

## Reviews of Books

THE PLACE OF THE REIGN OF EDWARD II. IN ENGLISH HISTORY. Based upon the Ford Lectures delivered in the University of Oxford in 1913. By Professor T. F. Tout. Pp. xiv, 421. Med. 8vo. Manchester University Press. 1914. 10s. 6d. net.

THIS book is an expansion of the Ford Lectures delivered in Oxford in 1913, and may be taken as the pattern of the research-work of what may be fairly called the 'Manchester School.' It will be welcomed by all scholars. At first, indeed, one is slightly disappointed as one reads; this or that piece of constitutional work, we are told, has yet to be done, which here one expected to find done. But Professor Tout is giving us a pioneer book, explaining the general features of Edward II.'s reign in true perspective, and himself taking the 'wardrobe' as his special work in research, while colleagues and old pupils—and others who are not of Manchester—are working and have given or are going to give the results of their finds. This, then, is a central authoritative work round which other special books of research may be grouped.

Hitherto we have all been much under the influence of Stubbs. We have thought highly of Edward I., accepting him at his face value, and reprobating the action of Bigod and Bohun in 1297; we have pictured a king with a noble ideal of a royal prerogative exercised for the benefit of the whole of England in order to break down the selfish obstinacy of the barons, who called for a Confirmation of the Charters only because they saw their chance of thwarting him in the midst of his French and Scottish troubles. We have extended a certain amount of sympathy to Edward II., for he had no chance of following in his father's steps when the brutal Ordainers opposed him. This volume reminds us that the father's complete success would have created an autocracy more deadly to England than the partial triumph of the barons. In particular, a complete royal control of the nation's finances, established by means of the wardrobe to the detriment of the exchequer, would have influenced all subsequent history; Edward I., in his second Welsh war, passed £200,000 through the wardrobe, and his finances were badly tangled during his last few years, so that he was himself practically bankrupt and left his son in an intolerable position, for the war in Scotland had to be spasmodic because it was so expensive. Thus even a Lancaster and a Warwick were justified in proposing ordinances to check royal aggrandisement.

Throughout the reign we are reminded that the war against the Scots and the peculiar rights of most English barons as marcher lords in Wales are at the back of the constitutional struggle in England.

Ordainers on the one side, Royalists or Curialists on the other, get the upper hand as affairs in Scotland or Wales cause this or that baron to throw in his lot with the one party or the other; conversely, the constitutional struggle influences the Scottish war, for the brutal murder of Gaveston sent, not only Aymer of Valence and young Gloucester, but even Hereford, to the king's support, and made the Bannockburn campaign possible. But the need of ordinances for the king's household is always apparent, and a middle party of reformers, Aymer being at their head and exercising the best influence during the reign, brought about the 'treaty' of Leake, by which a standing council was appointed to make the Ordinances effectual. And so we proceed to the failure of this middle party, the second rise to power and the second collapse of Lancaster, the temporary power of Despenser, and the final scene. The personal influence of the chiefs and the minor characters, the need of reform, and the impossibility of an adequate scheme when there was no great man living, are clearly shown.

The chapters on the general features of the reign are followed by details of the household, the chancery, and the exchequer; and appendices are added giving the names of officials. A separate chapter is devoted to 'The Origins of the Staple,' and this is one of the most interesting parts of the book. But we come back inevitably to the estimate of the reign of Edward I. as influencing that of Edward II., the embroilment with Scotland and the parallel troubles with the English barons, the effort of each king to control the finances by strengthening the Household and weakening the national departments of governments, and the need of ordinances even if the Ordainers were selfish and brutal.

J. E. MORRIS.

SHAKESPEARE'S ENVIRONMENT. By Mrs. C. C. Stopes. Pp. xii, 369. Demy 8vo. London: G. Bell & Sons, Ltd. 1914. 7s. 6d. net.

THIS is a collection of some thirty papers contributed for the most part to various periodicals during the last ten years, and now supplemented with several pages of notes. Mrs. Stopes has long had an honoured place among the seachers of records that offer any chance of increasing our knowledge of Shakespeare's life, and she has been well advised, in the interests of Elizabethan scholarship, to give in more permanent and accessible form the remarkable wealth of detail which these papers contain. The volume is a welcome sequel to her *Shakespeare's Family* and *Shakespeare's Warwickshire Contemporaries*. Much of it has no direct connexion with Shakespeare; but such sections as deal with 'Early Piccadilly,' 'Sixteenth Century Locks and Weirs on the Thames,' 'Jane, the Queen's Fool,' and 'Elizabeth's Fools and Dwarfs' have unmistakable value as contributions to the history of the conditions amid which he lived, and the section on 'Sixteenth Century Women Students'—the longest in the volume—is the fullest account yet written of the early stages of women's education in this country. 'The True Story of the Stratford Bust,' with its two lengthy notes now printed for the first time, cannot well be neglected in any inquiry into the problem of Shakespeare's physiognomy. The paper on 'William Hunnis, Gentleman



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of the Chapel Royal,' is the first sketch of what was ultimately published in 1910 under the title *William Hunnis and the Revels of the Chapel Royal*, but it was worth reproducing, if only because it was the 'first paper ever printed on Hunnis.' And the two papers on Burbage contain much of the matter that was embodied in 1913 in *Burbage and Shakespeare's Stage* (*S.H.R.* xi. 102).

Mrs. Stopes takes the opportunity of rebutting the assertion of Professor Wallace of the University of Nebraska that she was indebted to him for some of her facts, and all who know the character of Mrs. Stopes's work will not expect Professor Wallace to be able to make good his case. It is a misfortune that the valuable work of the American searcher should be disfigured by petty claims to priority of discovery. When these claims affect the credit of others they cannot be wholly ignored, and this is evidently a reason why Mrs. Stopes—in addition to saying 'Neither then, nor at any time, did he ever tell me anything that I wished to know'—has reprinted in their original form three papers that as a whole have less value than her subsequent books on the same subjects.

D. NICHOL SMITH.

MORE ABOUT SHAKESPEARE 'FORGERIES.' By Ernest Law, B.A. Pp. 70.  
With Four Facsimiles of Documents. Sm. 4to. London: G. Bell & Sons, Ltd. 1913. 3s. 6d. net.

THIS is a sequel to Mr. Ernest Law's *Some Supposed Shakespeare Forgeries*, which we reviewed in 1911 (*S.H.R.* ix. 88). The earlier volume is now generally admitted to have freed the memory of Peter Cunningham from the stigma of forgery. But it disturbed the settled convictions of a critic who wrote to the *Athenæum* under the signature 'Audi Alteram Partem'; and a lengthy correspondence ensued, the effect of which was that Mr. Law's case was made even stronger. Mr. Law has now collected his share in this correspondence, and reinforced it with 'Supplementary Remarks,' and illustrated it with three pages of photographic reproductions. There is much good polemic in his volume—too much, some may think; but it does not detract from the soundness of the evidence, or affect the justice of the verdict.

It may be recalled that since Mr. Law's book was published, we have induced 'Audi Alteram Partem' to remove the mask (*S.H.R.* xi. 231).

D. NICHOL SMITH.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MAN: AN INTRODUCTION TO ETHICS AND POLITICS.  
By G. S. Brett. Pp. xiv, 318. Crown 8vo. London: G. Bell & Sons, Ltd. 1913. 3s. 6d. net.

THE object of the author is to give an introductory account of the conditions under which practical ideals have been formed; he feels that the ordinary teacher has seldom time to supply 'a background for the continuous development of theories.' Accordingly, he makes the attempt to provide the requisite data under the heads of 'The Ancient World,' 'From the Ancient to the Modern Times,' and 'Modern Developments.'

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But it is no easy task to sweep from the primæval 'herd' or 'pack' to the Utilitarianism of Mill, even if attention is fixed only on 'subjects most akin to political and ethical problems.' The author deliberately curtailed the historical side of his book, and, though he has attempted to fill the gaps with a number of very sensible chronological tables, he has committed himself to a number of sweeping generalisations. These are too slender to support any large superstructure of philosophic theory, and the section on the Middle Ages, particularly, reveals an insufficient acquaintance with the results of modern research.

The professed object of the book being 'background,' an historical study of the various periods might have been more valuable than a detailed examination of selected writers and their works, and the author's aim would have been better fulfilled if he had brought his philosophical facts and theories into relation with some working hypothesis. Anxious to avoid bias, however, he has avoided hypothesis, and the moral of his book, though he tells us that it is only latent, is often hard to discern. To the average reader the unity of the work is marred by the fact that each successive philosopher examined tends to become the point of the discussion. Central principles appear to be unduly neglected, and when so short a book covers so long a period, central principles are vital.

The author's claim to be unbiassed is justified by the impartiality of his judgments; he has collected some interesting material and has suggested some interesting parallels between the old world and the new, but it is questionable if there is scope for such a book as his. Though not very technical it would be difficult reading for the ordinary man, while for the specialist it is too slight. Even as a supplement to a course of philosophical lectures its value is prejudiced by the vagueness of its history.

J. D. MACKIE.

THE CHRONICLE OF NOVGOROD, 1016-1471. Translated from the Russian by Robert Michell and Nevill Forbes, Ph.D., with an Introduction by C. Raymond Beazley, D.Litt., and an Account of the Text by A. A. Shakhmatov. Camden Third Series, Vol. XXV. Pp. xliii, 237. 4to. London: Offices of the Society, 6 and 7 South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C. 1914.

THE oldest bridge in Paris is the *pont neuf*; *New College* is one of the oldest colleges in Oxford, and the oldest city of Russia, older than Moscow, or Kiev, or Smolensk, is called *New Town*—Novgorod. Rurik the Viking is said to have occupied this city in 862 A.D., but we reach solid ground only with Vladimir the Great, who married the sister of the Emperor Basil II. and became the first Christian prince of Kiev and Novgorod. His conversion took place in 998.

In one of the churches of Novgorod the clergy kept a chronicle from the time of Canute to the middle of the fifteenth century. A copy of this in the Synodal Library at Moscow, hence called the *Synodal Transcript*, is here translated into English for the first time. The form of the book is eminently scholarly in its Notes and Index, its Introduction and Bibliography. Unfortunately it is almost impossible to follow the narrative with



interest in the absence of genealogical tables, which, however, it is not difficult for the student, with the help of the Index, to construct for himself.

During the whole of the Middle Ages, Novgorod was the largest and wealthiest city of North-Eastern Europe. It was a centre of commerce and a governing state, its dominions reaching to the White Sea and beyond the Ural Mountains. Though owing some recognition of supremacy to Kiev and later to Suzdal, it was really an independent state. It may be called a Crowned Republic, having always a prince (Knyas) of the House of Vladimir, often a younger son of the Grand Prince of Kiev, sent to them at their request. Sometimes this prince was deposed, and the Grand Prince would be asked to send another son.

This prince was the leader in war, but the civil government of the city was in the hands of an elected mayor. The church was ruled by an archbishop, who originally required confirmation from Kiev, but at a later period did without this formality. When the prince was a victorious general, as in the case of Alexander Nevski, so called from his victory over the Swedes on the Neva, he was also very powerful at home, but generally the tenure of the office seems to have been very insecure, though they never seem to have thought of doing without a prince, or choosing one of any other dynasty. When the rest of Russia was devastated by the Tartars of the Golden Horde, Novgorod alone was spared on payment of tribute, though for about a century the election of a prince had to be confirmed by the Tartar sovereign.

The chronicle relates the changes of prince, mayor, and archbishop. It records the foundation of the great church of St. Sophia, which was for the people of Novgorod what its namesake at Constantinople was for the Greek Church, and St. Peter's for the Roman Church. It tells of the building or rebuilding of many other churches. It records plagues, famines, fires, earthquakes and eclipses. Among these last is the great eclipse of 20th March, 1140, mentioned in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* and by Matthew Paris. It tells of wars against Swedes, Letts, Poles, Finns, and Ugrians, and the whole story leaves on the mind a vivid picture of a virile, sensible, though somewhat turbulent community, deeply attached to its city and to its church, and ready to fight under its prince or to resent any encroachment by him on its privileges.

There are but few notices of foreign events. The most notable cases are the Latin Conquest of Constantinople by the Franks in 1204, and the Battle of the Tannenberg in 1410, where the insurgent Germans of Prussia, assisted by Jagellon of Poland and the Grand Prince of Lithuania, defeated the Teutonic knights and killed their Master, subsequently besieging Marienburg in vain for eight weeks.

The former account does not differ in any marked degree from those of Villehardouin and Nicetas as paraphrased by Gibbon, though the last named author does not mention that under the altar cloth of Saint Sophia 'they found hidden forty barrels of pure gold.'

The chronicle closes with the year 1446, thus not reaching the Fall of Constantinople in 1453, though the last important incident related is the

defeat and capture by Mahomet II. of the Grand Prince of Novgorod. A passage from a later chronicle, written by a cleric who had no sympathy with the city, details how, under the influence of the Hansa, the people of Novgorod had fallen away into Latinism and had made a secret treaty with the King of Poland, and how the city was conquered by Ivan III., the Czar of Muscovy, and this closes a fascinating volume. The population of Novgorod, at the height of its prosperity, has been estimated at 400,000; at present it is a town of little over 20,000 inhabitants, where the old cathedral and some fine churches alone attest its former greatness.

H. A. NESBITT.

ANCIENT CHURCH DEDICATIONS IN SCOTLAND—NON-SCRIPTURAL DEDICATIONS. By James Murray Mackinlay, M.A. Pp. xxxvi, 552. Demy 8vo. Edinburgh: David Douglas. 1914. 12s. 6d. net.

IN 1904 the author published his first volume dealing with Ecclesiastical Place-Names. In the succeeding ten years he has continued his researches in Scottish hagiology, issuing in 1910 a work upon Ancient Scriptural Dedications of Churches in Scotland, and now completion is reached by the treatment of Non-Scriptural titulars. The present volume, like its predecessors, is a storehouse of information gathered from widely scattered sources. The details are encyclopedic, for pious founders and others were ready to place churches under the invocation of saints from all quarters of the world. Co-ordination is obtained to some extent, however, by grouping the various titulars in chapters by nationality, so far as ascertainable, and leaving the obscure saints to form the last chapter. The preponderating influence of the early Irish missionaries upon the planting of Christianity in Scotland is evidenced by the eight chapters devoted to churches under the invocation of saints of Irish birth who were in most cases the founders of these churches. Beginning with St. Columba and ending with dedications to St. Maelrubha, sixty-eight Irish saints are enshrined in Mr. Mackinlay's pages, and probably more Irish titulars may yet occupy empty niches, as there are cases of dedications of churches being still unknown or uncertain. For instance, the titular of the parish church of Blairgowrie has hitherto evaded the scrutiny of the hagiologist.

In treating of St. Serf, the author, following the Aberdeen Breviary, postulates the existence of two saints of the same name. This is more than doubtful, as the late M. Amours has shown in his judicial discussion of the question.<sup>1</sup>

An interesting proof of the ecclesiastical influence of the connexion of Scotland and France is brought out by the fact that the fourteenth century French saint, St. Roque, had five chapels under his invocation, while in England he was almost unknown. These chapels were at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Paisley, Stirling, and Dundee. The Glasgow chapel has survived in the place-name St. Rollox.

In his remarks upon St. Francis and his Order, the author repeats an error of the editor of the second volume of *Monumenta Franciscana*, who

<sup>1</sup> *Proceedings of the Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow*, vol. xxxvii. p. 15 ff.



calls William Melton, of the Order of Friars Minor, *Professor of Holy Pageantry*. The words are *Sacre pagine professor*, the equivalent of the usual S.T.P., Doctor of Theology.<sup>1</sup> The point acquires some importance, as owing to the mis-translation, undue stress has been laid upon the alleged special encouragement and organization of religious dramas by the Franciscans.

We think that Mr. Mackinlay does not give due weight to the authority of Fordun, Bower, and John Major, when he states that there is reason to believe that the parish church of Haddington was the Lamp of Lothian. Local research has confirmed the claim of the Friars' church. Fordun calls it 'their stately church, a most costly work, of wondrous beauty, and the one pride of all that country.' Bower amplifies the statement, explaining that the epithet 'Lucerna Laudoniæ' was applied to the church of the Friars' Minor, 'ob singularem pulchritudinem et luminis claritatem.'

The author has done a service to Ecclesiologists by completing in this and his preceding volume a study in a field which, in Scotland, has hitherto lacked a comprehensive survey. It is a boon to have these dedications gathered together, and viewed in relation to the sacred buildings and local surroundings to which they were attached. The work is furnished with a full bibliography and index.

JOHN EDWARDS.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF JONATHAN SWIFT, 1733-37, 1737-44. Vols. V. and VI. Edited by F. Elrington Ball, Hon. Litt.D., Dublin. With an Introduction by The Right Rev. J. H. Bernard, D.D., Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. Vol. V. pp. xvii, 466; Vol. VI. pp. xv, 388. With Six Illustrations each. Demy 8vo. London: G. Bell & Sons, Ltd. 1913 and 1914. 10s. 6d. net each.

THESE two volumes conclude this very remarkable series of the correspondence of the 'Great Dean.' Admirably collated and edited, they, like their predecessors, throw much light upon Ireland and its political connection with England during the early part of the eighteenth century. In 1733 we notice the beginning of the Dean's illness, but his correspondence with the Duchess of Queensberry and his old friend, Lady Betty Germain, continues as lively as before. His frugality is exemplified by the following passage: 'When I ride to a friend a few miles off, if he be not richer than I, I carry my bottle, my bread and chicken, that he be no loser.' There are several short but familiar letters to Mrs. Dingley, and in one of them, in 1734, he says: 'I am tolerably well, but have no security to continue so.' Next year Lady Betty announced the marriage of her brother George Berkeley to her friend Lady Suffolk: 'She is indeed four or five years older than he, and no more,' and wrote that if they were not happy, 'I shall heartily wish him hanged, because I am sure it will be wholly his fault.' In spite of his serious illness, Swift had still spirits to dabble in nonsense, and this the jargon letters of his friend Sheridan (here is a

<sup>1</sup>Toulmin-Smith, *York Mystery Plays*, xxxiv. Note 3; Little, *Grey Friars at Oxford*, 259.

phrase: 'I nono nues offa ni momento ritu') sufficiently prove. Pope still sent him Court gossip, and he himself occasionally, even now, wrote good letters.

In the last volume we find that Mrs. Dingley still received an annuity. The Dean grew kinder to his dependents as his illness grew worse. He realised his sad future; in 1740 he wrote to Mrs. Whiteway: 'I hardly understand one word I write. I am sure my days will be few: few and miserable they must be. I am for these few days, yours entirely.' He was declared of 'unsound mind and memory' in 1742 as we see, and this once great wit lingered on—'Miserrimus,' as he knew himself to be—in a piteous state until his death in 1745. These volumes are a worthy monument to him in his most splendid days.

A. FRANCIS STEUART.

FORNVANNEN, MEDDELANDEN FRÅN K. VITTERHETS HISTORIE OCH ANTIKVVITETS AKADEMIEN. 1913. 332 pp. Upwards of 250 Illustrations. 8vo. Stockholm: Wahlstrom and Wedstrand. 1914.

THE issue of the *Transactions* of the Royal Academy of Sweden for 1913, of which former issues have been noticed in this *Review*, contains four important papers by well-known Swedish archæologists. In the first of these Dr. Oscar Montelius, *Emeritus* Royal Antiquary, discusses the question of the time when iron came into common use (*När började man allmänt använda järn?*); and this, after an elaborate study, he assigns, in Scandinavian countries, to not later than the seventh century B.C.; and, in the case of France and England, to 800 years B.C. In the case of Egyptian civilization he considers that the use of iron was common even before the nineteenth dynasty, say at least 1200 years B.C.

The island of Gotland in the Baltic, the medieval antiquities of which, ecclesiastical and secular, are perhaps better preserved than are similar remains anywhere else in Europe, comes in for a careful investigation of the sequence in dates of its old churches (*Bidrag till Gotlands-Kyrkornas Kronologi*), by Herr Emil Ekhoff, the editor of the volume, carefully illustrated by architectural details. The 'Stone Age in Blekinge,' by Sigurd Erixon, is an exhaustive treatise, of much interest for British archæologists, by way of comparison and contrasting of similar relics of the Stone Age in our country. In pottery, especially, the divergencies in design and pattern are very noticeable. The concluding article, *Freykult och djur Kult*, by Helge Rosén, analyses the legendary and historical bearings of the *kult*, or veneration, of Frey and of animals, notably of the boar (*Svin*), which is usually associated with that northern deity.

The additions to the State Museum, and to the Collections of Coins for the year, are of very varied descriptions and of great interest.

The Annual Report of the Academy, submitted by Dr. Bernhard Salin, contains a notice of the death, *inter alios*, of Dr. Hans Hildebrand, formerly Royal Antiquary of Sweden, an honorary member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and Rhind Lecturer in Archæology in Edinburgh in 1896, when his subject was the 'Relations of Britain and Scandinavia'—the lectures delivered in English.



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An appendix in German, containing a brief *résumé* of some of the papers, and other pertinent information, completes this excellent yearly volume of the Swedish archæologists.

GILBERT GOUDIE.

STORY AND SONG FROM LOCH NESS-SIDE : BEING PRINCIPALLY SKETCHES OF OLDEN-TIME LIFE IN THE VALLEY OF THE GREAT GLEN OF SCOTLAND. Pp. vii, 330. With Frontispiece. Crown 8vo. Inverness : The Northern Counties Newspaper and Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd. 1914. 5s.

THIS book tries to bring home to us the life in former times in 'the valley of the great glen of Scotland,' and particularly in Glenmoriston, formerly one of the possessions of the Macdonalds, afterwards of a branch of the Grants, descendants of a natural son of Am Bàrd Ruadh. There is the quaint Gaelic saying,

'Fair Glenmoriston,  
Where the dogs wont eat candles' (because there were no candles there !),

and the author tells us a great deal of history and tradition about this beautiful if remote glen, to which the civilisation of the south permeated only slowly. The place-names are searched for their lore, the bards' songs are printed in extenso—and Glenmoriston was famous for its bards—for the delight of the Gaelic readers. Baptismal and marriage customs are recounted, and 'hand-fasting,' that Highland custom of which we would like to know more of the rules, mentioned. A toast after a funeral is rendered in English, 'Well, well ! many thanks to you, and long may you have a funeral !' Folk-lore of the glen of every kind is dealt with, ghosts and ghost-seeing, the Célidh in every form. In fact, there is a great deal of local tradition and history recounted in this popularly written little volume.

THE BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB. Sixth Volume (for 1913). Pp. xii, 164, 23. With 23 plates. 4to. Edinburgh. Printed by T. & A. Constable for the Members of the Club, 1915.

MR. OLDRIEVE contributes a very interesting paper containing a summary of his researches while excavating for David's Tower at Edinburgh Castle, and his views as to the results obtained. The paper is illustrated by a long series of beautifully prepared plates, which show many details, as well as the general aspect of the recovered Tower. Not only Edinburgh Castle but many other historic buildings owe much of their added interest to the care and genius of Mr. Oldrieve in working out difficult problems.

Mr. William Angus writes on the Incorporated Trade of the Skinners of Edinburgh, with Extracts from their Minutes, 1549-1603, and Mr. John A. Fairley has prepared another series of Extracts from the Original Records on the Old Tolbooth.

The Old Edinburgh Club continues to do excellent service in printing these papers on the life and trades and buildings of the capital in former centuries. They are of great interest in the present day, and will be a

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valuable mine of information for the historian of the future. Its six volumes are characterised by a broad treatment, as well as knowledge of detail, and show no sign of the narrow parochial spirit which tends to lessen the value of some volumes containing local records. We wish it continued success in the future, and hope that the well-known Edinburgh Institution which recently gave unintended amusement by printing on the title-page of one of its publications, *Edinburgh, N.B.*, will study these volumes.

The Manchester School of History has again made English medievalists its debtors by publishing, under Professor Tait's editorship, an admirable translation by Mr. W. T. Waugh of the second volume of M. Petit-Dutaillis' *Studies and Notes supplementary to Stubbs' Constitutional History* (Pp. 170. Medium 8vo. Manchester: University Press. 1914. 4s. net). While not rivalling in variety or in purely constitutional interest the previous volume (favourably reviewed in *S.H.R.* vi. 296), the two studies embraced in the present volume are both valuable. That on the *Causes and General Characteristics of the Rising of 1381* is an admirable, judicial summing up of recent fertile discussions, while the essay on *The Forest* is more than this, correcting and supplementing previous writers by the results of M. Petit-Dutaillis' own researches.

Professor Sanford Terry on *Treitschke, Bernhardt and Some Theologians* (8vo, pp. 32. Glasgow: MacLehose. 1915. Price, 3d. net) replies vigorously to the protest of German professors that Germany was driven to take the sword in defence, despite her ideal, which was 'peaceful work.' We welcome this contribution to the history of the causes of the war.

*The Annual Report of the American Historical Association* for the year 1912 (pp. 734, 8vo. Washington, 1914) is a well-stocked tome, which, besides its mass of professional and scholastic materials about historical teaching and method and about public archives, contains as usual many specialist contributions. Among these the chief and largest is an edition in extenso of the letters of William Vans Murray, American Ambassador at the Hague, addressed to John Quincy Adams, from 1797 until 1803, as well as a number of items of his communications to other correspondents. His mission to the Hague (1797-1800) and his subsequent position as Minister to France (1800-1801) brought him into touch with the great circle of European affairs. This touch as regards Napoleon was a little distant, but there are incidents and allusions piquant enough. In January, 1800, he reports that 'they quote Washington as the role for Bonaparte.' A few weeks later Bonaparte 'craques the colours for ten days in all the armies of the republic in honour of General Washington.' By the end of the year we read of pamphleteering parallels between 'Cromwell, Cæsar, Monck, and Bonaparte.' His place 'on the top of the pyramid' in a scheme for three species of noblesse or merit surmounted by a consul, was due in part to the fact that the executive had hitherto been 'in a line too perpendicular with the people.'



Murray's letters occupy pp. 343-715: they are unobtrusively but efficiently edited by Mr. W. C. Ford, and the space allotted to their vivacious and very discursive variety is well bestowed. Apparently Mr. Ford passes without comment a reference by Murray (p. 681) to 'a Scotch author,' Volusinus (*sic*) *de Tranquillitate animi*—a work in which he professes he found much good. This author, of course, was Florence Wilson (see *S.H.R.* x. 122). Allusions to current great events are numerous. 'Is not the Hero of Italy beaten by Nelson? We hear so.' This, written on 14th August, 1798, is the first mention of the battle of the Nile. A dry sentence concludes a letter on 18th September, 1798—'I see the French are prisoners in Ireland.' This genial and accomplished ambassador wrote leisurely and ample letters, which probably will be reckoned of more moment as observations of a cultivated gentleman abroad than as the record of a forceful or intriguing diplomatist. His eyes were open for his world.

The volume embraces also many short essays, among which may be signalised Mr. Henry O. Taylor's sketch of the 'Antecedents of the Quattrocento,' an estimate of the scholarship of the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries; Mr. Henry P. Biggar's survey of the Columbus problems, and Mr. Carl Becker's rather difficult pronouncement on 'The Reviewing of Historical Books.' The latter has a typical illustration of a conclusion he does not himself draw—(viz. that a successful criticism after all is primarily literature, even when it is also history)—when he contrasts the failure of Aulard as critic of Taine with the triumph of Brunetière in the same task a quarter of a century before. Still, is a criticism which gives information not the wisest ideal for the historical reviewer?

*The Juridical Review* for December has the season to excuse the departure from sobriety in its article on Sir Gregory Lewin as a comic law reporter.

*Aberdeen University Library Bulletin* for October includes the first instalment of a concise bibliography of the history, topography, and institutions of Inverness burgh, parish, and shire. Magazines, maps, and views are dealt with. The design is excellent. It is evidently more or less in the air of Aberdeen at present, as at the same time we have received from the Aberdeen Public Library a *Catalogue of the Local Collection* in the reference department. Mr. G. M. Fraser, the librarian, suggests that the catalogue gives a fairly correct and comprehensive notion of the extent and character of the literary history of the shires of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine.

*The Proceedings of the Ontario Literary Association* for 1914 show that all the professional aspects of library movement in Ontario are vigilantly regarded. It is pleasant, too, to read that the annual meeting 'ended with the singing of "God Save the King."'

*The Caledonian* (New York) for December is full of the war. Concurrent interests in war and literature are met by a paper on *Wordsworth's Patriotic Poems and their Significance To-day* by Dr. F. S. Boas. It forms English Association Pamphlet No. 30. Its propositions have sent at least

one reader back with zest to Wordsworth to note with some surprise how near the case of Spain under the hoof of Napoleon runs to the parallel of Belgium now. The issue for January, with many portraits of soldiers, statesmen and sailors, strikes the patriotic note throughout.

In the *Maryland Historical Magazine* one of the Rev. Jonathan Boucher's lively letters, dated 25th February, 1777, has a reference to the disaster of Trenton in December, 1776, when Washington surprised and captured 1000 Hessians. 'Another sad Cloud has again overcast our American Atmosphere: this Check & Defeat of the Hessians & the Manner of it are all exceedingly against us.' On 18th October he writes in very different strain. 'Great News at last from America. The Howes have been roused from their Lethargy.' He calls it 'this Torrent of glorious News.' The allusion is to the Howes' victory at Brandywine (11th September, 1777). The torrent of glory, however, did not last.



## Notes and Communications

CHARTER BY SIR WILLIAM KNOLLIS, Preceptor of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, Torphichen, to Bartholomew Johnson of Northbar, of the Temple lands of Tucheen, Inchinnan, dated 30th June, 1472.

William Knollis, of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Preceptor of Torphichen, first appears in the Exchequer Rolls in 1469 as holding this office and that of Treasurer to King James III. Six years earlier a William Knollis, presumably the same individual, obtained from Edward IV. a safe conduct valid for a year to enable him, along with the Bishop of Aberdeen (Thomas Spens) and other Scotsmen, nine in all, to pass through England with twelve attendants. He was living at Bruges and employed in public business there in 1468-9. He was tutor in 1493 to John Stewart, third son of James III., apparently having charge of the education of the young prince. Many other notices of him occur in the Acts of the Lords Auditors and other records of Scotland, from which his importance as a public man may be gathered. He did not fall at Flodden, as is frequently stated, but is said to have died before 24th June, 1510. Sir George Dundas was his successor in the preceptorship. An interesting Charter by Sir William Knollis, dated June 10, 1493, is to be found among the Duntreath manuscripts. An Abstract of it is given in the Historical MSS. Commission Report, Various Collections, vol. v. p. 84.

Tochquhone or Tucheen appears in a Precept of Temple lands dated March 18, 1584 as Tolquhinhill and Ferryyaird. It was part of the Temple lands of Greenend, Renfrew. The Knights of St. John had no preceptory here, but merely a 'Camera' for collection of revenue. House of Hill or Northbar, an old mansion now belonging to Lord Blythswood, is built upon these Temple lands.

### TRANSLATION.

To all who shall see or hear this charter Brother William Knollis Knight of the order of Saint John of Jerusalem preceptor of the hospital of Torfichin Eternal salvation in the Lord: Know ye that we have given granted assigned and in feu farm devised and by this our present charter confirmed to our lovite Bartholomew Johnson of Northbar All and Whole our temple lands of Tochquhone with their pertinents lying in the lordship of Inchennan within the regality of Renfrew Which lands with their pertinents belonged in heritage to a noble lord Robert Lord Lyle and which the said lord through his procurator *ad hoc* legally and

re miles ordinis beati Johannis Hierosolimitani  
 Novitis nos dedisse concessisse assignasse et  
 holomco Johis de Northbar omnes et singlas  
 de Inchenan inf<sup>ra</sup> regalitate de Kenfret  
 quas p<sup>re</sup>sentem d<sup>omi</sup>no per suu p<sup>ro</sup>curatoru ad hoc  
 ut testibz resignavit de totu p<sup>re</sup>sentis et clameu  
 et seu quomodo habet p<sup>ro</sup>bitu in futuro pro  
 omnes et singlas p<sup>re</sup>dictas et ab tepla<sup>re</sup> et  
 etis de nobis et successoribz nris p<sup>re</sup>ceptoribz  
 suas antiquas et diuisas in moris memoratua



specially constituted resigned into our hands at Torfichin before soothfast witnesses and all right and claim property and possession which he had or in any manner could have in future in or to the said lands with their pertinents for himself and his heirs he entirely quit-claimed for ever To be held and possessed All and Whole the said temple-lands of Tochquhone with pertinents by the foresaid Bartholomew his heirs and assignees of us and our successors preceptors of Torfichin in fee and heritage for ever by all their just ancient marches and boundaries in muirs mosses ways paths waters ponds meadows parks and pastures hawkings huntings and fishings with the common pasture to the said lands with pertinents and with free ish and entry to the same and with all other and singular liberties commodities profits and easements and their lawful pertinents whatsoever as well unnamed as named as well underground as above ground as well far as near effeiring to the said lands or having force to effeir in any manner whatsoever in future As freely quietly peaceably fully justly and honourably in all and through all as the said Lord Lyle held had or possessed the said Temple lands with pertinents before the said resignation then made without any retention or contradiction whatever: The foresaid Bartholomew his heirs and assignees rendering therefrom yearly to us and our successors preceptors of the said house seven shillings of the usual money of Scotland at the two usual terms of the year namely the feast of Pentecost and of St. Martin in winter by equal portions along with due and customary services: In witness whereof the common seal of our office is affixed to this our present Charter at Torfichin upon the last day of the month of June in the year of Our Lord 1472.



JOHN EDWARDS.

CARDINAL BELLARMINE. The controversies between James VI. and Cardinal Bellarmine are well known, but until the publication of the correspondence of the latter (Bachelet, *Bellarmin avant son Cardinalat*, 1542-1598, Paris, 1911) students of the period were probably not aware that in the year 1582 a prospect opened of personal relations between the future opponents. On 26th September of that year Father Parsons wrote from Rouen to Aquaviva, General of the Jesuits: 'De Italo quem petunt, V. P. videat quid statuendum sit; vir mediocris his rebus satisfacere non potest, et scio aptissimos vobis vestrisque ibi rebus tam necessarios esse ut non possint nobis concedi. Quid ergo faciendum erit vobis relinquimus cogitandum: praestat sane non mittere, quam non idoneum, quia laedet plurimum tum totius causae tum maximi Societatis existimationem: plura enim multo ab eis expectabunt quam a nobis qui angli sumus. Si Pater Achilles venire posset, opinor, commodissimus. P. Bellarminum non audeo postulare; P. Ferdinandus non mihi displicet propter alia quae in illo sunt praeter eruditionem. . . . Iterum scribunt de Italo quem apud Regem Scotiae tanquam linguae Italicae praeceptorem esse vellent. Si mittatur aliquis, veniat ad domum praedicti Archidiaconi Rhotomagensis, ubi omnia parata inveniet, et accuratam a me directionem. . . .' This letter is interpreted by Bartoli as a discreet and veiled reference to the

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desirability of having a Jesuit Father in attendance upon the young King of Scotland (*op. cit.* 130), and it will be observed that the name of Bellarmine is suggested.

D. B. S.

SCOTTISH FAMILY HISTORIES. We have pleasure in calling attention to the following letter from Sir James Balfour Paul:

LYON OFFICE,  
H.M. REGISTER HOUSE, EDINBURGH.  
March, 1915.

SIR,

I am at present engaged in compiling a bibliography of Scottish Family Histories. There is not much difficulty as regards those that have been published, but a great many have been privately printed, and though I should hope that the majority of these have found a place in the library of the Lyon Office, it may well be that some of them are unknown to me. I should therefore be much obliged if any of your readers who may know of such privately printed works would send me their titles. As the library is open to all workers on pedigrees it would be a public convenience to have as complete a list as possible of privately printed genealogies, family histories, and pedigree charts.

I am, &c., JAMES BALFOUR PAUL,  
Lyon.

ARMOUR WORN BY JAMES IV. AT FLODDEN. In 1517 Don Antonio de Beatis, in his narrative of a tour in the suite of the Cardinal Louis d'Aragon (*Voyage de Cardinal d'Aragon*, Paris, 1913), wrote of the Imperial palace at Inspruck: 'Dans ce château, il y a un garde-meuble, à l'empereur, rempli de curiosités et d'objets en fer, travaillés avec beaucoup de bizarrerie. Il s'y trouve de fines et belles armures parmi lesquelles, celle du roi d'Ecosse qui fut tué par les Anglais dans un combat qui se livrait en Angleterre' (p. 34). The reference is apparently to the armour worn by James IV. at Flodden four years before. At that date the Emperor Maximilian was assisting Henry VIII. in his invasion of France (*Cambridge Modern History*, i. 481), and was with the English king on 11th August, 1513, when a message of defiance was received from James IV. In these circumstances, the subsequent gift of the vanquished king's armour was appropriate. Is anything known of the subsequent history of the gift?

D. B. S.

DAVID DEUCHAR, SEAL ENGRAVER, EDINBURGH. I should be glad of information about the heraldic-library of the Deuchar family who were seal-cutters in Edinburgh at the end of the eighteenth century. They bound their heraldic and genealogical books in a quaint binding of blue brocade and silver. One of them, 'Mr. David Deuchar, Seal-engraver in Edinburgh,' married Christian, daughter of Mr. Alexander Robertson, minister of Eddleston from 1735 to his death in 1773. Who were the others, and what books did they write or print?

A. FRANCIS STEUART.