His father, the old Pretender, appears in a much more favourable light. His attempt to recover the ancient kingdom may have been even a greater failure than that of his son, and his contribution to Scottish history so small as to have been almost forgotten, but he remained to the end of his life an upright, temperate, and religious man. The Faith, with which Charles was inclined to play fast and loose, was to him a reality, and we may feel sure that not even to gain the crown of England would he have abandoned or even concealed his beliefs. He might, however, have led a happier existence had he possessed less pride and a more equal temper. It is sad to find how the harmony of these three lives was marred by trifling causes, and one can only attribute it to the deterioration of character which a hopeless exile and the worries of a petty court were sure to bring about.

It is perhaps somewhat difficult to form a proper estimate of Henry's character from this book. He is constantly cropping up in its pages just to disappear again. Now he manifests affection and generosity, again temper and pride. He seems to have been a respectable ecclesiastic, but not popular, and to have bored at least one Pope with his talk. He had had but a scanty preparation for his sacred profession, and more natural piety than acquired learning. But he was faithful to his duties, and endeavoured to maintain a strict discipline. Probably his brethren were inclined to envy him as one who hardly deserved all the rich gifts of the Church so liberally heaped upon him, and as one who owed much to his royal rank.

He was attractive in childhood and youth. Reports bear out the impression given by Largillière's charming portrait in the National Portrait Gallery. The Earl Marischal writes in 1731, 'I never saw any child comparable to him.' A later writer describes him as 'much liked on account of his handsome face and pretty manners.' There were no indications in these childish days of the peaceful profession he was subsequently to adopt. When his brother set off to see war at the siege of Gaeta, Henry, then aged nine, was impatient to accompany him, and is said to have thrown away his toy sword in disgust when, not unnaturally, refused permission. He was still a mere boy when offered the cardinal's hat. His acceptance of this offer is said to have filled his brother with rage. His prospects of recovering England were not likely to be improved by the step which Henry was about to take. It was even said that the Hanoverian government had a hand in the business. Yet Charles was, in after life, greatly to benefit by the pecuniary assistance which his richly endowed brother was able to afford. But the Prince, who had just returned from Scotland, was still hopeful of further attempts, and it was convenient to keep the family religion in the background. One Jacobite wrote that the duke's change of state was looked upon by

everybody as of much worse consequence than Culloden. Even the Scots College stood aghast.

Ordained a sub-deacon upon August 18, 1748, he was a priest by September 1. Various nations gave, or at least promised, benefices. From this date forward his private life for many years was that of a dignified prelate living in his palace, developing the musical services in his cathedral, and collecting jewels and works of art. Before the end came, and in the weakness of old age, he had to flee before the great storm of the Revolution, which showed no respect for princes either secular or sacred. But he survived to regain something like his old position, and died in dignity and peace. Although they had bitter quarrels, and were separated for long, the brothers maintained throughout life the mutual affection of their early years. When Charles died, Henry gave him a royal burial in his Cathedral of Frascati, and erected a monument to his memory. As everyone knows, they now sleep side by side in St. Peter's. While inclined to discourage Charles' demands for recognition as a king, Henry, after his brother's death, protested his own right to the throne of England, and accepted kingly honours from those who surrounded him. Of any attempt to recover that throne there is no evidence, yet it has been said that he was implicated in the Irish Rebellion of 1798. The Irish would have probably welcomed any claimant in their rage against England, and there was the great bond of a common faith between them and the Cardinal, but it is a mere tradition which rests upon no solid foundation.

The attitude which Henry assumed towards his sister-in-law, the Countess Albany, is just an illustration of the way in which an unprincipled woman may deceive a good and honourable man. More pleasing is the fact that, although at first opposed to her legitimation, he afterwards became attached to, and fully recognised the merits of, his niece, the devoted daughter who attended so nobly to Charles in his declining years.

Miss Shield has an interesting style, and has evidently bestowed great labour upon this book, and made a really valuable contribution to the history of the Stuart family, of which it may be said to form the last chapter. We note one slip. Charles was not forty-nine years old in 1766. It may be pointed out that the Lord Sempil frequently mentioned in these pages is not the bearer of the Scottish title who fought under Cumberland at Culloden, but a creation made 'over the Water.'

Mr. Andrew Lang has contributed a short but most attractive preface, and the illustrations, nearly all portraits, are excellent.

W. G. SCOTT MONCRIEFF.

THE GOVERNMENT OF ENGLAND. Two Vols. By A. Lawrence Lowell, Professor of the Science of Government in Harvard University, U.S.A. Vol. I. pp. xv, 570; Vol. II. pp. viii, 563. Demy 8vo. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. 1908. 17s. nett.

SOBRIETY of judgment, a keen sense of proportion, and absolute lucidity of exposition are the outstanding qualities of these admirable volumes. If the work appears somewhat colourless in places, this is merely because

the author has deliberately restrained himself, preferring usefulness to brilliancy. If he has added to our knowledge comparatively little that is new, it is because he prefers, in treating of well-worn themes, to adopt and improve the conclusions of recognized authorities rather than to confuse his readers by the invention of subtle paradoxes, or to lead them astray by straining after an appearance of originality. As a consequence, he has produced a work of solid merit, equally thorough and reliable in every one of its numerous and well-proportioned sections, a book to which Englishmen and foreigners alike may confidently appeal, without anxiety that its conclusions are vitiated by the intrusion of any personal factor into the equation.

It seems natural to compare what this transatlantic writer has now done for the English Constitution with the similar service rendered many years ago to the American Commonwealth by Mr. Bryce. The two treatises, indeed, have much in common. Each of them maintains throughout a dead level of somewhat monotonous excellence, and each of them is likely to remain for long the standard authority on the system of government it describes. Considered as a whole, Mr. Bryce's treatise has a wider range, embracing the social, racial, and even physical aspects of the American Commonwealth, and not merely the political institutions, to which Prof. Lowell confines his attention. Mr. Lowell's work, again, is the more compact, more concrete, and terser of the two; while Mr. Bryce is richer in suggestive and germinating ideas for the student of political science in the abstract. Mr. Lowell, however, has many shrewd observations on English politics and institutions, as, for example, that 'the Frenchman has tended in the past to draw logical conclusions from correct premises, and that his results have often been wrong, while the Englishman draws illogical conclusions from incorrect premises, and his results are commonly right' (vol. i. p. 14).

A catalogue even of the important topics handled by Prof. Lowell would occupy too much space. While dealing adequately with the main features of the central and the local government respectively, he gives lucid information on many special topics not usually treated by writers on constitutional law. There are admirable chapters, for example, on private bill legislation, on imperial federation, on the benefits and dangers of municipal trading, on the legislation that has gradually built up the present system of national education, on the part played by official experts in the government of boroughs, and on many allied themes. On the permanent civil service, and its value to Great Britain, he has some illuminating remarks: 'The nation has been saved from a bureaucracy, such as prevails over the greater part of Europe, on the one hand, and from the American spoils system on the other, by the sharp distinction between political and non-political officials' (i. 145).

Such themes, important as they are, are merely subsidiary. The subject of which Mr. Lowell, author of *Governments and Parties in Continental Europe*, may claim to speak with special authority—what he himself calls 'the central conception' of his treatise—is contained in fourteen chapters on 'The Party System.' He uses his description of

the rise and failure of the Birmingham Caucus to point a moral: 'The story of the Caucus illustrates also the central conception of the book, that in the English parliamentary system leadership must be in the hands of the parliamentary leaders' (i. 534). His graphic comparison of the action of party in England and America respectively is particularly noteworthy: 'Parties in America are not, as a rule, despotic on public questions, because they have little cohesion; but their influence, or rather the influence of the machine, or of the individual politician, is freely exercised in things quite apart from those issues of public policy which form the only rational ground for party activity. In short, the boss is not a prime minister who directs policy, but an electioneering agent and a private bill and office broker' (ii. 95).

Comprehensive as Mr. Lowell's work is, there are notable omissions. Little is said of the relations of the individual subject to the Government, or to the various organs, which Mr. Lowell so well describes. The reader will not find a single word on such fundamental topics as the right of public meeting, the liabilities of Colonial governors, Petitions of Right, general warrants, martial law, or the *habeas corpus*. Comparatively little information is vouchsafed on the National Church; while Scotland is deliberately excluded from the scope of the work, except for some casual references. 'The Scotch,' for example, 'regard themselves as an elect race who are entitled to all the rights of Englishmen and to their own privileges as well' (i. 138), while social influence has least influence in politics 'in Scotland where the people have a sturdy independence that is far less open to social blandishments' (ii. 12). On one point Mr. Lowell is better than his word, for he gives an excellent chapter on private bills affecting Scotland.

A remarkable feature of these volumes is the high level of accuracy that has been maintained throughout. Errors are extremely rare.

The labour of writing these volumes must have been immense. Any one section opened at random will be found packed with carefully sifted and verified information, logically and conveniently arranged; but admiration deepens when it is realized that the same holds good of each succeeding section. It may be necessary to consult other authorities for fuller details than Mr. Lowell's limitations of space permit; but anyone in search of information on any topic connected with the Government of England will be well advised to turn, in the first instance, to these volumes as the most likely place to find a masterly summary of the subject, treated in broad bold outlines.

WM. S. McKECHNIE.

SKOTLANDS RÍMUR. Icelandic Ballads on the Gowrie Conspiracy. Edited by W. A. Craigie. Pp. iv. 144. Crown 8vo. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press. 1908. 5s. nett.

IT was a liberal thing to edit and print this Icelandic poem. It is of no Scottish historical value, because the author knew nothing of the Gowrie affair beyond what was given in the official narrative. It is of no peculiar literary interest, for there are many Icelandic *Rímur* elsewhere, and they

are most of them made after the same pattern; one may have enough of them. But this publication is a distinct addition to knowledge. It throws light on a quaint, remote, and little appreciated region, on the intellectual life of Iceland in the seventeenth century, which differed little in its fashions from the fifteenth or the early nineteenth. With its description of the nature of *Rimur*, their metres and poetical diction, it makes an easier approach to some of the mysteries of Icelandic verse than was to be found before in this country; nor is there anything in any of the northern languages that does precisely what is done here. The careful student of Mr. Craigie's book will find that he has learned from it much more about Icelandic poetry than is contained in *Skotlands Rimur*.

Mr. Craigie says that *Rimur* 'may be described as ballads.' This sounds a little like irony—as from a lexicographer accustomed to the inaccuracies of language, and therefore tolerant. Mr. Craigie probably means that they may be described as ballads, because there is hardly anything which the literary historian will not at some time or other be tempted to describe as a ballad, whether it be so or otherwise. *Rimur* are the product of a country which has been educated in literature from its earliest years, self-conscious, grammatical. The freedom of the ballads is quite unlike the careful art of the *Rimur*. The *Rimur* might enter for prizes at an Eisteddfod; there is a close affinity between the Welsh and the Icelandic standards of poetical success, in their attention to minute points of alliteration, rhyme, and metre. The historical instances in this epic of Gowrie are like what are found in many Irish poets. Nero, Saul, Antiochus, Arius, and Achitophel are used for their ornamental value in the preludes which are required by the custom of *Rimur* before each separate canto. 'Some talk of Alexander,' but not, as a rule, in the older sort of ballads.

Rimur are very commonly made out of prose books; almost anything may be turned into this poetical form. There was the same sort of dependence on prose materials in the Faroës; it is curious to compare the Faroëse manner, which is more or less that of the Danish ballad, with the taste of the Icelandic poets, so very much more artistic and scrupulous.

Mr. Craigie gives the contemporary Danish translation of the Gowrie narrative: 'Historiske Relation om it gruellig Forræderi, Som tu aff Kong. Maiestats i Skotland Kong Jacob d. VI, hans Vndersaatte haffde sig fortagen mod hans Maiestats Person.' The difference between the lumbering ill-spelt Danish prose and the confident, conceited Icelandic verse is amusing. And the prose has life in it, and the story in all its forms is worth thinking about.

W. P. KER.

HISTORY OF GERMANY, 1715-1815. By C. T. Atkinson, Exeter College, Oxford. Pp. xx. 732, with maps. 8vo. London: Methuen & Co. 1908. 12s. 6d. nett.

THIS thick volume of 700 pages represents a difficult and laborious task worthily and solidly accomplished, and will interest every reader who has had experience of the perils which beset the historian who would pass safely between the Scylla of over-abstractness and the Charybdis

of elaborate irrelevancy. The material with which the author deals is common property; his task has been one of condensation and arrangement. His account of the Seven Years' War, for instance, is based on the researches of M. Waddington in the Archives of Vienna, and for the Napoleonic period, in its political aspect, he accepts the general conclusions of Mr. Fisher. But he has wisely recognised the necessity for abstraction in dealing with the tangled skein of the history of the German States during the eighteenth century, and his adoption of the military point of view is fully justified by the precise and illuminating results which his special knowledge has enabled him to obtain.

During the eighteenth century Germany was the battlefield of Europe, and the campaigns waged without its borders were subsidiary to the decisive operations which found their motive and their theatre in the unhappy and tormented regions east of the Rhine. As Mr. Atkinson indicates, the wars in North America in which Great Britain was engaged, and even the short struggle of the '45 had their effect on the military operations in Germany, and derived their deepest significance and truest interpretation from their relation to the politics of Central and Western Europe. Mr. Atkinson accordingly treats Germany merely as a field of operations, and the constantly changing States which made it up primarily as strategical positions or recruiting grounds. His Germany has nothing in common with that which Madame de Staël discovered, and in his eyes a Stein is more important than a Goethe. He is a student of strategy and tactics, and his accounts of the campaigns of Frederick the Great, of the War of the Austrian Succession, and of the Napoleonic struggle are unusually concise and intelligible. This is particularly the case when he deals with the general features and possible developments of the military situation, either at the commencement or at the close of a campaign. His grasp of the range and significance of the operations of warfare gives Mr. Atkinson's volume an interest and authority which are seldom gained by the condensed history of a critical period, and place it above the level of the average historical text-book.

The danger that besets the writer who is dealing with a period from a special point of view is over-abstraction, but Mr. Atkinson never allows his interest in military matters to make him insensible to the wider issues involved. The ghost of the Holy Roman Empire stalks across his pages; Austria's *gran rifiuto* and her mistaken preference for Italian expansion to that south-eastern movement which would have solved the Eastern Question almost before it had arisen, are sufficiently indicated; and the reader is constantly reminded of the policy of Great Britain, and of her presence on the horizon always ready to intervene in the interests of the Balance of Power. But, above all, true historical perspective is maintained by appropriate references to the slow progress towards that German unity which gained partial realisation in 1870, and whose possible accomplishment in the near future is viewed with forebodings by those who remember what dire conflicts have marked each stage in its development. It is perhaps inevitable that in his

difficult task of compression Mr. Atkinson should have omitted, or failed to do complete justice to, questions and episodes to which some of his readers may attribute an importance which he does not observe. His treatment of the question of Poland strikes one as inadequate, and the interesting career of Joseph II. had a more permanent effect on the development of Germany in certain directions than he would have us believe. Again, Napoleon's choice of Marie Louise in preference to a Russian princess had a determining influence on his future which Mr. Atkinson does not indicate. Had the Emperor allied himself with Russia, instead of with the Hapsburgs, he would have 'contained' the more central power and preserved that balance of forces on which his existence depended. But on the whole Mr. Atkinson's treatment of his subject is remarkably adequate, and it is to be hoped that he will complete the task, which he has apparently undertaken, with a volume on the period from the Congress of Vienna to the Peace of Versailles.

DAVID BAIRD SMITH.

THE MAKING OF IRELAND AND ITS UNDOING. 1200-1600. By Alice Stopford Green. Demy 8vo. Pp. xvi, 511. London: Macmillan & Co. 1908. 10s. nett.

'It is the object of these studies to gather together some records of the civilization of Ireland before the immense destruction of the Tudor wars; to trace her progress in industry, in wealth, and in learning; and to discover the forces that ruined this national life.' So the author describes her purpose in the preface. In fact, she sets herself to establish a thesis. She maintains, with much vigour, eloquence and attractiveness of style, that in the four centuries which preceded the death of Queen Elizabeth, Ireland was a highly civilized country, and that its advancing prosperity was destroyed by the greed and cruelty of English rulers and English merchants. Every genuine student of Irish history will examine her arguments with care; for there is no subject which stands in greater need of impartial investigation than the social condition of Ireland, and its relation to England, in the later middle ages.

We fear it is impossible to say that Mrs. Green has given the final answer to the question which she discusses in such interesting fashion. No discussion can lead to a conclusion which will be permanently satisfying, unless it fulfils two conditions. It must take account of the whole of the evidence, and it must deal with the evidence in a judicial spirit. The volume before us can scarcely be regarded as fulfilling either of these conditions.

In the first place, much evidence of the highest importance is neglected. Of Mrs. Green's industry, it is true, there is no doubt. She makes diligent use of the Calendars of State Papers, and of the interesting appendix to the tenth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission in which an account is given of the municipal records of Waterford and Galway. She quotes abundantly from the Four Masters, and from the poets whose verses are described in Mr. S. H. O'Grady's Catalogue of Irish Manuscripts in the British Museum—too abundantly, perhaps, or at

any rate too trustfully, for as she says, 'the poets wrote with pardonable enthusiasm,' and the remark applies with equal force to the annalists. But it is strange that she never refers to the Calendars of English Patent and Close Rolls: stranger still that a writer on Irish History should exhibit no knowledge of the publications of the Irish Record Commission and the Public Record Office of Ireland. Yet so it is. Mrs. Green apparently does not once allude to the Calendars of Irish Chancery Rolls, which cover the entire period of her study, nor to the Calendars of the Justiciary and Pipe Rolls of Ireland, which are in course of publication, nor to the *Fiants* of the Tudor Sovereigns from Henry VIII. to Elizabeth, nor to Dr. Berry's *Early Irish Statutes*, the first volume of which appeared a year ago. And this rather long list of omissions is by no means exhaustive. To take another example, we are told (p. 260) that no complete list of Irish translations from Latin, French and Spanish writings can be made 'till the Irish manuscripts in Dublin have been catalogued.' The writer is evidently unaware that there are catalogues of the two principal collections in Dublin: the Trinity College catalogue printed in 1900 and the Royal Irish Academy catalogue in manuscript. In short, Mrs. Green has limited her investigations to a portion of the accessible material.

In what spirit then has she dealt with the evidence which she has examined? With a considerable prepossession, it seems to the present writer, in favour of her own thesis, and with a strong anti-English bias. The impression left is that, in the long struggle between the two countries, all the virtues were on the Irish side, all the wrong-doing on the English. That is not, to say the least, *a priori* probable. 'By their first missionaries the Irish gave to the English the alphabet and the Christian faith. The English made return by breaking the Irish schools and destroying their libraries' (p. 235). That is Mrs. Green's summary of a thousand years of history. Its inaccuracy is as evident as its epigrammatic neatness. But it is equalled, or excelled, by an earlier statement about Limerick Cathedral (p. 23)—'The stately church, built by Irish hands a generation before the coming of the English, with a marble altar (now degraded) some feet longer than that of the new Westminster Cathedral, and a roof of carved wood which could scarcely be destroyed by English tools a few years ago, and its fragments turned into ornaments for local parsonages.' All this is really irrelevant; for O'Brien's church was founded before the period began of which this book treats. And it is a tissue of misrepresentation. Whether the church was stately or no, we cannot tell, so little of it now remains, but the oldest work is certainly very rude; the marble altar did not belong to it, for it was constructed in the seventeenth century; the roof of the south chapels of the present cathedral, older than the altar by perhaps a century, was removed, without special difficulty and by *Irish* workmen, in 1892, because it was crumbling away. The sounder parts of it were, it is said, made into ornamental furniture: but whether some of this was deposited in parsonages it is hardly necessary to inquire.

We shall not expect the writer of sentences such as those that have been quoted to be a dispassionate interpreter of records. And a comparison of a

good many of Mrs. Green's conclusions with the evidence alleged in favour of them justifies the warning that her statements must be subjected to considerable scrutiny before they are accepted. It may suffice to examine a few of them which concern the trade and the learning of the citizens of Waterford.

The city of Waterford 'consisteth,' according to the testimony of the citizens in 1574, 'and alwaies did consist of trafficke and marchaunt trade.' But of what character was the export trade? Did the Irish export only hides, fish, and the like, or was there also a considerable trade in manufactured articles, with a corresponding organized industry? Mrs. Green reminds us that the imports were largely luxuries. The women of Waterford, including servants and nurses, were not content to wear home-made stuffs, but attired themselves in foreign fineries—furs, fringes, lace, silk, woollens and linen (p. 30, note 3). Such imports could not be paid for, she assures us (p. 31), by raw hides and salt fish. Hence the existence of an 'active and organized industry with skilled manufacturers and a wide commerce' (p. 32) is inferred. But Mrs. Green does not inform us at this stage that the very document which tells us of the gay attire of the women of Waterford tells us also that by their extravagance the city was impoverished and the inhabitants reduced to idleness. The obvious conclusion is that the manufactures must have been small indeed if they could be so easily destroyed. Elsewhere, indeed, Mrs. Green seems to recognize this to be the true inference. The enactment of the corporation that the wearing of foreign attire was to cease was a 'last attempt' to save the weaving trade of the city (p. 223). But we cannot have it both ways. The plain fact is that the extensive use of imported fineries in Waterford or elsewhere does not necessarily indicate a corresponding export in manufactured goods.

But again, successful trade in the cities implied friendly relations with the Irish who lived around them (p. 169 ff.). And so Mrs. Green draws a pretty picture of the amenities of life in Waterford (p. 219 f.). She quotes, as an instance of the desire of the citizens for peace with their neighbours, the municipal law that if a Waterfordian should receive hurt from a man of one of the neighbouring 'nations,' the mayor and bailiffs were to 'pray and require' a remedy; but she does not add the following words, 'and if they may have no remedye sufficient, then the said Maire and balliffs shal restraine for that said hurte' (H.M.C. Rep. x. App. v. p. 291 ff. no. xl.). She quotes (rather misquotes) a law that no citizen was to 'defame' another by calling him 'Irishman' (*ib.* no. iv.); and she leaves us to infer that Irishmen dwelt freely in the city. The statute of Kilkenny (40 Edw. III. § 4) may suggest that 'Irishman' was a nickname applied to an 'Englishman born in Ireland'; but, however that may be, 'Irishman' was evidently a term of opprobrium even in Waterford. She tells us, again, that every citizen 'be he never so simple'—'that is,' she remarks, 'every Irishman in the town'—carried arms. The gloss is interesting, but it is not warranted by the law on which she relies, which implies, moreover, that the wearing of arms was not a privilege, but a duty which was specially disliked by 'simple' citizens (*ib.* no. lxxviii.). 'Their

language was secured to the Irish,' we are told. But one of the laws enacts that only English shall be permitted in the court 'excepte one party be of the countre; then every such dueller shalbe att liberte to speke Yrish' (*ib.* cxxx.). Further, she asserts, the Irish were made freemen with only certain safeguards to avoid outside interferences, and the 'outcome man' of any nation, Irish or another, was fenced round with precautions 'as all other strangers.' But the laws run thus, ordering exceptional precautions in the case of the Irish (*ib.* no. lxxvii.).

'It was ordayned . . . that there sholde no oute commes man nor strangere be receivid freman . . . unto tyme that he be abiding and duelling thre yere housholdere in the saide citie or suburbes. . . . And if he be of Irishe blode, that than *he have his liberte of the Kyng* ere ever he putte in his petition . . . to be fre . . . and that he be of English aray, habite, and speche.'

This rule is several times partially repeated in the laws of the city (cf. *ib.* nos. xlv, lxiii, lxxiv.).

One other law must be quoted to which Mrs. Green does not seem to refer (*ib.* no. lix.):

'No manere man, woman, or childe, shall gyve, borrow ne sill [sell] bords, yren, pitche, rosene, nor tarre, ne othre thyngs whereby a bote sholde be made, to any ydle man [*i.e.* gentleman] of the counties of Waisforde, Kylkeny, Tiperary and Watirforde.'

Such a law is hardly consistent with relations entirely friendly with the neighbouring Irish.

But the civilization of Ireland manifested itself, according to our author, not merely in trade but in learning. The grammar schools in the towns rose 'to great importance as the boroughs, with their increasing wealth and commerce, became the natural centres of culture for the neighbouring Irish gentry' (p. 364). At Waterford there was certainly some sort of school in 1519, since in that year the corporation forbid the sale of wax to 'scolors.' But why Mrs. Green infers from that prohibition that the scholars were 'as numerous as poor,' or that they 'made their own candles' (p. 367) is not easily understood. We know, too, that the father of Donall O'Sullivan, then a child of twelve, was 'at school in the city of Waterford' about 1550 (C.S.P. 1586-1588, 344)—a fact, by the way, which scarcely warrants the general statement that 'there the heirs of the O'Sullivan territory were sent to learn English'; and that one Fagan, a graduate of Oxford, was schoolmaster, probably about that time. We learn also from the records (H.M.C. Rep. x. App. v. p. 307) that as early as 1470 children of Irish gentlemen were 'fusterid or kepte in sojorne within the said citie' by citizens; but that the children were sent to school, and, in particular, learnt 'Irish geography and history' is a very doubtful gloss of Mrs. Green. In fact, we know very little of the school at Waterford before Peter White took charge of it about 1570; and to state that it was a 'great school' (p. 365), or that Waterford was a 'centre of culture' in the days of its commercial prosperity, is merely to talk at random.

These examples of Mrs. Green's curious method of dealing with the evidence that lay before her have been mentioned with the object of

showing that much caution must be exercised by readers of her book. The list might easily be largely increased. The scientific progressiveness of the Irish is inferred from the adoption of the Gregorian Calendar in those parts of the country which were most under Papal, and least under English influence (p. 252). The skill of Irish smiths, A.D. 1200-1600, is argued from the legend of St. Findchu, and the presence among them in later days of plenty of fire-arms (p. 59), though we know quite well that they imported such things from Portugal and Spain (p. 29). And so on. Mrs. Green has collected a considerable amount of fresh information; but all her references to authorities must be verified by a careful student; and when the laborious process is accomplished very many of her most confident assertions will be found to have little or no evidence to support them.

H. J. LAWLOR.

THE HERALDRY OF THE HAMILTONS, WITH NOTES ON ALL THE MALES OF THE FAMILY, DESCRIPTIONS OF THE ARMS, PLATES, AND PEDIGREES. By G. Harvey Johnston, F.S.A., Scot. Pp. 140. 4to. Edinburgh: W. & A. K. Johnston, Limited. 1909. £1 1s. nett.

THE *Heraldry of the Hamiltons* proves a worthy sequel to the former works on the armorial bearings and pedigrees of other distinguished Scottish families which Mr. Harvey Johnston has previously published. Bound in the Hamilton colours, red and white, and copiously illustrated with representations of no less than a hundred and thirteen coats of arms duly emblazoned, it forms, from a merely pictorial point of view, a very attractive volume. But besides this it has solid merits of its own. The pedigree of each family is succinctly treated; and the birth, death, marriage, and issue of every male representative are given either down to the present time or to the extinction of the branch in the male line. All this is very good, and, so far as it goes, very thorough. The author does not pretend to have made much original research, but he has gathered together in handy compass the information contained in the various books on the subject, notably in Anderson's *Memoirs of the House of Hamilton*, but correcting the mistakes in that work whenever it was in his power to do so, and adding much information collected from more recent and more trustworthy works. Of course a book like this, containing so many isolated facts, cannot be altogether free from errors, and in view of a second edition being called for, it may be as well to note a few of these. On page 19 it is stated that James, Lord Paisley, married Catherine, daughter of William Lenthall, of Burford. William Lenthall was the celebrated Speaker Lenthall, but it was not his daughter that Lord Paisley married, but that of his brother John. On the following page the date of Frances Jennings' death should be 6th, not 17th March, 1730. She was buried at Dublin on the 9th. On page 77 Daniel, the sixth son of Robert Hamilton of Presmennan, did not marry Mary Hamilton, the daughter of Monkland (as stated in the *Scots Peerage*). She was the wife of another Daniel Hamilton, a writer in Edinburgh, a brother of Gavin Hamilton of Inverdovat. It may also be of use to note that the date of the marriage

of the third Lord Belhaven was 17th January, 1697. The skeleton tables of the pedigrees of the various branches form not the least useful portion of this volume. One could have wished for a somewhat fuller bibliography of Hamilton literature. There is, for instance, a curious 17th century MS. in the Advocates' Library, called a 'Briefe Account of the Family of Hamilton,' by Baillie of Carnbroe, and there are also the better known memoirs of two of the Dukes by Bishop Burnet.

J. BALFOUR PAUL.

JEAN DE BRETAGNE, COMTE DE RICHMOND: SA VIE ET SON ACTIVITÉ EN ANGLETERRE, EN ÉCOSSE ET EN FRANCE (1266-1334). Par Inna Lubimenco. Pp. xv, 161. Paris: Librairie Picard. 1908. 3f. 50.

BIOGRAPHY, once confined to the first-rate personalities, long ago declined to the second rate; in John of Brittany, nephew of Edward I., it has reached the third, fourth, or fifth rate. His was a career of failure, which began in France when he fled from the battlefield in front of Rions in 1294. He had no better luck as administrator of Gascony in 1295. At Bonnegarde in 1297 he again was the first to flee, although his English colleagues gained the victory notwithstanding. 'He would much rather have been at Oistrehan,' said a sarcastic poet. At Falkirk, in 1298, Edward did wisely to place him well in the rear. Only in the expedition of Carlaverock in 1300 did song rise in praise not of himself, but of his followers, who were like 'lions of the mountain.' Evidently in favour with Edward I., he had been in 1299 raised from a position of little or no means by the grant of a lordly endowment from the confiscated revenues in England of King John Balliol. In 1305 Edward made him Governor of Scotland, and in 1306 preferred him to the earldom of Richmond. On the accession of Edward II. the earl was again appointed Lieutenant of Scotland, and did some service against Bruce, although apparently—for once in luck—he was not at Bannockburn. His niche in Scottish history is due to his being in command of the English force which Bruce surprised and routed at Byland in 1322, when Richmond himself was captured and his men ran like hares. Feeble counsellor of a distracted king, Richmond at last, to the deep mortification of Edward II., forsook him when the royal fortunes were at their lowest ebb. He went over to the Queen's party in 1326, returning no more to England, and dying an old bachelor of 67 in 1334. The author has been at pains to search the annals closely, the chronicle of Villani being, however, one that has been missed. Editions used are often not the latest. Barbour's *Bruce* (referred to in Jamieson's text) is cited for the curious story of King Robert's indignation against Richmond, on which fresh light is still to seek. No attempt is made to magnify Richmond's achievements or to make him in act or character less insignificant than he was. The work is a dispassionate biography of a commonplace public man, whose most striking appearances in history are not to his advantage. As a study in political movement, its merit lies in its careful tracing of the course followed through years of futility and trouble by 'the hero (!) of the last campaign of Edward II.'

Its best chapter is that which deals with his rôle in the conflict between the lords ordainers and the king. Owing his public positions to nepotism, and without merits military or administrative to justify them, his history marks him as a type of the inefficiency of the court circle of Edward II. Madame Inna Lubimenko merits welcome among the continental workers on Franco-British medieval history. She may care to note that her hero, poetically compounded with Sir Ralph Cobham, appears as 'Sir Rauf Rymont' in Blind Harry's *Wallace*, in which the victory of Bruce at Byland is transferred from the real victor to Wallace.

GEO. NEILSON.

THE GIRLHOOD OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS FROM HER LANDING IN FRANCE IN AUGUST, 1548, TO HER DEPARTURE FROM FRANCE IN AUGUST, 1561. Pp. xlv, 471. 8vo. By Jane T. Stoddart. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 1908. 12s. nett.

THE title of Miss Stoddart's book does her a double injustice; it raises erroneous expectations and it minimises the scope and essential importance of her researches. In a new book dealing with 'the Girlhood of Mary Queen of Scots,' the reader expects to find some fresh evidence that will alter or materially modify existing opinion regarding Mary's character. It cannot be said that Miss Stoddart has produced any fresh evidence of such a nature, and the reader, with the suggestion of the title in his mind, is disposed to lay down the book with a feeling of disappointment. The truth is, however, that Miss Stoddart's subject is of far wider reach than the 'girlhood of Mary.' The theme revolves round Mary, but she is not the central object of interest. The story which Miss Stoddart tells is that of one of the great political games of the sixteenth century—a game audaciously played and disastrously lost by those who played it—on which the future of Europe may in simple truth be said to have depended. There is, indeed, no more signal example in history of the futility of men's councils, of the sport which destiny will make with their most securely laid schemes, than the story of baffled ambition which is recorded in Miss Stoddart's pages. Read in this light, the book assumes its true importance as a valuable contribution to a subject of prime interest for every student of the sixteenth century. Details which may appear irrelevant or trivial to the reader who wishes to hear only of Mary, acquire significance when it is recalled that there were many players in the game, and that to follow it in all its developments it is necessary to understand the characters, the circumstances, the conflicting interests of the personages whose stake in it was deepest.

What was this game on which the eyes of Europe were fixed during the thirteen years covered by Miss Stoddart's book? It may be said to have begun with the birth of Mary in 1542—the event which for a full half century was to make Scotland a central point of concern in European diplomacy. Round her very cradle began the rivalry between England and France for her possession, for on her union with a French or an English prince might depend the issue of the perennial struggle between the two countries. For two sufficient reasons Scotland would not have an

English prince as the consort of their queen; she was still a Catholic country while England was Protestant, and on good grounds she feared that her independence was incompatible with such a union. Once for all to avert the possibility of an English alliance the step was taken which might have changed the destinies of Christendom. In August, 1548, Mary was sent to France in the full understanding on the part of both nations that she was eventually to be the wife of the heir-apparent of the French throne; and it is at this point that Miss Stoddart takes up the story which she narrates with a wealth of detail that enables us to follow every turning in the game.

The moment that Mary touched French soil the principal personages who were interested in her fortunes realized that the capital card was in their hands. 'France and Scotland are now one country,' Henry II. is said to have exclaimed when he heard of her landing. The caprice of destiny apart, the union of Mary and the Dauphin Francis was now assured; Scotland would become the appanage of France, and the conquest of England, of whose crown Mary was the rightful heir in the eyes of every Catholic, must sooner or later follow. It may have qualified Henry's exultation, however, that there were other parties who would profit by the fulfilment of these sanguine anticipations. Mary, as the daughter of Mary of Lorraine, was 'the chief staff and pillar' of the family of the Guises, and, as Miss Stoddart reminds us, Francis I. had warned his successor, Henry, of the dangerous ambition of that masterful race. Meantime, however, the interests of Henry and of the Guises were one, and it was their common anxiety that she should grow up to womanhood French in heart and mind. Miss Stoddart is moved by the solicitude with which the Guises and Henry watched over Mary's health and upbringing, but their tenderness was assuredly not wholly disinterested.

But for the ominous ill-health of the Dauphin, the progress of events bade fair to realize all the hopes that were centred in the Scottish queen. In 1554 her mother became Regent of Scotland, and it might be anticipated that she would prepare that country to accept its destiny as a province of France. In 1558 the future was further assured by the marriage of Mary and Francis, with its sinister secret treaty which gave away the independence of Scotland. The death of Henry II. in July, 1559, from a wound received in a tilting-match, seemed at length to have realized the ambition of the Guises: Francis and Mary were proclaimed sovereigns of France and Scotland, the arms of England being assumed at the same time, and the Duke of Guise and his brother, the Cardinal of Lorraine, directed affairs at their will. But even already there were forces at work which were to play havoc with the fortunes of the family. In Scotland the policy of Mary of Lorraine alienated the country, with the result that by the Treaty of Edinburgh (July, 1560) France and Scotland were finally dissevered. In France itself fortune began to 'banter' the Guises, and in her picture of the growing gloom that settled on their House Miss Stoddart's concluding pages read like the close of a tragic drama. The ominous beginnings of the religious strife which was to distract France for a

quarter of a century, the discontent among all classes with the Guise ascendancy, the sombre Court preoccupied with the precarious health of Francis, combine to make as fateful a chapter as any to be read in history. On December 5, 1560, came the event on whose contingency depended every hope of the Guises: on the evening of that day Francis II. died, the Guise ascendancy was at an end, and Christendom was freed from a combination which no country had greater reason to dread than Scotland.

Such is the momentous chapter of sixteenth century history which it is the main object of Miss Stoddart's book to relate. Of the thoroughness with which she has done her task there can be no question. She has consulted every available authority bearing on her subject, and to the study of sources she has added personal inspection of every important locality where her chief personages led her. It has to be added that her freedom from bias and her critical handling of authorities inspire confidence in her selection of materials and the general soundness of her judgments. The most serious defect of the book is a lack of organic unity—loosely connected paragraphs and even chapters occasionally suggesting that they have been stitched together and not wrought into the general whole. Usually Miss Stoddart is a strict weigher of historic evidence, but there is something of naïveté in the seriousness with which she takes the juvenile correspondence of Mary and Francis, and the polite letters of the great persons who report their perfections. Her pronounced sympathy with the Guises, and especially for the chief of them, the Cardinal of Lorraine, seems hardly justified by certain of her own statements regarding them. The Cardinal, she says, 'won the hatred of Catholics as well as Protestants' (p. 306), and in another place she gives a sufficient explanation of the general detestation with which he was regarded: 'It was the lifelong subordination of national interests to family and party intrigues which wrought the Cardinal's ruin' (p. 139). Again, is she quite fair in her absolute condemnation of Queen Elizabeth for refusing Mary a passport till she signed the Treaty of Edinburgh? By refusing to sign that Treaty Mary virtually maintained her claim to the English Crown and left it open for her to make good her claim with the assistance of France at the first opportunity. Moreover, one half of Elizabeth's subjects were still Catholic, and Mary's presence in England might have sown seeds of mischief which it was simple prudence on Elizabeth's part to avert.

On these as on other points some readers may differ from Miss Stoddart, but they cannot fail to recognise the general fairness of her conclusions and the wide range of knowledge on which they are based. She has made her own the period with which her book is concerned, but there are earlier periods in the relations between Scotland and France on which much light might still be thrown, and it may be hoped that with her special accomplishments for the task Miss Stoddart may one day give us what is still a desideratum in Scottish history—an adequate account of the Franco-Scottish alliance in all its bearings on the national development.

P. HUME BROWN.

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA. THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—
 HISTORICAL. New Edition. Published under the Authority of
 H.M. Secretary of State for India in Council. Pp. xxxv, 573.
 Demy 8vo. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press. 1908. 6s. nett.

‘THE Indian Empire,’ the single introductory volume of the official Gazetteer of India, has, in the new edition, been almost wholly rewritten, and has been expanded into four volumes, entitled respectively, Descriptive, Historical, Economic, and Administrative.

In the composition of the Historical volume eleven writers have shared, each already distinguished in the subject allotted to him, some being of the highest authority. The majority belong, or have belonged, to the Indian Civil Service. Most of them write of what it has been the business of their lives to understand, and, in aid of their researches, have had official resources and authority.

Although for the orthodox Hindu the records go back 5000 years, Hindu literature does not contain reliable historical memorials of very early times. Professor Macdonell, to whom the chapter on Sanscrit literature has been intrusted, places the commencement of authentic Indian history about 500 B.C. After this a few definite dates begin to appear, but it is many centuries later before a regular chronology is available. All scholars, however, do not hold that history and chronology are interminous, and nearly half of this volume is devoted to prehistoric antiquities, ancient architecture, numismatics, epigraphy, and the religious-poetical Vedic literature in which chronology is conjectural and true history altogether absent. What we know of human activity in India down to comparatively recent times has had to be pieced together from a chaos of varying traditions, innumerable scattered inscriptions, monuments, coins, survivals of ritual, the bones of language itself, the fortuitously preserved records of the journeys of Chinese travellers, the histories of foreign nations—Persia, Greece and Rome, all sought out with the patient industry of the *chiffonnier*, and verified, compared, arranged and synchronised with the trained judgment and skill of accomplished scholars. This volume is largely the result of such labours.

Needless to say scholars differ. New materials are accumulated every year, and, as the preface points out, large portions of the early history of India are still the field of conjecture and controversy. Statements made with confidence a few years ago are no longer accepted, and even the authors of this history are not wholly in agreement. On page 365 we read that Firoz Shah, in the fourteenth century, was the first to remunerate officials by assigning to them the land revenue from villages, ‘the modern *jagir*’ not seeming to have been known in his time. But on page 300 we read that under Harsha, in the seventh century, ‘officials were paid by assignments of lands (*jagir*).’ On page 359 it is stated that Queen Raziyah ruled in Delhi from 1236 to 1240 and was ‘the only female sovereign in Indian annals till our own day.’ But on page 341 it is also stated that the Ganapati queen, Rudramma, reigned in Southern India from 1257 to 1295. Editorial care might perhaps have avoided

or explained such seeming contradictions. The writer of the chapter on Epigraphy and the writer of the chapters on the Archaeology of the Historical Period and The Early History of Northern India differ by nearly two centuries in the date they assign to Kanishka, the greatest of the Scythian conquerors of India. The acceptance of the conclusion of either writer will throw the dynastic chronology of the other out of gear.

The authors write freely of the far-off past, and furnish besides for it extensive bibliographies. But of the events of the last generation we are frankly told that it would be unsuitable to attempt anything beyond the barest summary. And the bibliography for these years names, besides the official record, but two works, and these peculiarly *ex parte*. Thus, although the narrative is brought down to Lord Curzon's resignation of the governor-generalship in August, 1905, the reader will find little information as to the general public movements and public feeling of late years. He will find evidences of India's intellectual and spiritual forces, long latent, now, as it would seem, awakening. But he will find no mention of the National Indian Congress. Non-official writers might have discussed, or provided materials for discussing 'the present unrest.'

But a book must have the defects of its qualities. This one is a treasury of historical knowledge, is authoritative in its sphere, and is a monument to the scholarship of its authors and the efficiency of the department to which we owe it.

ANDREW MARSHALL.

THE EDINBURGH PERIODICAL PRESS, being a Bibliographical Account of Newspapers, Journals, and Magazines issued in Edinburgh from the Earliest Times to 1800. By W. J. Couper, M.A. Two Vols. Vol. I. pp. xvi, 256; Vol. II. p. 285. With three illustrations. Stirling: Eneas Mackay. 1908. 10s. nett.

IN these two laboriously compiled volumes Mr. Couper has given us, in effect, the history of Scottish journalism up to the date which he has fixed as his *terminus ad quem*, for till close on 1800 the few newspapers that existed outside the capital were of but little political or social influence or literary importance. It was in 1642 that Edinburgh first saw '*The Diurnal Occurrences*, touching the dailie proceedings in Parliament from the 27 of December to the third of Januarie, 1642.' This was, of course, an exact reprint of the journal of the same name issued by John Hamond in London, with the date 1641, for the English year, unlike the Scottish year, still extended from March to March. The second number bore the device of Robert Bryson, who worked 'at the Signe of Jonah,' and who is entitled to the credit of being the father of Scottish journalism, though, as Mr. Couper remarks, 'the honour would have been much greater had his production been original to the north country.' It was many a long day ere our journals became 'original to the north country,' for even at the beginning of last century the Edinburgh and Glasgow newspapers were made up for the greater part of cuttings from the London newspapers; and Ruddiman once pleaded that his print was not a newspaper, because no mail

arrived in Edinburgh on the day of its publication. The *Diurnal Occurrences* and its immediate successors were intended to keep the English soldiers in touch with events in the south; and not till 1651 did there appear the first genuinely Scottish periodical in the *Mercurius Caledonius*, edited by Thomas Sydserf—a son of the prelate who occupied successively the Sees of Galloway and Orkney—and published by ‘A Company of Edinburgh Stationers.’ It was extremely royalist in its policy; its editor adds one more to the legion of the victims of the Merry Monarch’s ingratitude.

From these early beginnings down to the records of three publications still active—the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, dating as *Medical and Philosophical Commentaries* from 1773; the *Edinburgh Gazette*, which as at present constituted dates from 1792, and has in it all the elements of immortality; and the *Congregational Magazine*, which goes back to 1796—Mr. Couper traces the story, and sets forth what might be termed the vital statistics, of the journalism of the Scottish capital. Papers are described which, born but to bloom and die, saw no second number, as well as those, like the *Courant* and the *Caledonian Mercury*, whose existence endured beyond a century, and came to an end only within memory of the middle-aged. In his progress, the author passes many landmarks in the history of civil progress, as well as one or two points in literary history, such as the newspaper publication of poems by Burns and his elder brother in the Muses and in misfortune, Robert Fergusson. The liberty of prophesying through the press was in those days strictly circumscribed by the party that happened to be in power, and woe betide the unlucky newsman who gave offence, even unwittingly. The taxes upon knowledge, as they came to be called, in the form of imposts upon weekly publications containing news, were a heavy handicap in the struggle for existence; and evasion was sought by various means, including the issue of an eight-day print; but even the learned Ruddiman, who made the attempt, found the forces of the Revenue too strong for him. It is worth noting that even the right to have the paper for newspapers stamped in Edinburgh, instead of London, ‘was conferred only after a vigorous agitation carried on from Glasgow.’

Many curious and interesting matters are rehearsed in the pages of these volumes, and Mr. Couper, by their compilation and publication—furnished as they are with illuminative introductory essays, as well as reference apparatus—has placed under a deep debt of gratitude not only the ordinary bibliographer and the general reader, but also the professed historian, who too often overlooks such minutiae as are to be found here, with loss to the accuracy of his work and to the cause of historical truth which he seeks to serve.

W. STEWART.

ETYMOLOGISK ORDBOG OVER DET NORRØNE SPROG PÅ SHETLAND.

I Hæfte. København: Vilhelm Priors Kgl. Hofboghhandel. 1908.

DR. JAKOB JAKOBSEN, the great Færoese scholar, has issued the first half of a Shetland etymological dictionary with interpretations in Danish. This comes in 240 pages to *gopen*, and carries out in detail the survey

which was given in another form in Dr. Jakobsen's earlier works (English and Danish) on the language and place-names of Shetland. Under *banger* the phrase 'to skirl op de banger' is quoted and derived from O.N. *bang*. But the source of it is elsewhere. Dr. Jakobsen translates it as meaning 'to sing strong and loud.' Is it used in Shetland as mere slang without any sense of its origin? Or is it Shetland jealousy of Scotland that refuses to acknowledge its debt to the Scotch poet? The oversight may be compared with John Wesley's theory (at Selkirk) that in Scotland the hostler is called 'the lord of the stable'; and with Kinglake's 'Kokana,' the nickname of a good and masterful Scotch woman in the camp of the 93rd at Balaclava. The Shetland dictionary can well afford a trifle like this. It is full of matter; taking *sortes*, one finds under *dag* the feast of the great Icelandic churchman: *Todleses-dag*, St. Thorlac's day, Dec. 23, and under *daga* the story of the swan and the heron, and the swan's song when he was first to see the daybreak:

Hegri! hegri! dagalight i' de hedder!
I ha'e de double doon and du de single fedder!

Dr. Jakobsen has also brought out the first part of *Diplomatarium Færoense*, containing Færoese documents down to the time of the Reformation (Tórshavn H. N. Jakobsens Bókahandil; København, Vilh. Prior; 1907). The introduction and notes are written in Færoese; they deal both with history and philology; with (1) early historical notices of the Faroes, (2) the Færoese bishops, who had their seat at Kirkjubæ till 1540 (or thereby); (3) the documents here printed, (4) the old language of the Faroes, (5) place-names. The islands sent out (A.D. 1174) one great man, Sverre King of Norway, sometime pupil of Bishop Roi. The documents are chiefly valuable for their information about ordinary matters, e.g. the first in the series is a legal reform, a letter of King Hacon Magnusson (1298) giving the law to the Faroes; chiefly about pasture, and hence known commonly as the 'sheep-letter,'—an excellent clear and well-preserved example of the relation between the King of Norway and his colonial subjects, before the kingdom of Norway quite lost its independence and its power.

In connection with these documents, it should be noted that the Orkney and Shetland charters, etc.—*Diplomatarium Orcadense et Hialtlandense*—are being published by the editors of Orkney and Shetland *Old-Lore*.

W. P. KER.

THE ENGLISH FACTORIES IN INDIA, 1622-1623. A Calendar of Documents in the India Office and the British Museum. By William Foster. Pp. xl. 390. 8vo. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1908. 12s. 6d. nett.

THIS is a continuation of the admirable series of Calendars of the papers emanating from the factories of the East India Company during the two eventful years 1622 and 1623. The present volume is marked by the same careful editing that characterized its predecessors. In several respects

the period covered is one of great interest and importance, including the capture of Ormuz and the massacre of Amboyna. The former event is fully described, but the latter is illustrated rather from the point of view of antecedent causes than by descriptions of the tragedy itself. The records of the friction that had arisen at so many points in the working agreement between the English and Dutch are valuable as showing the causes of quarrel between the servants of the two companies. Thus it can clearly be seen that while on paper there was supposed to be co-operation there was in reality animosity due to personal and commercial causes. The importance of the full calendar of the documents dealing with these events which retains the vivid personal narratives of the actors, and even indicates the turns of expression of the writers, will be appreciated by every student who endeavours to obtain any exact knowledge of the history of British India at this period.

W. R. SCOTT.

THE HISTORY OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, Vols. III. and IV., 1870-1880.
By Sir Spencer Walpole, K.C.B. Vol III. pp. xv, 331. Vol. IV.
pp. xii, 410. Demy 8vo. London: Longmans, Green, & Co.
1908. 21s. nett.

MR. A. C. LYALL, who edits these two posthumous volumes, states in his preface that Sir Spencer Walpole, before his death, completed the design of his historical work with the exception only of two concluding chapters. The author's earlier *History of England from 1815 to 1857* dealt with events from the Battle of Waterloo to the close of the Indian Mutiny. His later work, now completed, is really a continuation of the other, and brings the narrative of events down to the fall of Lord Beaconsfield's Government in 1880. As in the two previous volumes, published four years ago, the relations of Britain with foreign affairs are made to afford the predominant interest, which the author held sufficient to justify his change of title. Thus, considerable space is devoted in volume III., to the diplomatic narrative of the Franco-German War and the Alabama claims, and in volume IV. to the Eastern Question and the Russo-Turkish War. In each volume, nevertheless, the bulk of the matter deals with the less heroic, if not less pregnant movements of affairs at home. In volume III. these affairs are entirely political; but in volume IV., besides the record of political government, there is a chapter on 'Ritual and Religion' which affords an interesting review of the peculiar developments brought about in the Anglican Church by the scientific and aesthetic cultures of the middle of the nineteenth century. Next to Hansard and the State Papers, the author has perhaps drawn most largely, for his authorities, upon the biographical literature which has been so marked a feature of the period. It is to be regretted that Sir Spencer Walpole has been unable to dissociate himself from a strong party bias. At times, and most markedly in the later chapters of his work—in the case of the 'Bulgarian atrocities,' for instance, and the purchase of the Suez Canal shares—he appears to hold a very distinct brief for one of the parties in the arena. In these pages the statements

of Lord Beaconsfield are apt somewhat too invariably to be treated as mere 'sonorous and empty phrases,' which Mr. Gladstone 'brushed aside in a few decisive sentences.' If, however, the work cannot be regarded as altogether impartial or judicial, it has the merit of furnishing a picturesque account of a most engrossing political period, and the final chapters afford unconsciously a highly interesting example of the spirit and sentiments of the old-fashioned Liberalism of a quarter of a century ago.

G. EYRE-TODD.

HUMPHREY, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER: A Biography. By K. H. Vickers. Pp. xviii, 491. Demy 8vo. London: Archibald Constable & Co., Ltd. 1907. 15s. nett.

THE 'good Duke,' in spite of his popularity, deserved or undeserved, has waited long for a competent biographer. The neglect has now been amply atoned for by the comprehensive and competent volume which Mr. Vickers has devoted to the various aspects of his complex character and chequered career. With a thorough knowledge of the available sources, published and unpublished, original or derivative, Mr. Vickers has carefully sifted all facts bearing on Duke Humphrey's life. He does not shrink from measuring his own conclusions against those of writers of weight: of Stubbs, for example (pp. 105 and 111); of Sir James H. Ramsay (pp. 104, 174 and 301); or of both combined (p. 267). The authorities for his facts, and the arguments on which he bases his deductions, are fully given, and usually carry conviction. His attitude is, on the whole, impartial, avoiding an error common in biographers: that of turning the subjects of their memoirs into heroes. Duke Humphrey's defects of character are unsparingly laid bare. It is said of him in 1422 that 'his volatile nature, his incapacity at a period of crisis, his inability to prosecute any venture to its legitimate end, now begin to appear' (p. 108), and in 1431 that 'once more Gloucester showed that personal gratification was more to him than patriotic considerations' (p. 228); yet, on the other hand, at the opening of the quarrel with Beaufort, Mr. Vickers uses somewhat strained reasoning to justify Gloucester's refusal of an invitation to meet his rival and effect a settlement before the Council at Northampton in 1426 (p. 177).

Mr. Vickers' pages again would scarcely seem to do adequate justice to the important constitutional topics illustrated by Duke Humphrey's career, in equal measure with the affairs of war or diplomacy. He appreciates, indeed, what he rightly calls the 'platitude' that 'under the Lancastrian kings England had advanced in constitutional theory much further than in administrative efficiency'; but he does not analyse the causes of this. Nor does he utilize the incidents of Gloucester's career to illustrate the relations between the Council and the Parliament during Henry VI.'s minority. The so-called 'disfranchising Act' of 1430, again, which fixed the 40s. freehold as the county voter's qualification for four hundred years is treated merely as a measure 'to prevent the ascendancy of Gloucester in the councils of the nation'

(p. 218). Mr. Vickers' main interests do not lie in such questions as these, and it is perhaps unfair to blame him for this. He gives in compensation a valuable and admirable account of Duke Humphrey as a patron of learning. This is a section in which students of Humanism in England in the fifteenth century will find much to interest them. 'As an apostle of progress,' Mr. Vickers assures us, 'Humphrey stands alone among his fellow-countrymen,' but he surely goes too far in saying, 'What Petrarch did for the world, Humphrey did for England.' There are several valuable appendices, including one on 'Books once belonging to Gloucester still extant,' and a comprehensive bibliography, to which the leading authorities for the constitutional phenomena of the period might have been added with advantage.

Every part of the volume gives evidence of labour well-bestowed. In spite of some omissions, and of a tendency in places to special pleading, and of violence occasionally done to correct perspective, Mr. Vickers has made a conscientious, thorough, and useful contribution to the history of the period.

WM. S. MCKECHNIE.

HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL ESSAYS. By W. E. H. Lecky. Pp. 317.

Demy 8vo. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1908. 10s. 6d. nett.

THIS volume of occasional papers forms an appropriate memorial of the historian whose death removed from the stage one of the last representatives of a once predominant and influential school of thought. The historian of our day, with his keen sense of the spirit of a period and his simultaneous appreciation of the common humanity which underlies all the varying phases of human development, has little sympathy with the point of view which found adequate expression in the writings of W. E. H. Lecky. The former endeavours to present the life of a generation as that is reflected in its treatment of the enduring questions which present themselves to every age; while the school to which the latter belonged was too apt to depict an epoch in the light of peculiar and exaggerated phases of thought and types of character, which were truly little more than by-products of its working forces. This distinction must not of course be pressed too far. Some of Lecky's work shows traces of the influence of a younger generation, but it may be said that the toneless character of much of his writing is due to the pathological bias of the Victorian school to which he belonged.

This volume of essays will add nothing to the reputation of its author, but it has a biographical interest as representing the carefully weighed judgments of a doctrinaire mind which, towards the close of a long life, had gained a disillusioned sanity as the result of a laborious examination of historical development. The essay on the '15th Earl of Derby' is a measured and penetrating study of a type of character to which Lecky himself belonged, and has a value which most of the other essays lack. The essay entitled 'Thoughts on History' contains an interesting observation on the tendency of the historian to exaggerate the importance of public men who have been before their age, and have foreseen the future with a clarity which rendered them unable to bear the burden and heat

of their own day. This observation is a striking instance of the rule that a writer is often unconsciously the best critic of his own work. Lecky was too apt to emphasise the importance of the contributions of doctrinaire thinkers to historical development, and in dealing with the questions of his own time he displayed both the merits and defects of that type of mind. Had he kept his own maxim before him his work would have gained the richness and breadth without which no contribution to history can outlast the age in which it is produced.

DAVID BAIRD SMITH.

A HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES. VOL. V., CANADA. PART II., HISTORICAL. By Hugh E. Egerton, M.A., Fellow of All Souls College, Beit Professor of Colonial History in the University of Oxford. Pp. viii, 365. With 10 Maps. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press. 4s. 6d.

ONE of the delicious inventions about the Duke of Newcastle recorded by Macaulay represents him as saying, 'Cape Breton an island! wonderful!—show it me in the map. So it is, sure enough.' The reproach of ignorance of their colonies so long and so justly brought against the inhabitants of these islands is being taken away by means of the admirable series of which this volume forms a part. The series is intended principally for the advanced classes of secondary schools, where in the hands of competent teachers it is bound to be of the highest value. The history of Canada is both interesting and instructive, and on the whole Professor Egerton treats his subject successfully. In one part of it, the experience of Canada during the war with the United States in 1812, he has been anticipated by Lucas's *The Canadian War of 1812*, a book noticed in a recent number of this *Review*. As handled by Professor Egerton the history of Canada might be used to stimulate in older scholars an intelligent interest in some urgent problems of the day, e.g. the bilingual difficulty in South Africa, the question of coloured races throughout the Empire, the education tangle in England, the fiscal dispute, and the relation of the Mother Country to the Colonies. On all such points the story of Canada is full of instruction and suggestion. Scotsmen have, of course, been specially conspicuous in the development of the country, and this is fully recognised. The compression necessary to unfold the narrative of so many years in brief compass is apt to lead to some obscurity, but it is only very rarely that the reader of Professor Egerton's pages is troubled by this.

A. M. WILLIAMS.

THE PROSE WORKS OF JONATHAN SWIFT, D.D. Edited by Temple Scott. Vol. XII. Bibliography and Index. Pp. viii, 428. With two Portraits. Cr. 8vo. London: George Bell & Sons. 1908. 5s.

WITH this volume, comprising, besides the bibliography and index, essays on the portraits, etc., there is completed an excellent edition of Swift, registering no small degree of fresh material and often throwing valuable

light on the Dean's literary method and fortune. The prefatory note pays a special tribute to our former contributor, Mr. Litton Falkiner, as well as to his father, whose essay on the portraits of Swift and Stella is part of the present volume. 'The loss of both father and son will be deeply felt in the world of scholarship and letters.' With 132 pages of bibliography, largely utilising Dr. Lane Poole's prior work on the subject, and thus attempting to describe all editions of Swift's writings down to the end of the eighteenth century, and with 182 pages of general index to the whole twelve volumes, Swift is now equipped for literary study in a manner worthy of modern editorial canons; although the index too often omits important matter in the bibliographical section. Representing much research, the fruit of several specialists' labours, this addition to Bohn's Standard Library, enriched with a biographical introduction by Mr. Lecky and with many portraits, has obtained premier place among editions of Swift.

INVERNESS IN THE MIDDLE AGES. By Evan M. Barron. Pp. 70. Demy 8vo. Inverness: R. Carruthers & Sons. 1907.

THE curious fact mentioned in the files of the *Courier* for 1839, *sub* Jan. 16, that William Pitt, Prime Minister, was in the habit of purchasing a great part of his port wine in Inverness, may be the more readily understood by a knowledge of its position in the Middle Ages. A rapid survey is given in five chapters, which treat of the Beginnings of Inverness, The Rise of the Burgh, Inverness and William the Lyon, Inverness under the Alexanders, The War of Independence. The whole is intimately connected with the history of the province of Moray, and is a reliable and well-informed sketch, which may be consulted with advantage.

THE NORTHERN HIGHLANDS IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. NEWSPAPER INDEX AND ANNALS (from the *Inverness Courier*). By James Barron. Vol. II. 1825-1841. Pp. xlv. 352. Crown 4to. Inverness: Robt. Carruthers & Sons. 1907.

THIS work is an authentic chronicle of events of interest in the North during the period specified. The facts are varied, and bear on social life and changes, and old customs and characters. There are notes on the *coronach* at the funeral of the Mackintosh in 1838; on the old rites at Loch mo Nàir, Strathnaver; on the death of Willox the Warlock (Gregor MacGregor); and on remarkable characters. Anecdotes illustrating most sides of life in the Highlands are given—sides as far apart as ecclesiastical life and smuggling. And yet another side appears—that of progress, *e.g.* 'The first coup-cart made in the North was constructed under the superintendence of the late Mr. Welsh of Millburn, of an ash grown in the island of the River Ness, about the year 1775.'

There is a slip on p. 238, under Nov. 28, but the letterpress is otherwise correct. A good index and a useful introduction and appendices reflect great credit on Mr. Barron.

GEORGE HENDERSON.

Sir William R. Anson has now published the concluding portion of the new edition of his well-known *Law and Custom of the Constitution* (Vol. II. The Crown. Part II. Third Edition. Pp. xxiv, 348. 8vo. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press. 1908. 8s. 6d. nett). So well-established an authority stands in no need of further commendation; but the new edition has been amplified and brought thoroughly up to date. The first edition of Sir William Anson's volume on 'The Crown,' consisting originally of 494 pages in 1892, has now been expanded into two convenient volumes of 283 and 347 pages respectively. In the interval several valuable new treatises have been published on the British system of government, but this work still holds its own for the purposes for which it was originally planned.

The valuable nature of the Studies in Historical and Political Science issued monthly during the past twenty-five years under the direction of the Johns Hopkins University has been long recognized in this country. The recently issued brochure by Mr. Sedley Lynch Ware, A.B., LL.B., on *The Elizabethan Parish in its Ecclesiastical and Financial Aspects* (Johns Hopkins University, Studies in Historical and Political Science. Series xxvi. Nos. 7-8. Pp. 93. 8vo. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 1908. \$4.00), ranks with the best of the series. It is a specimen of scholarly work of the highest type, well-directed, conscientious, and thorough. It is to be feared that such work as this, useful and unpretentious, too often proves a comparatively thankless task, in view of the immense labour involved on the one hand, and the limited circle to whom such specialized studies appeal, on the other. It consists of two chapters entitled respectively, 'The Ecclesiastical Government of the Parish' and 'Parish Finance.' The 93 pages of which the whole consists will be found tightly packed with reliable information, fortified in frequent footnotes by references to numerous authorities, many of them rescued from obscurity in the transactions of Archaeological and other local societies. Mr. Ware makes the welcome statement in his Preface that 'these chapters are but part of a larger work on the Elizabethan parish designed to cover all the aspects of parish government.' Meanwhile this instalment of his treatise should be in the hands of all who are interested in the problems of local government in Tudor England.

The Oxford Student's History of India, by Vincent A. Smith (Clarendon Press, 1908, pp. 254, price 2s. 6d.), primarily meant for the matriculation examination in Calcutta University, is a succinct, lucid, and practical handbook, with maps, portraits, and illustrations. Equal attention is paid to the native dynasties, the European settlements, and the British development. Lord Curzon is perhaps too timidly handled, as his administration is still so sharply within the pale of party opinion. An appeal to 'my young Indian readers' to further the peace of the Empire, closes this sound little book with a tactful recognition of the newer problems of to-day.

An Austrian Diplomatist in the Fifties, by the Right Hon. Sir Ernest Satow (Cambridge University Press, 1908, pp. 59, price 1s. 6d. nett), being the Rede Lecture of June, 1908, is a review by a diplomatist of another diplomatist's reminiscences. Hubner's *Souvenirs* of his negotiations with Napoleon III., first as regards the Imperial name, and afterwards on the Italian question, give occasion to incidental discussion of the ambassadorial function, and to a conclusion that the study of history as a forecast of the future resembles the science of meteorology. The figure suggests that the diplomatist is a sort of self-registering barometer, with almost as little effect on the weather. Hubner's experiences illustrate the vanity of human wishes both on the Austrian and the French side of the question of Italy. By the disappointments of both came Italian unity. Diplomatic reviews, as well as retrospects, are apt to be brighter when there are indiscretions.

In the essay on *Sir William Temple* (Oxford: B. H. Blackwell, 1908) which has won the Stanhope Prize for 1908, Mr. Edward S. Lyttel, of University College, gives a well-informed and thoroughly competent account of the failures and achievements of that cautious diplomatist and not too daring or successful statesman. The author's interests are apparently more intimately engaged in the foreign politics of the period than in constitutional developments, and his treatment of the important scheme for remodelling the Privy Council is perhaps somewhat superficial. The little book, although making no strikingly original contribution to its subject, contains a useful summary of events, and is worthy of its place in the honourable series of Stanhope Prize Essays.

Saunders' self-styled Edition de Luxe of *The Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland* by R. W. Billings, edited by A. W. Wiston-Glynn, M.A. (Edinburgh, E. Saunders & Co.), has reached Part VII. in its serial monthly issue. The plates are rather flat but still keep their virtue. The text, besides confusing misprints, e.g., on pp. 138, line 2, and 140, line 8, disturbs the chronology of the work by inefficient editing. We read at the end of a description of Dunblane—'The Cathedral has been recently restored, from designs by Sir Rowand Anderson.' This is up to date. But on the next page we find a footnote saying that the Aberdeen Breviary is to be edited by the Spalding Club, followed by another echoing the wish that 'the Rev. Mr. M'Gregor, Stirling,' (*sic*) may be induced to publish his original matter touching Dunblane. As the uninitiated readers are not to know how long it is since Bishop Forbes brought out the Breviary, or how many decades have passed since Mr. M'Gregor Stirling was laid in his grave, they might draw perilous inferences if they supposed that p. 143 was under the charge of the same editor as p. 144.

The Clarendon Press is making a hopeful effort to bring home the history of English counties to English school children. *Stories from the History of Berkshire*, by Edmund A. Greening Lamborn (Oxford, 1908, pp. 96), should be attractive even to very young pupils. From the Roman

times at Silchester to the days of Jack of Newbury, the clothmaker, Archbishop Laud, and Thomas Hearne, the antiquary, Berkshire men have made for themselves a story worth telling.

Mr. Harold St. George Gray has written a very thorough *Report on the Excavations at Wick Barrow, Stogursey, Somersetshire* (published at Taunton Castle for the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society: with maps, plans, and many illustrations, pp. iv, 78, price 4s. 6d. net), which describes the operations conducted by the Society, and details the articles which were unearthed and are now deposited at Taunton Castle. Believed to date from about 1800 B.C., the barrow is of the Early Bronze Age, and has a circular walled enclosure about 30 feet in diameter. Within this were found three skeletons, each in contracted posture, and with a beaker accompanying the interment. The flint instruments found in association with two of the skeletons are knives, scrapers, and daggers, and there is a polishing stone of sandstone. Two of the skeletons are photographed in position as found. The one relatively perfect skull is described as 'mesocephalic, with a mean cephalic index of 78.0,' but as round-headed rather than long. The exploration and Mr. Gray's record of it alike do credit to archaeology in Somerset.

Bazaars are occasionally fruitful in good works even in Scots history. A case in point is *The Book of the County of Inverness*, published on behalf of the Inverness-shire Sanatorium Bazaar, and edited by Mr. Evan M. Barron (pp. xxiv, 115. Inverness: Robert Carruthers & Son, 1908), which has not only excellent pictures of castles, mansions, and landscapes, but portraits of the fair dames and maids of the county, for the most part bearing names and titles known to Highland fame. Mr. Barron has utilised the opportunity to sketch very unobtrusively the local connections of the clans and families. Thus the Aird goes with the Frasers of Lovat, Badenoch with Macpherson, Glenmoriston with Grant, the Isles with Macleod and Macdonald, Lochaber with Macintosh and Cameron; and a short word is devoted to the connection of each. The necessities of the bazaar and its personalities, however, are serious obstacles to a consecutive story, and only one brief, well-written, sympathetic chapter on the town of Inverness is free from interruptions which are not history. An essentially modern pictorial and personal record, the book derives a charm from the studied effort made to correlate antiquity.

A Scottish item of interest in the *English Historical Review* for October, is the text of a message supposed to date between November, 1304, and September, 1305, addressed to the King of France relative to the English homage for Guienne. It begins with a reference to an embassy to Edward I. at 'Saint Andrew en Escocce' requiring Edward or his son to do homage at Amiens. The latter course was to be adopted, and as a condition of Prince Edward going, it was stipulated that his safety should be ensured by a royal escort, 'and that the Scots and other notorious enemies [of the English] who dwell in France should be driven away.' But (in spite of the opposite conclusion

entertained by most recent historians) it now seems from this document that the prince did not go in 1304, for the reason assigned, that the promised royal escort was not forthcoming, and that, as the English ambassadors represented to King Philippe le Bel, his realm 'was not voided of the Scots nor of the other enemies as was agreed.'

In the *Modern Language Review* (October) Mr. T. D. Hall adds to the argument against unity of authorship in the various recensions of *Piers Plowman*. Prof. Macaulay annotates 'positive law' and other things in Chaucer. Prof. Kastner by parallels shews Spenser's borrowings in Sonnets XVIII., XXII., XLVIII., L., LX., and LXIX., from the French of Desportes. Chapman, Ben Jonson, Milton, Goethe, and Espronceda, supply subjects for a variety of papers, and Dr. Priebisch edits an O.F. prayer-poem to the Virgin.

The Reliquary (Oct.) has capital illustrations of grotesques, bronze arms, and medieval jewels. A striking plate gives the 'Volto Santo' of Lucca—the holy face by which William Rufus swore. Mr. Fred. R. Coles contributes a good note, well illustrated, on Scottish ecclesiastical relics, including a decorated altar candle of wax, and a chalice and paten of wax from the tomb of Bishop Tulloch of Kirkwall, circa 1461.

In *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries* (September) there is a notice of the recently erected brass at Whitechurch to the memory of Admiral Sir George Somers 'shipmate of Sir Walter Raleigh.' His shipwreck in the Bermudas in 1610 gave Shakespeare his theme for the *Tempest*. Winter's punning sonnet in Somers' praise is printed in the article which includes a copy of the admiral's will, bearing to be made by him when 'intending to pass the seas in a voyage toward the land called Virginia.'

In the *Rutland Magazine* (Oct.) the editor Mr. G. Phillips concludes his account of Exton with remarkably fine photographic plates of the marble monuments of Sir James Harrington (1591), and of Baptist, fourth Earl of Gainsborough.

The Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal has recently had rather an overdose of pageant, but continues notwithstanding its sound work in antiquities, chiefly ecclesiastical. Its architectural illustrations, such as those of Cholsey Church, are admirable. Churchwardens' accounts deserve transcribing, but their interest is restricted. Feet of fines under Georges II. and III. must carry a large body of pedigree and chronicle for local students.

Orkney and Shetland Old-lore (Oct.) varies its studies of wrecks, 'sheep-ca'ing,' and family history, with special contributions on Shetland phrases by Miss Saxby, and on Orkney dialect by Mr. J. T. S. Leask. There is, besides, a stout bunch of documents of 1527-63, edited by Mr. Henry Paton.

Volume i. of the *Transactions of the Buteshire Natural History Society* (Rothesay, Chronicle Office, 1908, pp. 76, price to non-members, 2s. 6d.) merits the welcome due to a new arrival. It offers a prospect of occasional service to archaeology. The Society, as appears from the constitution adopted in 1905, was formed with the approval of the remaining members of the earlier Archaeological and Physical Society of Bute, for the purpose of the study not only of local natural history but also of archaeology and cognate subjects. In the present volume two papers are of a historical type, one being Mr. Murdoch Mackenzie's garrulous but interesting collection of reminiscences of Edmund Kean's residence at Rothesay, the other Mr. A. D. Macbeth's well constructed chronicle-memoir of the M'Caws of Garrachty in the south-west end of Bute. A few old parchments and papers beginning with a sasine of 1507 enable Mr. Macbeth to present a considerable body of vouched fact regarding the M'Caws, and incidentally regarding land tenure and agricultural conditions in the island. A certain cheerfulness in disagreeing with Dr. Hewison is a prominent characteristic of the essay. An odd Christian name of the M'Caw family appears variously as Gillenow, Gilnow, Gilnew, Gilnef, and Gilnaov—suggested to be 'Giolle naomh,' pronounced 'gillyneev,' and to mean 'the saint's man.'

The American Historical Review for July contains the conclusion of a paper by Professor George B. Adams on the 'Origin of the English Constitution.' It lays great stress on the continuity visible in the expedients adopted to control the sovereign, and thus closely links with Magna Carta the baronial scheme of 1244, the Provisions of Oxford in 1258, and the Ordinances of 1310. Professor Beazley, almost as much historical as geographical, describes the eastward movement of Russia, chiefly through Novgorod, prior to 1500. Other studies deal with the administrative polity of Napoleon—generally just and vigorous as well as original—and with the historical economics of the slave question in the southern States.

The American Historical Review (Oct.) contains a summary view of the recent international historical congress at Berlin, and prints one of the papers, being Ambassador Hill's discussion on the Ethical Function of the Historian. It is somewhat of a protest against statistical and mathematical deductions, and indicates a strong preference for human and individual aspects of life rather than for economic and physical generalizations as the true province of history. Alongside of it is a demonstration of the part played by economic factors in the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, shewing the effect the many *lettres de maîtrise* granted to Protestants had in fomenting the opposition to them which culminated in the disastrous revocation by Louis XIV. in 1685 of Henry IV.'s edict of tolerance in 1598.

The Iowa Journal of History and Politics for October completes an instructive narrative of the liquor legislation of Iowa. The last section describes the prohibition movement ending in the Amendment of 1882, prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicants, carried by 155,000 votes over 125,000, but declared invalid by the Supreme Court. Re-

enacted in another form in 1884, prohibition was put on trial under stormy conditions to begin with, and ultimately with results so checkered that campaigns of debate, agitation, and reaction ended in the Mulct Law of 1894, whereby, without abolishing prohibition, the legislature provided that on payment of a tax of 600 dollars a trader in liquor should be exempt from prosecution if he filed the written consent of a majority, or in small towns 65 per cent., of the electorate. A series of maps forms a capital diagram of the effects of prohibition and local option. Mr. Dan E. Clark has justification for believing that his article contains matter of value for guidance in liquor legislation.

In the *Revue Historique* (Sep.-Oct.) two soldiers, General Dagobert (1736-94) and General Reynier (1771-1814), afford scope for sketches in military biography, and Jerome Lucchèsini for a study in diplomacy, 1786-92. Promise of no small interest is given by the announcement of a number of record-notes by Monsieur E. Déprez on the English wars in France in the fourteenth century. The series begins with a notice of the double treason—first to Philippe le Bel and afterwards to Edward III.—of Godefroi de Harcourt, who went over to the English side in 1345, but, quickly repenting, returned penitentially submissive, 'la touaille double mise de ses propres mains en son col,' to the French king in 1347. A second note gives the corrected text of the famous treaty of 1358 (erroneously dated 1351 in Rymer's *Foedera*) between Charles of Navarre and Edward III. M. Déprez does not mention the fact that M. Luce's paper, establishing the true date, was popularized in his *La France pendant la Guerre de Cent Ans*, first series.

In the *Revue des Etudes Historiques* (Sept.-Oct.) the French views on British foreign politics—the financial question of the Canadian bills, the 'éternelle affaire' of Newfoundland, the destruction of the port of Dunkirk, and the East Indian disputes—are interestingly presented by M. Coquelle in a sketch of the Comte de Guerchy, ambassador of France at London from 1763 to 1767. Guerchy's correspondence indicates that had Pitt's brain not given way in 1766 he would have led Britain into a war which in M. Coquelle's opinion would have been equally a colonial and a maritime disaster to France. Guerchy retired in July, 1767, to be worried into his grave by a poetical blackmailer with a satirical libel in ten cantos, *La Guerchiade*, which he offered to withhold from the press for 100 guineas, but the threatened publication of which Guerchy's death in September, 1767, forestalled. Another article discusses in the defence interest General Pichegru's treason to the Republic in 1795-7—the incriminating circumstances including his relations with the British ministry financially and otherwise.

Queries and Replies

PRINTERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW (*S.H.R.* i. 457-9; v. 369, 501). To Mr. James Coutts, formerly of the University of Glasgow, we are indebted for the following notes supplementing the information already given.

Under date 1st May, 1827, it is stated in the University Records that a letter was received from Mr. Andrew Duncan resigning his position as University Printer, and that the letter was ordered to lie on the table. This brings Mr. Duncan's holding of the appointment down to 1827, instead of 1824 as formerly noted, and it may be that the appointment was not terminated for some considerable time after 1st May, 1827.

Mr. Khull was mentioned as Printer as late as 1837, but Mr. Coutts has now found a pamphlet in Gaelic entitled 'Combradh mu lehor Na H-Eaglais,' dated 1843, bearing the imprint Edward Khull, Printer to the University, Dunlop Street.

COLLATE. What is the signification of this place-name? The name used to be applied to a few houses, now called Holmend, in Moffat, at the junction of the roads from Moffat to Selkirk and from Moffat to Carlisle. Between the town-foot of Moffat and Collate, the Selkirk road runs along a number of fields known as the Viccarlands; these Viccarlands, previous to the Reformation, were the property of the Church, and under the jurisdiction of the Diocese and Bishop of Glasgow.

Millbank, Moffat.

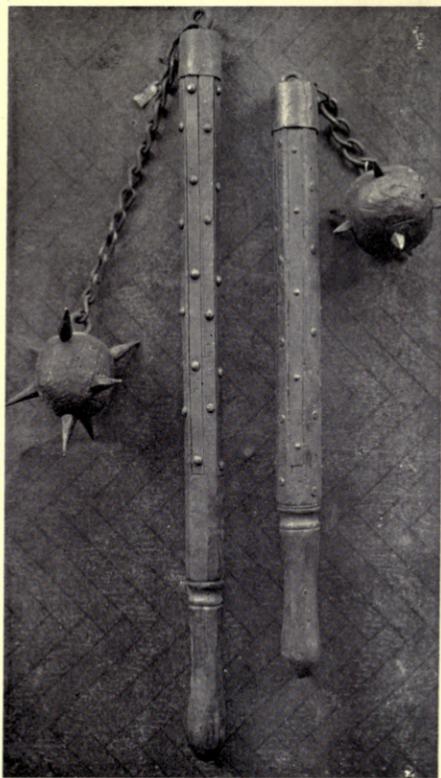
JOHN T. JOHNSTON.

SIMSONS OF ISLAY. Andrew Simson was Master of the Grammar School, Perth, 1550 to 1560. Other members of this family were, John Simson, 1667-1740, Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow; Robert Simson, 1687-1768, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Glasgow; and Thomas Simson, 1696-1764, Professor of Medicine in the University of St. Andrews. What relation were these Simsons to the Simsons of Bowmore, Islay, who were descendants from the Rev. David Simson, minister of Killean and Southend in the presbytery of Kintyre from 1656 to 1672?

M. G. C.

HIGHLAND TARTANS. I would be glad to know of any Bibliography of Works on this subject later and more complete than that in D. W. Stewart's *Old and Rare Scottish Tartans*, 1893.

J. H. MAYNE CAMPBELL.



MEDIEVAL WAR FLAILS.

In the collection of Mr. R. C. Clephan, F.S.A.

Notes and Comments

THE Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, in issuing Volume IV. of the third series of *Archaeologia Aeliana*, sufficiently attests its possession of an effective working membership. Special and local contributions consist of Exchequer memoranda on Northumbrian estates and litigations, a pedigree memoir on the Marrs of Morpeth, a topographical paper on Holystone, a chapter of Newcastle typography, and a full and important report of the excavations of Corstopitum (Corbridge) in 1907. Besides there are a sketch of the decline of serfdom in Durham county, a continuation study of Flails, by Dr. Allison (see *S.H.R.* v. 258), a legend of St. Julian, and a heraldic note on the Rayme family of Bolam, with three admirable reproductions from a fourteenth century illuminated manuscript. Serfdom lingered in the Palatinate through the sixteenth century, although the last mention of an episcopal serf was in 1481. Along with his innumerable threshing flails Dr. Allison briefly comments on war flails and on the kind attributed to Galloway. A medieval type of the war flail (the *Kriegsflegel* of German warfare) is shown in an illustration which we are permitted to reproduce. The Julian story deals with the well-known invocation of the saint. It tells how William of Percy, one of the Conqueror's followers, on setting out to war with his king against the Scots, left orders with his chaplains for invocations to be made every morning. The instructions were obeyed and Percy prospered beyond the measure of any of his comrades. But on returning he made light of the saint, and refused to pray any more for his countenance and hospitality. Naturally everything went wrong with the recalcitrant afterwards till the succession of misfortunes brought him to his knees, with the happy effect to be anticipated from his repentance. Mr. Julius P. Gibson prints the story from a British Museum manuscript. He does not allude to Chaucer's reference to the habit of invocation of Julian nor to the earlier examples in *Gawayne and the Green Knight*, l. 774, and in (Barbour's) *Legends of the Saints*. The assigned date of the text edited by Mr. Gibson being the twelfth century, its testimony is of high value for the 'custom of prudent men in England' when setting out on a journey to commend themselves and their horses to God's grace 'by the intercession of the blessed Julian.' Barbour's observation (which is part of an introductory excursus to the legend of St. Julian forming an original

addition to the text translated) is a peculiarly apt illustration of the practice.

The trawalouris thane custume had
That al day zed ore rad
And for trawale ware wery
Quhene thai come til thar herbry
And namely fra thai mycht it se
Quhethyr that it ware scho ore he
Hat or hud tak of ore clath
The rycht fut of the sterape rath

And to Sancte Julyane dewotly
A paternoster say in hy
In hope that al gud herbry suld haf
That in sik wyse it suld crafe
Sic hope into Sancte Julyane
The trawalouris than had tane
As mony men zet are
That sammyne oysis here and thare.

Legends, xxv. ll. 9-21.

Archaeologically the most important contribution to this volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana* is the report on the excavation of Corbridge (noticed in *S.H.R.* v. 261), edited by Mr. R. H. Forster, whom some of our readers may know as author of *The Amateur Antiquary*, a picturesque itinerary-sketch of the Roman Wall. Full descriptions are given of the various sites opened, and the details of buildings and objects discovered are recorded in excellent plans and photographs. Prof. Haverfield contributes to these descriptions a fine account of the inscribed stones, chief of which is a magnificent slab to Antoninus Pius, set up by Quintus Lollius Urbicus. It is true that only the Q of the name is actually preserved, but Prof. Haverfield completely establishes his reading by reference to a corresponding stone from Bremenium (High Rochester). The general sense is:

To (or In the reign of) the Emperor Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Pius in the third year of his tribunician power (A.D. 140) and in his third consulship Father of his country this (slab or building) was set up under the care of Q. Lollius Urbicus governor of Britain by Legion II. Augusta.

'In A.D. 140, as we know otherwise,' says Prof. Haverfield, 'Urbicus was taking steps to advance beyond the Wall of Hadrian and erect the Vallum of Pius along the isthmus between Forth and Clyde, an isthmus previously fortified by Agricola but soon abandoned. Many inscribed slabs witness to his work and all closely resemble the new find in style and character of decoration.' Beside this Urbicus stone was an ornate slab showing a pilastered façade in which stands an ensign inscribed VEXILLUS LEG. II. AVG. interpreted as (=vexillum) the flag of the second legion. The architecture is examined by Mr. W. H. Knowles, who emphasises the unusually massive character of some of the masonry.

Mr. H. H. E. Craster analyses the coins, nearly 700 in number, most of them forming a hoard discovered in a solid mass of metal, as if a box containing the coins had been in a burning house. They date chiefly from 330 to 340 A.D., but (not reckoning one legionary silver coin of Mark Antony) the series found in the diggings of 1907 begins with A.D. 92 and ends *circa* A.D. 375. A piece of sculpture of greater historical interest than of artistic achievement is that of a



IMP ✱ CAES . t AEL . *Hadrian* O
 ANTONINO . Aug. plo trib. pot .
 III ✱ COS *iii p. p.*
 SVB CVRA ✱ O *Lolli Urbici*
 LEG ✱ AVg. *pro. praetore*
 LEG ✱ II . Aug

INCOMPLETE INSCRIPTION AT CORSTOPITUM, NAMING LOLLIVS URBICVS.

SCALE $\frac{1}{8}$

062

group representing a lion in the act of killing a stag. There is vigour, and even ferocity in the lion, whose mouth, the explorers think, may have served for a fountain.

THAT Protestant study in Irish history is being actively pursued is evident from the first annual *Report of the Presbyterian Historical Society*, adopted in February last and since published by the Society, which has its headquarters, as might be expected, in Belfast. Its object is to collect and preserve the materials for, and promote the knowledge of, the history of Presbyterianism in Ireland; and it purposes to register all records, session books, baptismal and marriage registers, manuscripts, and relics, as well as to form a collection, already instituted, to be kept in the Church House, Belfast, as a sort of ecclesiastical museum. The Report shows lines of good work undertaken. One contributor has drawn up a preliminary list of Presbyterian MSS. Another describes the *Adair Narrative*, the work of Patrick Adair, a Scots preacher settled at Larne and Belfast from 1646 until his death in 1694. He 'was himself,' says the note about his manuscript, 'an eminent actor in far the larger part of the events, worthy of the title romantic, which he records in homely and attractive English. We have it on his own authority that he was in Edinburgh on that famous day when the Dean's attempt to introduce the Service Book received such a rude reception'—in 1637. A third describes the *Campbell MS.*, the work of a Newry man, William Campbell, D.D., educated at Glasgow University. Settled in Antrim and Armagh (1759-1805) he wrote, amongst other works yet unprinted, sketches of Irish presbyterian history last heard of in the possession of Mr. John Gordon, of Belfast, and now being searched for by the Society, which would welcome any information. A portrait of the Rev. John Kinneir, D.D., is given. A great collector, this venerable booklover has made gifts of between 5000 and 6000 volumes to the Magee College and the library of the Society. It is a pleasure to recognise the spirit of history thus variously manifesting itself in the North of Ireland.

THE late Mrs. Gavin Tait, who died in Inverness in February, 1908, had a distinct recollection of her grandmother, from whom in her childhood she used to hear tales of Culloden. In 1746 Mrs. Tait's grandmother was a young girl, living with her grandfather (Mrs. Tait's great-great-grandfather) in the vicinity of the battlefield. One reminiscence in particular remained with Mrs. Tait. It was that of hearing her grandmother tell how the English soldiers came into her grandfather's house after the battle and took him prisoner. Nothing more was ever heard of this ancestor of Mrs. Tait's, the presumption being that he paid the penalty of his Jacobite sympathies. It thus appears that as late as a few months ago there was living, in the person of Mrs. Tait, one who in her childhood had listened to the story of Culloden from a relative who, if not an actual eye-witness of the battle, was living so near the scene as to be involved in its immediate sequel.

MILTON'S Tercentenary has had fit honours paid by the British Academy in fine performances of *Comus* and *Samson Agonistes*, as well as *Milton's Tercentenary*. in special orations and critical studies. Two of the essays have been published for the Academy by the Oxford University Press, and others will no doubt follow. *Milton as an Historian*, by Prof. Firth (pp. 31, 1s. net), examines the historical methods and standpoints of the author of the *History of Britain* with results which throw light on the question whether the poetic and the critical temperament can co-exist in one man. Milton disbelieved Arthur and most of the other creations of Geoffrey of Monmouth. He discredited all legends of saints, yet accepted (as Beda did) King Lucius, and he declined to recognise Constantine the Great's mother, Helena, as a British princess, although he hesitated and temporised about the Brutus dynasty. He poked mild fun at Buchanan's readiness to adopt myth when it redounded to the glory of the Scots, but he did not forestall futurity by any scepticism concerning Ingulf's *Chronicle of Croyland*. His historical model was Sallust; his pet antagonisms were popery and woman; and his historic passion a tendency towards academic equations of liberty and virtue and moralisations therefrom. He scoffed, alas! at Dodsworth and Dugdale, and though distinguishing sometimes between antiquaries and 'antiquitarians' could sneer at Camden as a lover of old coins and monasteries for antiquity's sake, and disdain to 'wrinkle the smoothness of history' with rugged names 'better harped at in Camden and other chronographers.' His history seldom loses an occasion to point the moral of virtue and liberty and apply it to his own time, and as Prof. Firth says, 'to warn the England of Charles II.' One quotation called for a note of commentary we miss. The well-known reference to 'the wars of kites, or crows flocking and fighting in the air' is perhaps less a jibe at early British tumults than at the portent-loving chroniclers who told such tales as that of the 'foedum certamen inter corvos milvosque' (quoted e.g. from Pontanus *sub anno* 1462 by Wolfius in his *Lectio-num Memorabilium*, i, 907), which had survived the Renaissance and remained a prognostic with the uncritical.

Professor Courthope's paper, *A Consideration of Macaulay's Comparison of Dante and Milton* (pp. 16, 1s. net), occupies more space than Macaulay's incidental contrast itself in a rather thin attack on the undoubtedly vulnerable antitheses of the great, if rhetorical, essayist. One wonders whether at a tercentenary time more generous measure might not have been allotted to the glowing tribute which the young Macaulay paid to Milton in 1825, and whether the carping British Academician of to-day is so much nearer the mark than the critic of eighty years ago, whose rhetoric he finds so old-fashioned, and whose Whiggism he disapproves as heartily as he does the commonwealth politics of Milton himself. There are extravagances in Macaulay's contrast, yet his insistence on the crude, concrete, medieval concepts of Dante as against the vast impressionist abstractions-corporate of Milton remains as true as the fact which Professor Courthope by implication denies, that a war of faction in Florence was a puny affair for civilisation compared with



SLAB FOUND AT HIGH ROCHESTER (*Bremenium*).

Now in the Altwick Castle Museum, similar to fragmentary slab discovered at CORSTOPITUM.

522

the facts in England which made Milton secretary to a republic. As a substantive exposition, how little is gained by a generalisation that the *Divine Comedy* is 'an exact and faithful mirror of European thought in the Middle Ages.' This is just as true as, and no truer than, the same proposition would be about *Paradise Lost* for the seventeenth century. Surely Macaulay had ample warrant for recognising party as a mighty element in the making of both: in both the mirror was distorted—in Dante much more obviously distorted by politics than in Milton. The world 'credits what is done': the rebellious mood was a necessary incentive to both, and gives a piquancy that both need: and there are still some of us who like our poet entire, and our Cromwell with his warts.

Among the intimations which the tercentenary has evoked is an announcement of unusual, and doubly Scottish, interest in a paragraph of the *Glasgow Herald* (19 Dec.) regarding a probable Milton relic in the possession of Mr. J. T. T. Brown. This is a copy of the folio volume of 1616, in which Ben Jonson collected his *Works*. The nine plays have each a title page. *Cynthia's Revels* and *The Poetaster* have title pages with elaborate borders. In Mr. Brown's copy, on the title page of *Cynthia's Revels*, in the space between the title and subtitle is the signature 'John Milton,' and underneath, in another space, the date '1634.' The signature is in the bold Italian script generally used by the poet when he subscribed his name. In the eighteenth century the volume belonged to the historian and philosopher, David Hume, whose book-plate is on the inside of the front cover. There are no other evidences of early ownership. That the seventeenth-century owner read it with care is evident from the marginalia on nearly every page. The notes are mostly in the older court hand of the seventeenth century, which Milton not infrequently used, as many manuscripts of his testify. Some, however, are in the Italian hand. There is no doubt that all are written by the same person, although at different times, and with change of quill. The ink is of differing degrees of blackness, and the calligraphy changes both in size of character and in clearness. The marginalia are for the greater part in English; a number are in Latin. A perusal of them gives the impression that Jonson had been studied not merely as a dramatist, but for his diction. Characteristic phrases and words are nearly all noted and repeated in the margin, e.g. 'itching leprosie of wit,' 'suburbe humour,' and hundreds other such.

An adequate idea of their import would need much space, but one or two characteristic notes may be given. In the epilogue to *The Poetaster*, added to the play in 1616, where Jonson speaks of his spending

half my nights and all my days
Here in a cell, to get a dark, pale face
To come forth worth the ivy or the bays.

The annotator's note is—'painful student.' In *Every Man out of his Humour* (Act III., sc. 4), in the long passage where Carlo Buffone

counsels Mucilente how he ought to carry himself as a gentleman—'Love no man. Trust no man. Speak ill of no man to his face, nor well of any man behind his back,' etc., the decisive and curt comment is—'damnable dissimulation.' Another note on a passage in *Cynthia's Revels* is also worthy of mention. Jonson uses the word 'preposterous' in a bad sense, as Shakespeare does in Sonnet cix.; in *Troilus and Cressida* (Act v., sc. 1); and again in *Othello* (Act I., sc. 3). In the Jonson play the word occurs in Act I., sc. 3. The annotator's note is 'preposterous rude nymph,' and he double-underlines the adverb. Whenever Jonson praises 'poesy' or 'the poet' there the adjacent margin is filled. Opposite the long list of Greek and Latin poets named in *The Poetaster* there is the note—'the famous poets named and highlie praised.' In other places, too, we find on the margin 'honour of poetrie,' 'poetrie bewitcheth,' 'praise of poetrie'; and the disquisitions on comedy and tragedy which Jonson so frequently gives in his plays are all carefully marked with catch-words as if for easy reference at some future time. Jonson's remark on the faulty metric of some of his contemporaries, who eked out their lines by 'helpe of some few foot and halfe-foote words,' has the note opposite, 'sesquipedalia verba': 'poets wanting judgment.'

Specimens might be indefinitely multiplied—'praise of a scholar'; 'barking dogs'; 'beauties of theft'; 'concord' and 'dissonances'; 'good and bad princes'; 'mischiefes feed like beasts, when they are fat they bleed'; 'Puritans threatened'; 'comparisons odious,' and such like. Of more interest is it to note the method followed by Jonson's early annotator. The first thing that strikes one is, that while the lyrics in the plays are underlined, there are no words of comment on the margin either of praise or dispraise. The same is true as regards Jonson's 'filchings from classical authors': the long passage from Book IV. of the *Aeneid*, incorporated in *The Poetaster*, Act v., sc. 2, is here and there underlined, but the margin is white. To Milton, Ben's translations no doubt would appear harsh and crude, his Virgilian attempts specially so. The *Epigrams* also exhibit a clean margin, but underlinings of the text show that they have been read, and the same is true of the *Forest*. There are only a few marginalia in the case of the *Entertainments* and *Panegyrics*, but Jonson's learned notes and glosses, especially those in Latin, have evidently been closely studied. The Latin verses and notes are nearly always underlined.

The volume has, unfortunately, suffered from the guillotine of a ruthless bookbinder, in consequence of which, final letters of words on the outside margin have, in most cases, been pared away. But for that manifest defect, the present binding might easily have passed for the original. Most likely, however, the book was rebound before it passed into the possession of David Hume.



SCULPTURED GROUP OF LION AND STAG DISCOVERED AT CORSTOPITUM.