

Reviews of Books

THE BISHOPS OF SCOTLAND, BEING NOTES ON THE LIVES OF ALL THE BISHOPS, UNDER EACH OF THE SEES, PRIOR TO THE REFORMATION. By the late Right Rev. John Dowden, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Edinburgh. Edited by J. Maitland Thomson, LL.D. 8vo. Pp. xxx, 472. Glasgow: James MacLehose & Sons. 1912. 12s. 6d. net.

It is more than a century and a half since Bishop Robert Keith compiled his 'Large New Catalogue of the Bishops' of Scotland, to which several generations of students have been indebted as a book of reference in the ecclesiastical department of Scottish history. In the early part of the last century, Dr. Michael Russell, sometime Bishop of Glasgow, issued a new edition of Keith's work, in which, as Bishop Dowden humorously remarks, 'he corrected some errors of Keith and imported some new errors of his own.' The tide has often ebbed and flowed on the coasts of Scotland since Keith laid the foundations on which Bishop Dowden has raised such a noble structure. It was characteristic of the late amiable prelate that he should have recognised the labours of his predecessor. For Keith's generation and opportunities, he says, the Catalogue is a wonderful testimony to the diligence of his researches among the manuscript sources of information.

Bishop Dowden, of course, approached his task with opportunities more favourable than those of Keith. Our knowledge of Scottish and Papal record has recently made advances which the elder Bishop could not have anticipated. Not one of the least pleasant features of Bishop Dowden's work is the handsome recognition of the labours of those who have enabled him to collect the materials embodied in the present volume. In addition to easiness of access to the printed and manuscript sources, modern methods, which may be truly classed as scientific, have enlarged our chances of reaching something akin to accuracy. There is always the risk of failure in the fagged brain or the overstrained eye, but in dealing with vast masses of undigested evidence, reasonable care can attain to an excellence of which the present generation of students may be proud. In this respect one may have no hesitation in placing Bishop Dowden's *Bishops of Scotland* among the books of reference, which will maintain its position in the ecclesiastical history of Scotland as a work of permanent value. It will take an honourable place in the estimation of scholars, worthy of comparison with the work of his illustrious friend, Bishop Stubbs of Oxford, whose *Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum* has been the

delight and instruction of ecclesiastical students in England for many years.

If Scotland has followed the example of England with such conspicuous success, may we not look to the sister island for a similar work? It is a curious irony that an Irish scholar, domiciled in Scotland, should shed lustre on Scottish ecclesiastical studies, but that no scholar has yet arisen on Irish soil to take up the work of Sir James Ware, and do for Ireland what has been done by Stubbs for England and by Dowden for Scotland. Until this omission has been supplied there will be a gap in the episcopal succession of the United Kingdom, and an important chapter wanting in the department of ecclesiastical biography and exact chronology.

Had Bishop Dowden's life been prolonged, there is little doubt that he would have completed the episcopal succession in all the Sees to his own day, as he had done in a few, and that he would also have attempted catalogues, after the manner of Bishop Stubbs, for the nebulous period before the Anglicization of the Church of Scotland under Malcolm Canmore and his immediate successors. As things have happened, the period of his inquiry was mainly confined to the territorial episcopate prior to the Reformation. The mediæval period the Bishop had made his own: in it, so far as ecclesiastical Scotland was concerned, he had few equals and no superiors in the extent and accuracy of his knowledge at first hand. The result of his labours, pursued under the disturbing pressure of his professional duties, is now in the hands of students, and it is safe to say that he has left them a legacy which will be appreciated by successive generations for its trustworthy guidance in the unravelment of historical difficulties.

The reviewer, knowing his author's accomplishments, has natural hesitation in attempting to test a work of this kind. But it may be stated that in several instances, ranging over half a dozen of the Sees, the succession of bishops has been submitted to the ordeal of English evidences, in the hope that an individual episcopate might be antedated or prolonged for a few years beyond the limit stated in the text. The sparseness of discovery gave little inducement to continue the quest. There was little to be gleaned where Bishop Dowden had reaped.

It was with some anxiety that we turned to the early succession in the bishopric of the Isles, of which the episcopal see is called Sodor, as described in an early thirteenth century charter, the most ambiguous of all the Sees in connexion with the Scottish Church. It seems a pity that Bishop Dowden omitted to explain the authority for the election of the bishops of this See by the abbot and convent of Furness in Lancashire. There are three charters among the records of the Duchy of Lancaster which connote the origin of the custom, the earliest of which was issued by King Olaf of Man, conferring the privilege on the Lancastrian monks. The charter was afterwards confirmed by his successors, Kings Guthred and Reynold, and at a later period recognised by Pope Celestine III. Though there still remain some obscurities that need exposition, Bishop Dowden has undoubtedly the balance of evidence on his side when he places two bishops of the name of Nicholas as the immediate successors of

Michael in the early years of the thirteenth century. Other charters of the Duchy, unnoticed by the author, help to establish the differentiation, but it is a matter of doubt that Dr. Oliver, on whom the Bishop relies, is an unimpeachable witness in his report of the supporting evidence.

As so little is known of Bishop Gamaliel of the Isles, it may be mentioned that 'domino G. episcopo' is the first witness to one of King Guthred's charters to the priory of St. Bees in Cumberland. The ambiguity which hangs over the latter years of Bishop Mark's pontificate is to some extent relieved by his presence at Russin, where he issued a charter, to which his seal is appended, on the morrow of the Circumcision in the 24th year of his consecration. If his consecration can be dated from 1275, it would seem that the papal intercession with Edward I. for his release from custody in 1299 had been successful. On the Wednesday next after the feast of the Purification, 1301-2, he was again at Russin where he witnessed a charter of that abbey. The seals of several of the Scottish bishops are in a fair state of preservation among the Duchy charters.

Few posthumous works have been so fortunate in their editor. Not only have the author's references been verified, but supplementary notes have been added to strengthen or elucidate the narrative. In the arrangement of the Sees, the order of Keith has been followed. The index has been compiled in generous sympathy with record students. Mr. Maitland Thomson does not claim finality for the work: he is as modest of his own skill as was his author; but as human things go, the association of two such scholars in a common task has placed us very near it.

JAMES WILSON.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND SINCE THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE THE THIRD. By the Right. Hon. Sir Thomas Erskine May (Lord Farnborough). Edited and continued to 1911 by Francis Holland. Three Volumes. Vol. I. Pp. xvi, 468; Vol. II. xiii, 441; Vol. III. xvii, 398. 8vo. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1912. 42s. 6d. net.

THE LAW AND CUSTOM OF THE CONSTITUTION. (Vol. I. PARLIAMENT.) By Sir William R. Anson, Bart. Fourth Edition. Re-issue revised. Pp. xxxiv, 404. 8vo. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1911. 12s. 6d. net.

THE preparation for the press of a new edition of Sir Thomas Erskine May's useful if somewhat uninspiring *Constitutional History of England* has fallen to competent hands. That well-known work, first published in 1861, covered the developments of exactly one hundred years from the accession of George III. Mr. Francis Holland has left its substance practically unaltered, contenting himself with adding a few judicious and modestly-worded editorial footnotes, where these were absolutely called for.

To the two volumes thus formed, Mr. Holland has added a third entirely of his own workmanship, treating in due proportion of the half-century that lies between 1860 and the present day. Of this it may be said at once that it is entirely worthy of its predecessors, and ought to be as widely useful as a book of reference. Mr. Holland has modelled himself alike in historical

method and in political tone on his master. Readers will find here the same mild and broad-minded Whig attitude towards constitutional problems; and they will find the new volume divided, like the old ones, analytically into separate compartments, each of which tells connectedly the story of one isolated topic from beginning to end of the period under review.

Admirably clear and judicious summaries are given in seven successive chapters of 'Parliamentary Reform,' 'Party,' 'The Home Rule Movement,' 'Religion and the State,' 'Local Government,' 'Reform in the Civil Service, the Army and the Judicature,' and 'The Self-governing Colonies,' while a final chapter is devoted to the Parliament Bill. Mr. Holland's sympathetic statement of the position of both parties towards these highly controversial topics may be confidently recommended to men of all political parties who honestly desire to get to the heart of things. His Whig bias is almost invariably kept well under control.

Considered, however, as an exhaustive treatment of constitutional history, Mr. Holland's contribution shares some of the limitations of the work he continues. Many topics, and, indeed, whole aspects of constitutional development are entirely absent from his survey. He gives us rather a chronicle of the matters of constitutional interest that happened to engage the attention of Parliament, than a complete constitutional history. The legal and philosophical aspects of the subject are comparatively neglected in a work that treats of the relations of the organs of government to each other, rather than of the rights and obligations of individual citizens. Nothing is said, for example, of the Taff Vale decision, or of the Trade Disputes Act; nothing of the important series of cases concerning the rights of public meeting. To say this, however, implies no condemnation of Mr. Holland's treatment of a vast and many-sided subject; for, perhaps, no one book has ever yet been written that did equal justice to the various aspects, legal, historical, and philosophical, of constitutional development in Great Britain.

Criticism might be directed to a few points of detail; in one place, (p. 221) Mr. Holland almost suggests that toleration towards religious minorities logically involves the principle of disestablishment; while (p. 232) the abolition of School Boards is spoken of in general terms, without the necessary reservation on behalf of Scotland. It is somewhat remarkable that while the exact words are given of various resolutions relative to the passing of the Parliament Act, the text of that statute is omitted. These are trivial points, which do not seriously detract from the substantial merits of Mr. Holland's valuable contribution to one aspect of constitutional history, and that an important one.

The new edition of Sir William Anson's treatise on Parliament, forming the first volume of his standard work on *The Law and Custom of the Constitution* repairs one of the omissions that have just been pointed out in Mr. Holland's history: the full text of the Parliament Act has been inserted between the Preface and the Introductory Chapter. Almost the only alterations from the fourth edition (that of 1909) are those caused by the innovations of that statute; and the work is rightly described as a reissue.

The Law and Custom of the Constitution 415

A few paragraphs are devoted to the new situation created by the payment of members ; but nothing is said on the method adopted by the House of Commons to bring about this important departure from earlier Parliamentary traditions.

WM. S. McKECHNIE.

THE REGISTER OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND. Edited by P. Hume Brown, M.A., LL.D., Historiographer Royal. Third Series. Vol. IV. A.D. 1673-1676. Pp. xlvi, 808. 8vo. H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh. 1911. 15s. net.

THE preceding volume (noticed *S.H.R.* viii. 297) shewed the administration of Scotland under the Earl of Lauderdale passing through stages of gradually increasing stringency in the suppression of conventicles and 'outed' ministers towards the culmination, which is drawing grimly near at the end of the present volume. The screw is being steadily applied, all sorts of Acts against religious freedom are being enforced, and on the face of the record the repression is achieving a moderate success. There appear to be fewer 'invasions' of the conforming clergy, the Archbishop is not to be murdered for two or three years yet, and Bothwell Bridge is not yet within the range of practical prophecy. It is the time indicated in Andrew Marvell's Historical Poem when his muse 'does on giant Lauderdale reflect,' thus :

This haughty monster with his ugly claws
First tempered poison to destroy our laws
Declares the council's edicts are beyond
The most authentic statutes of the land ;
Sets up in Scotland *à la mode de France*,
Taxes excise and armies does advance.
This Saracen his country's freedom broke
To bring upon their necks the heavier yoke.

The three years dealt with are flatter than those that precede and still flatter than those that are to follow, it is the artificial calm that hides the gathering force of coming explosion.

Professor Hume Brown's introduction begins by lucidly and persuasively grouping the thirty-one measures taken against recusants with the conclusion that the mere tale of them is enough to prove their abortiveness for effectual stamping out of nonconformity. Then he passes to the social condition of the country in its 'peccant parts' (the Borders and the Highlands), the general signs of growing commercial activity, the attention paid to road making and maintenance, the transportation of vagrants and criminals, the diminution of witchcraft charges, and the denunciation of duelling, which had for a time been a recrudescing abuse.

The towns were not altogether at peace meanwhile. The women of Edinburgh in 1674 made a demonstration in favour of a 'gospell ministry,' and insulted Rothes, the Chancellor, 'calling him Judas and traitor.' There was a riot in Hawick in 1673 about the jurisdiction over the fairs and markets. In 1675 Dundee impugned unsuccessfully the pretensions of a feudal jurisdiction over sheepstealers. In 1676 Perth had a first-class tumult, with forehammers and halberts, over the election of provost. We hear of

gipsies troubling the land, treated as aliens, and disposed of by expulsion order. Glasgow comes into the introduction in connection with the purchase by the provost and others in 1676 of a 48-gun ship, the *Providence*, for Gibraltar bound, 'in order to the managing of a forraine trade' during a peace 'betwixt his Majesty and the Turk.'

The text is scrupulously rendered and rubricated, and the index, filling 124 double-columned pages, gives admirable apparatus of reference. A closing sentence genially acknowledges the aid of the Rev. Henry Paton in the preparation of the volume. The facts that make for general political and social conclusions are selected for prefatory remark by the editor with the skill acquired by long experience, and are presented with characteristic moderation and accuracy. The combustible element is left to accumulate against a future which cannot be long delayed. Amongst them was the very curious conflict with the Crown which arose in 1675 in consequence of the action of a number of advocates of good standing who maintained and supported a right of appeal to Parliament from the Lords of Session—a claim which Lauderdale regarded as dangerous, and the king visited with 'his royeall dislyk and displeasur,' with the result that the offenders were disbarred and banished, not to come within twelve miles of Edinburgh, unless they made submission.

The episode is in every way remarkable as an index of the temper of the time, although the 'outed advocates' were perhaps scarcely so persistent and heroic in their resistance as the outed ministers. Constitutionally the affair is of the first interest, inasmuch as the very expedient which Charles II. condemned as a factious and treasonable practice was destined to become in the following century the foundation of the House of Lords' jurisdiction in Scottish appeals, notwithstanding the terms of the Act of Union. It was in 1675 probably a phase of the very question which at the time was disturbing the peace of the English Parliament too. A House of Lords' case directed against a member of the House of Commons was appealed to the latter, and was voted a breach of privilege. This feature, however, was not a factor in the Scottish case, which was rested on the broadest ground of the superiority of Parliament to the Lords of Session. There is a ring of fine constitutional vigour in the plea that 'the Parliament consisting of the King and three estates of Parliament are unto the Lords absolute and (*absit verbis blasphemiae*) in a manner omnipotent, whose breath may dissolve and annihilat the Session and whose statutes are indispenible lawes and rules for the Lords to walk be in the administration of justice.' Our constitutional historians have before them in the incident and the arguments as now appearing in plenary report, a body of first-class matter for a chapter yet unwritten. Hitherto it seems to have mainly found its interest with the legal annalists. The action of the Crown on the occasion was expressly condemned by the Convention Parliament in 1689.

As a chronicle, the Register, as usual, is stuffed with interesting social facts. A ship is 'expected in the western seas with knappell pot-ashes and uther materialls' for the soapwork at Glasgow, as well as with white peas, loaded apparently at Dantzic. A slander case at Kirkcudbright shews how the minister was threatened that 'he should be hanged ouer the steeple,'

and was vilified by 'placatts and paschalls most disgracefully'—the latter an interesting continuation of a continental tradition of placards and pasquinades. Dutch recruiting in Scotland had to be checked. Vagabonds continued to be deported to Virginia. There is oddly frequent mention of charter-chests resorted to for evidence of title, with one still older variant in the bodily carrying off to Ireland of a register of sasines for Ayrshire.

A romantic tale is told of one Andrew M'Cairter, who, in the year 1666, 'being a very young boy at the schooll of Damellingtoun in the shyre of Air did rune away from the schooll and follow those who were risen in armes and were defeat at Pentland and out of a chyldish fear and apprehension did rune away to Newcastle after the said defeat'—whence he fled to Holland, there learning to spin tobacco, and thence returning to 'sett up the said trade at Leith.' These are examples of the Scots historical miscellany which this Register is. Literature is a negligible quantity, yet there is a quaint taste of it in the strange wandering letters of J. Menzies, who (albeit there is more than a trace of knavery about him which perhaps accounts for his being exiled in the Barbadoes) was a maker of phrases, and had some riming traffic with the muses.

He quotes one of his own pieces containing the line

'Time is my keeper and each place a jail.'

A gloss to the verse explains that 'Time' meant three years, and 'each place' meant 'the whole island for none can goe out of it'—a quite adequate reason for styling it a gaol. In spite of his tribulations and the deplored lack of the 'testificat' (which he greatly needs and even considers the expediency of forging) he overflows with friendship and literary enthusiasm. He 'will not,' he tells us, 'forgett to dally with the Pinks of Apollos Garden.'

GEO. NEILSON.

ALCUIN CLUB COLLECTIONS, XIX. ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE LITURGY.

Being thirteen drawings of the celebration of the Holy Communion in a parish church, by Clement O. Skilbeck. With notes descriptive and explanatory, and an Introduction on 'The Present Opportunity,' by Percy Dearmer, D.D. Pp. viii, 86, with frontispiece and plan. S.R. 8vo. London: A. R. Mowbray & Co. 1911. 4s. 6d. net.

THIS is a book of much more interest to the liturgiologist than to the historical student. It is primarily intended to guide the Anglican clergy, whether English, American or Scottish, in certain practical matters relating to the service of Holy Communion. There is a certain Scottish interest in the fact that a large number of usages traditional among the old Episcopalians of the north are here suggested for actual practice both with the modern Scots Episcopal Liturgy, and also with the American rite which is derived from it. It is scarcely within our province to criticise a book of this kind, but we may perhaps be allowed to say that all the historical and liturgical references appear to be scrupulously accurate, which is more than can be said of the older type of book intended to help the Anglican clergy.

Mr. Skilbeck's drawings are diagrammatic, but exceedingly clear. The

simplicity and restfulness of all that is represented seems very attractive, and as far as we can judge there is a happy adaptation of ancient forms to modern requirements. The combination of an essentially modern outlook with deep historical knowledge and artistic insight in Dr. Dearmer's introduction and notes are what we have learned to expect from him. Architects who have to design Episcopal churches will find the elaborate plan of a modern church, with all the necessary vestries and fittings, of great practical use.

F. C. EELES.

THE EARLY CHRONICLES RELATING TO SCOTLAND, BEING THE RHIND LECTURES IN ARCHAEOLOGY FOR 1912. By the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart. Pp. xiii, 261. 8vo. Glasgow : James MacLehose & Sons. 1912. 10s net.

To the Rhind lecturers in Archaeology we are indebted for some valuable volumes which offer side-lights upon Scottish history. The present series will take a high place, both because of the interest of the subject, and the skill and grace with which it has been presented.

In looking over the table of contents one sees at once how much we owe to monkish chroniclers. It is not surprising, seeing that we are dealing with periods in which the art of writing was practically confined to the ranks of the clergy ; while the ample leisure of the monastic life left time not only for the illumination of missals, but for the recording of current events, or the editing (not always in a satisfactory way), of the works of an earlier race of scribes. These chronicles are, to quote Sir Herbert Maxwell, 'fragmentary, they are often tedious, and they are never impartial ; most of these monkish writers had their own axes to grind, theological or political.' When they acted as editors they took liberties which are much to be regretted, as when Abbot Ailred of Revaulx undertook the task, in dealing with the biography of S. Ninian, 'of rescuing from a rustic style, as from darkness, and of bringing forth into the clear light of Latin diction the life of this most illustrious man, a life which has been told by my predecessors faithfully indeed, but in too barbarous a style.' 'What price,' says the lecturer, 'would we not now willingly pay for the privilege of perusing the original before Abbot Ailred had purged it of its precious local colour and turned it into a mere farrago of myth and miracle.'

But the earliest historians who touch upon Scotland, and give us glimpses of the land, were neither monks nor Scots, but foreigners and pagans. The first authentic chronicle is to be found in the *Vita Agricola* of Tacitus, and it is to his pen that we owe the famous account of the battle of Granpuius or Graupius fought between the Romans and Caledonians, and the site of which has led to conflicts of another sort waged between enthusiastic antiquaries. The battle itself is at least more authentic than the speeches attributed to the commanders. But it is surprising to find that the Caledonians from the mountains made use of chariots, and one is tempted to think that Tacitus has supplied these as well as the orations. The changed attitude of the Romans to the people of this country, by whatever name called, is well illustrated by the two walls which have still left their traces. In Hadrian's time the idea seems to have been simply to keep Scotland out

and rest content with what lay south of the Tweed. But Antoninus took in practically the lowlands, and built his wall in the very face of the northern highlands.

The earlier continental writers had curious notions both of the situation and the character of Scotland. The chart of Ptolemy had given it such a twist that it lay at right angles to England, the Mull of Galloway being the most northern and Cape Wrath the most eastern part of the country. Procopius clothed it with a mystery, suggesting lands in which it was the fate of Sindbad to travel. The only fact this author had got hold of was the Roman wall, on one side of which he placed all that man could desire, and on the other (the Scottish), all that was deadly and to be avoided. Even Samuel Johnson could not have had a worse impression of our country. Where Procopius found the tradition, that the souls of the departed are always conducted to this place, we know not, but as no living man could stand it, it was only in this way that it could be peopled.

To its nearer neighbours Scotland was better known. It became the landing ground of hordes of Saxons and Danes, and the local tribes had not only to fight each other, but defend their shores against foreign invaders. The story of our early history is one of constant conflicts, of the rise and fall of the tide of civilisation, of the triumphs of barbarians. It is somewhat confused reading. One gets puzzled over the limits of the tribal kingdoms, and amongst the Caledonians, Picts and Scots, the Brythonic and Cymric divisions of Celts. As Sir Herbert Maxwell remarks, this confusion and the overlapping of names occur whenever civilisation encounters barbarism, and he takes an illustration from the South African wars waged in succession against the Kaffre, the Zulu, and the Matabele, practically the same or sections of the same race.

Amidst all this tumult, ever since the arrival of S. Ninian about 400 A.D., there was held up the banner of the Cross, and it is to the biographers of the various missionary saints that we owe nearly all the information we possess. Our author thinks highly of Bede, who 'commands confidence at once by singular impartiality, a quality most rare in the writings of clerics of the early Church.' Bede was about the earliest of the chroniclers, as distinguished from the biographers. Amongst these writers it would be difficult to find one of Scottish birth, and by them Scotland is dealt with not exclusively, but as part of a larger area. Bede was a monk of Jarrow, Nennius and Gildas were Welsh, Adamnan an Irishman. Sir Herbert Maxwell points out that prior to the latter half of the twelfth century there is but one example of annals, the life of S. Columba, written in Scotland. This fact he is inclined to attribute, not to any lack of industry amongst Scottish monks, but to the disappearance of our records, taken by Edward I. to England, and to the devastation of our monasteries both before and at the time of the Reformation.

In the earlier centuries Scotland probably attracted more attention in England than it came to do at a much later date. The very boundaries of the two kingdoms were uncertain. English kings and archbishops made claims over it, and Scottish kings had English titles. Thus the Chronicle of S. Mary of Huntingdon is a 'useful source of information as to Scottish

affairs in the twelfth century owing to the earldom of Huntingdon being an appanage of the Scottish royal family.' The Chronicle of Lanercost, now appearing as a translation in this *Review*, affords a good illustration of the interest shown in our affairs by English writers in the reign of the Edwards. Scotland attracted attention then, just as Ireland does at present, because of its political importance.

But we had also our Scottish chroniclers. There is a fragment attributed to a monk of Holyrood, and the Chronicle of Melrose; there is John of Fordun and Bower, abbot of Inchcolm. These are, it is true, late amongst early writers. We owe a great deal to this body of laborious men of whatever nationality they may have been. Much which they give us as fact is pure fiction, much rests upon very doubtful authority, but without their chronicles centuries of our past history would remain an absolute blank. These patient monks well deserve to have their names and works brought before this generation by so competent a writer as Sir Herbert Maxwell.

W. G. SCOTT MONCRIEFF.

THE WARDLAWS IN SCOTLAND. A History of the Wardlaws of Wilton and Torrie and their Cadets. By John C. Gibson. Pp. xxxvi, 318. 4to. Edinburgh: William Brown. 1912. 21s. net.

The Wardlaw family is named by Boece and others as one of those which came to Scotland from England in the time of Malcolm Canmore; and there is said to have been a family history composed in 1345 by Walter Wardlaw, Rector of the University of Paris, afterwards Bishop of Glasgow and Cardinal, which traced the pedigree from a Saxon who settled in England in the sixth century. This document, if it ever existed,¹ was doubtless designed for foreign consumption. But the Cardinal, and his nephew Bishop Henry, the founder of our oldest University, might well procure for a less honourable race than the Wardlaws the right to rank as one of our historical families. Mr. Gibson has not succeeded in tracing the surname further back than the last years of the thirteenth century in England, and in Scotland their annals begin with a charter of Robert I. Twenty branches are dealt with, and a list of unaffiliated Wardlaws is given besides. In every family record that aims at completeness the undistinguished must necessarily be in an overwhelming majority. For the non-expert reader the matter is excellently summed up in the twenty-one pages of introduction, and he who knows how can pick out many plums out of the solid mass of information which forms the body of the book. To the genealogist the volume is a mine of information, and a model of clearness and accuracy.

The specialities are, first the full account of the chief family of the name, which is convincingly shown to have been seated at Wilton in Teviotdale for the first century of its record history, and to have acquired its broad acres in Fife by marriage with the heiress of the De Valoniis family early in the fifteenth century. The other is the section which traces back the ancestry of the Wardlaws of Pitreavie, baronets since 1631, who bear the arms of Torrie by grant from the Lyon Office about 1672. Mr. Gibson

¹The Cardinal's taste for genealogy appears from Fordun, who received from him the pedigree of the Scottish Kings.

argues very plausibly that the propinquity is real, and that the first baronet was grandson of the third son of John Wardlaw of Torrie, who died 1557; but he has to point out that Pitreavie could not be the representative of Torrie in 1672, for descendants of the first baronet's elder brother subsisted down to the last years of the eighteenth century, and may not impossibly subsist still. In the Abden section there is a tale of a fine family quarrel; and in the Killernie section a scandalous instance of abuse of position by a Restoration judge—no 'kinless loon' was my Lord Harcarse!

In his genealogies it would be hard indeed to catch Mr. Gibson at fault. But he has sometimes to deal with details outside that province, and there he occasionally gives the carping critic a chance. At p. 3 King Robert's charter to Henry de Wardlaw is dated 'about 1306,' when the King was hardly in a position to keep a chancery, and when the grantee, if the tradition that he had been of the Comyn party is correct, is most unlikely to have adhered to the Red Comyn's murderer. It was only the 'crowning mercy' of Bannockburn which prevailed with such as Wardlaw to accept the Bruce as the national leader. And the Roll in which the grant is preserved does not, I think, contain any charter earlier than 1315. At p. 26 a set of Latin verses is described as 'anagrammatic,' meaning acrostic. At p. 32 witnesses are said to have *signed* charters of the fourteenth century. At p. 15 the blunder of a papal chancery clerk, Frederesolk for Fetteresso, is unnecessarily reproduced. At p. 41 it is correctly pointed out that there is a mistake in the peerages about the marriage of the first Lord Home with the heiress of Landells; her surname was Lauder, and she was not daughter but granddaughter of the last Landells. But Mr. Gibson has failed to see that the husband of Marion Lauder was not the first Lord Home's father but the first Lord himself. All our Peerage writers except Crawford go wrong at this point in making two generations of one. Lastly, the statement on p. 119 that Pitreavie was 'an old Wardlaw possession' will hardly stand. Sir Henry Wardlaw's title flowed from the magistrates of Edinburgh, coming in place of the chaplainry of St. Nicholas in St Giles' church, to which the lands were gifted by one Roger Hog not later than about 1360, when his grant was confirmed by David II. The name Pitreavie, probably the same place, occurs also in the lists of the lands composing the barony of Rosyth, far down into the eighteenth century at any rate; but the baron of Rosyth cannot have had possession, nor transferred possession to Wardlaw, in 1435-36, when the chaplain was already drawing his stipend from the lands: some right of superiority, or of redemption of a wadset, may have been claimed, but from the record of a lawsuit in 1484 (pointed out to me by Mr. Gibson himself) it appears that Rosyth had nothing to produce in support of such claim. Possibly he founded upon the occurrence of the name in his titles, which could not avail him against the chaplain's immemorial possession following on a charter. But these minute errors, were they much more numerous than they are, in no way detract from the value of the work.

The illustrations, and the whole get up of the book, are admirable, and serve to make it, apart from its intrinsic merits, a very desirable possession.

J. MAITLAND THOMSON.

A TRAGEDY OF THE REFORMATION. By David Cuthbertson. With eight facsimiles. Pp. 66. Demy 8vo. Edinburgh: Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier. 1912. 5s. net.

THIS book consists mainly of a history of the three printed copies of Servetus's *Christianismi Restitutio* which are known to be extant. One of these copies is in the National Library at Paris; another is in the Imperial and Royal Library at Vienna; while the third is one of the treasures of Edinburgh University Library. The Edinburgh copy is imperfect, the title-page, the index and the first sixteen pages of the text being wanting. In room of the missing pages of printed matter, sixteen pages of manuscript—apparently in a handwriting belonging to the sixteenth century—have been inserted. It has been discovered that these manuscript pages are not transcripts of the missing printed pages, but are in reality transcripts of the corresponding pages in the original draft of the *Christianismi Restitutio*.

A copy of this draft which had been sent to Calvin by the author of the book in 1546, for 'his judgment upon it,' was produced against Servetus when he was tried at Geneva. Mr. Cuthbertson considers it probable that the printed copy of the *Christianismi Restitutio* now in Edinburgh University Library is the one from which Calvin tore 'half of the first quire . . . containing the title, the index and the beginning of the said book,' when he furnished the authorities of Vienne, through William Trie, with evidence against Servetus; and that the transcriptions in the Edinburgh copy were taken from the manuscript possessed by Calvin.

Mr. Cuthbertson devotes some pages to a discussion of the relations between Calvin and the author of the *Christianismi Restitutio*. Few will agree with him that the Reformer 'did not wish the death penalty inflicted' on Servetus. As Principal T. M. Lindsay says in his *History of the Reformation*, 'Calvin certainly believed that the execution of the anti-Trinitarian was right.' The truth is that Calvin recognised the great danger of the undoing of his work by the propagation of anti-Trinitarian opinions among the Protestants, and was determined at all hazards to check that propagation. Most of the Reformers seem to have thought that he deserved credit for bringing a dangerous heretic to justice. Luther, who had affirmed that false doctors should not be put to death, was in his grave; but Melancthon and Beza both expressed approval of the execution.

A Tragedy of the Reformation is worthy of the attention of all who are interested in the life and writings of Servetus. Its value is enhanced by some well-executed facsimiles of letters by Calvin and pages of the *Christianismi Restitutio*.

FRANK MILLER.

GUILELMUS NEUBRIGENSIS EIN PRAGMATISCHER GESCHICHTSSCHREIBER DES ZWOLFTEN JAHRHUNDERTS. Von Dr. Rudolf Jahncke. Pp. 160. 8vo. A. Marcus and E. Webers Verlag in Bonn. 1912.

THIS is the first of a new series—Jenaer Historische Arbeiten, edited by A. Cartellieri and W. Judeich—and is a critical examination of the sources of William of Newburgh, and an attempt to define his special position among early historians. His *Historia* appears to have been written in

1198-99. As is well known, this chronicler took a pronounced stand against Geoffrey of Monmouth in regard to King Arthur, so that his History possesses, in addition to its value for the late twelfth century, the importance attaching to a very early deliverance impugning as fable the Arthurian story of Geoffrey, which—William notwithstanding—made such a conquest of the literary mind of its own and the succeeding century that some scholars regard it as, all things considered, the most powerful influence exerted upon English romance.

The Arthurian bearing does not elude Dr. Jahncke's attention, but he scarcely lays full hold of the problem in such a manner as to settle the qualms of some consciences over the unsolved puzzle, the political sense and object of the pseudo-chronicle which William of Newburgh assailed with such contempt and rancour. William's place amongst English historians gains not a little by this industrious German study which systematically treats of the design and spirit of the *Historia*, its date, sources, and style, and its standpoints—secular, religious, patriotic, and philosophical. The estimate, based on a painstaking analysis, places William very high among those who developed critical method and the rationalistic and almost modern attitude towards miracles and prodigies. His general freedom from credulity is, however, less remarkable than his steady effort to link the succession of events by historical causation—a bent of mind to which much of his acuteness of observation and the pertinence of his conclusions must assuredly be traced. While Dr. Jahncke is not the discoverer of these virtues of William, he has greatly added to the body of data and to the precision of inferences drawn by his predecessors in the enquiry, such as Pauli, Miss Norgate, and others. Dr. James Gairdner's approbation of William's 'great judgment and commonsense'¹ may be added to the verdicts reviewed. Miss Norgate's chronology suffers in details from the criticisms in Dr. Jahncke's appendix on the problem of the date when the chronicle was written, while the positions taken up by Dr. Richard Howlett, the Rolls series editor of the *Historia*, are for the most part confirmed.

Dr. Jahncke's work is a highly meritorious monograph, whether considered in itself or as the inauguration of a new and ambitious scheme of historical publications.

GEO. NEILSON.

THE FIRST AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. FIRST PERIOD, 1775-1778. With Chapters on The Continental or Revolutionary Army and on The Forces of the Crown. By Henry Belcher, Rector of S. Michael-in-Lewes, Sussex. With Illustrations and Maps. 2 vols. Vol. I. pp. xxiv, 350. Vol. II. pp. viii, 364. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. 1911. 21s. net.

THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE, OR, AS MR. BELCHER PREFERENCES TO CALL IT, THE FIRST AMERICAN CIVIL WAR, lasted—from the skirmish at Lexington on 19th April, 1775, till Washington's proclamation of 19th April, 1783,—exactly eight years. Of these this history deals with only two and a

¹ *Early Chroniclers of Europe: England* (S.P.C.K.), p. 194.

half, as it carries the story no farther than the British capitulation at Saratoga on 16th October, 1777. The author's design, however, as he states in his preface, was 'to reproduce in outline the local and material conditions of the time, and to depict the moral and social background of the struggle,' and this he has essayed to do without carrying the story to its close. Thus, about half of the first volume is devoted to 'Precedent and Concomitant Conditions' and 'The Storm Centre, Boston,' and nearly one-third of the whole work to an account of the forces employed on both sides. Mr. Belcher is deeply interested in the soldier, and indeed dedicates his book to the memory of the men, British and American, who perished 'amidst the neglect or obloquy of their fellow-citizens.' His chapters on the Revolutionary army and the forces of the Crown are full of interesting information, though much of it is ill-digested, unarranged and redundant.

The author is quite frankly a partisan. For him, as for Squire Western, a Whig is a rebel. In his eyes all respectable Americans, with one exception, George Washington, were loyalists, and the colonial 'patriot' a detestable, canting, hypocritical, law-breaking, smuggling, cruel ruffian. He describes his book, which gives a lively picture of the times and people, as 'a very untraditional view of the troubles in the Atlantic colonies.' He says that the traditional conceptions about the First American Civil War are due to the inventions of Whig historians. Men 'like Byron and Wordsworth cursed British victories,' while 'whitewash for all American patriots, jet and japan for the Ministry, and especially for the portrait of the King, constitute the simple elements of the Whig historical palette.'

From this criticism of rival historians it may be expected that Mr. Belcher's history will be found not only untraditional but entertaining. It certainly is so. It is written with vivacity, confidence and force, and with no small ability and erudition. As exact history, however, it is not only untraditional, it is unfortunately also unreliable; and, besides being too often inaccurate, it is sometimes even self-contradictory. It has many needless repetitions, and the order of events is frequently in exasperating confusion.

The author has been permitted to use some extracts from papers in the possession of the representatives of General Thomas Gage, who was Governor in Boston when the war began, including a letter from a spy in the revolutionary camp at the time of the siege of that town. His other sources are not exclusive. His book is plentifully sprinkled with passages quoted from writers contemporary with the author himself. And the author, with magnanimous, if unusual, partiality, does not disdain to embody in his history, as authoritative, passages from the works of the Whig historians whom he so heartily denounces. For his part, Mr. Belcher ransacks, not only the chronicles of the period, but those of previous generations, and even previous centuries, for his own 'jet and japan,' wherewith to tinge the features of the colonists. Mr. Belcher's method too often suggests the Man with the Muck Rake. He can believe no good of the colonials. In the so-called 'massacre' of 1770, British soldiers shot some civilians in a Boston street. Boston and all New England were

roused to fury. The soldiers were tried for murder, but they found the two ablest of the colonial barristers to defend them, a colonial jury to acquit them, and a colonial judge who, in the face of public opinion, declared the verdict just. Mr. Belcher is 'amazed' to find English writers citing the acquittal as a mark of the impartiality of the American bar and bench. He suggests that the jury were bought, and offers an authority. But the reader who turns to that authority will find that it directly contradicts Mr. Belcher. A few pages later he professes to quote a handbill reproduced in facsimile in Justin Winsor's collection. It contrasts the British service unfavourably with the colonial, and he says it was distributed '*all the time the British troops were in Boston*,' to induce them to desert. He misdates the document and garbles its words. The British troops were in Boston five years before the war began, and the handbill's most prominent reference is to the battle of Bunker's Hill. Winsor rightly places it in October, 1775.

The author's prejudice is so vigorous, and his sense for accuracy so inconstant that no reader will do well to rely on his unsupported statements, and even these must be received, as has been shown, with all the 'caution' which he recommends for Bancroft and Trevelyan. Many of his confident assertions are based on evidence too slender to support them, and he does not hesitate to hazard a convenient conjecture on one page and unconsciously repeat it for fact on the next.

The *leit-motiv* of the piece is the black ingratitude of the colonies to the mother-country. England, it would seem, had driven France from their borders, and had conquered for them 'all America between the 30th and 46th parallels,' in a struggle in which it had been tacitly resolved to 'let Great Britain do the requisite fighting and supply the requisite funds.' The ungrateful dogs refused to help the mother-country by submission to taxation. The 'traditional' version is different, and Mr. Belcher has not shaken its credit. It persists in presenting for consideration a colonial point of view, from which many colonists—exiles, quakers, presbyterians, Irishmen, Germans, convicts, redemptioners and kidnapped servants, regarded England as a stepmother rather than a mother. They saw her driving out the French, not for her children, but for herself, that she might have colonies from which *she* might be enriched; not sons set up in business, but servants working to supply her wants; saw her laying selfish restrictions on trade all in her own favour. In the war the colonies had supplied half the men and paid them, for here, as elsewhere, Mr. Belcher's accuracy is sacrificed to his prejudice. He would seem to prescribe a higher standard of public virtue for the Americans than for their cousins at home. The 'patriots' failed to honour King George. But the author himself relates that at home His Majesty could rarely pass through the streets without being insulted.

The Revolution in the reign of George III. was not confined to the colonies. Men were contending in England too for liberty against prerogative. The British were striving to regain the freedom they had lost since the Restoration, as the Americans were striving to preserve the freedom they had always possessed. There was much common feeling.

Mr. Belcher reviles the Whig officers who refused to fight against their American cousins, with whose cause they sympathised. But he gives away his case when he adds that men of lower rank who should have followed their example would have been flogged or shot, and when he tells how the Common Council of London hailed young Lord Effingham as a true Englishman for throwing up his commission on his regiment being ordered to America.

George III. was determined to 'be a king,' and to make his American subjects obedient. Mr. Belcher says, 'The King and his Ministry were backed by the opinion of the whole country, so far as national opinion was then represented in the House of Commons.' If this is not the *suggestio falsi*, it is at least the *suppressio veri*, for he should, but does not, go on to tell that the king owed his support in Parliament to the purchase with the nation's money of a solid block of greedy placemen, high and low, and was opposed by the really patriotic and the disinterested. The country was not then articulate politically. Where it was not ignorant it was in opposition or indifferent. Liberty on neither side of the Atlantic meant in the eighteenth century that large toleration to which we have now grown accustomed. It was not to set up freedom of conscience that the Puritan went into exile; it was to impose his own conscience. And a good proportion of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were of that Scoto-Irish breed, by no means extinct, who were lately and happily described by Lord Rosebery¹ as, without exception, the toughest, the most dominant, the most irrepressible race that exists in the universe at this moment. Mr. Belcher finds them peculiarly obnoxious—in America.

Mr. Belcher, in spite of his fluent irresponsibility, is often an entertaining narrator. His book is frequently diverting, and his sketches of character are sometimes neat, pointed and felicitous.

ANDREW MARSHALL.

THE ABBOT'S HOUSE AT WESTMINSTER. By J. Armitage Robinson, D.D., Dean of Wells. Pp. x, 84. With Plans and Illustrations. 8vo. Cambridge: University Press. 1911. 5s. net.

In this volume, being No. 4 of the series of *Notes and Documents relating to Westminster Abbey*, the author continues his fruitful labours upon the records of the Abbey and its builders. A collection of writs and notices elucidating the history of the Abbot's house from its beginning as a *camera* at the end of the eleventh century down to the middle of the eighteenth century, forms the latter and larger part of the book. To these illustrative documents and notes Dean Robinson has prefixed three chapters dealing with (1) the Abbot's *camera* in the Norman Monastery, (2) the work of Abbot Litlyngton, and (3) subsequent developments. What the author modestly calls 'a courageous attempt at a plan of those portions of the buildings which adjoin the Abbot's house' adds much to the value of the work. This useful plan is placed in a pocket at the end of the book.

Abbot Nicholas Litlyngton in the latter half of the fourteenth century

¹ At Edinburgh, 1st Nov., 1911.

The Abbot's House at Westminster 427

was the outstanding builder of what John Flete calls 'the abbot's place,' and the Abbey is in the happy position of possessing a great part of these ancient buildings, altered and adapted, it is true, but still with their main features intact at this day. Besides being a great builder, this abbot was a keen sportsman, and among several entries in his account-rolls relating to his chapel, occurs the following: 1367-8, 'And for one falcon of wax bought to be offered for a sick falcon . . . vjd'! Dr. Robinson's indication of this as the most remarkable entry in these rolls is probably just, but possibly the abbot was unaware at the time of the purchase made in this case by some superstitious falconer.

The Dean of Wells has given in this volume further proof of his learning as a record scholar, as also of his pious reverence and affection for the venerable Abbey of Westminster.

JOHN EDWARDS.

THE REAL CAPTAIN CLEVELAND. By Allan Fea. Pp. 256. With Illustrations. Demy 8vo. London: Martin Secker. 1911. 8s. 6d. net.

MR. FEA has in this book revived the story of John Gow, the pirate, whose career gave to Sir Walter Scott the idea of 'Captain Cleveland' in *The Pirate*, and as he has got together a considerable amount of new and curious material, this must be considered worth doing. He proves that Gow, though brought up in Orkney, was born on the other side of the Pentland Firth in 1697. His early career as a pirate, which began in 1724, is gleaned from a rare tract by Daniel Defoe, and the tale of his delinquencies on the high seas makes interesting reading. It was in 1725 that he took his pirate ship to Orkney, was fêted there, had love adventures (the author trusts rather too much to hearsay about this period), until the felonious habits of his crew and some robberies raised suspicion against him, and he fell a victim to the trap laid for him by James Fea, Younger of Clestrain (sometimes wrongly called by the writer 'the Laird' or 'the Master of Carrick'), was taken prisoner by stratagem, sent to London, and there duly hanged.

The author has gone into the subject with zeal (we wish we could say with equal care), and has reproduced many objects of interest associated with the life of the pirate or his captor for our instruction. He has also given a considerable portion of the book to the little known history of the family of Fea of Clestrain and its cadets, the accuracy of which will have to be tested by later experts in Orcadian genealogy. Mr. Fea, in our opinion, does not sift the traditions he collects with sufficient care. He says a certain amount on the Jacobitism of the Feas, and this leads him to a long 'side-light on the Stuarts,' narrating the claims of the 'Counts d'Albanie' for the vague reason that their father (whom they alleged was a son of Prince Charlie) was brought over from Italy by a lady who 'is said to have been a Miss Fea, who for a time after her arrival is said to have lived at "Wood Hall" in or near York.' With this very interesting information, he couples the statement that 'Charles acknowledged one at least of his natural children, Louisa, Countess of Albany, who died in 1824,' confounding Charles's daughter Charlotte,

Duchess of Albany, with his titular queen. This ought surely to be corrected in future editions. So should 'Rendall' for Kendall on p. 244, 'Finstorm' for Finstown in the Preface, and above all the illiterate form 'The Rev. Wilson' for the Rev. John Wilson on page 226.

A. FRANCIS STEUART.

SOUTH LEITH RECORDS, COMPILED FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS FOR THE YEARS 1588 TO 1700, AND FROM OTHER ORIGINAL SOURCES, by D. Robertson, LL.B., S.S.C., Leith, Session Clerk. Pp. 222. With six illustrations. 4to. Edinburgh: Andrew Elliot. 1911. 3s. 6d. net.

THE Parish Church of South Leith has occupied a prominent position in the history of the ancient burgh of Leith. The church dates back to the year 1483, when it was erected, under the name of St. Mary's Chapel, as a subordinate chapel to the Parish Church of Restalrig; and, in 1609, it was ordained to be the 'paroch Kirk of Leith,' to which all the inhabitants of Restalrig were ordered to attend. This handsome volume, the result of much patient labour and research, has been compiled by Mr. D. Robertson as a memento of the tercentenary of its existence as a separate parish church.

Mr. Robertson has divided his book into two parts. The first consists of long and valuable extracts from the kirk-session records, dating from the year 1588 down to December, 1700; and, secondly, of a compilation of local events in the form of a 'Chronicle,' from which the history of the church itself may be adduced. As the editor remarks, these extracts from the records 'enable one to follow the deliberations of successive generations of ministers and elders, bailies and incorporations, concerning the church and churchyard, the schools, the poor, the errant men and women of the parish, the religious and social evolution of the people. From the extracts now published it may be possible to reconstruct, in outline at least, some of the troubles which engaged the thoughts of former generations, and to stir the dust upon controversies long forgotten.'

Of special importance are the minutes dealing with the Covenant, the great plague of 1645, and the invasion of Cromwell. Much information is detailed regarding the then treatment of the plague, which has not hitherto been published. During the first six years of the Cromwellian period the church was utilised by the Ironsides as a magazine for arms and stores. At the Revolution the Episcopalian minister retained possession of the church until August, 1692, when he was forcibly ejected by the bailies of Leith.

The 'Chronicle' which Mr. Robertson has appended has been brought down to the coronation service of George V. It contains a vast amount of information relating to the church and its district; but unfortunately Mr. Robertson has omitted to quote the original sources whence his extracts have been taken. It is to be regretted that, in view of the labour bestowed upon his compilation, the editor has not seen his way to convert his notes into a comprehensive story of such an interesting and historical church.

W. MOIR BRYCE.

THE EJECTED OF 1662 IN CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND : THEIR PREDECESSORS AND SUCCESSORS. By B. Nightingale, M.A. Two volumes. Vol. I. pp. xxiv, 777; II. pp. 713. Demy 8vo. Manchester : University Press. 1911. 28s. net.

THE rise of Nonconformity in Cumberland and Westmorland in the middle of the seventeenth century has received sympathetic treatment in the exhaustive survey of these excellent volumes. The author has brought to his task an extensive acquaintance with the original sources, an intelligent appreciation of ecclesiastical problems, and a wide grasp of the causes which produced the civil upheaval known as the Commonwealth. Though Nonconformity was not so vital or so prevalent in the north-western as in the neighbouring counties of England, the same forces were at work, and it was just as needful to narrate the story of its rise and early growth in Cumberland and Westmorland as in other places where it attained to greater religious influence. The impartial reader will have nothing but commendation for Mr. Nightingale's treatment of this period : he is a scholar of broad sympathies, desirous to be accurate, fair in holding the balance between opposing theories, and prudent in drawing conclusions when the evidences are ambiguous. No student can claim to know the ecclesiastical history of the two counties till he has mastered these interesting volumes.

One feature of Mr. Nightingale's work deserves special notice. He has not been content to summarize his evidences in narrative form : he has done much better by reproducing the documents in their entirety and indicating the official sources where they can be consulted. This happy idiosyncrasy has given enduring merit to his work. But it was not to be expected that the author should tap every source. Two incidents in the period under review, overlooked by the author, may be mentioned as symbolical of the movements which lay at the root of early Nonconformity, one of which amply justifies its existence, while the other rather exhibits the seamy side of the ecclesiastical system that preceded it.

Timothy Roberts, a Westmorland minister, of whose sufferings Calamy has drawn a pathetic picture, was one of the saints of early Nonconformity in that county. Several months before St. Bartholomew's Day a warrant was issued for his arrest by the civil authorities, on the plea that he had refused to read and make use of the Book of Common Prayer, and to administer sacrament in Barton Church. The warrant, signed by two justices of the peace, is dated 17th March, 1661-2. When the whirligig of political fortune restored the Cavalier justices to the place of power, the administration of law was of small consideration when dealing with a representative of the old system. The unbending convictions of ministers like Roberts, and their unlawful persecution, of which his case is a specimen, may be taken as the principal causes of early Nonconformity and spread a halo over its cradle.

The other instance alluded to, though no reflection on Nonconformity, for it had not yet risen, illustrates in some measure the undesirable side of ecclesiastical administration under the Commonwealth. Thomas Warwick was admitted to the vicarage of Aspatria before the fall of Episcopacy, but

he had difficulty in maintaining his position when things changed. A rival had impleaded him at the assizes of Carlisle, but was nonsuited. It was then that intrigue began. No less a personage than Sir Arthur Hesilrig wrote (22nd August, 1656) to the judge on circuit that the case was coming on again at the forthcoming assizes, and reminded him that his 'friend and relation' was the purchaser of the benefice from the State, adding that 'if y^e title be not good, y^e Commonwealth as well as he will haue y^e losse.' The sequel of this extraordinary attempt to corrupt the fountain of justice awaits further exposition.

JAMES WILSON.

CODE OF CANONS OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND AS AMENDED, ADOPTED, AND ENACTED BY A PROVINCIAL SYNOD HOLDEN AT EDINBURGH IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1911. Pp. xxvi, 154. 8vo. Edinburgh: R. Grant & Son. 1911. 3s. 6d. net.

THIS newly revised code of canons of the Episcopal Church is the result of some ten years of hard work. It is of great interest to the student of ecclesiastical law and administration. While the groundwork of the code is largely what may be called the common law of Christendom, this is more often understood than stated, and the greater part of the book is occupied by matter more or less peculiar to Scotland, some of it of recent date, some dating back to the eighteenth century, when the germ of the present collection first appeared in the form of six canons passed by a synod at Edinburgh in 1724, and marking the first stage in the organisation of Episcopalians in Scotland after they were disestablished and disorganised by the Revolution. To the present code there has been prefixed an admirable historical introduction, giving the details of its historical development since the Revolution period, and including a good deal of matter not easily found elsewhere.

THE SCOTTISH LITURGY FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE HOLY EUCHARIST AND ADMINISTRATION OF HOLY COMMUNION, COMMONLY CALLED THE SCOTTISH COMMUNION OFFICE. Cambridge: at the University Press. 1912.

ALTHOUGH the Scottish Communion Office used by the Episcopal Church, more especially in the north of Scotland, has been used with but little variation in form since 1764, there has never been an edition of standard authority as regards *minutiae* at all comparable to the English 'Book Annexed' or other liturgical standards. Such a text has now been provided, and the opportunity has also been taken to make some slight revision and a few additions, especially of variable parts. The Scottish Communion Office has had a long and interesting history. Ever since one of its most important features first appeared in the ill-fated book of 1637, it has been the chief representative of the various attempts made to produce a liturgy in modern form based structurally upon primitive and Eastern models, such as the early liturgy known by the name of St. James. Laud's attempt to force the English book upon Scotland was frustrated, and the 1637 book owes most of its characteristic features to the Scottish bishops Maxwell and Wedderburn. Its fatuous introduction and its immediate disuse are well known.

But early in the eighteenth century the Scottish Episcopalians, encouraged by the learned liturgical scholars among the English non-jurors, began to revive the Communion service from it, instead of going on with the use of that in the English Prayer Book which some had introduced in Queen Anne's time. In 1722, probably in Aberdeen, the first now known of a series of reprints of the 1637 Communion Service appeared, and, under the influence of Dr. Rattray, revisions and alterations were made to bring it into nearer accord with the early Christian formularies and with the liturgies of the East. Had the learned non-jurors a free hand they would probably have abandoned it in favour of a more direct adaptation of primitive forms. There is evidence for this in MSS. as yet unpublished.

What the late Dr. Dowden in his *Annotated Scottish Communion Office* (1884) called the *textus receptus* of it, appeared in Edinburgh in 1764 under the editorship of Bishops Falconer and Robert Forbes, and it was this form of it which, through Bishop Seabury, became the parent of the communion service in the American Book of Common Prayer. Dr. Abernethy Drummond and the Rev. George Hay Forbes subsequently made attempts at further revision, but these were abortive, and the old form of 1764, associated as it was with the struggles of the days of the Penal Laws, held its ground against them, and it is only now that we see an authorised revision of it,—a revision which is, after all, extremely conservative. We have refrained from anything in the way of more strictly liturgical criticism as being beyond our province in this place, and have contented ourselves with a few remarks on the historical place and connections of this new edition of the Scottish Liturgy.

With this we must notice *Permissible Additions to and Deviations from the Service Books of the Scottish Church as canonically sanctioned*. (Cambridge University Press, 1912.) This contains variations from the Book of Common Prayer for use in the Episcopal Church, some of which are new, while others, such as part of the Confirmation Service, have long been matter of Scottish custom and tradition. This and the Scottish Liturgy are now published in more than one size, either separately or together, and we understand that a complete edition of the Book of Common Prayer for Scottish use is in preparation, in which both the Scots Communion Office and the rest of the new matter will be included in their proper places.

The liturgical reader may be referred for more information to a tract which appeared last year, *Prayer Book Revision in Scotland: the proposed additions to and deviations from the Book of Common Prayer and the revised text of the Scottish Communion Office explained and discussed from the liturgical standpoint*. (Dumfries, *Scottish Chronicle Office*.) This contains a good deal of historical information and a full liturgical discussion of the questions involved.

F. C. EELES.

THE ROYAL FISHERY COMPANIES OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. By John R. Elder, M.A. Pp. vi, 136. Dy. 8vo. Glasgow: MacLehose. 1912. 5s. net.

THIS excellent little book treats of the rise, development and ultimate failure of the Fishery Companies established under Royal patronage—

432 Elder : The Royal Fishery Companies

indeed on Royal initiative—in Britain during the seventeenth century as a move in the struggle against the supremacy of the Dutch at sea. The subject has recently been investigated by Mr. T. W. Fulton in his *Sovereignty of the Sea*, published last year, but the present book is clearly the result of independent research, though necessarily among the same state papers. And it has the merit of greater accuracy in detail than was perhaps possible in a large book covering the history of several centuries. Mr. Elder has a distinct turn for narrative, and marshals his well-documented facts with skill.

We have noted with interest one document of 1631 regarding the claim to reserved waters in the Moray Firth, which might have been of use to the law officers of the Crown in conducting the famous Moray Firth trawling prosecution in 1906. It was contended in that case that there was no historical evidence that the enormous tract of water in the Moray Firth as defined by the Sea-Fisheries (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1889, had ever before been claimed as territorial according to the law of Scotland, and though this argument was met by pointing to the claim impliedly made in the Act under construction, the Crown would doubtless have availed itself gladly of the following evidence which Mr. Elder prints at pp. 42 *et seq.*

When Charles I. took active steps in 1631 to promote a Joint National Fishery with headquarters in the Lewis, to be open to English and Scots alike, he encountered the jealous opposition of the Scottish burghs as regards the waters which they sought to have reserved to Scots fishermen. Complete exclusion of foreign fishermen was at first claimed in a maritime belt of fourteen miles in the open sea on all the coasts of Scotland and within all lochs, bays and firths, but in the negotiations this was modified to a claim to 'the firths of Lothiane, Murrey and Dumbartane,' in which Moray Firth was referred to as 'betuix Buchannase in Buchan and Dungisbieheid in Caithness.' A little earlier the Lords of the Privy Council had suggested a reserved area in which a more particular description of the Moray Firth was made, viz.:

'From Buchannesse, north-west and be north to Dungisbieheid in Caithnes. Comprehending therein the coast of Banff and Murrey, upon the south side Murrey Firth, and the coast of Rosse, Sutherland and one part of Caithnes upon the north and 14 myles without the course from the said Buchannesse to the said Dungisbieheid.'

The King, as it happened, refused to concede reserved waters in this area, but it is of interest to know that in a quasi-international dispute the Moray Firth was described by one of the parties in terms all but identical with those used in the Imperial Statute of 1889, which empowers the Fishery Board to prohibit by byelaw the methods of beam and other trawling within an imaginary line drawn from Kinnaird Point in Aberdeenshire to Duncansbyhead in Caithness. The legal value of this evidence would have been greater had the claim been established. That it was made at least tends to show what the Scots regarded as territorial waters in 1631.

A. H. CHARTERIS.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE IN ENGLISH CHURCH HISTORY. The Gladstone Memorial Essay for 1911. By Frederick William Wilson. Pp. 104. Cr. 8vo. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell. 1911. 2s. 6d. net.

PROFESSOR C. W. C. OMAN, in an introduction to the Gladstone Memorial Essay for 1911, guarantees its value as a piece of original work, and the essayist's own bibliographical appendix of twenty pages, though not analytic enough, would alone afford proof that the Professor's commendation was merited. Mr. Wilson traces in the triumph of the High Church party in 1710 and their fall in 1714 the ultimate failure of an attempt to make Church interests the primary canon of policy. Church political opinion degenerated into Jacobitism, and the reaction was disastrous. At the same time, Church theology was worsted on all hands by rationalism. It was a time of anomalous changes in the public mind which made victims of Whigs and Tories in turn. The part played by Convocation fitly takes up a good deal of attention as a very significant force among the causes of the Tory collapse at Queen Anne's death. Mr. Wilson's essay evinces wide reading and high promise.

THE ABBEY OF ST. MARY, CROXDEN, STAFFORDSHIRE. A Monograph. By Charles Lynam, F.S.A. Pp. vii, 19, plates 75, appx. xix. Large 4to. London: Sprague & Co. 1911.

CONSISTING primarily of plans and sketches, and secondarily of a short history of the Cistercian abbey of Croxden, its foundation, and the Verdun family who were the founders, this stately quarto, an admirable architectural record of the beautiful ruin, offers a remarkable instance of vitality in the author—'I having,' says he in the dedication, 'been familiar with the Ruins since the year Eighteen hundred and fifty, and the Monograph is now issued in the Eighty-second year of my age.' Besides the 75 full-page plates there are two large facsimiles, one of Bertram of Verdun's foundation charter circa 1179, the other of a page of the Chronicle by William of Schepesheved, a monk of the house late in the fourteenth century. In the letterpress we have first descriptive particulars elucidating the very clear and beautiful plans, architectural drawings, pencil sketches and photographs of the remains, which are considerable. The original 'place' was dedicated in 1181. The founder died at Acre in the crusade of Richard I. in 1192. Of the abbey church, dating at latest very early in the thirteenth century, only the south transept and north wall of the cloister still stand, and are kept in countenance by late thirteenth-century walls of chapter house and dormitories, besides other more fragmentary pieces of the monastic buildings. The ruins, to which the towering south transept with its fine lancet windows and its western door give special character, are considered the most important of their class in Staffordshire.

The volume was undertaken by Mr. Lynam on the request of the Earl of Macclesfield and the North Staffordshire Field Club—a congenial task committed to a veteran architect-archaeologist of unique knowledge and the first antiquarian standing.

Following the plates Mr. Lynam presents translations of the founding

charter, of Schepesheved's chronicle so far as touching the abbey, and of the ancient list of abbots and monks. He concludes with a sketch of the Verduns from their origin in France till the time of their English representative under Henry III. The chronicle records with evident twinges of regret that in the fourteenth century the 'name Verdun was translated to Furnival' through the marriage of the Verdun heiress.

The Cistercian movement, which was at its height of force in the time of our David I., was illustrated by many noble foundations in Scotland, such as Melrose, Morebattle and Dundrennan. It had not yet spent its vigour when, in 1176, the beginnings of the foundation were made by Bertram de Verdun, whose charter three or four years later declared it to be for the soul-weal of his father and mother, of Richard de Humez, 'who brought me up,' and of himself and his wife Rohais. Richard de Humez was constable of Normandy, and was a witness to the treaty of Henry II. and our William the Lion at Falaise in 1174. To the Cistercian houses we owe a good many chronicles: in Scotland that of Melrose holds the first place both in honour and in time: that of John Smyth, a monk of Kinloss just before the Reformation, was probably the last Cistercian chronicle, except for the work of Ferrerius, continuator of Boece and historian of Kinloss abbey. Smyth's and Schepesheved's chronicles may well be compared.

A marked economy of editorial apparatus in Mr. Lynam's volume doubtless indicates a desire, appropriate in a delegated work of a county society, to avoid unnecessary critical detail as not the proper accessory of what is in substance a portfolio, with only the indispensable accompaniment of notes of architectural description and historical fact. As a portfolio it is well fitted to serve its purpose of giving an actual record of the beautiful abbey; it also proves by a thoroughly satisfying example how good it is for archaeology that there is no age of compulsory retirement for antiquaries.

A SHORT HISTORY OF SCOTLAND. By Andrew Lang. Pp. viii, 316. 8vo. Edinburgh: William Blackwood & Sons. 1911. 5s. net.

THE irrepressible qualities of Mr. Lang go with him when he is reduced and distilled into a Short History. His deadly feuds with the Douglasses and George Buchanan, and the whole tribe of the Covenant, maintain themselves in his abbreviation as they did when he was complete in four volumes. Party never dies, and unless we had the royalist standpoints firmly upheld sometimes, it is probable that we should quickly forget how narrow was the victory of Presbyterianism, and how many heroes have fallen for the side that did not please the gods.

That side oftenest pleases Mr. Lang, and his championship of lost causes displays his unfailing readiness and resource, his mastery of fence, and his gay turn for satire. Nothing he touches is ever left where he found it. He is never negligible, even when he fails to convince; but his points are all worth making, and how many he has made! No modern writer has contributed such store of fresh things for Scots history, in novel facts, standpoints, analogues and interpretations. Nobody has ever recruited so many ideas which march. There is only one Mr. Lang, and we are glad he has put so much of himself into his Short History, with its swift and vivid

narrative, its lore of unwonted citation and curious parallel, its unflinching touch of style, wit, and sarcastic sally, and its occasional fine, if only too rare, manifestations of imaginative sympathy with the actual event.

A CHRONICLE OF THE POPES, FROM ST. PETER TO PIUS X. By A. E. McKilliam, M.A. Post 8vo. Pp. xii, 487. London: G. Bell & Sons, Ltd. 1912. 7s. 6d. net.

THIS useful compilation consists of short biographical sketches of the Popes from St. Peter to Pius X. The brief biographies are soberly written, and contain sufficient information to satisfy the general reader, for whom they are intended. The author expressly disclaims any intention of writing a history of institutions, or of dealing with her subject from the point of view of a specialist in ecclesiastical history. The reader cannot, accordingly, complain of the somewhat summary manner in which, *e.g.* the reorganization of the Curia by Sixtus V. is treated, and the work of Benedict XIV. in connection with the Roman Breviary is omitted. Some of the biographies might have been enlivened with a few concise quotations from the pungent estimates of contemporaries, such as Platina and Vespasiano da Bisticci.

DAVID BAIRD SMITH.

EXCAVATION OF THE ROMAN FORTS AT CASTLESHAW. By Samuel Andrew and Major William Lees. Second Interim Report by F. A. Bruton, with Notes on the Pottery by James Curle, F.S.A. Pp. 93. With forty-five Plates. Large 8vo. Manchester: University Press. 1911. 3s. 6d. net.

THE zeal to which this Report bears eloquent testimony is worthy of all praise. One can only regret that the explorers have not been rewarded by a larger measure of good fortune in their finds. Castleshaw is an interesting example of one Roman fort within another; in some respects, as Mr. Bruton long ago pointed out, it bears a striking resemblance to Raeburnfoot in Dumfriesshire. It presents one very notable structural peculiarity: there is a binding course of stone inserted in the rampart of sods that surrounds it. Apart from that, the results of the excavation have been valuable chiefly as supplying analogies, often sadly fragmentary, to what has been made familiar by occurrence elsewhere. All such analogies have been most carefully noted by Mr. Bruton, who also sketches out a plan for future work which may possibly prove more remunerative. The pottery is described by Mr. James Curle, and the Editor has two appendixes dealing with general aspects of the Roman occupation of Britain. The provision of illustrations is on the most generous scale, but the quality is not invariably first-rate.

A SHORT HISTORY OF EUROPE FROM THE FALL OF THE EASTERN EMPIRE TO THE DISSOLUTION OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. By Charles Sanford Terry. Pp. viii, 318. Cr. 8vo. London: Geo. Routledge & Sons. 3s. 6d. net.

THIS 'modern' section of European history, starting with the Renaissance and closing with the abdication of the imperial title by Francis II. of

Austria in 1806, maintains in spite of compression by its clearness and accuracy through a wilderness of dates and names, the qualities which (as indicated in *S.H.R.* viii. 314) did so much credit to his 'medieval' section. The body of knowledge it contains on times and matters so unconnected as the maritime discoveries, the Reformation and reaction, the age of Louis XIV. and the French Revolution is so surprisingly well digested that the dense and serried facts lose all their terrors. As a class book it has all the virtues of detail subordinated to perspicuous and interesting narrative of events and statement of operative causes and tendencies. It challenges the highest place as a short survey of European history down to the beginning of last century.

THE CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL PARISH IN SCOTLAND. ITS ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT. By William George Black. Pp. 16. Glasgow: Hodge & Co. 1911.

RECENT research has made little definite addition to previous knowledge regarding the formation of parishes, and Mr. Black's studies in parochial law have naturally interested him closely in the subject. When visiting India in 1906 he was struck by the effect of missionary churches there, tending to the formation of special village settlements by Christian converts. By analogy he suggests that the same principle, or something like it, was operative in Gaul, where Christianity followed the eagles as in India it follows the Union Jack. Discussing the historical origins in Scotland, he interprets the parish as a sequel of the bishopric, and chiefly manorial in its direct sources, but reminiscent of remoter civil divisions.

FIFTH REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF ARCHIVES FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. By Alexander Fraser, Provincial Archivist. 1908. Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. Royal 8vo. Pp. xxxii, 505. With plans, maps, photographs, and coloured drawings. Toronto: L. K. Cameron, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1909.

THIS extensive and well-appointed report sufficiently vouches the historic spirit in modern Canada. Mr. Fraser only appears in the foreground to introduce the Rev. A. E. Jones, a Jesuit father, who writes a many-sided account of 'Old Huronia'—in the region lying between Lake Huron and Lake Simcoe, Ontario—with special reference to the identification of the sites of villages and forts mentioned in the Jesuit Relations during the early seventeenth century. Our brief notice of a bulky book is written without the local knowledge necessary to do justice to so thoroughgoing, patient, and able a collection of studies by a man on the spot who has devoted thirty years to the subject. It is a great monograph on the historical geography, the place-names, the Jesuit and other records, and the general history of Huronia, and especially of the series of missions, from that of Joseph le Caron under the auspices of the famous French explorer Champlain in 1615 until 1650. In the latter year the Hurons, massacred and oppressed by the Iroquois, yielded up their ancient homeland to their

inveterate enemy, and carrying the long-suffering and persecuted but courageous and devoted fathers with them, abandoned their native territory for ever. To such a book justice cannot be done here. Its archaeological industry, in searching out the scenes of exploits which were almost as much those of pioneer frontier settlement as of pioneer Christian martyrdom, would by itself alone call for the warmest welcome. But in addition its elaborate investigation into the Jesuit muniments and correspondence, into the Huron language, and into the Huron-Iroquois annals so far as these can be pieced together from Indian and other sources, must make it—after every allowance for frequent probabilities of error—an invaluable service, timely rendered, to a history which only such strenuous journeying and research could now have so far recovered. The report is of good augury for the achievement of the archivist-historians of Canada.

HITTITE PROBLEMS AND THE EXCAVATION OF CARCHEMISH. By D. G. Hogarth, Fellow of the Academy (*Proceedings of the British Academy*, vol. v. pp. 15). London: Henry Frowde. 1s. net.

THE excavations carried out by the British Museum from 1876 to 1880 showed conclusively that the Biblical Carchemish or Assyrian Gargamis was not to be identified with the later Circesium at the mouth of the Chabor River, but lay much nearer the head-waters of the Euphrates at a point, some sixty miles N.E. of Aleppo, which now bears the Greek name of Jerablus. Work was resumed here last spring in the hope of finding a Hittite monument in cuneiform script or even a bilingual inscription. This hope was not realised, and the Hittite riddle still remains unread, but ninety new inscriptions were recovered.

These and other results of the expedition, such as the relation of the Hittite colony in Carchemish to the parent stock in Cappadocia, are described in Mr. Hogarth's paper which was read before the British Academy last December.

LIFE IN SHAKESPEARE'S ENGLAND: A BOOK OF ELIZABETHAN PROSE. Compiled by John Dover Wilson, M.A. Pp. xvi, 292. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo. Cambridge: University Press. 1911. 3s. 6d. net.

THE 'general reader' for whom this delightful book is intended may think himself very fortunate. He can, from contemporary prose quoted here, recreate the life led in the time of Shakespeare which the great writer described. No trouble has been spared and no research neglected. We can here trace the progress of a Tudor youth, first in the country, then at school and college, in London, the theatrical career, the home, and the court. Nor are the sides of literature and superstition (the latter of which played a large part) neglected. All this 'first hand' illustrative matter is from Tudor writers whose prose alone would be worth study, but whose unconscious glosses upon Shakespeare make their slightest words valuable.

438 Mackenzie : War-Pictures from Clarendon

WAR-PICTURES FROM CLARENDON. Edited by Robert Jameson Mackenzie. 8vo. Pp. 276 with 12 Portraits. Oxford : Clarendon Press. 1912. 2s. 6d. net.

THE tricentenary in 1909 of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, suggested this stout volume of representative selections from his *History of the Great Rebellion*. It presents attractively the essence of the great royalist historian, especially on the military fortunes, or rather misfortunes, of the cause. But the spirit of the whole is well sampled, and the chapter estimating the 'brave bad man' Cromwell was well worthy of its inclusion. Unfortunately the introduction is for student purposes defective in bibliographical particulars, neither telling the date of writing the *History* nor its date of publication, nor even that of the edition from which the reprinting has been done, nor giving any hint that the text may need fresh scrutiny. But there are useful footnotes throughout, the index is sensible, and the portraits are capital.

HOW TO TRACE A PEDIGREE. By H. A. Crofton. Sm. 8vo. Pp. v, 67. London : Elliot Stock. 1911. 2s. net.

BEGINNERS, and not a few whose beginning was long ago, will find this small manual helpful. In the few pages given to Scotland we notice some erroneous statements, e.g. that the Exchequer Records only date from 1474, and that till 1874 Scotsmen could not devise land by will. But withal the little book is of good counsel.

THE STORY OF ENGLAND. By Muriel O. Davis. Cr. 8vo. Pp. 320, with 16 Maps. Oxford : Clarendon Press. 3s.

THIS is a spirited school history, in which some apt citations of the 'ballads of the people' are cleverly utilised to lighten and brighten the narrative. Miss Davis ends her first part with Elizabeth and her second with Victoria, and focusses much attention on these two feminine reigns. International problems are fairly presented, and a patriotic glow suffuses the early regal as well as the later imperial tale. A novel and attractive idea is a map pointing out the sites of the chief Anglo-Scottish battles. A special chart shows the routes of the Jacobite marches in the '45.

THE FULL RECOGNITION OF JAPAN : BEING A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE TO 1911. By Robert P. Porter. Pp. xii, 789. With seven coloured maps. Med. 8vo. London : Henry Frowde. 1911. 10s. 6d. net.

THIS volume gives a sketch of the early history of Japan, and then proceeds to treat, with great detail, of its recent developments under various heads, such as population, education, occupations, with notes on industrial progress, labour, and wages ; the navy, the army, finance, trade, commerce and shipping, agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mines. It also gives an account of each of the larger cities, and has chapters on literature, art, the drama, sports, and philanthropic work. The future historian of Japan will find it a mine of information. The student who wishes to refer to the state

of Japan within the last generation will find carefully collected statistics, and a detailed account of almost all aspects of Japanese life and activity.

IN STUART TIMES. By Edith L. Elias. 260 pp. With 16 illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. London: Harrap & Co. 1911. 1s. 6d.

THIS book is a series of character studies of various prominent figures in the Stuart period. The paper on James VI., if rather severe in its judgment of the king, serves to throw into bold relief the difficulties which James created for his successor in office. In dealing with the latter, Miss Elias is far less able; for she declares that Charles I. 'had no sense of his personal responsibility towards the nation'—a statement which even Macaulay would have contradicted—while she undoubtedly exaggerates the extent to which tyranny was the vogue during Charles's reign. As Mr. G. M. Trevelyan has well pointed out in *England under the Stuarts*, the Civil War hardly represented a brave nation struggling for its liberty, but was, in reality, a combat between two political parties, and a combat, moreover, in which the great bulk of the people took comparatively slight interest. At the battle of Naseby, for example, Fairfax mustered only 14,000 men, yet at this period the population of London alone was fully 400,000.

THE ENGLISH PURITANS. By John Brown, D.D. Pp. vi, 160. Royal 16mo. Cambridge: University Press. 1910. 1s. net.

THIS volume is interesting and useful as a review of English Puritanism from the middle of the sixteenth century to the middle of the seventeenth, but it is not up to the level of the rest of the series. Although the writer is on the whole eminently fair, the book is written rather from the Puritan than from the neutral standpoint, and there are one or two mistakes, e.g. the statement about the Elizabethan Injunctions 2 and 18 on p. 18 is inaccurate and misleading. So is the statement that the 1549 Prayer Book 'took the place of the Mass' (p. 7), which is not in accordance with the contents of the book itself. The reference to Scotland on p. 80 is also inaccurate.

ENGLISH FAIRY POETRY. FROM THE ORIGINS TO THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. By Floris Delattra. 8vo. Pp. 235. London: Henry Frowde. 1912. 4s. net.

SOMETHING of fairy winsomeness attaches to this slender study of the little folk whose tradition Spenser, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Milton, and Herrick inherited from romance, ballad, and folklore. We suspect the wayward crew would object to a more ponderous bibliography, and for a popular literary survey, well-furnished with quotations of dainty verse and a hand-list of texts and some leading critical studies, Mr. Delattre's essay, printed in Bruges, is excellent in style and quality.

A trifle disturbing is the problem of the relation between Herrick's gossamer pieces about fairies and R. S.'s *Description of the King and Queene of Fayries*, printed in 1635, and W. Browne's *Britannia's Pastorals*. A reprint of R. S.'s *Description* forms welcome appendix, 'beeing very delightfull to the sense and full of mirth,' as well as helpful to source-criticism—whether of Herrick or of R. S. is the point for consideration.

Dr. P. J. Anderson has issued for the University of Aberdeen a *Subject Catalogue of the Phillips Library of Pharmacology and Therapeutics* .615 (8vo. Pp. 240. Aberdeen: University Press. 1911), which is not only an excellent practical and well-printed guide to the contents of the library founded in Marischal College by the late Dr. C. D. F. Phillips, but is also a good illustration of the Dewey catalogue system modified to particular requirements. The works are arranged according to general subdivisions; a short index sets out all subjects, general and special; and there is a full author index.

The Home University of Modern Knowledge vigorously justifies its bold title, and continues to produce shilling volumes of the first quality in information, grasp, and freshness.

The History of England, by Professor A. F. Pollard, shines with formulae, e.g. about custom giving way to competition as the history of trade, about a peer being 'equal to anything,' about the superabundance of lawyers in the American States at the revolution, about the politics of anarchy, about the restriction of dukes, about the real English conquest as the submission of the minority, about the Reformation as a double revolt by the nation against Rome and the laity against priesthood. They sometimes smack of a political opinion, but even so are admirable mnemonics.

Rome, by Professor W. Warde Fowler, equally wins its place by a point of view consistently maintained towards the struggle, first for existence, then for unity, and at last for consolidation, till his story pauses on the great reign of Hadrian. It is perhaps not ours to challenge so eminent an exponent of the Roman spirit, but we cannot accept his central denial of imagination to the race. Indeed, we think his own learned and eloquent little book fully refutes the charge.

In *English Literature, Medieval*, by Prof. W. P. Ker, we are in the hands of a master whose sympathy is as keen and profound as his knowledge. To appreciate the middle ages there is needed a sense of affinity with barbarism and of revolt against the classic supremacy. Shall we hesitate to say that Prof. Ker deliberately prefers barbarism and hankers after the winds that blow over the North Sea? Romance, however, did not come so, and he has oftener to trace an evolution by the French route. Away from the romances he almost seems to enjoy himself as much by the wayside among the political ballads about Wallace and Bruce as on the high road that led to Chaucer. The alliterative group is prominent, and everywhere there are echoes of pleasant lines of earlier study—among them once more the emphatic tribute to the rounded greatness of *Troilus*, as Chaucer's sum of achievement, the poetic testament of the middle ages.

The Emeritus-Professor (8vo, pp. vi, 92. Glasgow: Published for the author by James MacLehose & Sons, 1912) is a mystification by an alleged 'George' in reminiscence of an alleged 'Professor Dennistoun,' holder of Natural Philosophy chair in 'St. Duncan's,' retired *circa* 1880, died *ætat* 76 in 1894. It is a study of a sunset, a memoir of personal intimacies with Professor William Swan of St. Andrews in his closing years. The touch of an old-world grace and something of an old-world

hero-worship, plus an old-world theology, and tempered with playful but sober-sided humour, animates this tribute. It has its sanctities as well as its zeal of affectionate memory, winning the reader's regard for the Emeritus-Professor and in hardly less degree for the loyalty of the friend and kinsman who, after eighteen years, writes him so uncommon an epitaph. Who that concealed friend is—his Christian name not George—may perhaps be gleaned from the title-page of an analogous booklet (reviewed *S.H.R.* vii. 199) in honour of Professor W. P. Dickson.

Midlothian. By Alex. M'Callum. With map, diagrams and illustrations. (Cambridge County Geographies. Pp. 208. Cambridge University Press. 1912. 1s. 6d.) We begin by challenging Mr. M'Callum's statement that a Scottish county is a 'district which was at one time under the jurisdiction of a Count.' We invite him to give his proofs that 'the sheriffdom of "Lothian" is known to have been one of the first to be constituted.' Also to give his proofs for the extraordinary proposition that the powers of the Provost of Edinburgh 'within the territory of the Sheriff of Lothian'—and therefore within the burgh itself—were abolished in 1747. We also seek his warrant for saying that since 1870 'the Sheriff of Edinburgh' exercises jurisdiction over Peebles. We fear there is some looseness of statement in these propositions, which perhaps begin by mistaking Lothian for Edinburgh, and end by mistaking Edinburgh for Lothian. Certainly there is a failure to deal fitly with the place of Lothian in institutional and national history.

We are puzzled by the declaration that in 'Scotland, as elsewhere, the earliest form of fortification was probably the earthen mound, surrounded by a wooden palisade or a turf wall.' If, as one must suppose, mound here means *motte*, we shall have to suspect that grave misconceptions lurk in archaeological chronology. A later proposition about peel-towers betrays some further unfamiliarity with an evolutionary type greatly used in the War of Independence. We are startled to learn that Mons Meg is 'the oldest cannon in Europe': there are examples more than half a century earlier.

Disburdened of this handful of protests, we are free, guardedly, to welcome Mr. M'Callum's mingling of geography and topography, of natural, marine, architectural, political, and industrial history, and above all of Edinburgh literary biography, as a remarkably handy compendium. Profuse illustrations, including much landscape and architecture 'old in story,' as well as many portraits of Midlothian's celebrities equip the little book with special pictorial attractions. Mr. M'Callum writes in a clear and interesting style, his area of information is wide and varied, and his geographico-historical hand-book of 'Midlothian' will, not only by the virtues and graces of its subject, but also by its general execution, take honourable rank in the County Series.

The Knox Club has published, with a prefatory note by Dr. Hay Fleming, *Illustrations of Antichrist's Rejoicing over the Massacre of St. Bartholomew.* Second Edition (pp. 16, price 3d.). The title is, perhaps, unnecessarily provocative, but the plates, which are reproductions of Vasari's paintings in the Vatican, are argument lurid enough, while a medal of

Gregory XIII., inscribed VNONOTTORVM STRAGES 1572, betrays equally savage triumph. A contemporary order for a procession on the occasion is represented, giving a painful ritual of thanksgiving. A fourth edition, enlarged (pp. 32, price 6d.), has additional evidences both in letterpress and illustration.

Dr. Hay Fleming has sent us an offprint of his article contributed to Mr. Moir Bryce's *History of the Old Greyfriars' Church, Edinburgh*, on 'The Subscribing of the National Covenant in 1638.' It disproves the current story that the signing took place on a tombstone in the churchyard and that it was the work of a single day.

The sermons entitled *Sunday Evenings in the College Chapel* (by Francis Greenwood Peabody. 8vo. Pp. xi, 300. London: Constable & Co. 1911. 5s. net) only warrant notice here in virtue of the last, which was preached at the 250th anniversary of the founding of Harvard College, and essays an appreciation of the Puritan spirit of the College and the ideal which rose above all limitations and under constantly expanding auspices has remained an inspiration. Another discourse is *Unity, Peace, and Charity*, a tercentenary lecture on Archbishop Leighton, by Rev. D. Butler, D.D. (8vo. Pp. 60. Edinburgh: Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier. 1911. 1s. net). It is an eulogy of a much-abused man who tried a middle course between bishop and covenant and failed. Coming from his biographer and the editor of his letters, it is a sermonette of history breathing the pious graces of its title.

The Oxford University Press has added to its series of Scott's novels *Anne of Geierstein* (Cr. 8vo. Pp. xvi, 524. Price 2s.), seldom thought of as being a sort of complement to *Quentin Durward* in that it continues to the end the story of Charles the Bold. There are 24 standard illustrations and the type is clear.

Canada and the Most Favored Nation Treaties, by Professor O. D. Skelton. (Pp. 24. Jackson Press, Kingston, Ontario), is No. 2 Historical Bulletin from Queen's University, Kingston. It traces the gradual acquisition by Canada and other colonies of power to negotiate direct with non-British powers treaties on tariffs, and it discusses varieties of mode in reciprocity. The little paper has double value: first, as a study of a phase of sovereignty under colonial conditions; and second, as a chapter on reciprocal tariffs.

The Map of the Greekless Areas of Scotland, with notes by Professor Harrower (Pp. 7. Aberdeen: University Press. 1912. 4d.) protests, perhaps a trifle overmuch, that Greek is doomed in Scotland, 'and doomed by the action of the Scotch Education Department.'

Aberdeen University Library Bulletin, No. 2, Jan. 1912, makes a useful specialty of a classified list of current serials.

The April number contains an essay by Mr. J. M. Bulloch on his ideal of a University Library: it will make some University librarians shiver. Dr. P. Giles and Dr. P. J. Anderson deal with the life and psalm-book

collecting of the late Mr. W. L. Taylor, the catalogue of whose collection of psalms, especially in metrical versions, now in the Aberdeen University Library, is begun in this part.

A brochure entitled *Uno Stuart a Milano nel Settecento?* by Alessandro Guilini, (Milan, L. F. Cogliati, 1911), contains an account of some documents which Sig. Guilini has discovered in the Ambrosian Library there, as well as in Venice and in the library of Count Gilbert Borromeo, about a James Stuart who posed as being the grandson of Charles II. He stated that he was the son of James Stuart, a natural son of Charles II., and Teresa Corona, a person of ordinary condition of life, whom he had married in Naples in 1669. This pamphlet gives an account of the adventures of his son in Vienna and various parts of Italy, and the treatment he received from the authorities. The documents are printed as an appendix, and the author leaves it to the reader to decide whether this James Stuart was really a scion of the royal house or only an adventurer.

To the recent rather startling energy of popular publishing under the auspices of the centres of learning we owe, among other things, the shilling series of very instructive Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature issued by the Cambridge University Press. Mr. R. S. Rait on *Life in the Medieval University* (16mo, pp. viii, 164) gives a lively and learned sketch condensing in brisk description the substance of much recent erudition garnered by Dr. Rochdall and others on the confraternities of scholarship in the middle ages.

Dr. H. B. Workman on *Methodism* (pp. v, 133), narrates the life of Wesley, traces the struggles, schisms, theology and polity of the revival system he organised, and offers an interpretation of its modern as well as historic spirit.

Mr. T. F. Henderson on *The Ballad in Literature* (pp. ix, 128) produces an essay overflowing with interest and with invitations to literary disputation. He holds the balance very fairly between Mr. Lang and Col. Elliot about the Otterburn, Auld Maitland, Kinmont Will and Jamie Telfer ballads, and Sir Walter's editorial finger in the pie. On the constitutional problems of origin and definition, Professors Child, Kitteredge and Gummere are reviewed: we could gladly have had more of Mr. Henderson himself. What was ballad? A typical literary form and early convention? Or a form in conjunction with a restricted type of narrative? Form more than subject? Art, frequently third class, more than tradition?

The Clarendon Press has published at 1s. net a *Teacher's Companion* (pp. 64), by Mr. C. R. L. Fletcher, to the School History of England by him and Mr. Kipling, reviewed in *S.H.R.* ix. 324. It consists of authorities and notes.

Worthy in design and promise is the scheme of Bell's English History Source Books, edited by Mr. S. E. Wimbolt and Mr. Kenneth Bell. It is well begun by Mr. Wimbolt's compilation on *American Independence and the French Revolution, 1760-1801* (cr. 8vo, pp. viii, 120, 1s. net), which extracts short representative pieces from contemporary materials, and thus

gives in brief outline the state of things political in England and abroad as reflected in current letters, speeches, journals and state papers. Passages selected include Pitt's letters accepting the peerage, descriptions of the tea-riots in Boston harbour, and of the Gordon 'No Popery' disturbances in London, as well as accounts of the Nore mutiny and the Battle of the Nile. The French Revolution, it is true, is rather elbowed out by home affairs. This British focus improves the collection, which has much of the effect of a diary. Events seen as they pass 'in their habit as they lived' have a vivid touch which the ablest retrospect can seldom attain.

A revised translation of *Bede's Ecclesiastical History of England*, with Introduction, Life, and Notes by A. M. Sellar, has been issued by Messrs. George Bell & Sons in their Bohn's Library. Miss Sellar admirably presents, in a short and convenient form, the substance of the views held by trustworthy authorities. She has written in a simple, direct, and interesting manner. There is an excellent map with the place names of England current in the eighth century, and there is also a copious index. The notes are full and up to date, although Miss Sellar seems unaware of the recent volume by Dr. George MacDonald on the Scottish Roman Wall, if we judge from her remark at page 24. There can hardly be a doubt that Peanfahel is Kinneil; at page 141 Wigton should be Wigtown. Altogether the volume forms a valuable handbook to the study of Bede, whose writings are of perennial interest as one of the springs or sources of the early history of England.

Bibliotheca Celtica, a Register of publications relating to Wales and the Celtic peoples and languages for the year 1910, has been issued by the National Library of Wales (Aberystwyth, 1912). This is a useful record. The number of publications in the Welsh language is surprising.

The Appendices dealing with the Eisteddfodau, and with the Welsh and Celtic Periodical Literature indicate that the Welsh language is vital to a degree very different from that of Gaelic in Scotland.

Queen's University (Kingston, Canada) History Bulletin No. 3, by Mr. James Douglas, on *The Status of Women in New England and New France*, essays to prove a higher achievement in public spirit and benevolent enterprise among seventeenth-century Frenchwomen settling in Canada than among Englishwomen of the same time in New England. The cause suggested is the Puritan revolt against chivalry, with a consequent depreciation of woman in Puritan society.

The English Historical Review (April) has one paper tracing William the Conqueror's itinerary from Hastings to London in 1066. Another explains a remarkable legal evolution in the powers of justices of peace due to an unwarranted *not* in the interpretation of an act of parliament 34 Edward III. Mr. A. G. Little records the discovery of the lost part of Roger Bacon's *Opus Tertium*. A striking diplomatic adventure is narrated, showing how the designs of France on the Balearic Islands in 1840 were frustrated by the promptitude of Mr. Newton S. Scott, then an attaché at the British Embassy at Madrid.

The Home Counties Magazine (March), besides well-illustrated local studies on Kent, Essex, and the capital, discusses origins of fairs in England.

Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset (March) continues printing a curious register of village tenancies and tenures in Sherborne in 1377. It also gives a reproduction, much reduced, of a remarkably informing map of the coast of Dorset, cent. xvi., showing ships, beacons, and pirates' gallows.

Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society: Proceedings during the year 1911. (8vo. Part I. pp. xii, 132; Part II. pp. 169. Taunton: The Wessex Press, 1912.) This society's miscellaneous activities yield a solid annual record of local archaeology. Further progress is registered on the excavations at Glastonbury Abbey, of which there are plans and capital photographs and drawings. There is a paper by Miss H. C. Foxcroft, with interesting detail on Monmouth's half-victorious skirmish at Philip's Norton in 1685.

Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal (Jan.), besides church notes and brasses well reproduced, has a curious memorandum about 'blacking' (deer poaching by men with blackened faces) in Windsor Forest in 1722-23.

The Holborn Review (April) has a popular article on stone-worship and a report on recent studies in anthropology and comparative religion.

The Viking Club goes on and prospers in its variety of enterprises. Its *Old-lore Miscellany* (April) deals with the old Orkney township and with Shetland wrecks and Shetland music. Its *Caithness and Sutherland Records*, printing all sorts of deeds and writs of dates 1342-1370, in the April instalment, must ere long rank as a veritable historic cartulary of the two northern shires, alike for secular and ecclesiastical documents.

The Celtic Annual, 1912, being the Year-book of the Dundee Highland Society, is profuse in portraits, with biographies attached, including those of Dr. Douglas Hyde, Mr. W. M. Mackenzie, and 'the Tournaig bard,' Mr. Alexander Cameron.

The Scottish Standard-Bearer has an article on the Priory Church of St. Clement at Rodel, or Rowadill, in Harris, by Miss L. Copland, making praiseworthy appeal for the preservation of the beautiful but neglected fabric, with its fine sixteenth century Macleod monument of 1528.

In the *Juridical Review* (Jan.) Mr. A. H. Charteris discusses the 'defence of alien enemy' in view of the Hague Convention. Mr. G. D. Valentine supports sovereignty, not freedom, as the law of the air invaded by the flying machine. Mr. G. Stronach searches abortively for light on Lord Campbell's story of Wedderburn, Lord Loughborough's flinging his gown in the face of the Court of Session.

The American Historical Review (April) has an article by Mr. Wallace Notestein on the 'Committee of both Kingdoms,' which was formed in 1644, and brought a Scottish element into the evolution of the English

constitution by its developed resultant in the cabinet system. The Historical Association's conference in 1911 is well reported. Quit-Rents in American colonial tenure are reviewed. Discussing the famous affair of the 'Trent,' which so nearly involved a war between Britain and the United States, Prof. Charles F. Adams is severe on the diplomacy of both sides.

But perhaps of more importance than any of these is the presentment of two manuscript reports of parliamentary debates of 1766 on the American crisis. Previously published reports are meagre and quite inadequate, especially for the Lords' debate, about which the *Parliamentary History* categorically states that 'the speeches have not been any where preserved.' These deficiencies are now handsomely made good. Grey Cooper, M.P. for Rochester, took a full note of the Declaratory Act debate in the Commons, and the Earl of Hardwicke a still fuller note of the later and still more vital closed-doors discussion in the Lords on the Repeal of the Stamp Act. These reports now edited in full, the former by Prof. Hull of Cornell, and the latter by Mr. Harold Temperley of Cambridge, contain much new and striking material for the parliamentary story of the Revolution.

Missouri Historical Society Collections, vol. iii. No. 4, published by the Society at St. Louis, edits a journal of the founding of St. Louis, 1762-4, by Auguste Chouteau (1750-1829), who as a boy took part in the ascent of the river from New Orleans.

The January number of the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics* consists of Mr. Clifford Powell's history of the Iowa Code of 1851, and of Notes by the late Dr. William Jones on the Fox Indians. The Code was a constitution, and dealt with government education and law. Folklorists will find much to attract them in the story of the cosmogony, the 'four great manitous' beyond the clouds, the beliefs and practices, and the clan system and totemism of the Foxes, who once lived on the eastern border of Iowa.

In the *Revue Historique* (March-April) a remarkable study by M. Paul Fredericq on the recent Catholic historians of the Inquisition in France shows how the overwhelming body of facts marshalled by the late Dr. Henry C. Lea has, perhaps not the less quickly because of the studious avoidance of passion or denunciation, carried conviction and won approbation even among most orthodox recent historians. At first scouted and mistrusted, the masterly and impartial collection of evidence first presented by Lea in 1888 steadily made itself irresistible. Facts disarm prejudices, even of creed. M. Fredericq regards the change effected since 1888 as 'a visible scientific evolution deserving to be signalized as a precious indication of the growing triumph of historical truth.' Another notable contribution, by M. Lionel Bataillon, traces the competitive struggle between various classes of notaries from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century in France, especially in Burgundy. It was a strife of royal notaries, ducal notaries, and church notaries, in which the conjunction of judicial jurisdiction and the power of notarial appointment proved to be a combination fatal to the

clerical notarial system. The church notaries were already practically driven out of the field, when the death of Charles the Bold made the ducal notaries royal and completed the anticlerical conquest.

We note that the author is to publish a book on these *Luttes notariales* which, illustrating the laicizing of the notary, cannot fail to be an important chapter of legal history for Europe at large, to say nothing of its significance for Scotland.

The *Revue Historique* (Mai-Juin) has its cover in black borders for the death of its founder and co-editor, M. Gabriel Monod, whose busy, brilliant and influential career is sketched by M. Ch. Bemont and Ch. Pfister with affectionate yet critical appreciation. M. Bemont in this number also edits from the contemporary MS. of Hugues Cousin le Vieux extensive extracts descriptive of the troubles in England in 1553-4, following the accession of Queen Mary. Cousin, who was a quartermaster (*fourrier*) at the court of the Emperor Charles V., made considerable use of Sleidan, modified to the Catholic view, but has matter of his own of independent though minor value on the Catholic restoration and the suppressed insurrections.

In *Archivum Franciscanum Historicum* for July, Father Michael Bihl settles, from a document in the public archives of Ghent, the disputed date of the General Chapter of the Franciscans held at Metz. The original agreement, now published for the first time, has attached to it a fine impression of the seal of the Minister-General, John of Parma, and is dated in General Chapter at Metz, June 1254. This discovery corroborates Professor A. G. Little's conclusion in favour of 1254 as the real date arrived at from other considerations. (See Little's *De Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Anglia*, p. 127.) Photographs of the document and of the seal are appended to the article.

In the July, October, and January numbers we have from the pen of Fr. Erhard Schlund a thoroughgoing study of an early scientist and forerunner of Roger Bacon—Peter Peregrinus of Maricourt in Picardy—whose *Epistola de Magnete* is known to have been written in 1269. He seems to have been a knight, and was present, probably as a military engineer, at the siege of Luceria (now Lucera in Apulia) by Charles of Anjou in the year 1269. Among documents relating to the Claresses of Bordeaux, edited by Father F. M. Delorme, in the January issue there appears a Bull of Gregory IX. commending the nuns to the special protection of the King of England, Henry III. Its date is July 28, 1239.

The *Analecta Bollandiana* (May 1911) opens with a short memoir of the late Father Charles De Smedt, president of the Society of the Bollandists, who died upon March 5, 1911. Born in 1831 at Ghent, Father De Smedt, after having been professor at Namur, returned in 1870 from Paris to Belgium and joined the editorial staff of the *Acta Sanctorum*, becoming director-in-chief in 1882. He was a pioneer in the work of introducing critical methods into the handling of the hagiographic manuscripts dealt with by the Bollandist fathers. He retired from the active direction of the great work of his life in 1902. His memory among his colleagues and students of ecclesiastical history and biography will long be green.

Communications and Replies

JOHN HOME'S EPIGRAM (*S.H.R.* ix. 346). I cannot refer Dr. Mackay to the original reference for Home's famous epigram, occasioned by the increased duty upon French wines, whereby the wines of the Peninsula received a substantial preference.

While John Home the playwright exalted claret above every other wine, David Hume the philosopher swore by port. So vigorously did each defend his several taste that David, dying in 1776, left a codicil to his will whereby he bequeathed to John 'ten dozen of my old claret at his choice, and a single bottle of that other liquor called port. I also leave to him six dozen of port, provided that he attests under his hand, signed John Home, that he has himself alone finished that bottle at two sittings. By this concession he will at once terminate the only two differences that ever arose between us concerning temporal matters.'

Monreith.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

THE CLAN MACPHERSON ABROAD (*S.H.R.* ix. 268). The MacPhersons, like the Campbells, Gordons, Hamiltons, and Douglasses have wandered far afield. Prominent amongst the Scoto-Swedish families were the Fersens, the Swedish form of MacPherson.

The present representative of the family is Count Gfersen Gyldenstolpe, Major-General and Master of the Horse to H.M. the King of Sweden. The General's mother was the last member of the Fersen family in Sweden. The General supplies the following interesting account of this branch of the Clan MacPherson: 'The family is descended from the old Scottish MacPherson Clan; is, though extinct here, still existing in Prussia under the name of Versen, as well as in Russia (Baltic provinces), where they call themselves Fersens, as they did in Sweden.

'Joachim MacPherson left Scotland and went to Poland, and received afterwards for his services a land property, called Burtzloff, situated in Pomerania (Hinter-Pommern). According to German pronunciation he took the name of Versen. One of his descendants, Conrad Versen, was already in 1604 living there, and charged with a high official appointment. Later the family separated; one branch went to Livonia (at this time a Swedish province) under the name of Fersen.

'Simon Von Fersen, of the House of Burtzloff, and his wife, called Rolich, of the House Crolow, lived in 1650. They had two sons, Joachim, who is considered to be the ancestor of the Swedish line, and Henning, who stayed in possession of Burtzloff.

‘Joachim Volthers “gennant von Fersen” was in 1670 Governor (Heermeister) of Livonia and a knight of the “Order of the Sword.” When that country came to belong to Russia, the family was introduced in the House of Nobles in the town of Riga, while another part had gone over to Sweden, where they were made counts for their gallant behaviour in the different wars during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The most remarkable members were Fabian Von Fersen, Otto Vilhelm, and Hans Von Fersen (died in 1736), all distinguished general officers. The son of the latter, Axel Von Fersen, was a field marshal and a great politician. His son, Axel H. von Fersen, was distinguished for his daring attempt during the French Revolution to save the Royal family, but who were captured at Varennes. Count Axel was assassinated in 1810 during a popular tumult in the streets of Stockholm. A nephew, Count Hans von Fersen, son of his brother, was the last male member of the family, and he died in 1839. The latter’s sister was married to Count Glydenstolpe, and with her the family became extinct in Sweden.’

The Count adds: ‘I am in possession of a seal, which is said to have been the Scottish crest. The cat above seems similar to the crest in your letter, and the English motto is, “Touch not the cat bot a glove.”’ The impression of the seal is a correct representation of the MacPherson crest, armorial bearings, and motto.

The Russian branch has still a representative in the person of Colonel Count Fersen, who was aide-de-camp to the Grand Duke Vladimir during the revolutionary events in 1905. Count Fersen’s armorial bearings are stated to be similar to those of Cluny.

The Prussian branch is still represented by the Count Versens.

In Holland the MacPhersons have had distinguished representatives, although their advent there was at a more recent date. After the ’45 two brothers who had been out with Prince Charlie fled to that country, and settled there. Their descendants have risen to distinction in the service of Holland and Belgium, becoming barons and governors of provinces and colonies. At Bois le Duc there is a home for old gentlemen called ‘Huis MacPherson,’ founded by a descendant of one of the brothers, who was a governor of Limburg, and married the Baroness Von Meuwen. In the dining-room there is a large oil painting of Baron MacPherson, and the correct clan crest and motto is carved on a black marble slab over the mantelpiece. The present representative is Capt. MacPherson of the Nederlands Artillery.

A distinguished scion of the clan was General John MacPherson, who is known in Venezuelan history as the ‘Illustrious procurer of the independence of Venezuela.’ He was Bolivar’s right-hand man, and rose to be Commander-in-Chief of the Venezuelan Army. MacPherson with a number of other Scots officers stationed in the West Indies in 1819 apparently left the British service and joined the patriots in the revolted Spanish provinces. Shortly afterwards he married Donna Mercedes Jugo, daughter of Don Diego de Jugo Y Pulgar, one of the leading and outstanding figures in the fight for independence. He died in 1854, leaving a son and daughter. The son, also named John, adopted a

military life, ultimately becoming Commander-in-Chief of the Venezuelan forces. Some years ago he was in command on the frontier during the period when there were strained relations with this country. However, he remembered his Scots ancestry, and invited the British officers to his camp and hospitably entertained them. During one of the numerous insurrectionary movements against Castro he was killed, leaving five daughters, two of them bearing such typical Scots names as Anna and Mary. The daughter of General John the first married Ramon Hernandez, whose son (the Marquis de Hernandez) was President Castro's leading opponent and rival.

D. MACPHERSON.

A RECIPE FOR MAKING RED WAX IN SIXTEENTH CENTURY SCOTS. The following recipe for making red wax is written in a hand of the first part of the sixteenth century upon a blank leaf at the end of a copy of *Boetius de consolatione philosophie necnon de disciplina scholarium cum commento sancti Thome*. So runs the title page; there is no colophon, but the book may have been printed at Lyons about 1510, to judge from the character of the Gothic letter and ornaments. It is now in the possession of Mr. John Orr, 74 George Street, Edinburgh.

To mak ryd wax

Tak quhit wax w^t terpatyne and quhyt creish y^t ye terpatyne be bot thryd part als mekill as ye quhit wax as ye quarter of ane pund of quhit wax tak ye thrid part of a quarter of a pund of terpataine and leist of all of ye creiche ane litill pece of ellis vle doly ane litill suip failzeand y^t ye creche can nothe be gottin bot ye olydolye is best

Tak ye wax w^t ye terpatyne and ye crethe or olye and put yame in a puder diche and set ye puder diche apon ane byrnand peit or gleid and lat it bot melt suberlye And quhen it is meltit tak vermeleon and put in amang it in ye diche and steir it weill about w^t ane stik and syne lat it cwill and mak it in litill pecis and gif it be our hart put in mair terpatyne ye nixt tyme and braye vermeleon weill

The book also bears the following autographs in sixteenth century hands:

Codex archibaldi vilkey et amicorum
Codex M^r Roberti Wilkie

F. C. EELES.